



Indonesia-Australia
Forest Carbon Partnership



KFCP Participation and Benefits

Brief 1: KFCP Community Participation and Benefits 2010-2012

Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP)

Updated 30 June 2013



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This brief was updated 30 June 2013, with more recent data from KFCP field activities, including payments data and also provides further background information on the program.

This research was carried out in collaboration with the Governments of Australia and Indonesia, but the analysis and findings presented in this paper represent the views of the author (Rachael Diprose) and do not necessarily represent the views of those Governments.

Cover photo: Adat leaders and community members following the Menyanggar customary festival to support KFCP activities, September 2012.

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INTRODUCTION

This brief provides information on village-level participation in Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) activities from 2010-2012 conducted as a part of its REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) demonstration activities. The KFCP program is a part of the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP).

The activities funded by the KFCP program take place in an area of approximately 120,000 hectares in the ex-Mega Rice area of Central Kalimantan. Activities include farmer field schools, assistance to formulate five-year Village Development Plans, small-scale reforestation and rehabilitation activities, village-level capacity building to self-manage and implement activities, fire management and monitoring, and alternative livelihoods activities, among others. KFCP also collects data on peatland vegetation, hydrology, and fire for analysis and to contribute to the science on understanding peat swamp forests and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The area where some of these activities take place mainly comprises peatland, much of which has Protection Forest status; other activities (e.g. livelihoods and associated farmer field schools) are located on land owned by individuals and the community in the vicinity of the settlements and this land is made up of mineral soils and shallow peat. The associated benefits from KFCP village-level activities, such as the learning, development and income benefits are retained by the communities beyond the life of the program. At the same time, undertaking these activities to trial ways to implement REDD+—on a small scale and in ways that allow for continuous improvement—contributes to REDD+ learning, which has local, national and international benefits.

Fourteen community settlements are located in the area along the Kapuas River. These settlements form nine village administrative units (*desa*) that are spread among two sub-districts (*kecamatan*) within the Kapuas district (*kabupaten*). According to the socio-economic baseline, 91 per cent of the population living in the area are Ngaju Dayak, many of whom continue to live according to Ngaju custom and tradition (*adat*); although in some villages, village-level *adat* leaders (*mantir*) were not appointed until 2009-10 after the commencement of the program. The settlements and villages are distributed among two main sections or zones—a northern section (Block E) and a southern section (Block A)—between which there are ecological differences. Block A consists of an area subject to major land clearing under the now defunct ex-Mega Rice Project and is largely devoid of forest cover. Block E is still largely forested. The different ecologies of the two areas generate significant differences in agricultural practices and livelihood strategies, for which different REDD+ activities are suited.

The data presented includes attendance numbers for a range of decision-making forums, consultation/discussion forums, other communications forums, and training workshops held in KFCP villages. The brief also includes information on household participation in KFCP income-generating and livelihoods activities, most of which have been carried out under Village Agreements (explained below). This brief refers to the positive outcomes of these activities as the development ‘benefits’ provided by the program. They are derived from participation in a variety of income-generating and capacity building activities that are self-managed by villages, rather than as ‘pure’ REDD+ benefits for environmental services.

In the latter half of 2010 and throughout 2011, many of the village-level activities carried out to establish the REDD+ demonstration under KFCP involved preparatory planning with villagers, training, consultation, social and environmental mapping and suitability assessments, facilitating villages to develop five-year Village Development Plans (RPJMDes), and undertaking small pilots of reforestation activities involving peat swamp forest species. They also involved establishing suitable ways to plan and manage work and make collective payments to villages to carry out REDD+ demonstration activities. Under REDD+, benefits from avoided greenhouse gas emissions and peatland rehabilitation activities are likely to be distributed to communities or sub-sets of communities on a collective basis. Thus, as a REDD+ demonstration, KFCP sought to establish a way to prepare communities for receiving collective rather than individual benefits for activities conducted to avoid emissions or to contribute to peatland rehabilitation in the KFCP area.

By early 2012, KFCP had entered into formal legal agreements with the seven villages involved in the project known as Village Agreements. These Village Agreements can serve as a first step towards establishing long-term local institutions for REDD+; they provide the basis for financing and supporting the efforts of local communities to carry out REDD+ activities under their own management and governance arrangements. It is important to note that for the most part, REDD+ activities carried out under KFCP are not directly implemented by the project or its staff. Instead, villagers manage and implement activities themselves with support and capacity building provided by the project.

The Village Agreement consists of three sections. The first section establishes common goals and principles of cooperation and mutual respect. The second section of the Village Agreement includes the conditions according to which activities will be managed and funded, as well as the standards and safeguards that must be followed. The final section of the agreement consists of technical protocols, schedules and budgets for REDD+ activities to be performed by the village. Village-level activities that trial the implementation of REDD+ in KFCP are known as ‘work packages’. These packages cover such activities as nursery seedling production, reforestation in the degraded peatland, building tabats (blocks for small hand-built canals) for peatland rehabilitation, and livelihoods improvement. Participation in work packages is the main way that people in the KFCP area have financially benefited from KFCP to date, including the alternative livelihoods support (rubber, fishponds, and agroforestry) currently being provided in 2013. Some activities implemented in the initial years of KFCP were not carried out under work package arrangements, such as farmer field schools for livelihoods improvement, but data on such activities is included in the analysis.

The process of formulating Village Agreements was aligned with village development planning to ensure that the project responds fully to community needs. The agreements were developed through a lengthy process of communication, consultation and discussion with villagers, much of which took place in 2011. Extensive consultation was not only conducted by KFCP for establishing Village Agreements, but each work package is also discussed and planned together with villages, modified in accordance with village inputs, and discussed and finalised in MusDes. MusDes (*musyawarah desa* – village deliberation and consultation meetings) are the primary decision-making forum in the village. MusDes are held prior to commencing with work packages and also held at the end of each verification process conducted as activities under work packages were carried out. The data presented includes (but is not limited to) participation in the village consultation meetings and decision-making forums held in the lead up to the finalisation of Village Agreements as well as formulation of the five-year Village Development plans.

The analysis presented here is based on datasets compiled from raw data stored in the project and/or the village including registration and meeting attendance lists. The numbers represent registration for work packages to receive payments for contribution to the package (and associated technical assistance and support), and attendance in formal meetings and activities that have been facilitated by KFCP. It is important to note that the analysis attempts to disaggregate ‘unique’ participation (that is, where a villager/household participates in at least one activity at least once) and cumulative participation (the total volume of participation with some individuals participating multiple times in any one year in communications forums and some households participating in multiple work packages). Where possible, these are broken down by gender and village¹. Further analysis will be undertaken on how these households can be disaggregated by socio-economic group and other identity markers in the future. Other work to improve knowledge of the science of peat conducted under IAFCP/KFCP constitutes an important part of the program, but is not discussed here.

¹ The number of villages in the KFCP area recently increased from seven to nine in late 2012, following the splitting of two villages; although data compilation here is broken down by the original seven villages.



