

Community Engagement In Blocking Canals

2009



This report was prepared for
The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership



Australia Indonesia Partnership
Kemitraan Australia Indonesia



This report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines at the time of writing, including the overview of the KFCP project below. This research was carried out in collaboration with the Governments of Australia and Indonesia, but the analysis and findings in this paper represent the views of the author/s and do not necessarily represent the views of those Governments.

Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative is a key part of Australia's international leadership on reducing emissions from deforestation. The Initiative will support international efforts to reduce deforestation through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It aims to demonstrate that reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation can be part of an equitable and effective international agreement on climate change. A central element of this is the Initiative's focus on developing practical demonstration activities in our region, particularly in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Indonesia and Australia are working together under the Indonesia- Australia Forest carbon Partnership (The Partnership) to support international efforts on REDD through the UNFCCC. A key focus is on practical demonstration activities to show how REDD can be included in a future global outcome on climate change. Activities under the partnership are funded through Australia's \$200 million International Forest carbon Initiative (IFCI) administered by the Australian Department of Climate Change (DCC) and AusAID.

Australia has committed \$30 million over four years to the Kalimantan Forests and Climate partnership (KFCP). Under the KFCP, Australia and Indonesia are working together to develop and implement a large scale REDD demonstration activity in Central Kalimantan. The KFCP is the first REDD demonstration activity of its kind in Indonesia. It aims to demonstrate a credible, equitable and effective approach to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including from the degradation of peatlands, than can inform a future global outcome on climate change. With an overall funding target of \$100 million, the KFCP aims to raise remaining funding through contributions from or coordinated actions with the private sector or other donor countries.

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Introduction

As part of the Design Phase, AusAID requested the following from CARE:

“Develop options for community engagement in blocking canals and other rehabilitation activities based on the village land-use plans, other data, and consultation with stakeholders, CARE will provide input for an ecological restoration strategy that engages the participation and support of people in the villages which have been surveyed. This input can be used in the implementation phase for the development of a comprehensive canal-blocking plan that is acceptable to and supported by participating communities and linked to REDD incentives.

Based on the assessment and the baseline survey, CARE will also provide recommendations for an implementation schedule for community-based peat rehabilitation for the first three years of project implementation. The input for his schedule will include information on community engagement strategies. CARE will coordinate and collaborate with other major actors and the government to assess technical aspects of this implementation strategy.”

In phase one of the Design Phase, CARE provided input for the participatory village planning process based on its own experience and practices in the region and the process adopted by the Master Plan team.

This process provides the framework for working with communities to develop canal-blocking plans. Within this framework, participatory work needs to be done with the local community to analyze the costs and benefits of canal blocking. This process needs to include ecological, social, and economic (including incentive/compensation/income possibilities) analysis with the communities to assist them in developing medium term plans and strategies.

This report repeats the village process (and timing required) recommended by CARE and other stakeholders in phase one of the Design Phase contract and adds on key processes used by CKPP to help local communities plan for canal blocking.

Village Level Process

The stakeholders participating in the KFCP Planning Workshop held in January 2009, listed the recommended criteria and principles for the village level process. These were:

- All activities are based on *Community based* planning and evaluation
 - The community plan (for both government and non-government programs) developed at the annual *Musrembang* is the coordinating mechanism for activities in the village. New programs should be integrated into this plan.

- Integrate the village budget sources into one overall budget (while recording the source)
- Bring land tenure and land use together
- Include capacity building for community and government in participatory planning and implementation
- Promote learning together
- Communities are integral participants in planning, implementation, and receiving benefits from activities
- KFCP will help implement community planning consistent with the InPres 2/2007 and Master Plan EMRP and the following policies:
 - Law No. 25/2004 on National Development Plan System
 - Law No. 32/2004 on Local Government.
 - Government Decree No. 72/2005 on Village.
 - Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 66/2007 on Guideline to Village Development.
 - Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 37/2007 on Guideline to The Management of Village Budget.
 - Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 51/2007 on The Community Based Village Development.
 - Ministry of Home Affairs Decree No. 38/2007 on Cooperation Between Villages.

