

**Planning Group for Kecamatan Bukit Batu  
gathered at  
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by  
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**Connecting Government and Community through Innovative Local Planning:  
A Pilot to Strengthen Local Development in Bukit Batu  
Draft**

**Context**

Indonesia's transition to democracy over the past ten years has been marked by broad changes in the concept of government and community. A once centralized government has now been replaced by a decentralised system of governance where villagers are now recognized as citizens with rights and where participation is a stated principle of development. This wholesale and on-going reform of Indonesia's system of government has begun to take root and deliver benefits but unevenly across the country.

Central Kalimantan is Indonesia's fourth largest province, rich in natural resources but with obvious poverty, especially in the province's extensive peat and remote areas. To date, Central Kalimantan has been considered a low priority for international donors but more recently, with global interest in climate change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Development (REDD) countries, the province has become a focus of donor attention.

This proposal aims to pilot an innovative approach to local development that builds on existing reforms and extend these through a pilot project in the sub-district of Bukit Batu, Palangkaraya district in Central Kalimantan. Its success will have potential for up scaling to areas beyond Bukit Batu in what is seen as a key province in Indonesia.

**Concept**

Local development is known to depend highly on the institutions and capacity of the government and the society. Institution and capacity building is seen as a key means of putting in place the necessary basis for long-term development. The process of planning, which like development depends on strong institutions, provides the starting point for local development. Poor development plans that do not accurately reflect reality or the priority of people living in an area are guaranteed to generate future problems and fail. Within this context, an effective plan is a springboard for the future.

Indonesia has three main mechanisms for the planning of local development:

- Formal government development planning (and associated budgeting of services and programs) as governed by Law No 25/2004:
- Community planning, formally by government through the Musrenbang, and informally by NGOs and other interested parties;
- Spatial planning as governed by Law 26/2007

This planning system suffers from two key weaknesses:

- Formal government planning and budgeting is often separated from community planning, leading to government services and programs that are not effectively targeted nor designed:
- A separation between the spatial and development planning processes that is both inefficient and leads to government budgeting and expenditure being based on a poor understanding of the overall development needs of an area.

The concept of this project is to develop and pilot a planning approach with district government that integrates development planning, community planning and spatial planning into the production of a single “Local Development Plan”, an issue that has been identified as a problem by national policy makers. As a result, this pilot project represents an innovative approach to a national problem.

In the end, planning is just a means to an end. This project will also support the implementation of this plan through (a) continued community empowerment that encourages community advocacy, (b) engaging with the sub-district administration (kantor camat) as an advocate for their region and as part of district government, (c) responsiveness to its outcomes and (d) including a provision for a sub-district grant that could be administered through existing institutions such as the PBPM and the project implementing agency.

**The main expected outcomes are:**

- EIA-Study of Sub-District Bukit Batu
- Spatial Planning Documents based on GIS including Landsat and Airborne Laser Scanning Data including Peatlands in Bukit Batu
- Social Mapping of the 7 villages with the needs of the locals
- Documents from field trials based on document from Sara Ramirez and Daniela Bustillo: Land Evaluation, Zoning, and Natural Resources Management in Rungan Sari and the area of Influence, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, June 2004 - June 2005, final version May 2007.
- Cooperation with the Palangkaraya district BAPPEDA and the officials of the Bukit Batu and establishing commonly development planning documents of Bukit Batu

**Target Area**

Bukit Batu sub-district (of district Palangkaraya) and its seven villages: Kanarakan, Sei Gohong, Tangkiling, Banturung, Habaring Hurung, Tumbang Tahai, Marang.

**A Possible Approach and Process**

The time required for the project – roughly 6-12 months. With targets that village and sub-district planning happens at the time scheduled for the government-run community planning process (Musrenbang) in 2009.

***Pre-proposal Phase:***

1. Develop a concept note (Rungan Sari planning group) including defining knowledge, experience and roles within the group for next steps.
2. Assess interest from key stakeholders – district government, communities, Camat, YUM, YTS, donors.
3. If sufficient interest from all stakeholders, develop a proposal along with all the stakeholders that clearly defines what will be done, when and by whom.