I was previously involved in a government program on rubber seed production so I have some experience with producing seedlings. I want other women to benefit from my experience so that we can all improve our livelihoods together. Our standards are very high. Our goal is to have the best seedling production in the KFCP project. -Susanti, Nursery Leader, Kanjarau Hamlet-

WORK PACKAGES

Seedlings, planting and other peatland rehabilitation and livelihoods activities

The implementation of activities under these work packages and the distribution of development benefits within the village are managed by the village activities implementation team (TPK) and monitored by the village monitoring team (TP) – both made up of villagers – with assistance and capacity building provided by KFCP staff. The key principle behind this approach is that villages self-manage the implementation of activities so that they gain knowledge of how to conduct activities in a transparent manner and in ways that either avoid emissions or add to forest cover. Hence, villagers are ‘learning-by-doing’, which is a core part of the participatory approach used in KFCP to demonstrate REDD+ and encourage village-level ownership. Project staff are not directly implementing activities. Many activities have been repeated two or three times, or phased in to allow for this learning among villagers to take place. Initial ‘errors’ and challenges encountered in the first rounds of activity implementation were corrected or improved through this learning process during subsequent rounds of implementation.

The packages cover budgeted costs (materials, transport, labour and so on) for producing the agreed outputs under the package so that it is a ‘business’ enterprise for the village. ‘Work’ package does not mean payments for labour simply to meet project needs; rather it refers to the ‘packaging’ of the implementation of mutually-agreed activities that are self-managed by villages and in which villagers participate in a number of ways. Villagers participate in implementation planning (with technical assistance), organise meetings, facilitate information sharing, and report back to the community on progress. They manage activities and budgets, provide materials, grow seedlings, prepare plots, plant seedlings, and monitor and report on fires. Groups selected by the village also monitor and report on activity implementation for the village, among others. By facilitating villages to produce agreed outputs using the principles and steps of the Village Agreement framework, the program endeavours to prepare villagers for a more performance based system of receiving benefits for REDD+ efforts and meeting agreed targets in the future.

Budgets also include a 5 per cent contingency allocation. If the packages run smoothly, the village can retain the 5 per cent and put it towards agreed priorities from the five-year Village Development plans that KFCP assisted villagers to produce during the first phase of the program. The 5 per cent payment is, to an extent, a trial of a collective REDD+ ‘benefit’ payment for performance. Payments to the villages for work packages are made through several tranche payments over the life of the package. Monitoring and verification processes are carried out by the village TP together with KFCP staff at regular intervals, prior to tranche payments being made. Villagers are consequently also learning how to monitor activities and to gauge how they perform against an agreed output, as may be required in future REDD+ initiatives. This process also trials indicators of various social and governance safeguards that are relevant at the activity level.

Activity progress is monitored and verified against the standards agreed in the Village Agreement and the work packages prior to commencement, using 'proxy' indicators of performance. It is hoped that this experience of receiving payments for environmental activities using 'proxy' indicators of performance will prepare communities for performance payments under a potential REDD+ scheme in the future. **By the end of June 2013, KFCP made AUD 2,072,567 in payments for work package activities in KFCP villages.** Despite funding activities, KFCP does not 'own' the outputs from activities – activities and their outputs are village-owned and managed.

Village population figures are included in Annex 1. There are approximately 2000 households living in the site according to Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik - BPS) data from 2010, with migration of around 10 per cent that results in year-by-year variations in household numbers. **KFCP records indicate that the number of households in the site is closer to 2300 in 2012 based on recent validation of households in the site** (records at April 2013 note 2275 households in the site).

In order to establish the level of participation in KFCP activities within villages, datasets have been established drawing on village records of households registered with the TPK to participate in work package activities under Village Agreements. Registered households receive payments on behalf of the household (distributed by the TPK after the payment to the village is made by KFCP) and are likely to receive technical assistance and training carried out by KFCP staff who provide guidance on each of the activities. Given that only one person registers on behalf of the household (to prevent double-dipping), it is difficult to precisely establish the number of individuals within households contributing to KFCP's REDD+ demonstration efforts under work packages and financially benefiting from participation in KFCP. This is particularly the case with seedling production, as different members of the household will water and tend to the seedlings at different times, but it is the household which receives the final payment from the TPK for the contribution of one or more household members to the activities. Thus, the data below for work-package participation and other activities such as farmer field schools is based on household participation and significantly under-represents individual participation.

Moreover, based on field observations in the KFCP villages, it seems that villagers tend to nominate the adult male of the household as the person that registers the household to participate in KFCP work package activities. Registration of households by females usually takes place when spouses are deceased, traveling, or ill; when women are unmarried; or when they take the role as the household head in the case that their parents are ailing. Hence, the household participation numbers disaggregated by gender likely under-represent the participation of women in work packages.

Two further considerations on interpreting the data on participation in work packages are important. First, the difference between 'unique' and cumulative participation discussed in the introduction to this brief needs to be underscored. In order to gauge the level of participation in KFCP, data on participation was compiled by work package activity – and as discussed in later sections of this brief, participation data was also compiled by type of meeting/communication forum attended—which produced cumulative totals. Cumulative totals measure the total volume of participation in KFCP. Further analysis was then conducted to determine the level of 'unique' participation (where a household participates in at least one work package, or an individual participates in at least one communication forum) by year and village. This shows the reach of KFCP to households and where possible individuals in the site.

Second, in some cases, some households 'dropped out' of activities before work was complete. Thus, there was a difference between the numbers of households registering for activities and the numbers receiving final payment. This was particularly the case for reforestation activities involving planting in the deep peat, in which household members may have been sick or had other priorities at crucial times during activity implementation. It is estimated that for planting, the dropout rate was between 10-12 per cent whereas for seedling production the 'dropout' rate was only around 5 per cent, and for most other activities the dropout rate was negligible. In analysing the data, an average dropout rate of 8 per cent has been used to establish the reach of KFCP activities to households.

Table 1 below shows the breakdown of data on 'unique' participation of households in work packages, by year, based on registration. Through participation in work packages and accounting for 'dropout' estimations, KFCP reached 41 per cent the households in the site in 2011, and nearly three-quarters of households in 2012. **Overall, between 2010-2012, three-quarters of the households in the KFCP site participated in at least one KFCP income-generating/capacity building activity through work packages as a part of the KFCP REDD+ demonstration; with the majority of these households participating in two or more packages.** At key points prior to activities, *adat* ceremonies were held by villages to bless the commencement of activities in accordance with the principle of mutual respect, as outlined in the Village Agreements.