The process and timeline developed by this group were:

Village Level Activities and Steps:

Activity	Time Needed	Organizations Involved
Consultation with District Government		
1) Prepare material and team members for public consultation regarding Master Plan with focus on REDD and KFCP. This includes developing materials and short visits to test materials. ¹	1 month	NGOs, Universities, Government, Research Institutions

¹ The preparation of materials will be dependent upon the engagement of Johns Hopkins in completing the communication strategy for KFCP. As part of its inputs into the implementation phase, CARE is

2) Public consultations to introduce REDD and KFCP (within context of MP) to the target communities. This includes explaining the meaning of REDD, changes expected under KFCP and REDD, and mechanisms, and benefits of KFCP and REDD. <i>Note:</i> <i>Use local languages in public consultations.</i>	2 – 3 months to reach 50-100% of the population in all the villages	NGOs, Local Government, Formal and Informal Village Leaders
3) Power analysis village organization (territorial arrangements) analysis	1 month	NGO, village members, village leadership, village government
4) Conduct a village <i>Baseline</i> in the 16 settlements (desa, dusun and dukuh). This activity includes setting methodology, reviewing secondary data, collecting primary data, and feeding back results to the villages.	2 months	NGOs, Universities, local government, Research groups
5) <i>TOT</i> for community leaders (formal and informal) on <i>Community Planning</i> <i>Note:</i> <i>Allocate 3 days for each settlement.</i>	2 Weeks (3 days per settlement)	NGOs, local government
6) Community Planning a) Village Vision Mapping, strategies, priorities, and village scenarios. b) Land tenure analysis to identify land issues and efforts to solve them c) Develop village plan and budget as part of the village 5 year development plan (RPJM-Desa)	1.5 – 3 months	Participants of the TOT, village members, NGOs, and local government
7) Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (<i>MUSRENBANG Desa</i>) – village planning and public consultation	<i>MUSRENBANG Desa</i> are generally held in January and February	Village members, NGOs, Local Government
8) Strengthening village institutions that will be involved in implementing the village plan: a. Form or strengthen existing village/social institutions to implement the village plans that relate to REDD and the KFCP program b. When appropriate, develop a village institution responsible for managing REDD benefit mechanisms. <i>Notes:</i> i) <i>Village level institutions for REDD benefits require agreement on REDD mechanisms at higher levels of government.</i>	2 month	Participants ToT, Community, Universities, Government, NGOs

proposing to support/contribute to the development of messaging at the community level. This time line assumes available “messages”.

ii) <i>Developing REDD benefits mechanisms will require full village participation, consensus and agreement.</i>		
9) Implement KFCP Activities at village level a) Canal Blocking b) Forest Restoration c) Fire management d) Livelihoods development	During length of project – note that canal blocking and restoration activities should take place during dry season.	Community members and groups, Universities, Local Government and Line Departments, NGOs
10) Participatory monitoring and evaluation to: a) Learn together b) Gain feedback on activities’ process and results c) Provide input to village planning and Musrembang (activities 6 in truncated form and 7)	Periodically	Community, Universities, Government, NGOs, Research Institutions

The above process outlines the general village planning process that CARE has implemented in the southern area villages of the KFCP area during the Central Kalimantan Peatlands Project (CKPP) process.

The plans developed with this process are integrated into the official government planning process through the *Musrembang*. The plans adopted by the village *Musrembang* are delivered upward first to the sub-district, which conducts its own planning process and *Musrembang*, and then to the district. The district finalizes the plans returns plans and budgets back to the sub-district and villages for implementation.

In regards to establishing and developing plans for canal blocking, this is addressed during the Step 6 Community Planning. It is during this phase that the village studies its environmental, social, and economic conditions, develops its vision for the future, and creates strategies and plans to achieve that vision.

The finalized budgets and plans are included in the implementation step (step 9) above. However, in this model, implementation is not limited activities funded by local government. Many activities included in village plans are lost in the process of sub-district and district planning as planners balance needs, resources, and politics. Therefore, the village facilitators continue to work with village government and groups to organize the implementation of activities not funded by government through self help actions and/or developing alternative support mechanisms.

Introducing Canal Blocking

Canal blocking should be integrated within the community planning forum. The forum itself consists of three steps:

1. Vision mapping exercise (village/RT/dusun environments). The facilitators will conduct the exercise utilizing a minimum of three tools: (a) seasonal calendar, (b) Venn-diagram, and (c) village sketch-map.
 - Seasonal calendar will be used in order to identify obstacles for the community to fulfill their basic needs, and to identify critical times when they have to face problems, particularly those that can be anticipated and occur simultaneously. This includes identifying environmental impacts of “development” including fires, smoke, flooding, and local impacts from climate change.
 - Venn-diagram will be used to facilitate the community understanding of benefits, influences, and accessibility to several government and non-government institutions which exist within the village. It is during this discussion that the benefits/incentives offered by the KFCP project (and later a REDD program) can be reviewed by the village.
 - Village sketch-map will be used to analyse the obstacles in relation to the availability of existing and potential development resources. The facilitators will use village land use maps in order to identify disaster-risk causes and vulnerable areas and the proposed management to reduce the risks of floods food shortages, diseases, and forest fires which are the most common.

In these sessions the facilitator and communities will begin discussions of the root causes of the obstacles identified through the seasonal calendar.

These exercises help local communities to understand the link between ecological and economic development functions and will then encourage communities to sustainably manage their natural resources.