## ***Implementation Phase:***

### **1. Preparation Phase**

- Recruitment(if needed) of a project manager, support staff and equipment;
- Review of current policy and institutional set up to inform project implementation;
- Review of existing data and information on the province, district and sub-district and production of a draft sub-district profile that summaries this. This will contain (a) information on context and current trends, (b) spatial information in the form of maps, which will be held in a GIS, (c) information on current situation of the sub-district in terms of facilities and resources and (d) current priorities of government, (e) existing information and knowledge held on past community work. This will a key resource for the community planning process:
- Close cooperation with the district planning agency, Bappeda in the preparation for implementation as well as the Camat;
- Preparation for community work through (a) the preparation of a manual explaining the planning process, (b) training and coaching of existing community facilitators and (c) socialization, agreement and community mobilization with a focus on community leaders, the broader community and the current status of community governance and inclusion. (Steps will need to be taken in communities with poor governance to encourage an open and participative process that is fully supported by community leaders).

### **2. Community Planning Process**

Planning to include medium-term (five year) development hopes and needs and the use of space in the land and natural resources in the village.

This process could include:

- Formation of a core planning group of villagers with a keen interest;
- Village groups that assess specific issues of importance to the community, possibly with support from outside experts:
- Village surveys to map land and boundaries etc.
- A Community planning event, possibly including a model of some other means of representing the physical environment of the community.
- Identification of self-help action that communities could start immediately or with the support of others.

### **3. Sub-district Integration**

Bringing together views of the seven communities and the community spatial planning products into a draft sub-district plan. As with the village planning process, this could include a variety of kinds of work. It could also be a place for resolving issues between villages. It could also be the possible start of a sub-district forum chaired by the Camat.