Table 1 – ‘Unique’ participation in KFCP activities: households receiving benefits under at least one work package, by year

‘Unique’ household-level participation KFCP activities (work packages) that provide financial benefits and livelihoods improvement, by year	Households registered by male household members	Households registered by female household members	Grand total of ‘unique’ households registered	Approximate number of households in the KFCP site	‘Unique’ participation of households in the KFCP in work packages (accounting for an 8 % dropout rate from initial registration for work packages)	
					Est. Number	%
Work Packages 2010 (residents in the KFCP area)	78	5	83	2000	N/A	N/A
Work Packages 2011 (residents in the KFCP area)	709	216	925	2100	861	41 %
Work Packages 2012 (residents in the KFCP area)	1487	320	1807	2275	1662	73 %
Work packages 2010-2012 (residents in the KFCP area)*	1388	435	1823	2275	1677	74 %

* Between 2010-2012 a further 118 ‘unique’ households received benefits, however, it was unclear if the person registering resided in the area (such as tatas owners who may reside elsewhere but have agreed for activities related to their tatas located in the KFCP site to take place; or family members who helped out with activities but may have migrated). ** N/A – percentage not estimated as very few activities took place in 2010. *** There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this table.

Table 2 and Figure 1 below show the number of households participating in particular packages. It is clear that the two activities which have been designed for mass participation in villages in the KFCP area to date are nursery seedling production and reforestation (predominantly planting). Thousands of people in the KFCP area have participated in these activities. Seedling production is more amenable to participation from women with children as it is near their homes and they can grow the seedlings while undertaking other household duties. Planting takes place in the deep peat, which is difficult for most villagers to access and culturally is considered a more appropriate activity for men. It is important to note that the gender breakdown is based on the gender of the person representing the household during registration (discussed above). However, qualitative evaluations and observations reveal that in many cases others in the household also participate in activities and women especially participate in nursery production. Even with the problem of household registration under-representing women’s participation, the participation of what might be deemed female-headed households has increased year-on-year in both seedling production and reforestation, according to both the number of female-headed households registering and qualitative observations.

Much of the peatland rehabilitation effort undertaken through KFCP is based on work packages to villages to conduct everything but work involving heavy equipment. A part of this community-based work involves palisade/tabat construction (mainly to block small hand-dug canals to rehabilitate the peat). KFCP has also undertaken train-the-trainer farmer field schools to train community mobilisers and the heads of farmer groups in better quality rubber production methods and other alternative livelihoods skills to improve local livelihoods. The aim of this activity is that these participants will share their skills with farmer group members. Training and financial support is provided to the members of the TPK and TP that manage activities and monitor their progress through the Basic Package.

KFCP insisted on community engagement with the project. This transparency is helping to restore the community’s trust in the Village Council and is giving us the tools and the confidence to respond to village concerns.



Nanang Karyadi, Head of the Village Council, Tumbang Muroi Village

Table 2 – Total number of households registered for work packages (to receive payments and associated technical assistance and support) and other KFCP activities, by type

Work package	Total HH registered
Nursery seedling production - Phase 1 (2010-11)	968
Nursery seedling production - Phase 2 (2012)	1190
Planting (2010)	105
Planting (2011-12)	577
Planting (2012-13)	919
Training of trainers - Farmer Field Schools (2010)	34
Training of trainers - Farmer Field Schools (2011)	261
Farmer cadres/mobilisers – on going	60
Palisades – Stage 1 (2012)	65
Palisades – Stage 2 (2012)	202
Palisades – Stage 3 (2012)	197
Tatas blocking pilot (2011)	19
Tatas blocking - packet with revised design (2011-12)	40
Livelihoods package (phase one currently in progress - 2013)	Approximately 1597*

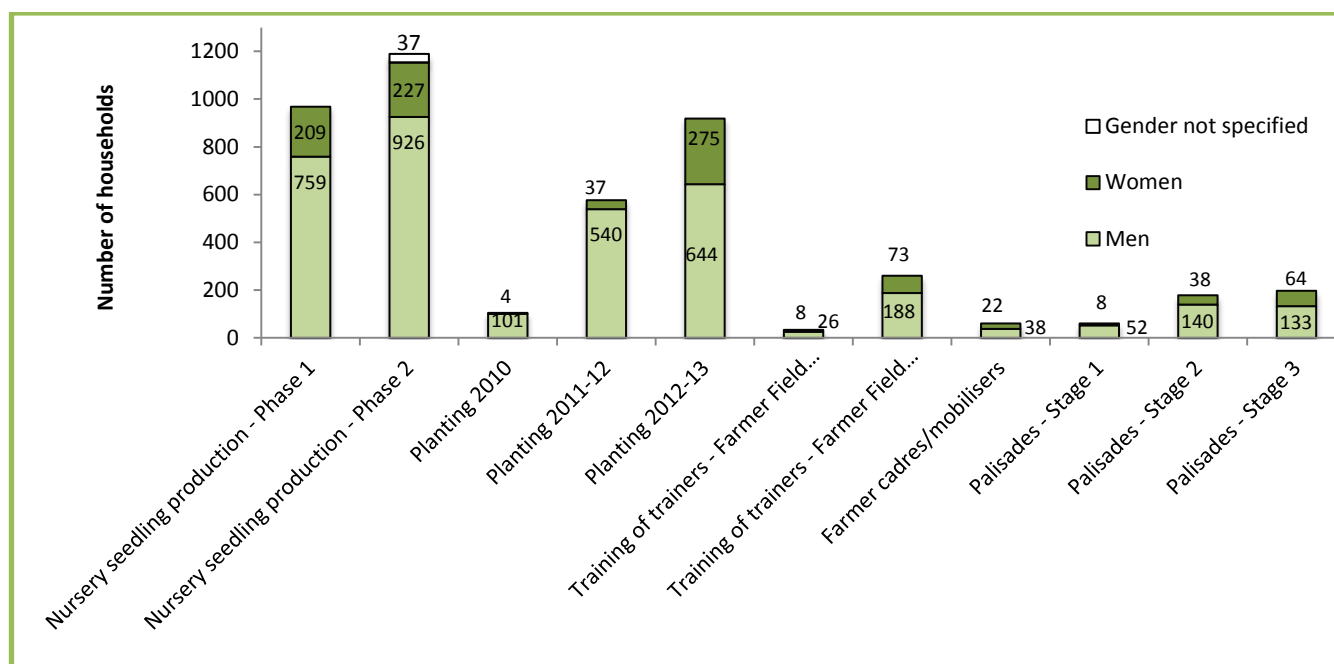
*The program is currently operating in six of the seven villages in the KFCP area. The program has targeted the 1776 (approx.) eligible households in these six villages, with approximately 1597 households choosing to participate. Numbers will be verified during implementation and finalised after the phase is completed.

In late 2012, KFCP began implementing an alternative livelihoods package that funds sustainable livelihoods activities, which will both contribute to household incomes over the long term and avoid the need for agricultural expansion into peatlands, thereby avoiding unnecessary GHG emissions. Extensive preparatory work was undertaken, which included technical support to assist villagers to find suitable sites (e.g. soil type) on areas they designated/owned and to establish processes for implementation. The preparatory process took longer than expected due to the participatory approach used that required extensive capacity building, mapping, data collection, responding to village needs and assistance to local villagers to find suitable plots (either on their own land or unoccupied village land). During the assessment phase, it was also clear the overwhelming alternative livelihoods preference from villagers was for rubber (already a livelihood in the area), with some villagers having other preferences. Thus, the program intends to provide rubber seedlings sufficient to cover 1 hectare, or the equivalent value in fishponds and agroforestry. During the first phase of implementation (late 2012-mid 2013) one third of the entire package was rolled out in a pilot phase to allow for learning among villages and identify any technical challenges that would need to be addressed in later phases. Further, during this phase, more than 670 households formally participated in farmer field schools (that is, these households filled in the registration form; many others also attended) facilitated by farmer cadres (village extension workers). Almost all households receiving the livelihoods benefits participated in in-field training and capacity building activities to prepare them for the implementation.