2. The formulation of village-vision and missions is by using a scenario approach (CIFOR, 2000). The scenarios are stories about the desired or ideal future, and missions are the actions toward the vision. The approach can be generally useful to evoke and communicate people’s ambitions, plans and perceptions of change, as well as to help people decide how to adapt and achieve their vision.
3. Formulate the actions needed by: (a) categorising the obstacles, (b) ranking the obstacles, (c) developing and analysing actions (and resources available – including KFCP programs) to overcome the obstacles, and (d) ranking the actions needed.

By the end of the process, the community will have: (a) village vision and missions, (b) set of actions needed based on priority, (c) timeframe (up to five years or dependent upon the time range agreed during the exercise), (d) resources and inputs needed, and (e) budget-need to implement the actions.

If all of those are compiled in one table, it becomes to the *RPJM Desa* (five-year village development plan) which can then be divided per year into *RKP-Desa* (one-year village

development plan). The plan will be discussed further during *musyawarah pembangunan desa (MUSRENBANG desa)* or annual village development meeting. The meeting is the formal Government bottom-up planning process. The plan agreed in village level will be delivered to higher levels - sub-district, district, provincial, and national-levels – for inclusion into their plans and budgets.

The integration of canal blocking initiatives into the community plan is very important to ensure that canal blocking will be: (a) accepted and adopted by the local communities, (b) inclusively integrated with the local and regional-level planning which will then reduce potential conflict and increase legitimacy, and (c) synergised with the existing and proposed government planning which becomes the window of opportunity to get more support on political, manpower and budget aspects.

How can we integrate the canal blocking with community plan?

As canal blocking becomes acceptable to the community and is incorporated into its medium term plans, more detailed annual and implementation planning is necessary. Actually implementing canal blocking activities consists of three phases: (a) the pre-construction phase, (b) the construction phase, and (c) the post-construction phase. Each phase is comprised of several steps (please see the figure below). *Steps 1 to 4 in the pre-construction phase could be integrated with the community planning forum.*

Pre-Construction Phase

1. Identify location of canals which will be blocked, the current status of use and ownership of canals.
2. Map the interests of parties. Output: (a) lists of parties who will suffer from canal blocking activity, (b) lists of disadvantages, (c) lists of parties who will receive benefits, and (d) lists of advantages.
3. Technical meeting with local government on the initiative of canal blocking and other related agencies. Output: (a) list of inputs to the initiative, (b) opportunity to develop cooperation in terms of activities and budgeting which can be follow-up.
4. Consultancies with parties and detailed survey. Output: (a) the possibility of canal blocking activities by asking permission from the owners, (b) list of models of canal blocks based on different specifications and technical designs, (c) time-budget plan, and (d) cost estimation per canal block.
5. Approval on written agreement. Especially for Block A NW area, canal blocks should be approved by District Head (Bupati).
6. Develop a Detailed Engineering Design (DED) and maintenance plan per canal block, including guidelines for canal block construction and maintenance for community, and Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) documents if needed.

7. If outside non-governmental agencies are involved in the canal blocking, develop and sign a contract with the community that:

- Lays out the technical design;
- Specifies the parties that provide the resources (land, labor, and materials) for construction and maintenance;
- List of action steps and estimated time schedules;
- Specifies the direct benefits (payment, access to other resources, etc.), if any, and recipients;
- Specifies responsibilities, activities, schedules and (if appropriate) payment schedules for maintenance; and
- Clearly states all roles and responsibilities of all the parties involved in the activity.

Construction Phase

1. Prepare tools and materials including worker arrangements for canal blocking.
2. Mobilisation of tools, materials, and workers. Mobilisation of tools and materials should be conducted in rainy season, so that it will not conflict with harvest season.
3. Canal block. Given the time-bound activities, the construction should be conducted in dry season.

Post-Construction Phase

1. Implementation of M&E.
2. Canal blocks maintenance.

It is important to note that this process requires time for the community to identify ²issues, time for the community to learn to analyze those issues, and time to plan for those issues. In communities where such a process is being introduced for the first time, six to eight months prior to the *Musrebang* is not an unreasonable timeframe for working through this process.

Conclusion

The CKPP and SLUICES projects have shown that canal blocking can be adopted and included into village medium range strategic plans through the process described

² SLUICES has integrated canal blocking into the village plans, but has not yet completed construction of the blocks themselves

above. And as reported in the Village Profile Report, there is a level of support for canal blocking in the villages *provided* there are alternatives to make up for any loss of access to income generating assets. The process presented takes advantage of these attitudes by helping communities understand the positive impacts of canal blocking and, through integrated planning, explicitly links benefits, incentives, and alternatives to the canal blocking (and other KFCP/REDD) activities.