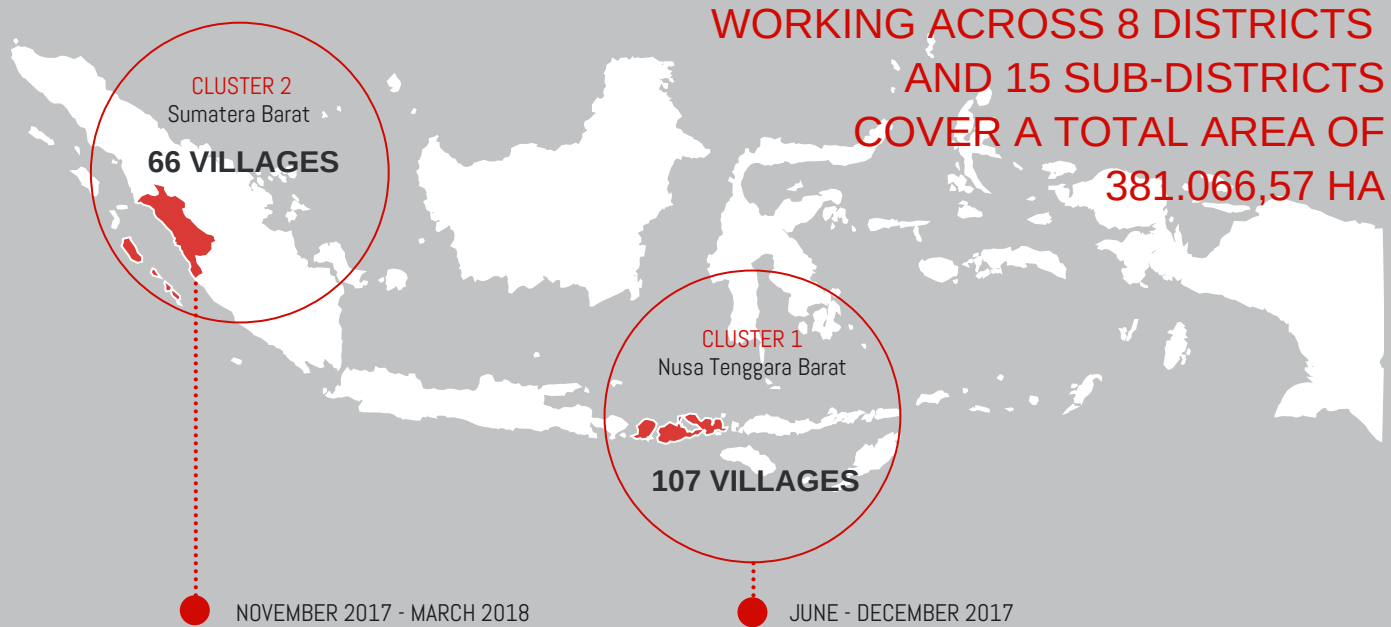


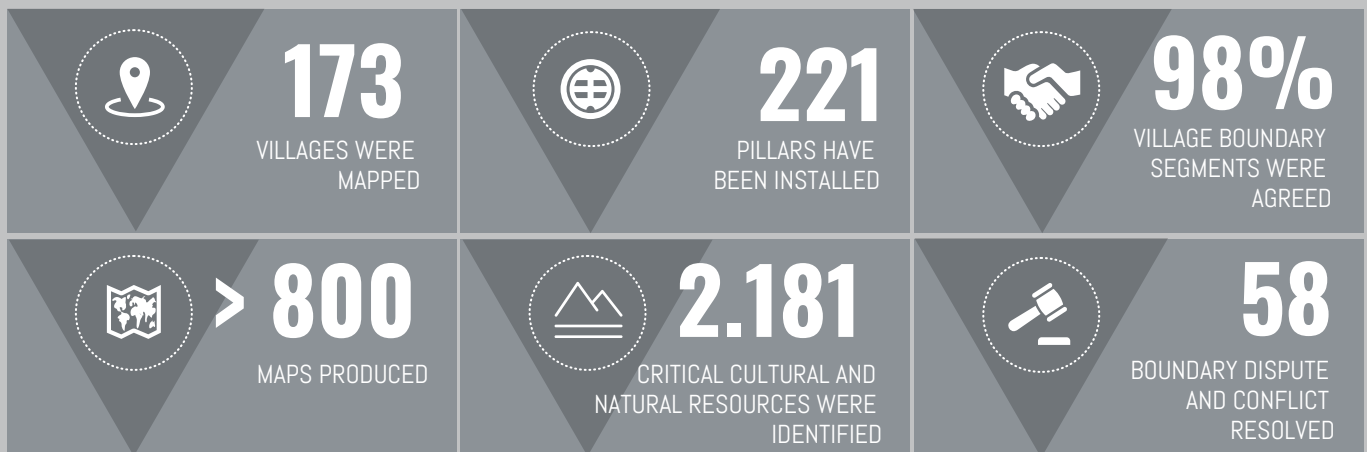
Participatory Mapping and Planning (PMaP 6) Project