The KFCP livelihoods program targets all households in the site for the provision of livelihoods support. The program aims to provide long-term poverty-reducing development benefits to villagers for participating in the REDD+ demonstration. The livelihoods benefits are also provided to encourage villagers to minimise other activities that may contribute to emissions. Providing the benefits to all households that wish to participate contributes to the equitable distribution of benefits, which is important for REDD+. Approximately 90 per cent of households in participating villages (currently six of the seven villages in the KFCP area in late 2012). This amounts to approximately 1597 households of the 1776 (approximately) eligible households in the current phase).²

² Note that 179 households decided not to participate in this phase of the livelihoods program in the six villages (original villages) as they were busy with other activities or they were working outside the area.

Figure 1: Number of households participating in KFCP REDD+ field activities, by gender of the person registering on behalf of the household



Note: The figure does not include data for trials on tatas blocking or members of the TPK/TP receiving payments under the Basic Package. Gender is determined according to the household member registering for packages, although other household members may participate in these activities and these numbers likely under-represents women's participation. There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this figure.

CONSULTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

KFCP carries out different forms of community engagement and consultation, information sharing, and training activities. This includes:

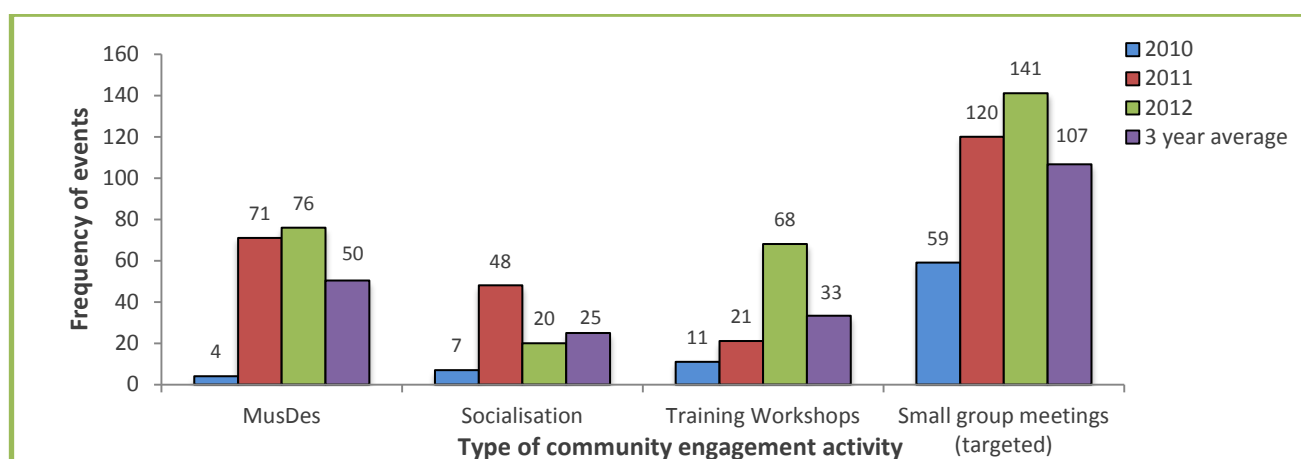
- training for implementation and monitoring teams (both made up of villagers),
- other training for villagers in practical activity implementation,
- small group planning meetings with village government, implementation teams, customary leaders and others responsible for or managing village-level activities,
- small group discussion meetings with different stakeholder groups, including those that may be supportive or unsupportive of KFCP activities,
- formal village level meetings (the MusDes) for consultation, reaching consensus on KFCP activities, planning and feeding back verification results of activities monitoring, among others, and
- socialisation and communications activities where information on key REDD+ concepts, approaches and other relevant information is shared.

For example, during the pre-Village Agreement consultations, meetings were held with pro and contra groups of KFCP to ensure that different stakeholder groups' interests, concerns, and needs were accommodated where possible in agreements to conduct activities. In other cases, meetings and trainings are held to share information and build skills, with the aim of creating an understanding of how to rehabilitate the peatlands or to avoiding behaviours that contribute to peatland degradation or emissions. Some communications activities and trainings focus on improving quality in the implementation of activities, such as seedling production with the aim of improving survival rates, or in accounting and administration, so that villagers can implement activities in ways which are transparent.

To estimate the level of participation in these forums, similar processes were used to establish 'unique' and cumulative participation to that used for work packages (described above). Datasets were established drawing on attendance lists in each of the forums.

Figure 2 below shows the number of different forums held between 2010-2012. The figure demonstrates that KFCP is conducting a multitude of engagement and consultation activities in the seven villages in the site, with considerable frequency each year. The number of activities conducted increased with each year in most cases. The exception to this increasing frequency was socialisation activities; more activities were carried out in 2011 compared with 2012 as it was during this time that Village Agreements were being discussed and negotiated, with socialisation meetings forming an important part of this process. The number of village deliberation and consultation meetings (MusDes) held to collectively make decisions for planning, monitoring, verification and reaching consensus in relation to KFCP activities was high in 2011 as many of these MusDes pertained to village-level planning for future activities, and Village Agreements consultations and negotiations. The number of MusDes held was also high in 2012 when the number of work packages increased, requiring more MusDes for villagers to decide if they agreed to the packages (under which they would provide environmental services) prior to implementation and to report back on verification activities for tranche payments during work package implementation.

Figure 2. No. of activities: KFCP facilitated decision-making, consultation, and communications forums and trainings, by year



Notes: MusDes = formal whole-of-village consultation, deliberation, and decision-making meetings. Socialisation = community briefings/communications/explanation meetings to explain key concepts.

The numbers presented below on participation in these forums are conservative minimums, as many villagers tended to turn up to meetings to listen to or be involved in discussions, but did not formally register by filling in attendance lists. Hence, these numbers likely under-represent participation in these formal meetings, trainings/workshops, and other communications forums. Furthermore, the numbers do not include informal training, meetings, discussions and other informal participation that takes place through interacting frequently with the KFCP facilitators who spend a considerable amount of time in each settlement.