### **4. Drafting of Local Development Plan: Spatial Products and Documents.**

### **5. Presentation of plan to sub-district / villages.**

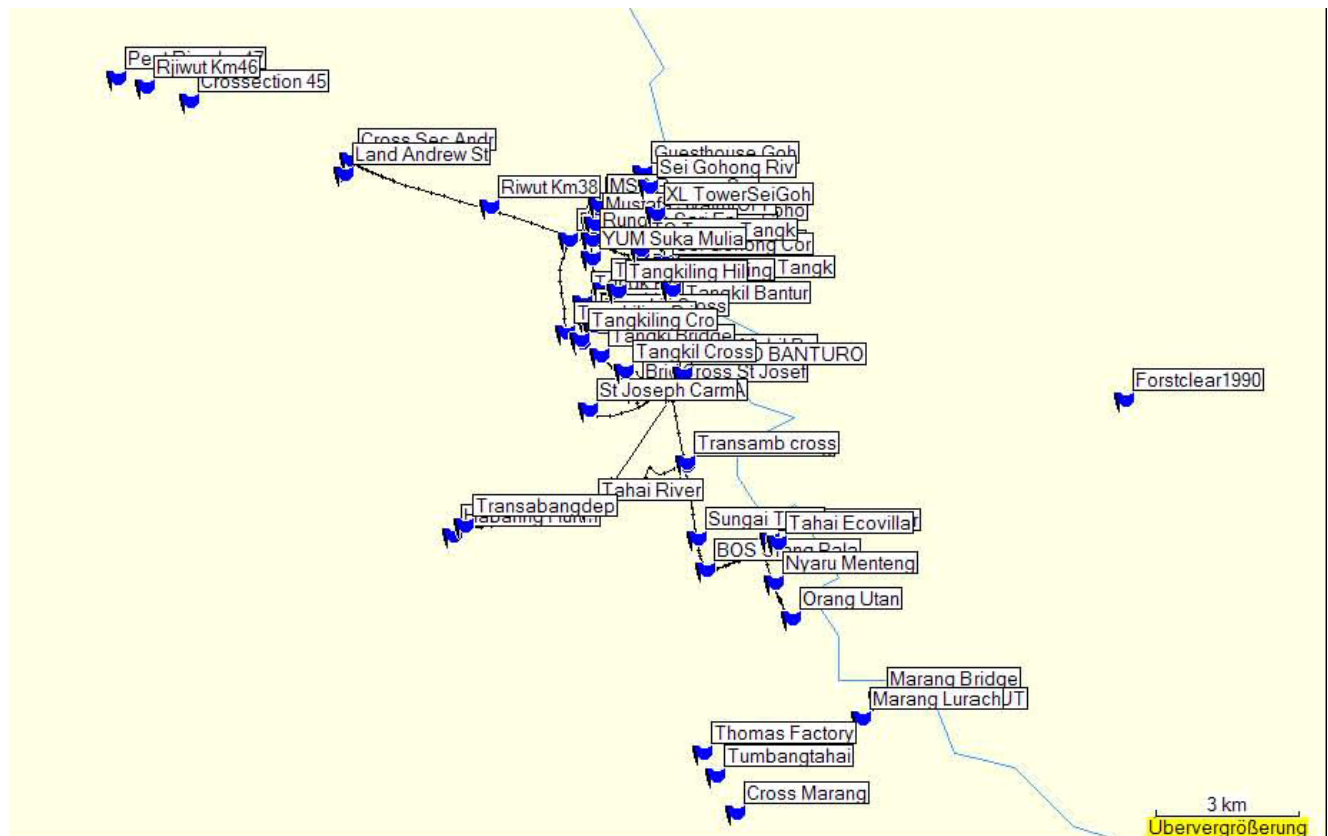
### **6. Revision of plan**

7. Presentation by community representatives & camat with support of implementing agency to district government.
8. Review workshops to evaluate and assess the process and identify key actions needed to begin to get the plan implemented.
9. Initiation of small grant funding. PNPM as a possible institution and approach.
10. On-going community facilitation by implementing agency, advocacy and work with government and other actors.
11. Annual review of progress with realization of the plan led by sub-district as part of annual planning. Support for development of strategies to address difficult issues.

12.

**Summary:**

The new formed **Planning Group** has arranged many meetings during the KVV and afterwards and has established several contacts to the government in a short time. They want to cooperate in the near future, by email-communication, by follow up meetings and want to work on several study documents and proposals.



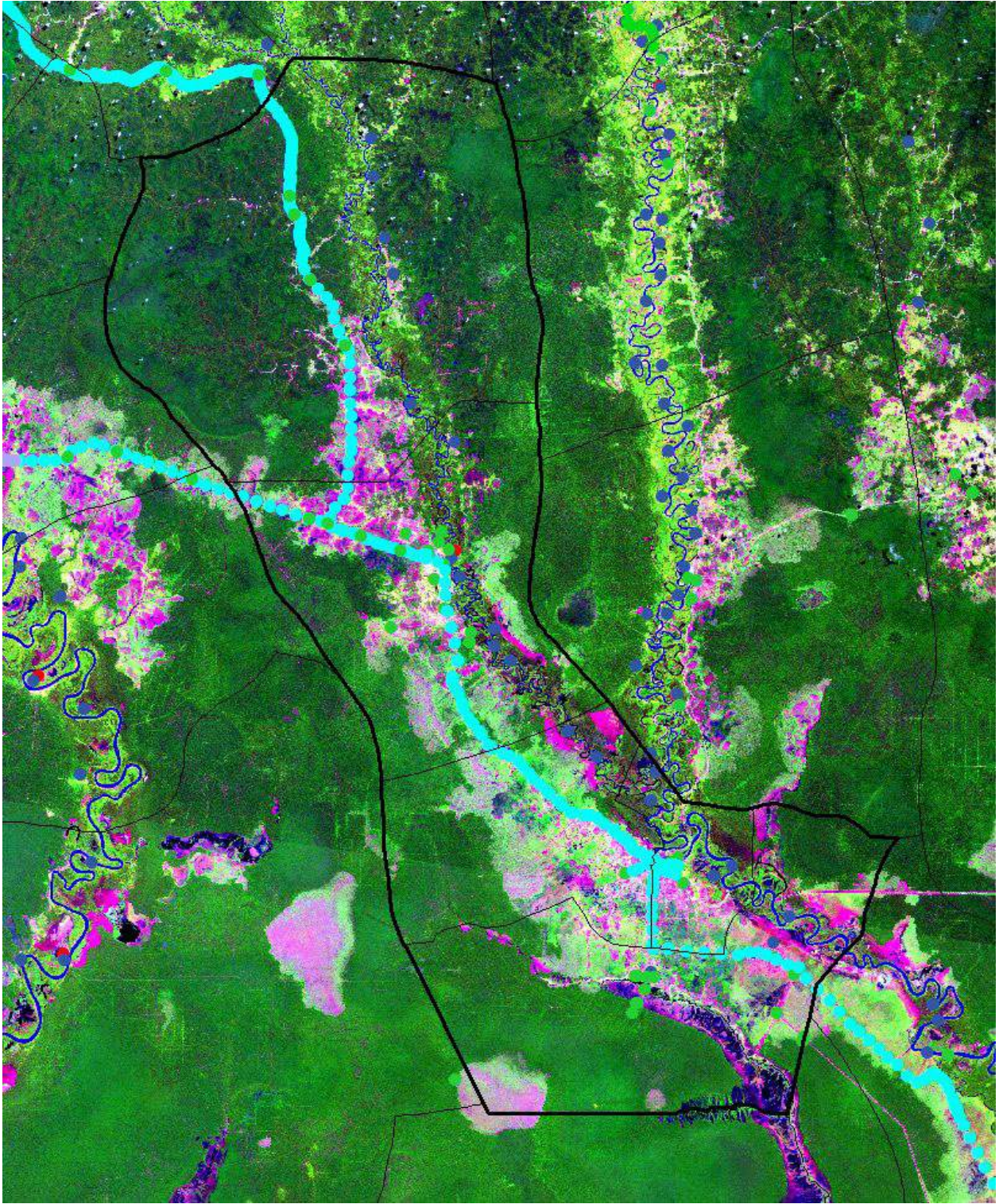
**Fig. 1: Tracks and Waypoints from sub-district Bukit Batu; 23. March 2008**



