The UN-REDD Programme

Asia/Pacific Knowledge Management Action Plan, 2015

Regional Knowledge Exchange on National Strategies/Action Plans
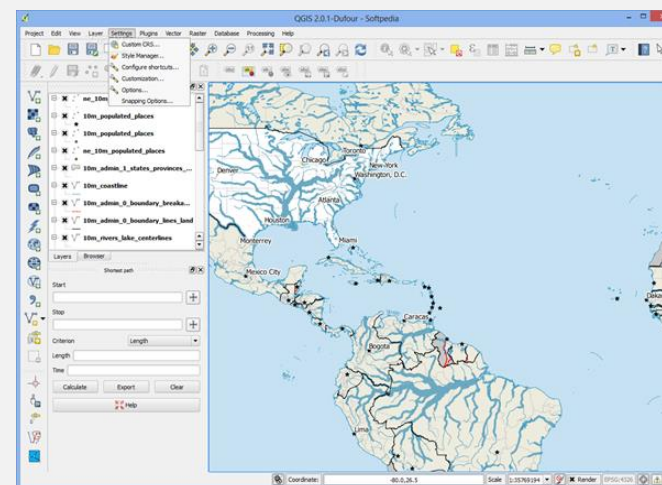
Bangkok, 29-31 July 2015

Day 1, Session 3: Approaches to Spatial Planning

What is the role of spatial analysis in planning?

- Spatial analysis is much more than map-making.

- Making a map is not taking a decision!