Table 3 shows that nearly 2000 people have participated in at least one MusDes between 2010-2012, with 1632 of these participants identified as permanent residents of the KFCP villages (representing nearly one third of adults living in the area). Other people that have also attended the MusDes include government and civil society organisation representatives not residing in the villages, among others. Despite MusDes being open to all village members to attend, and even with KFCP's efforts to support the TPK to spread the message of forthcoming MusDes as widely as possible, often only one household member might attend a MusDes depending on livelihoods and childcare duties. In response to this reality, KFCP has endeavoured to increase participation and knowledge of its activities by holding many small meetings with particular groups—such as women or livelihoods groups—prior to the larger MusDes, with the aim of answering questions and providing information to as many interest groups of villagers as possible. **Nearly three quarters of adults living in the KFCP area have attended at least one of these alternative communications forums between 2010-2012** (column two), demonstrating that a variety of different communications forums are needed in addition to the MusDes for information to reach the vast majority of villagers. In the case that participants in special group meetings are not able to participate in the subsequent MusDes, KFCP facilitates available group representatives to participate in the MusDes to present the views and interests of the group during the wider decision-making process. During the MusDes, as is customary in the area and more widely in Indonesia, decisions are made based on long discussions and deliberations to reach consensus, rather than taking a vote (under which total participant numbers would have greater importance).

Table 3 – ‘Unique’ participation of individuals in KFCP facilitated decision-making, consultation, and communications forums and trainings

	1. Participants in at least one MusDes (2010-2012)				2. Participants in at least one meeting/training/workshop/socialisation activity, not distinguished by type (2010-2012)				3. Participants in at least one meeting, training/workshop, or socialisation activity, distinguished by type and counted for each type		
Type of participant (per attendance lists)	Male	Female	Total	Total as % of adults living in the KFCP site	Male	Female	Total	Total as % of adults living in the KFCP site	Male	Female	Total
Permanent residents within the KFCP area	987	645	1632	36 per cent	1791	1405	3196	71 per cent	2574	1896	4470
Temporary residents (visiting family members etc.)	N/A	N/A	146	N/A	N/A	N/A	580	N/A	N/A	N/A	515
Others (NGOs, Government representatives, staff, and observers)	N/A	N/A	220	N/A	N/A	N/A	909	N/A	N/A	N/A	945
Total			1998				4685				5930

Note: N/A – not available or not relevant. There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this table.

The second column in Table 3 shows that between 2010-2012 more than three quarters of the adults living in the site participated in at least one small meeting/training/workshop/socialisation activity. The data in the second column shows ‘unique’ participation, counting the instances when a villager participated at least once across all types of communications activities. However, the figures in the second column do not distinguish this participation by the type of forum in which the villager participated. That is, if a villager participated at least once in a training and at least once in a meeting, participation is only counted one time. In contrast, the third column in Table 3 above also shows unique participation, but the numbers presented do distinguish when a villager participates at least once in each type of forum.

For example, in the third column, if a villager participates in a training, and again in a different forum such as a meeting, in this case ‘unique’ participation is counted twice to establish the ‘instances’ of ‘unique’ participation. There are nearly 6000 ‘unique’ instances of people participating at least once in one of KFCP's communications activities (Column 3) between 2010-2012, and when this is added together with participation in at least one MusDes (Column 1), the number of ‘unique’ instances of participation in communications and decision-making forums related to KFCP reaches nearly 8000.

Between 2010-2012, taking into account the ‘unique’ participation figures presented above and the cumulative participation figures presented elsewhere in this brief, **on average, households participating in KFCP have benefited from at least two work packages and have participated in at least three MusDes over the life of the project.** This is a useful finding for other REDD+ demonstrations that may not be able to map out participation data to the level of detail needed for the analysis presented in this brief (creating census-like databases that match households to activities). If the findings from KFCP are any indication, summary totals of participation can be reduced by a factor of three to establish ‘unique’ individual participation for each type of communications forum, and they can be reduced by a factor of two to establish ‘unique’ household participation in income-generating activities. Such estimations could be used with the following caveats:

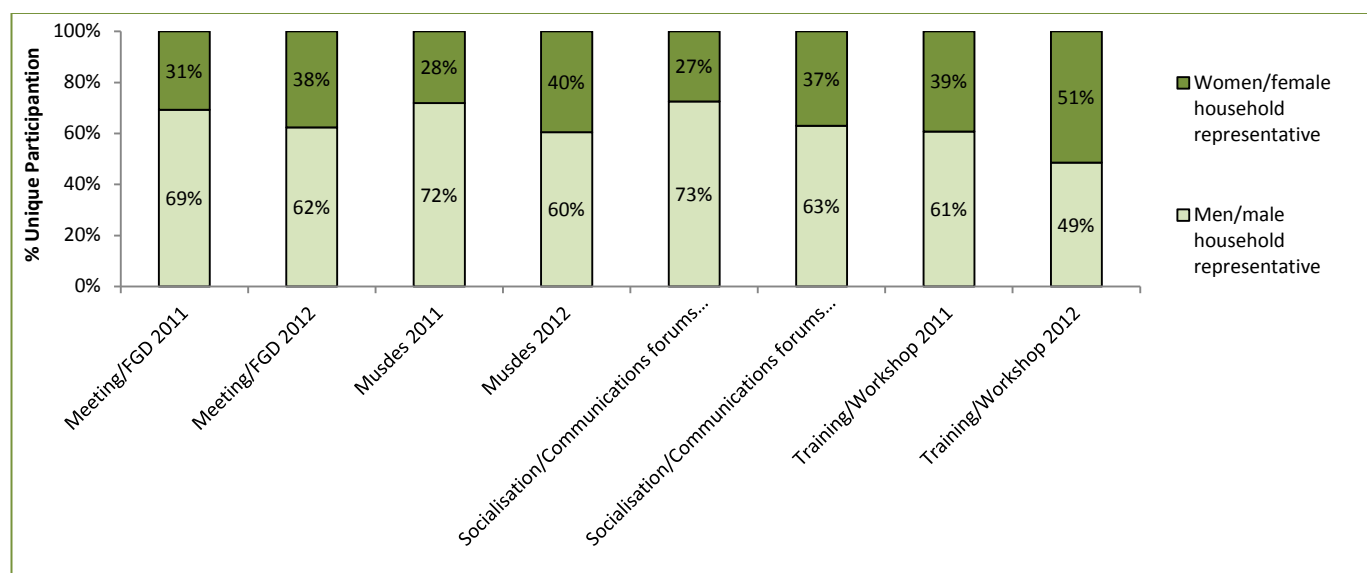
- Programs are implementing multiple activities on a two-three year time horizon,
- Programs are carrying out these activities in remote areas where widely advertising opportunities to both participate in decision-making forums and to access economic benefits is not an established norm, and
- Programs undertake extensive efforts at community engagement and open up opportunities to as many households as possible.

The cumulative figures presented in Annex 3 show the volume of attendance overall, broken down by village and by type of activity. The data demonstrates that many villagers have participated more than once and in more than one type of communications forum, when the data is considered in light of the lower ‘unique’ participation numbers discussed above. That is, the table in the Annex shows all instances of participation, counting the multiple times when villagers participate in meetings, MusDes, trainings and socialisation activities among others; it counts every instance of participation regardless of whether a villager has participated previously. It is clear from the Annex that the cumulative number of instances of participation increased over time within activities, within villages, and according to gender breakdowns. In 2010, KFCP was not operating fully in all villages (such as in Sei Ahas and Petak Puti villages), which explains why in some villages there is no participation recorded for some types of forums.

