

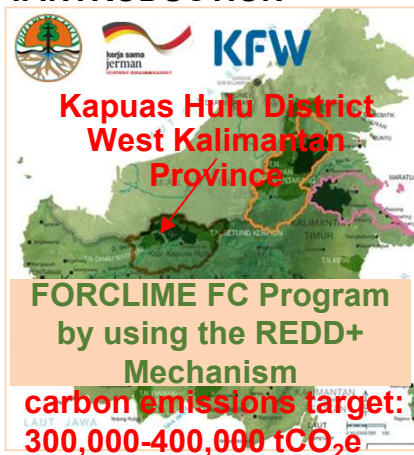
# Co-Benefit Analysis from the Implementation of REDD+ Program in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

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## I. INTRODUCTION



### Research Objective

Analysing the co-benefits of stakeholders supporting the achievement of the target of carbon emission reduction.

## II. EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS STUDIES

1. Dearth of empirical literature on the REDD+ program for particular research areas.
2. "Lost in translation" between achieving the mitigation target and improving social livelihood, and the influence of policy discourse.

### Research Questions

1. How can carbon emissions be reduced while implementing the climate change program-based REDD+ mechanism?
2. What benefits could the stakeholders generate through their engagement with the climate change adaptation program?

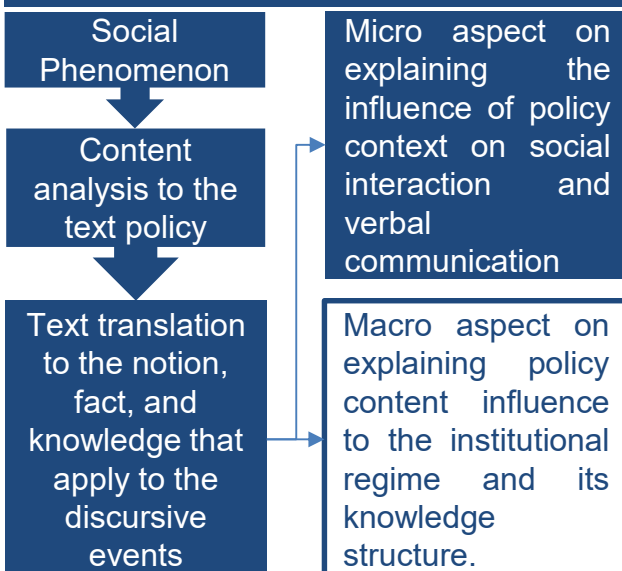
### Village Development Index (IDM)

### Year of Evaluation Performance (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

| Year of Evaluation | Emission Reduction Performance (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 2018               | 47,411                                              |
| 2020               | 293,142                                             |
| 2022               | 132,876                                             |

| Status                      | Number of Villages |      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------|
|                             | 2016               | 2022 |
| Independent Village         | -                  | 4    |
| Developed Village           | -                  | 7    |
| Developing Village          | 1                  | 4    |
| Underdeveloped Village      | 6                  | 1    |
| Very Underdeveloped Village | 9                  | -    |

## III. Structural Critical Discourse Analysis



## IV. KEY RESULTS

**Policy Dynamics** - The implementation of Law 23/2014 led to effective project management, increased transparency, and eliminated the overlap among authorities.

### Particular Co-Benefits Obtained by the Villagers -

- Swidden cultivation leads to Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and has shifted to non-forest-based activities with better livelihood opportunities that are more sustainable.
- *Villagers' Sustainable Livelihood*: Nursery & Planting, Plant maintenance, Demonstration plot (*Horticulture, Corns, Rice Field, Rattan*), Non-Timber Forest Product (*Honey*), Silvopasture, Silvofishery, Planting *Mitragyna speciosa* → Agreed-upon co-benefits increased the Village Development Index

## Authorisation of Co-Benefits by the Program Manager



## CONCLUSION

The agreed-upon co-benefits are increasing adaptive capacity; emission is reduced, although its performance fell slightly short of the intended mitigation target. Nevertheless, the mitigation performance exceeded the baseline: the welfare status of the villages, as evaluated through IDM, are improved.