- Technical input to a decision-making process (planning) which is also political

UN-REDD
P R O G R A M M E

How is spatial analysis and planning relevant for REDD+?

Spatial analysis can support efficient REDD+ planning that enhances **benefits**, reduces **risks** and minimizes **costs**
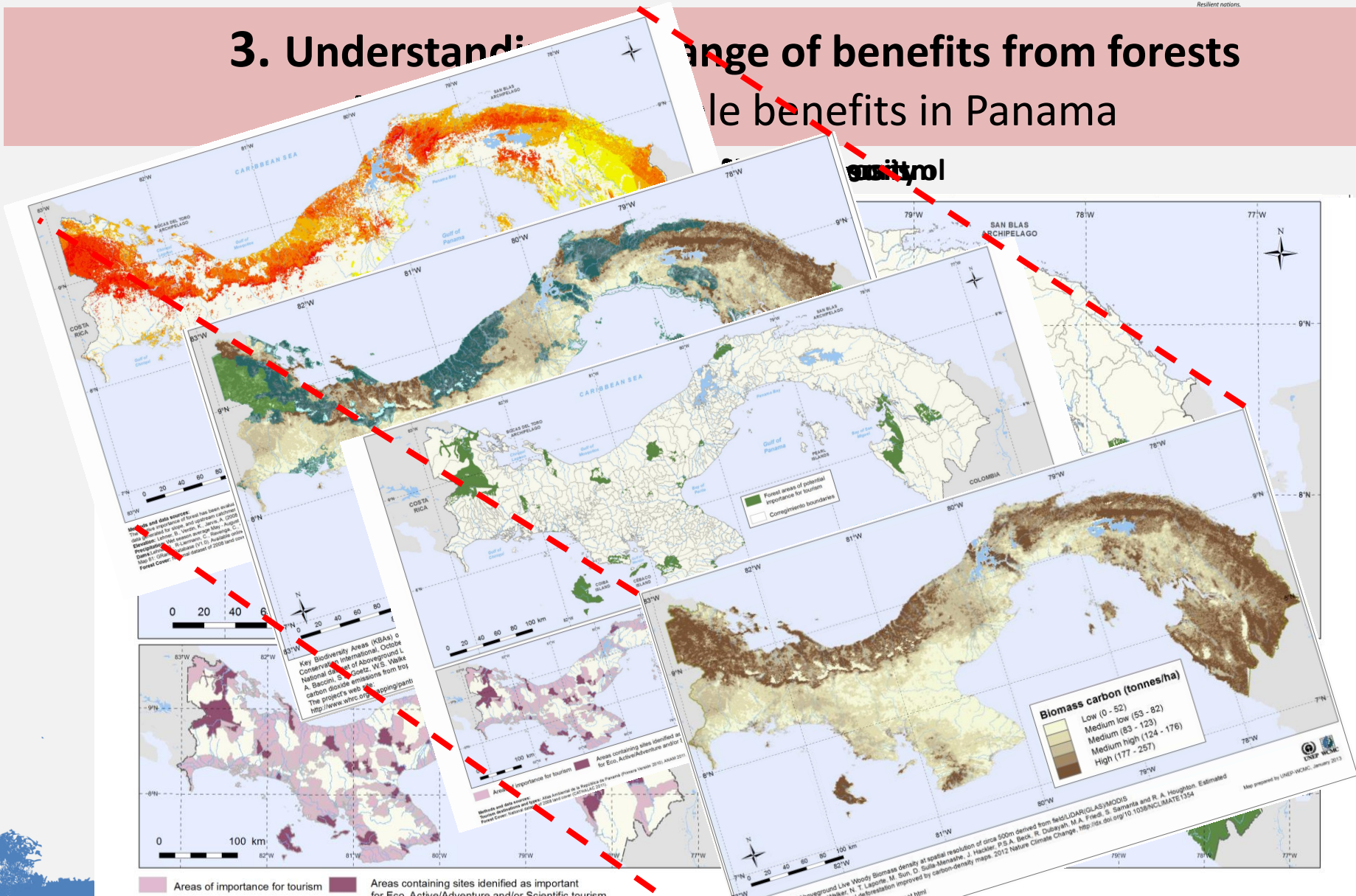
Examples of relevant spatial data