Figure 3 shows that KFCP’s efforts to include women through special women’s meetings, targeted training and other initiatives has improved women’s participation in all types of communications forums between 2011 and 2012. **A key finding is that the ‘unique’ participation of women in trainings outstripped that of men in 2012.**

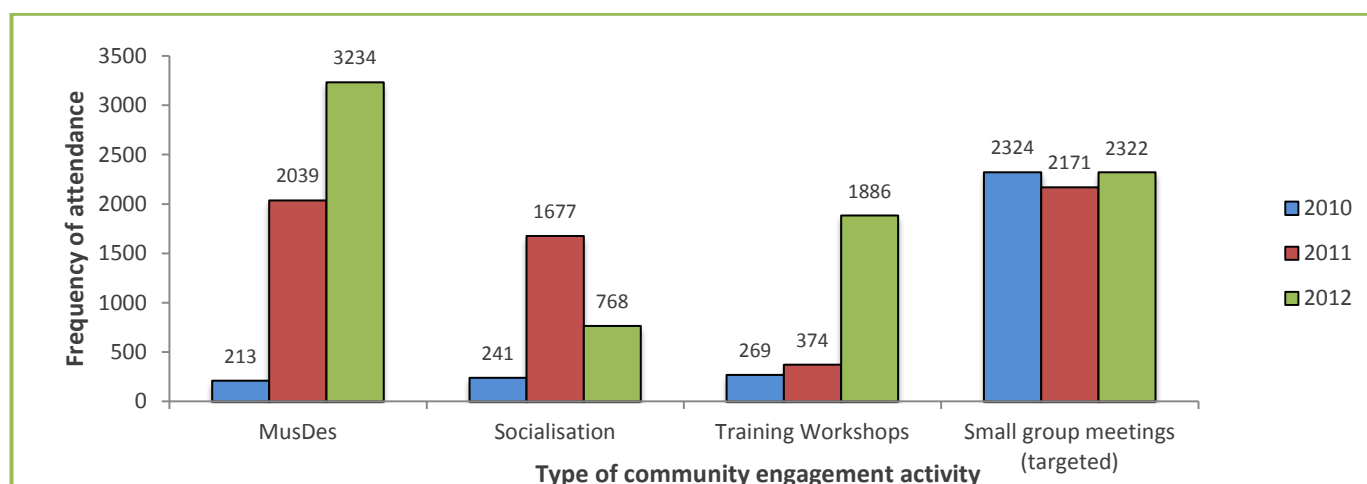
Figure 4 below takes the cumulative numbers also presented in Annex 3, and maps the data year-by-year according to different types of communications forums to show the changes in the volume of participation over time. The figure demonstrates that the cumulative attendance at meetings has generally increased year-by-year in terms of overall attendance numbers; although as mentioned previously, this still under-represents participation as villagers tend to turn up to meetings and not always sign attendance forms. The increased frequency of communications forums held over time can be explained by the increasing numbers of small meetings and other forums introduced by KFCP to reach different types of groups and using different methods for information sharing. For example, Figure 3 and the breakdown by village and gender in Annex 3 shows a significant leap between 2011 and 2012 in women’s participation, with women representing between one third to a half of all instances of participation recorded in cumulative figures for MusDes, socialisation, and smaller meetings (depending on the village); and one half of cumulative figures of instances of participation in trainings in 2012. This can partially be explained by the intensified efforts to raise awareness and understanding of KFCP activities and REDD+ through special women’s meetings and other special group meetings that KFCP increasingly held in 2012, alongside other efforts at gender mainstreaming. It is also important to note that less meetings were held in 2012 in Mantangai Hulu (with corresponding lower rates of participation), as villagers decided to not go ahead with some packages in the village.

Figure 3. Percentage of women and men participating (unique participation) in meetings, forums, and trainings



Note: There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this figure.

Figure 4: Cumulative participation numbers: KFCP facilitated meetings and communications forums, by year



Note: There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this figure.

Annex 3 also shows that there is variation between villages in both the number of meetings held and the frequency of attendance, with more meetings taking place and higher levels of participation in those villages where more KFCP activities have been implemented (hence more planning and consultation is necessary), or in villages where there are more protracted and repeat discussions held on the request of communities. More work packages have been carried out in some villages, such as Katunjung, due to the environmental conditions and proximity to areas where peatland rehabilitation activities have taken place. That said, KFCP has endeavoured to ensure that all villages have been a part of at least some activities.

The number of people participating in different types of KFCP engagement activities (see the participation ranges in Table 4) depends on the type of activity and its purpose. For more administrative/planning-focused MusDes, participation numbers tend to be lower (data not presented) however, for MusDes, discussing key issues such as work packages and Village Agreements (data not presented), numbers were much higher, reaching beyond 100 people participating per meeting. Again, it is important to highlight that the numbers in the table are indicative of households being represented even though individuals were counted, as often only one representative from the household would attend meetings due to other livelihoods activities and childcare duties. In many villages, with the exception the two larger villages (Mantangai Hulu and Tumbang Muroi) between one third and nearly a half of all households in the village were represented at the larger meetings. For all types of engagement activities, numbers increased year-by-year.

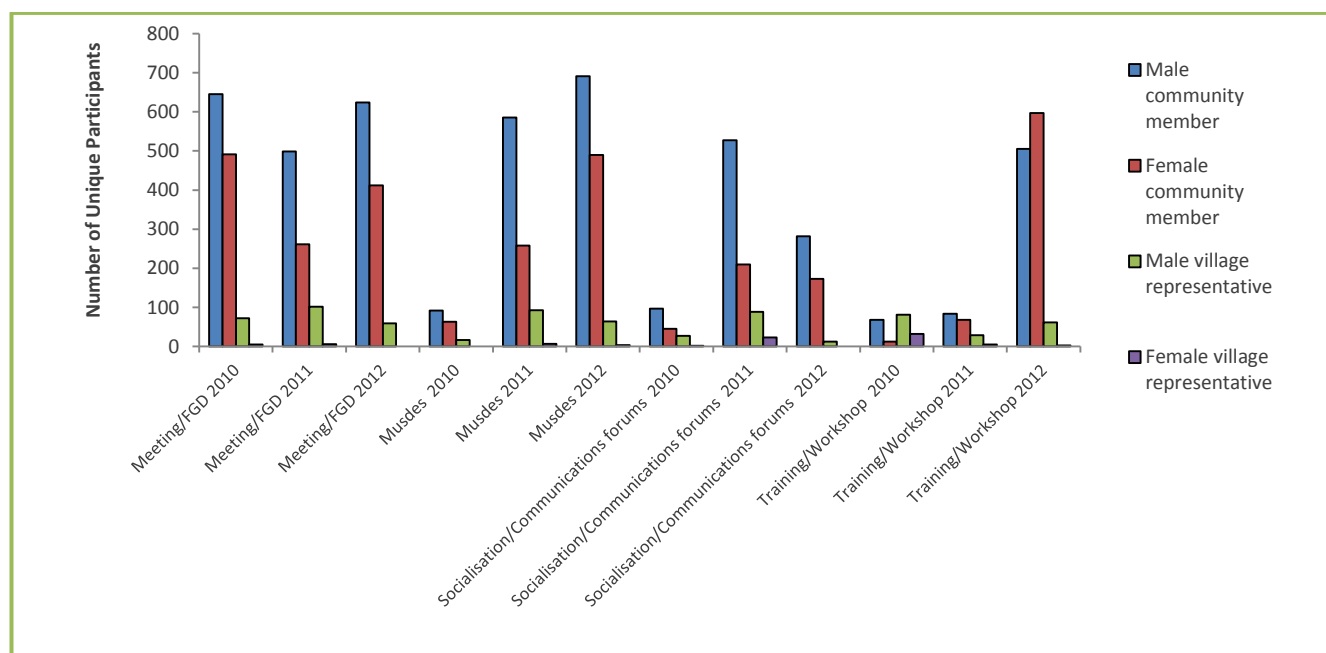
Table 4 – Range of participation levels in KFCP engagement activities

