Community measuring and reporting child health, and then trees? An example from Indonesia

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Introduction

1a. Objectives

- Learning from the healthcare system: possible participatory measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) in REDD+

Focus:

1. Village volunteers' motivations

2. Financial incentives for village volunteers who measure and report

3. Actors' perceptions of the reasons for the system's sustainability

4. Actors' recommendations to improve the system

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1b. A current world issue

- Deforestation is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions.

- REDD+ is a mechanism to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

- MRV is needed in REDD+ to enable a country to measure the change in its forest carbon emissions.

Source: mapichai in FreeDigitalPhotos.net

Source: Kookkai_nak in FreeDigitalPhotos.net

1c. Community or professionals to measure and report carbon? (previous research)

1. **Accuracy** (Danielsen *et al* 2013, Skutch *et al* 2009)
2. **Cost effective** and possibility of additional **direct income** (Skutch *et al* 2009 and Graham and Thorpe 2009)
3. **Community engagement** (Graham and Thorpe, 2009)

Community MRV is expected to be **more sustainable** than professional MRV (Palmer Fry 2011)

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1d. Why should we learn from other sectors' participatory MRV?

- REDD+ projects are mostly readiness and pilot activities (Danielsen 2013).

- Are there existing examples to avoid reinventing the wheel?

- We need to find an existing example of effective and sustainable participatory MRV.

Source: Master isolated images in FreeDigitalPhotos.net

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Introduction

1e. Village healthcare post, an example of effective and sustainable participatory MRV

Source: www.depkes.go.id

Village volunteers measure the weight and height of children and report their findings.

Data accuracy

    Cost effective

        Engage the community

Reports flow from village → healthcare worker → sub-district → district → province → the Indonesian Ministry of Health

Still functioning well after 30 years!

2. Research Sites
Seven villages in total – in Papua, West Kalimantan and Central Java provinces

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3. Methods

- Follow child nutrition data
- Open ended questionnaires
- Total informants: **70** informants involved in the system from village to national level

4a. Village volunteers' motivation

- Strong interest in child and maternal health care

- A feeling of self-fulfillment

- Asked by a respected person in the village

- Religious values (i.e. Central Java)

4b. Financial incentives for village volunteers who measure and report

Incentive per activity/per month
- West Kalimantan (US$ 2)
- Papua (US$ 25)
- Central Java (US$ 0.5 – 0.9)

- Causing suspiciousness among villagers, between villagers and village government regarding financial incentives (i.e. West Kalimantan and Papua)
- Volunteers in Central Java consider the fund distribution to be transparent.

Results

4c. Actors' perceptions of the reasons for the system's sustainability

- Volunteers' feelings of responsibility

- Assistance/supervision from healthcare workers or government officials

- Regulation at the national level

- Competition and pride (i.e. West Kalimantan Province)

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4d. Recommendations from the actors to improve the system

- Increase support or budget

- Closer collaboration across governance level

- Cross sector collaboration

5a. Lessons learned for participatory MRV in REDD+

We learned from the Indonesian healthcare system that **community** measuring and reporting **does exist**

and has proven to be **effective**

and **sustainable**,

despite the **lack of financial incentives**

for volunteers.

Under certain conditions as follows → next slide

5b. Lessons learned for participatory MRV in REDD+

*Our recommendations for PMRV in REDD+ **(1)**:*

- Projects should engage the community so that they consider the issue important and they have control over it.

- At this point, community interest will sustain the system *(even when there is a lack of financial incentives).*

- Appreciate existing institutions in the village.

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Dhanyevad!

Discussion

5c. Lessons learned for participatory MRV in REDD+

Our recommendations for PMRV in REDD+ ***(2)***:

- REDD+ needs multilevel and multi actors to succeed (Forsyth 2013), the same applies to the MRV system.

- Good governance within and across levels and actors is needed to ensure the PMRV system is effective and sustainable.

For further information:

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www.cifor.org/PMRV

Another presentation by **Andhika Vega Praputra**.
The ***Governance and Management of Natural Resources Session – Monday, 29 Sept***.

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