Examples of spatial analysis for REDD+ planning:

1. Understanding the range of benefits from forests and their distribution

2. Prioritizing areas for REDD+ implementation
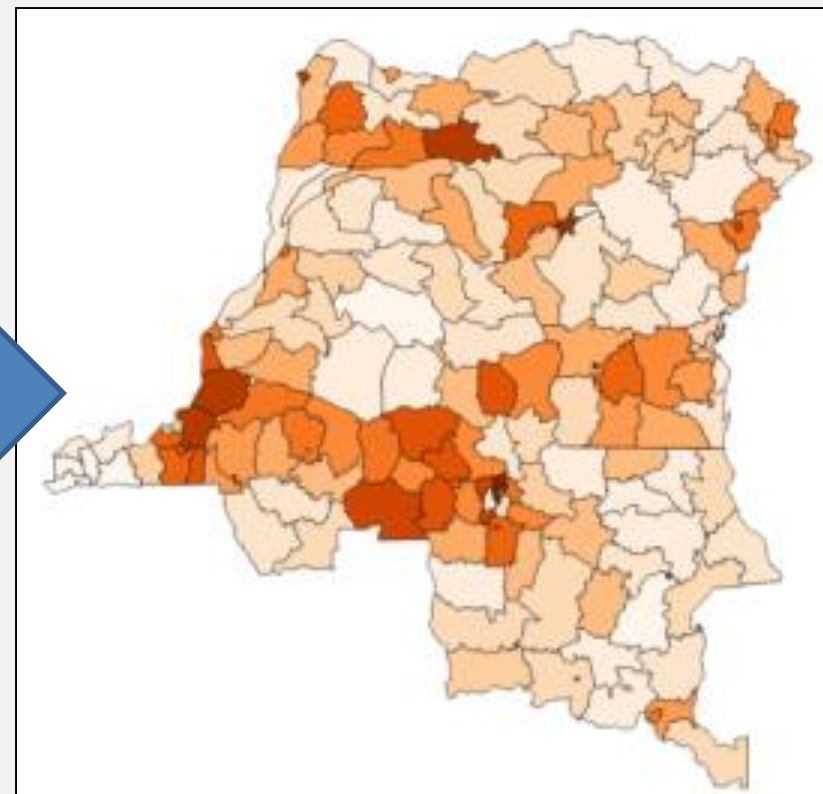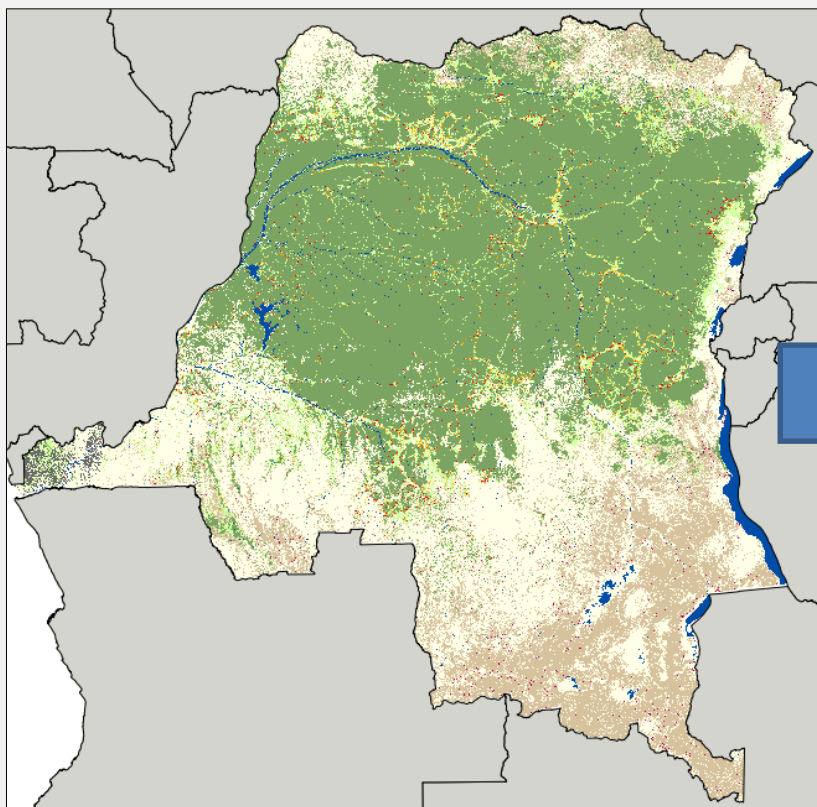
3. Identifying areas for a given REDD+ action