CATEGORY	2010		2011		2012	
	Lowest number attending per meeting	Highest number attending per meeting	Lowest number attending per meeting	Highest number attending per meeting	Lowest number attending per meeting	Highest number attending per meeting
MUSDES	28	106	19	85	16	119
SOCIALISATION	21	62	9	68	13	91
TRAINING	8	36	16	45	18	104

Table 3 above discussed ‘unique’ participation as an aggregate for the three year period (2010-2012). However, when participation figures are first broken down by year, then disaggregated by activity, and finally participants not residing in the KFCP area are extracted from the datasets, **KFCP has recorded more than 8500 instances of ‘unique’ participation in KFCP different types of communications and decision-making activities, year-on-year** (see Figure 5 below), allowing for a 5 per cent margin of error. It is also evident from Figure 5 that instances of ‘unique’ participation in different activities year-on-year have not been the purview of only village leaders (such as the village head, members of the village council, and customary leaders, among others), as many men and women not holding leadership positions in the villages are participating in KFCP activities, and this is increasing with each year for most types of the activities presented in Figure 5. Moreover, using the same method of calculating ‘unique’ participation, year-on-year, as above, but this time for work packages, **KFCP has recorded more than 2800 instances of ‘unique’ participation in REDD+ demonstration capacity building and income-generating activities, year-on-year** (again allowing for a 5 per cent margin of error).

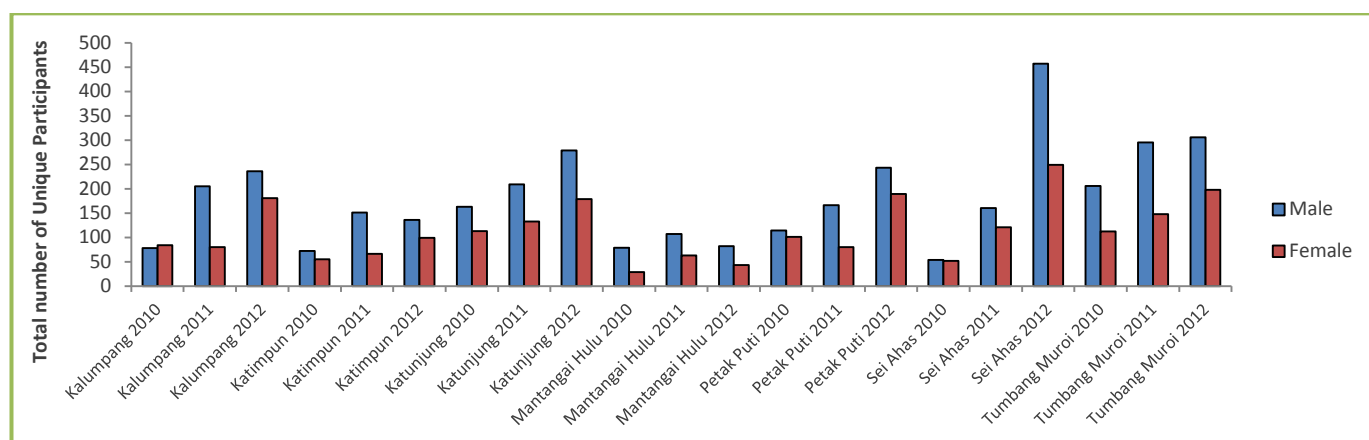
Finally, Figure 6 disaggregates ‘unique’ participation data by village and year (but does not distinguish by participation in a type of forum or work package) to provide a snapshot of village-level participation in KFCP activities. It shows that participation has grown over time in the project generally in each village, likely due to increased understanding and awareness of activities as villagers observe the demonstrated benefits from earlier years, and due to the scale up in activities. This is an important finding relevant for other REDD+ demonstrations, that is participation in activities will likely grow over time as implementation and communications methods improve through learning-by-doing for both project staff and villagers.

Figure 5: Instances of 'unique' participation, year-on-year, in KFCP facilitated-meetings, MusDes, trainings, and communications forums



Note: There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this figure.

Figure 6: Instances of 'unique' participation, year-on-year, in all KFCP activities, including work packages, facilitated meetings, MusDes, training, and communications forums



Note: There is a 5 per cent margin of error in the numbers presented in this figure.

CONCLUSION

The information provided above shows the extent of the reach of KFCP through its capacity building and income-generating activities for environmental services provided under work packages. The brief also shows the scale of efforts undertaken by KFCP to engage communities in decision-making and other forums.

Capacity building and income-generating activities

- Around three quarters of households in the site participated in at least one work package between 2010-2012 (with many of these households participating in two packages or more).
- By the end of June 2013, KFCP made AUD 2,072,567 in payments for work package activities in KFCP villages.
- The KFCP livelihoods program underway targets ALL households in the site for the provision of livelihoods support. The program aims to provide long-term poverty-reducing development benefits to villagers for participating in the REDD+ demonstration. The livelihoods benefits are also provided to encourage villagers to minimise other activities that may contribute to emissions. Providing the benefits to all households that wish to participate contributes to the equitable distribution of benefits, which is important for REDD+. Approximately 90 per cent of households in participating villages have been reached through the first phase of the livelihoods program.

Decision-making and communications forums and training

- Nearly 2000 people have participated in at least one MusDes between 2010-2012, with 1632 of these participants identified as permanent residents of the KFCP villages (representing nearly one third of adults living in the area).
- Nearly three quarters of adults living in the KFCP area have attended at least one of these alternative communications forums between 2010-2012.
- KFCP's efforts to include women through special women's meetings, targeted training and other initiatives has improved women's participation in all types of communications forums between 2011 and 2012. A key finding is that the 'unique' participation of women in trainings outstripped that of men in 2012.
- KFCP has recorded more than 8500 instances of 'unique' participation in KFCP different types of communications and decision-making activities, year-on-year.
- Participation has grown over time in the project generally in each village, likely due to increased understanding and awareness of activities as villagers observe the demonstrated benefits from earlier years, and due to the scale up in activities. This is an important finding relevant for other REDD+ demonstrations, that is, participation in activities will likely grow over time as implementation and communications methods improve through learning-by-doing for both project staff and villagers.

