**Sustainable Lowland Agriculture for Development in Indonesia (SLADI)**

Aligning land use and infrastructure to facilitate the achievement of lowland sustainability

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**Broad Farming Systems**

Following a cascading identification system, nine farming systems are identified, from ricefield; annual crop; fruit and medicinal plants; timber; export commodities; natural forest; shrub and grassland; aquaculture; and urban areas. In order to assess the spatial distribution of the lowland farming system in Indonesia, we use time-series land use/cover maps and other spatial datasets.

Despite its significance for the achievement of national economic growth for improving rural livelihoods in Indonesia, lowland agriculture must overcome several challenges if it is to realize its full potential. The Sustainable Lowland Agriculture or Development in Indonesia (SLADI) conducted a spatially explicit analysis to identify a range of policy and intervention options to ensure the sustainability of agricultural production systems in the diverse biophysical, social, and economic contexts in lowland landscapes in the three large islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua.

**Characterization and intervention option**

We characterize and identify a typology mapping of lowland agricultural contexts, with the recognition of specific local contexts/proximate drivers, including biophysical suitability, production infrastructure, distribution infrastructure, processing infrastructure and land allocations. We also identify and mapped intervention options within the typology of contexts/drivers and the mapping of these intervention options for sustainable agriculture in lowland areas.

The intervention map could serve as an important input for the regional and local planning agencies to formulate integrated green and resilient infrastructure development strategies for rural development and for prioritizing restoration and development programs across government agencies in Indonesia.

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