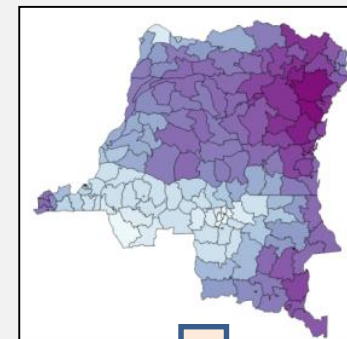# 1. Prioritizing areas for REDD+ implementation
Planning of REDD+ investments in the DRC

Forest cover loss 2000-2010 (Source: OSFAC)

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

1. Prioritizing areas for REDD+ implementation

...nning of REDD+ ...ments in the DRC

% Tree cover in 2000

Low	Medium	High

- Tree cover loss 2000 - 2012
- Water
- Agricultural concessions
- Protected areas
- Managed concessions
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Plantation road
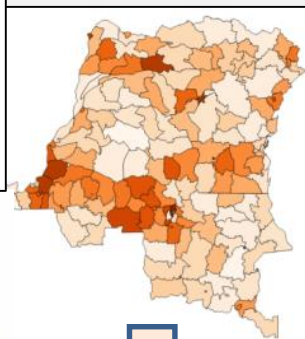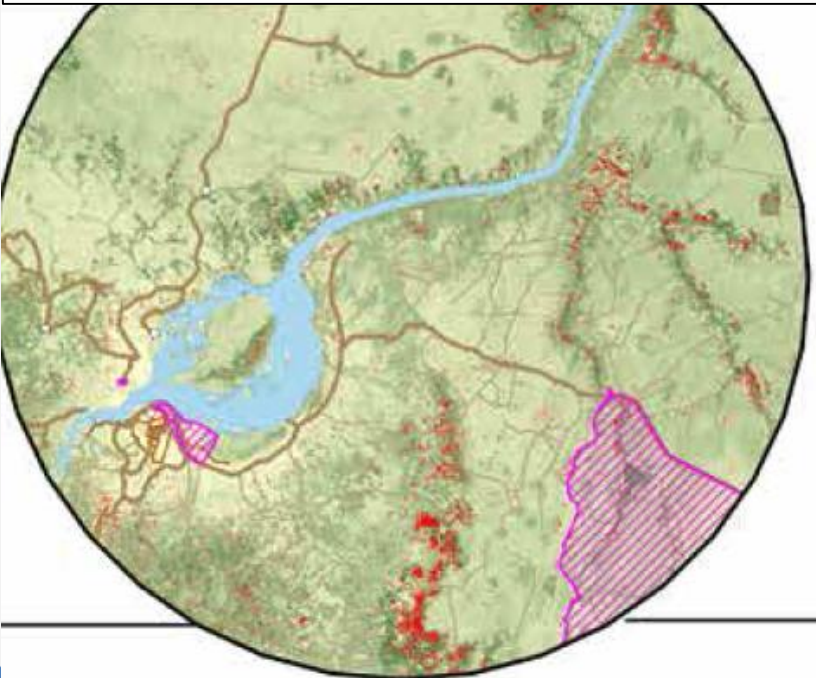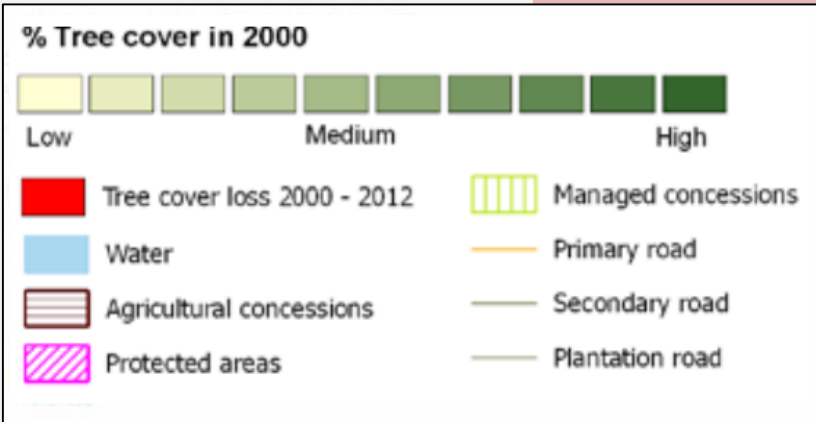
	Bénéfices additionels	
...ssions	**Biodiversité**	**Services écosytémiques**
...ean deforestation rate 2000-2010	Importance index for protected species	Index of importance for soil erosion
4.25%	0.00	0.61
3.46%	0.00	0.00
1.88%	0.02	0.17
1.60%	0.05	0.00
1.19%	0.10	0.00
1.15%	0.06	0.00
1.14%	0.01	0.00