The provision of alternative livelihoods and other income-generating support in 2013 is expected to increase the volume of benefits-sharing under the demonstration. Special women's meetings and special meetings with other livelihoods groups has helped to improve participation levels and knowledge of the REDD+ demonstration, with year-by-year increases in the number of men and women participating in all manner of activities. This brief highlights that different REDD+ activities are more amenable to participation from the members of different gender groups, which is an important consideration for other REDD+ demonstrations seeking to be inclusive.

While producing cumulative numbers on participation on many activities is feasible for most projects, it can be a difficult exercise to precisely record the detailed information on households and participation that is needed to be able to disaggregate data in order to establish 'unique' rates of participation in activities. This may be feasible under a demonstration, but may not be scaleable to other REDD+ projects. Drawing on the KFCP experience (implemented in a remote area where widespread participation was not the norm at the onset of the project), aggregate totals can be reduced by a factor of three for different types of communication forums, and a factor of two for participation in income-generating activities, to establish 'unique' participation rates.

ANNEX 1: VILLAGE POPULATION

Village	Mantangai Sub-district						Timpah Sub-district
	Mantangai Hulu	Kalumpang	Katimpun	Sei Ahas	Katunjung	Tumbang Muroi	Petak Puti
Total number of households	414	243	233	206	216	342	267
Male	941	514	421	416	489	710	609
Female	851	492	401	412	430	676	600
Total population	1792	1006	822	828	919	1386	1209
Village area (km2)	147.51	171	70	241	715	752	300
Population Density	12.15	5.88	11.74	3.44	1.29	1.84	4.04

Source: Kapuas dalam Angka 2012, BPS 2012

ANNEX 2: PAYMENTS MADE TO VILLAGES THROUGH WORK PACKAGES

	Pilot Input Based REDD Payment Dec 2010-Jan 2011	Pilot project for Tatas Blocking June 2011	Nursery Work I beginning July 2011	Basic Package to support TPK/TP beginning Nov 11 (Under VAs)	Reforestation Work I beginning Jan 12 (Under VA)	Tabat I Work beginning Feb 12 (Under VAs)	Palisade Work beginning May 2012 (Under VAs) SPU-7	Nursery Work II beginning July 2012 (Under VAs)	Tabat II Work beginning Dec 12 (Under VA)	Reforestation Work II beginning Dec 12 (Under VAs)	Livelihoods Phase I, late-2012- June 2013 (Under VA)	Total
	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
Total	18,140	12,233	341,864	162,453	347,215	56,834	93,223	386,698	79,477	338,936	235,493	2,072,567

ANNEX 3: CONSULTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES: CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT FORUMS AND CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY OF ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED, BY VILLAGE

MUSDES														
Participants	2010				2011					2012				
	Male	Female	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity
Katimpun	NA	NA	NA	NA	85	31	0	116	3	88	39	0	127	4
Kalumpang	50	22	72	2	331	112	1	444	13	537	306	0	843	16
Sei Ahas	NA	NA	NA	NA	58	29	0	87	2	22	43	0	65	1
Katunjung	67	36	103	1	252	61	1	314	10	407	172	1	580	14
Tumbang Muroi	19	10	29	1	520	140	0	660	33	363	132	10	505	18
Petak Puti	NA	NA	NA	NA	131	52	0	183	4	425	384	0	809	19
Mantangai Hulu	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	25	0	109	6	74	37	0	111	4
Others*	7	2	9	0	99	29	0	128	0	163	31	0	194	0
TOTAL	143	70	213	4	1560	479	2	2039	71	2079	1144	11	3234	76
SOCIALISATION														
Participants	2010				2011					2012				
	Male	Female	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity
Katimpun	NA	NA	NA	NA	135	26	0	161	5	35	24	0	59	2
Kalumpang	35	6	41	2	262	41	0	303	9	334	116	0	450	10
Sei Ahas	NA	NA	NA	NA	114	58	0	172	7	16	16	0	32	1
Katunjung	20	19	39	1	176	64	0	240	8	9	26	0	35	2
Tumbang Muroi	43	10	53	2	215	62	0	277	7	115	11	0	126	4
Petak Puti	NA	NA	NA	NA	120	48	0	168	6	13	1	0	14	1
Mantangai Hulu	63	21	84	2	124	67	0	191	6	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Others*	21	3	24	0	141	24	0	165	0	38	14	0	52	0
TOTAL	182	59	241	7	1287	390	0	1677	48	560	208	0	768	20
MEETING														
Participants	2010				2011					2012				
	Male	Female	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity
Katimpun	99	56	155	3	67	36	0	103	8	37	9	0	46	6
Kalumpang	106	79	185	6	88	23	0	111	9	206	133	0	339	25
Sei Ahas	104	65	169	4	29	6	0	35	5	113	41	0	154	19
Katunjung	368	133	501	12	319	136	13	468	30	229	96	0	325	33
Tumbang Muroi	341	153	494	9	698	163	0	861	52	346	225	0	571	27
Petak Puti	191	150	341	5	28	25	0	53	7	342	168	0	510	25
Mantangai Hulu	274	83	357	20	55	12	0	67	9	74	54	0	128	6
Others*	110	12	122	0	385	88	0	473	0	172	77	0	249	0
TOTAL	1593	731	2324	59	1669	489	13	2171	120	1519	803	0	2322	141
TRAINING														
Participants	2010				2011					2012				
	Male	Female	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity	Male	Female	NA	Total	Σ Activity
Katimpun	23	10	33	1	2	2	0	4	1	30	27	0	57	6
Kalumpang	31	2	33	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	210	0	385	9
Sei Ahas	17	6	23	1	0	1	0	1	1	65	84	0	149	7
Katunjung	52	16	68	4	21	24	0	45	4	212	209	2	423	15
Tumbang Muroi	47	12	59	2	80	48	0	128	10	129	211	0	340	13
Petak Puti	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	0	5	2	91	182	0	273	11
Mantangai Hulu	9	3	12	1	44	15	0	59	3	145	31	0	176	7
Others**	39	2	41	0	76	13	43	132	0	71	12	0	83	0
TOTAL	218	51	269	11	225	106	43	374	21	918	966	2	1886	68

*Other participants include - inter-village representatives, government representatives from outside the village, other institutional representatives/customary leaders from outside the villagers, other villagers from outside the village, or people who it is unclear whether they live in the village etc.).

**For meetings/village meetings/activities that are carried out for more than one day, the total number of participants is calculated for those attending on the first day.

***Note: there is a 5 per cent margin of error in the data presented in this table.

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