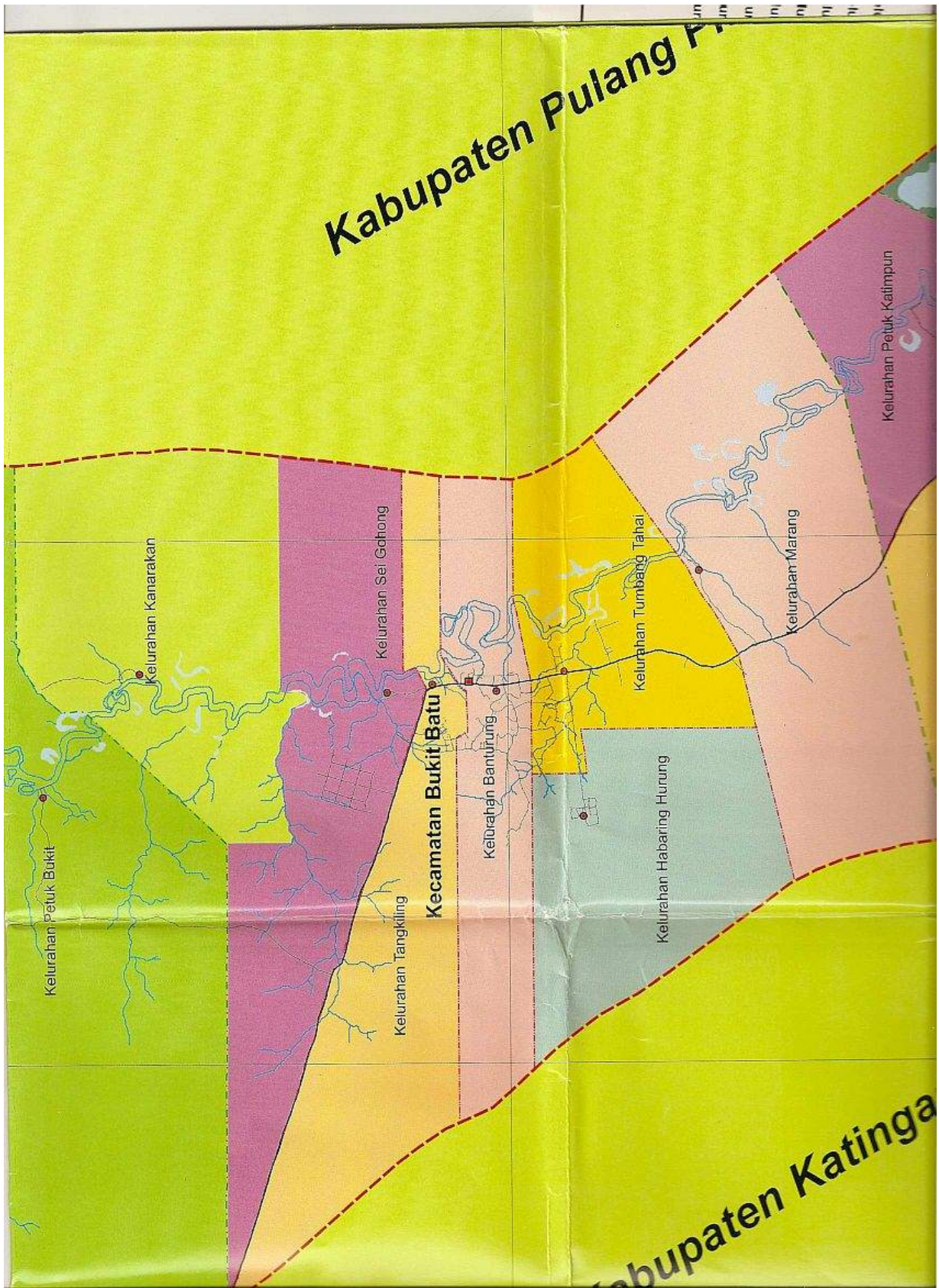
**Fig. 2: First planning meeting in Kalteng Consultants office on 16.03.2008**  
Hermia, Bachtiar, Farlan, Wayne, Amaliya, Nick, Viktor, Daniela, Sumali, Rosali, (Elias)