Kwamouth	73.77
Zongo	111.33

2. Identifying areas for a given REDD+ action
Potential areas for the sustainable management of forests
Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Map of land cover types
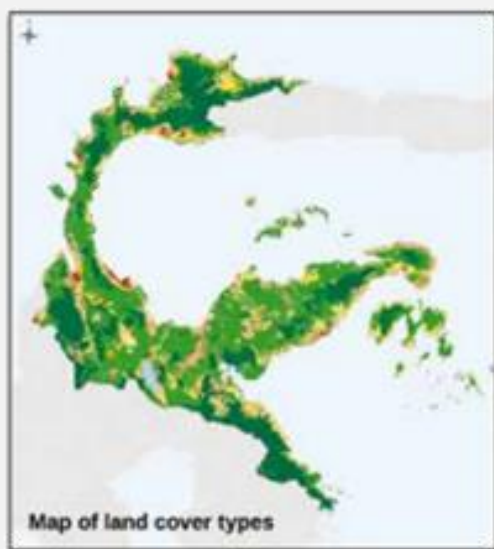
Masking out
non-forest
cover types
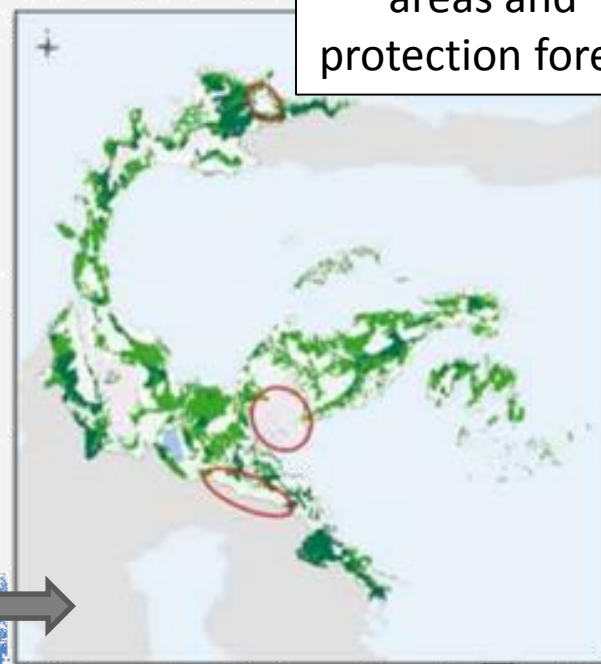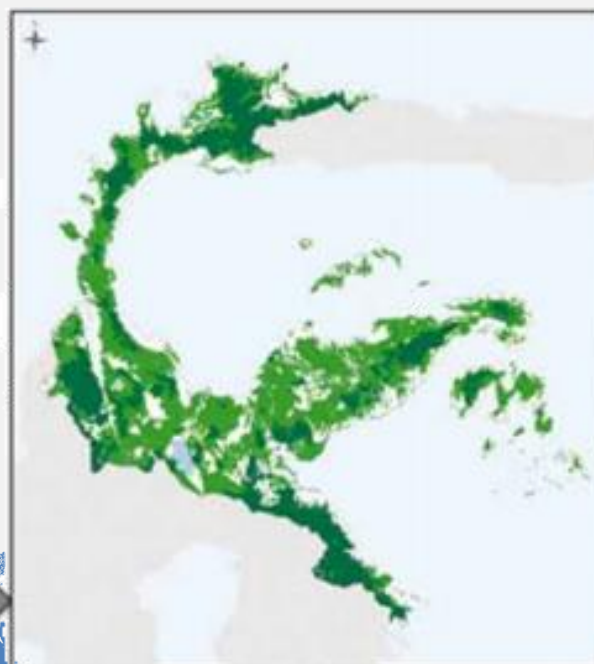
Masking out
conservation
areas and
protection forest

2. Identifying areas for a given REDD+ action
Potential areas for the sustainable management of forests
Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Displaying information on carbon density in areas of forest potentially suitable for exploitation

Map of biomass

Highlighting areas under concession

Low (0 - 130)
Medium low (131 - 233)
Medium (234 - 292)
Medium high (293 - 331)
High (332 - 410)