PMaP 6 has enabled accurate village boundary mapping with community legitimacy



Within 11-months of the PMaP 6 Project ...



IN ADDITION TO THESE PHYSICAL RESULTS, THE PROCESS OF CARRYING OUT VILLAGE BOUNDARY SETTING BROUGHT MANY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS INTO THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. THIS EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICAL TRAINING THEY RECEIVED IN USING EQUIPMENT, IDENTIFYING AND INTERACTING WITH STAKEHOLDERS, AND EMPLOYING MEDIATION TECHNIQUES LAYS THE FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE INITIATIVES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE.

Participation in PMaP 6 Project



1.127

PEOPLE TRAINED



1/5

VILLAGE PARTICIPATION TEAM MEMBERS COMPRISED BY WOMEN

Project Background

Resolving spatial uncertainty to improve local governance and sustainable resource management

Indonesia has a spatial problem. Land disputes and conflicts erupt from lack of clarity on land licensing and jurisdictional boundaries, causing overlapping land rights claims. Such tensions heighten investment risks for both communities and corporations and impede sustainable resource management, largely from spatial uncertainty.

To support the Government of Indonesia efforts to address these issues, MCA-Indonesia launched a series of PMaP projects to implement the Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) Activity and pave the way for environmentally sustainable investments. Through PMaP 6 Abt empowered communities to determine their physical village boundaries and map their own critical resources. Which built district governments' capacity for land use analysis, planning and enforcement, as well as helped to identify and reduce land use and tenure disputes to improve the investment climate.



Key Activities

Abt guided community members to together identify their village boundaries, settle any neighboring boundary disputes, and map natural and cultural land-based resources. This approach used a combination of community consultations, participatory approaches, and best practices developed from non-governmental experiences in Indonesia, framed by existing national procedures and regulations.

After consensus, the PMaP 6 team mapped the agreed-upon boundary lines and presented them to villagers for their review, input, and eventual finalization. The project's 21-step VBS/RM process broke new ground in integrating participation as a necessary approach to solving local border conflicts, combined with UAVs and other technologies to physically mark the village boundaries with geo-located pillars. Through this process, the project settled a total of 516 village boundary disputes, installed 221 pillars with an accuracy of within 0.3 - 2.3 centimeter of the real value and mapped 173 villages using UAV.

Project Locations

PMaP 6 Cluster 1 sites were located in the Province of NTB on the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa. PMaP 6 worked in 107 villages in nine sub-districts—Kayangan, Bayan, Narmada, Lingsar, Praya Barat, Batukliang Utara, Suela, Jerowaru, and Poto Tano—within the five districts of Lombok Utara, Lombok Barat, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur, and Sumbawa Barat.

PMaP 6 Cluster 2 sites were located in the Province of Sumatra Barat. PMaP 6 worked in 66 villages in six sub-districts—Koto Besar, Sitiung, Sangir, Koto Parik Gadang Diateh, Bayang, and Koto XI Tarusan—within the three districts of Dharmasraya, Solok Selatan, and Pesisir Selatan.

Results



Longer term benefits

Set a foundation for spatial certainty and sound land-related planning and investment



Formed a basis for a longer term involvement

Commitment from district government to expand VBS to other sub-districts

