

## FACTSHEET

# Village Agreements

## Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP)

KFCP aims to demonstrate a credible, equitable, and effective approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including from the degradation of peatlands. Local communities are engaged as key partners of KFCP for two main reasons:

- **Equity**—so that those most directly affected by KFCP activities can participate in managing these activities and receive a fair share of the benefits.
- **Efficiency**—because natural resource management is generally more efficient when managed by local people.

In order to engage local communities in REDD+ management, KFCP has entered into formal agreements with seven villages (two villages split in late 2012 to form two new villages, which are still covered by existing agreements, taking the total to nine) in the Mantangai and Timpah sub-districts of Kapuas, Central Kalimantan. The agreements allow KFCP to finance and support these communities to carry out REDD+ activities, and they outline management and governance arrangements. The Village Agreements are a first step towards establishing long lasting institutions for REDD+ and can be used to manage and fund all range of activities, from livelihoods to village forests (hutan desa).



Village meeting on thematic maps development, part of the midterm village development planning in Sei Ahas village.

## What is the purpose of the Village Agreements?

The Village Agreements also outline the principles and framework for KFCP to provide technical and financial assistance for future activities managed and implemented by local communities. An example of an activity might be the rehabilitation of degraded peatlands by blocking small canals (tatas) that drain water away from the peat and increase the risk of increased emissions from fire or peat



Community consultations in Sei Ahas village.

oxidation. Another example is encouraging reforestation in the degraded areas through growing seedlings and undertaking planting activities. These activities and others provide improvements to local livelihoods, such as rubber agroforestry, in ways that reduce pressures on forest and peatlands.

All activities are agreed to by both KFCP and the villages and villagers can withhold consent for activities withdraw at any time. They would also need to be in accordance with the village development plans. Both parties agree to abide by certain standards and safeguards to ensure that the money spent on the activities is well managed; that opportunities and benefits are fairly shared within and among villages; and that local people's rights and their environment are protected.

## What is the structure of the Village Agreements?

The Village Agreements have three parts. The first part sets out the joint aims, principles of cooperation and

mutual respect, and the kinds of activities that can be implemented and financed under the agreement. The second part lists the general terms and conditions of how work will be managed and financed, along with standards and safeguards that must be followed. The third part consists of the technical protocols, work schedules, and budgets for the activities to be carried out. The third part can be modified without having to amend the agreement as a whole. This provides flexibility to plan and manage the work taking into account changing village priorities, unexpected weather and environmental conditions that may impact on activities in the future.

Two teams are established in each village to oversee the implementation: An activity implementation team (Tim Pengelola Kegiatan, or TPK) and a monitoring team (Tim Pengawas, or TP). The activity implementation team is responsible for managing all the work carried out under the Village Agreements, receive and process the payments from KFCP, and distribute these payments among community members. The monitoring team is responsible for monitoring the work and its quality,

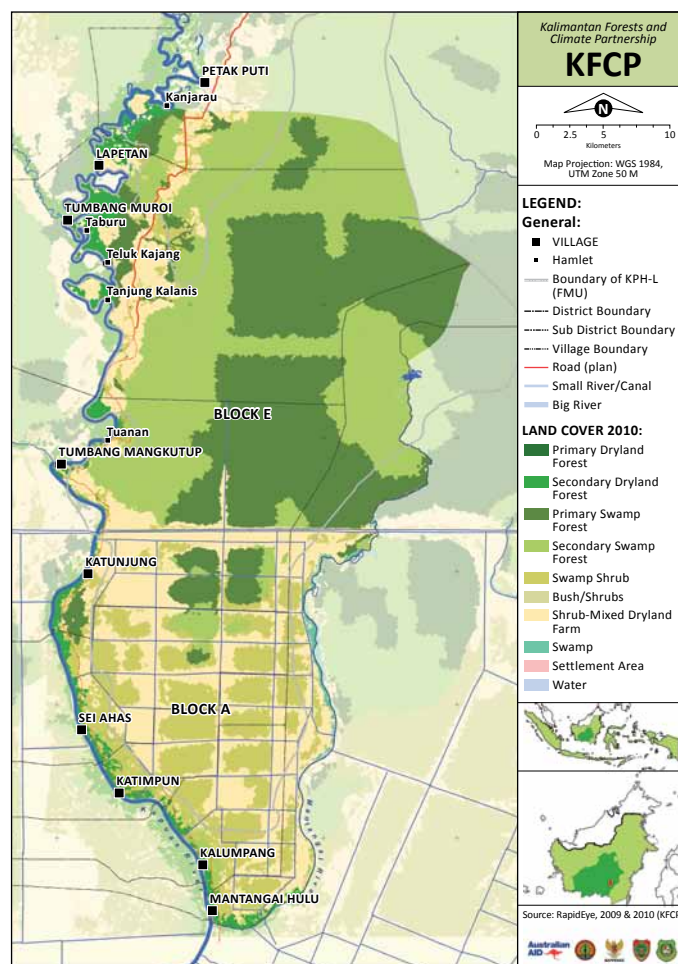


and to ensure transparency and accountability of the activity implementation team. Members of these two teams are chosen by the communities in a village meeting (musyawarah desa) and can be replaced if the community chooses. The Village Agreements themselves must be ratified in each village through a formal village meeting and endorsed by the village head and local customary leader (mantir adat). A declaration endorsing the formation of the Village Agreements, and recognising them at the district level was signed by the Bupati of Kapuas District and a representative of the Government of Australia.

## How were the Village Agreements developed?

The Village Agreements have been developed over a period of between nine months and one year in all seven villages. Multiple meetings and consultations were held with villagers before the agreements were signed. Drafts of the Village Agreements were also shared with the Kapuas District Government and other stakeholders for comment and input.

The agreements are designed to be consistent and compatible with other programs at the village level, including Indonesia's largest development program PNPM. The KFCP Village Agreements aim to make performance-based payments that are tied to REDD+, and span activities that can be continued well into the future. They aim to change people's behaviour to reduce emissions through long-term incentives rather



Map showing the hydrological rehabilitation plan in the KFCP project site.

than to provide one-off development benefits such as infrastructure.

This process of consultation and review has been completed in seven villages and all have signed the agreements.



Community members of Petak Puti village participating in the TPK member election process.

## The work packages currently covered by the Village Agreements

The agreed scope of activities within the Village Agreements is below. These activities are in line with the priorities in the Village Development Plan and are integrated into village development planning each year. They are:

1. Rehabilitation of peat lands, including reforestation through planting seedlings of native species, establishing nurseries in the village to grow these seedlings, weeding the areas where seedlings are planted, and maintenance of the reforestation areas.
2. Capacity building of the village government, the activities implementation team (TPK), monitoring team (TP) and community groups based in accordance
3. Development of livelihoods, including Farmer Field Schools for rubber and other appropriate and sustainable alternative livelihoods that contribute to emissions reductions.
4. Strengthening village institutions and developing village regulations on environmental services for carbon sequestration.
5. Fire management and monitoring of vegetation and hydrology.



1. Kapuas District Bupati, Ir H Muhammad Mawardi MM and AusAID Counsellor for Climate Change, Sara Moriarty during the Declaration of Village Agreements signing between KFCP and the villages in the REDD+ demonstration.
2. Community members participate in the the TPK member election in Petak Puti.
3. Heads of Villages in the KFCP project area during the Declaration of Village Agreements signing ceremony.