Timber Concession boundary

Conservation Areas

Protection Forest

Areas in white are the non-forest land cover
types (bare soil, cropland, mining, non-timber
plantation, savanna, shrubland, swamp and
urban areas)
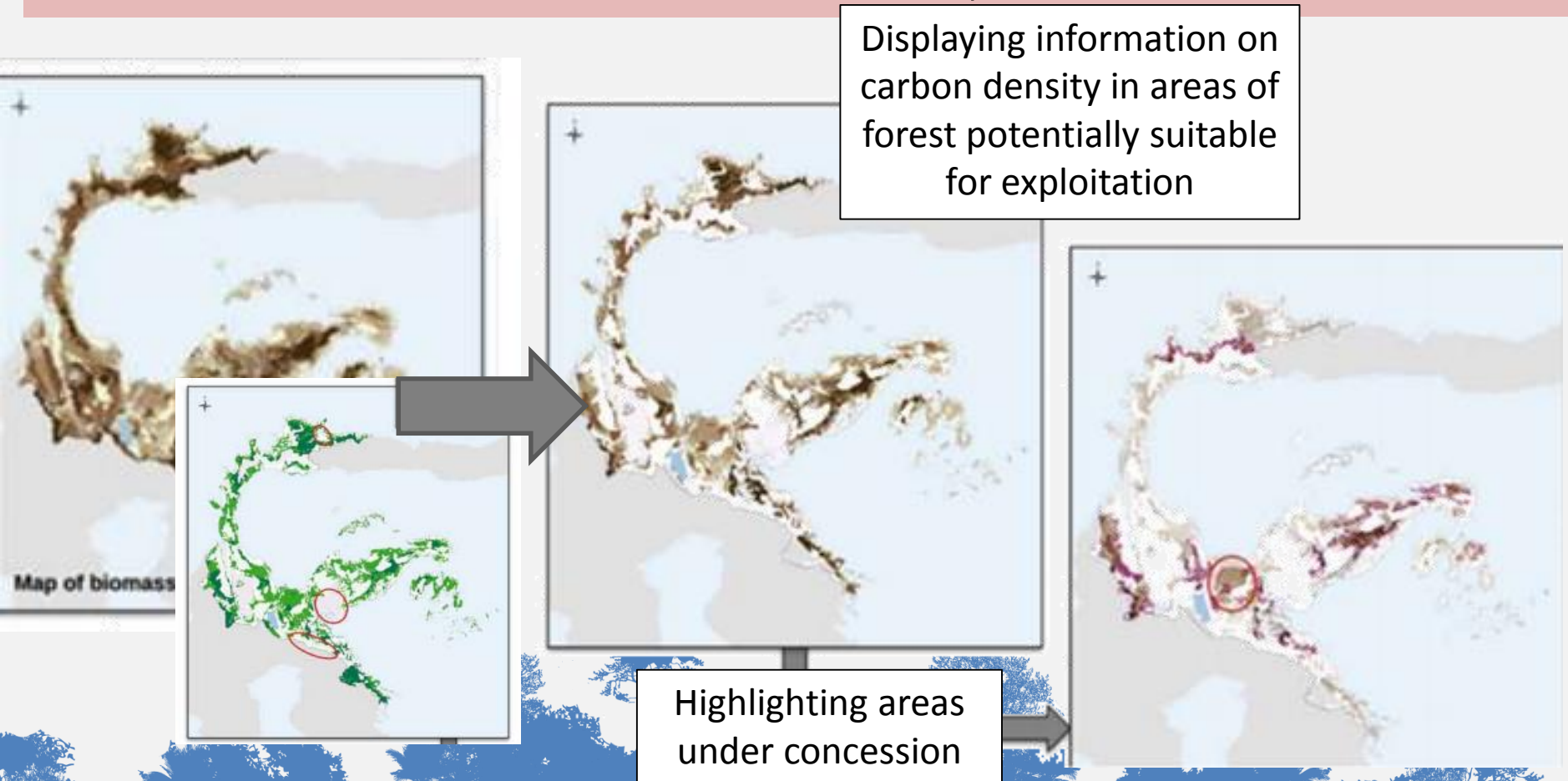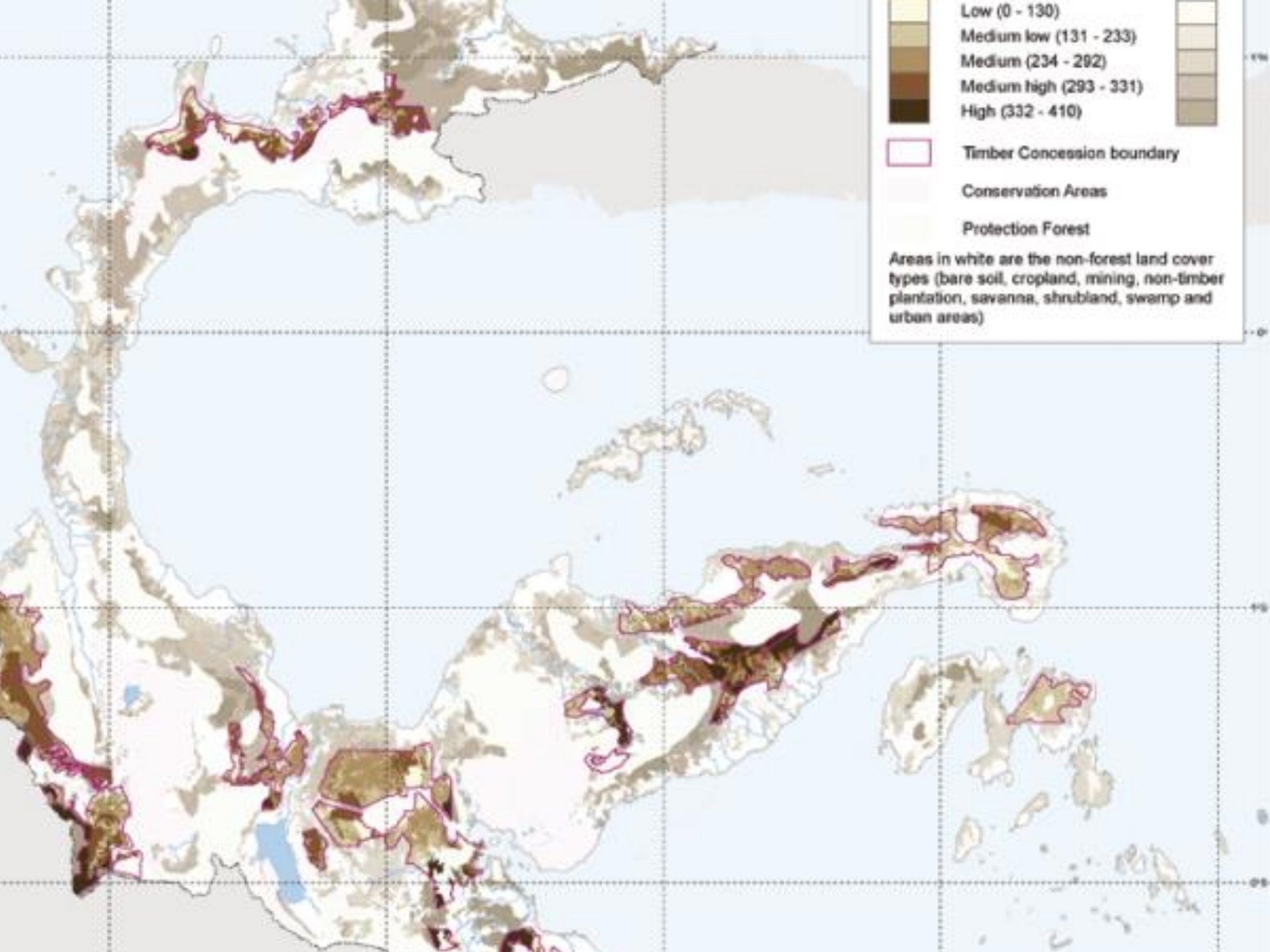
Spatial Planning and the Development of a National REDD+ Strategy

Determine drivers / barriers → **Identify PAMs** ↔ **Assess benefits & risks of PAMs** → **Plan for managing benefits & risks of PAMs** → **NS/AP**

Identify present and future land use pressures to reconcile competing demands

Identifying suitable REDD+ actions & where these actions could be implemented

Identify benefits of forest, spatial variation in provision and use

Planning to avoid or minimize potential risks and costs of REDD+ (incl. Economic layers)

Thank You

Blaise Bodin

Blaise.Bodin@unep-wcmc.org

Cambridge, UK

SAFEGUARDS

Define the goals of the safeguards approach

Gap analysis of existing social and environmental PLRs and procedures

Revise existing PLRs or create new ones to cover the safeguards established as goals for the country

Gap analysis of existing information systems

Development of indicators

Data collection and information provision approaches

Institutions

Policies, laws and regulations

Safeguards Information System

Processes and procedures

SPATIAL PLANNING

Identify desired outcomes for REDD+

Identify feasible REDD+ actions

Identify potential benefits and risks

Input to REDD+ Strategy

Map existing conditions relevant for land-use planning

Map areas where REDD+ actions could be implemented

Map potential benefits and risks of actions

Map priority areas for implementation of REDD+ actions

Maps to support land-use planning