

Millennium Challenge Account-Indonesia

Reducing Poverty through Economic Growth

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MILLENNIUM
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Participatory Land Use Planning

Context

Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) activities aim to ensure that projects financed by the Green Prosperity Project are designed on the basis of accurate and correct land use planning and data and are subject to and reinforce existing national laws, regulations and plans. Spatial certainty provides a basic foundation for an effective management of natural resources, agricultural commodities and renewable energy.

PLUP is designed to:

- (I) put in place the foundational spatial (land use) planning elements needed to enable and sustain the specific investments in renewable energy and natural resource management funded by the GP Investment Facility;
- (ii) improve spatial certainty for communities within the districts selected for GP investments; and;
- (iii) support compliance with environmental, social and gender performance standards and safeguards.

Approaches

PLUP is conceptually and technically relevant in supporting the acceleration of the implementation of One Map Policy, especially at the regional level, with the following approaches :

1) Participatory Village Boundary Setting and Resource Mapping

Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation is the first step in a participatory spatial planning process at the village level. Clear boundaries provide the basis for village land use planning, land tenure mapping, targeted use of communal villages and integration of spatial data that are in line with on-the-ground realities. It also helps Village Administration Unit to precisely develop Village Medium Term Development Plan and more targeted Village Fund Allocation.

2) Creation of District Level Land Cover and Land Use Inventories

MCA-Indonesia provides a system for collecting, storing, and managing geospatial data. The compilation of geospatial data covers land and natural resource use, other use rights, community claims, road networks, hydrology, and selected biophysical data. This data can be used to create primary and secondary mapping.

3) **Compilation and Geo-referencing of Existing and Pending Licenses and Permits**

Compilation of geo-referencing of existing and pending licenses and permits for land and natural resource use is an important step to create a comprehensive geospatial database. Participatory land use planning through compilation of geo-referencing of existing and pending licenses and permits provides a solid foundation to develop one-stop permitting services which will support ease of doing business and increase investment that simultaneously contribute to economic growth.

4) **Capacity Building on Spatial Planning and Resource Management**

Enhanced spatial planning in district and provincial level through capacity building program for relevant stakeholders on spatial planning and resources management. The availability of reliable technical personnel, the establishment of cross-sectoral communication, and participatory and effective public consultation are important elements in the sustainability of the management and use of geospatial data and information.

Project Progress (as of September 2017)

- GP Project has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 40 districts in 11 targeted provinces.
- Adoption of Technical Guideline on Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation that refers to the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 45 of 2016.
- 114 villages from 4 Districts in West Sulawesi and Jambi assisted in Village Boundary Delineation and Demarcation activity. The activity is ongoing in 188 villages from 10 Districts in West Nusa Tenggara and Riau.
- 85 land-based and village boundary issues identified. Village Boundary Setting/ Resource

Mapping has also become a means of mediation for resolving land-based and village boundary issues identified.

- 35 Districts created district-level inventories of land use, land cover, and permits and licenses inventories.
- More than 1,575 villagers and village apparatus trained to improve their skills in village boundary setting and resource mapping.
- More than 2,480 decision makers trained to improve their knowledge and skills on spatial planning process and utilization of geospatial information for spatial planning and development.

Sustainability Plan

1. MCA-Indonesia continues to consult and communications routinely and intensively with central government both with the Information Agency Geospatial, One Map Policy Secretariat, Ministry of Home Affairs and institutions related to other learning and learning experience of policy acceleration one map in the documented area with either being direct input to related institutions.
2. The Village Boundary Setting Guidelines created by MCA - Indonesia has been tested and can be a reference and used by other regions outside the region MCA-Indonesia PLUP works.
3. The process of replicating the implementation of acceleration policy of one map in the expected area could:
 - carried out independently by the local government and other bodies beyond PLUP partners to complete the implementation of village boundary setting / resources mapping therefore all villages would have land use certainty supported reinforced by Peraturan Bupati
 - replicated with national government assistance in both technical support and financing.

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Gedung MR21, Lantai 11.

Jl. Menteng Raya No. 21, Jakarta 10340

Tel. +6221 39831971 | Fax: +6221 39831970

 @MCA_Indonesia  MCA.Indonesia.page  @mca_indonesia