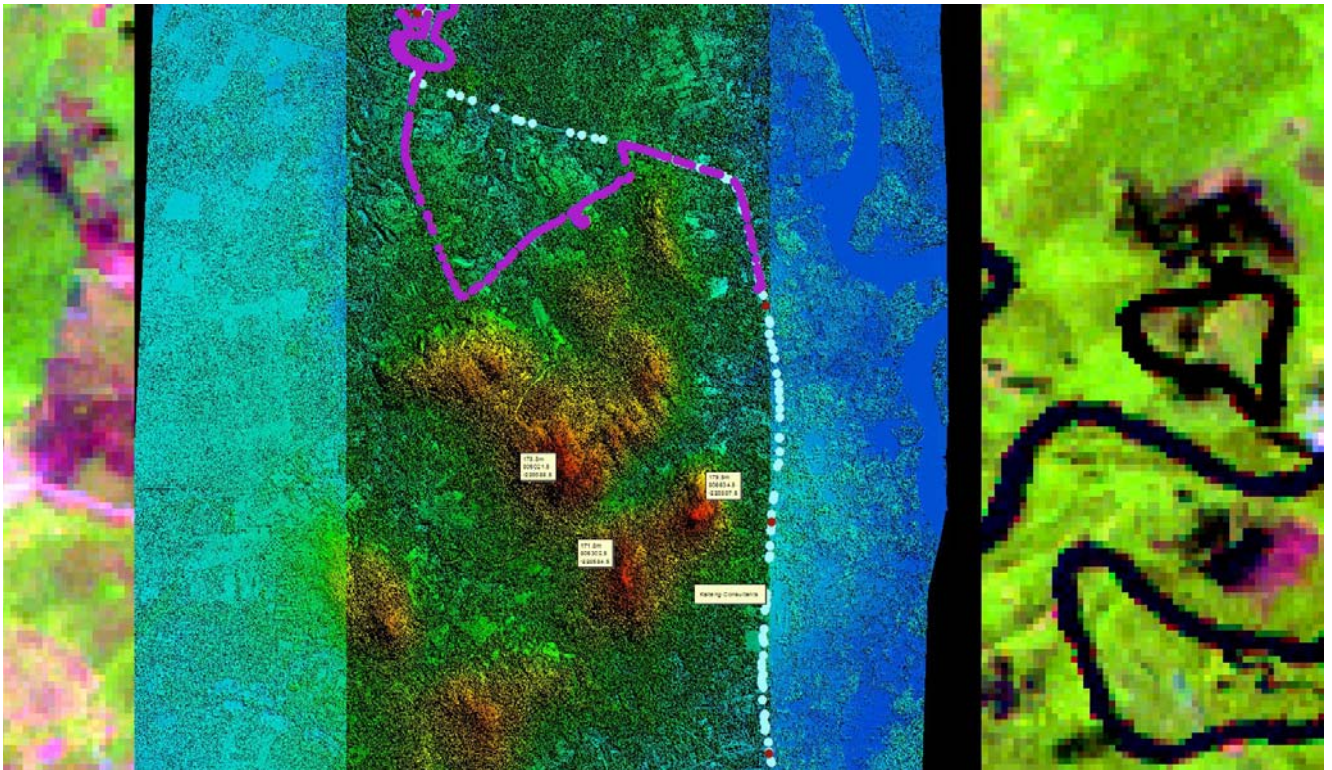
**Fig. 3: District BAPPEDA officials of Kota Palangkaraya on 24. March 2008**



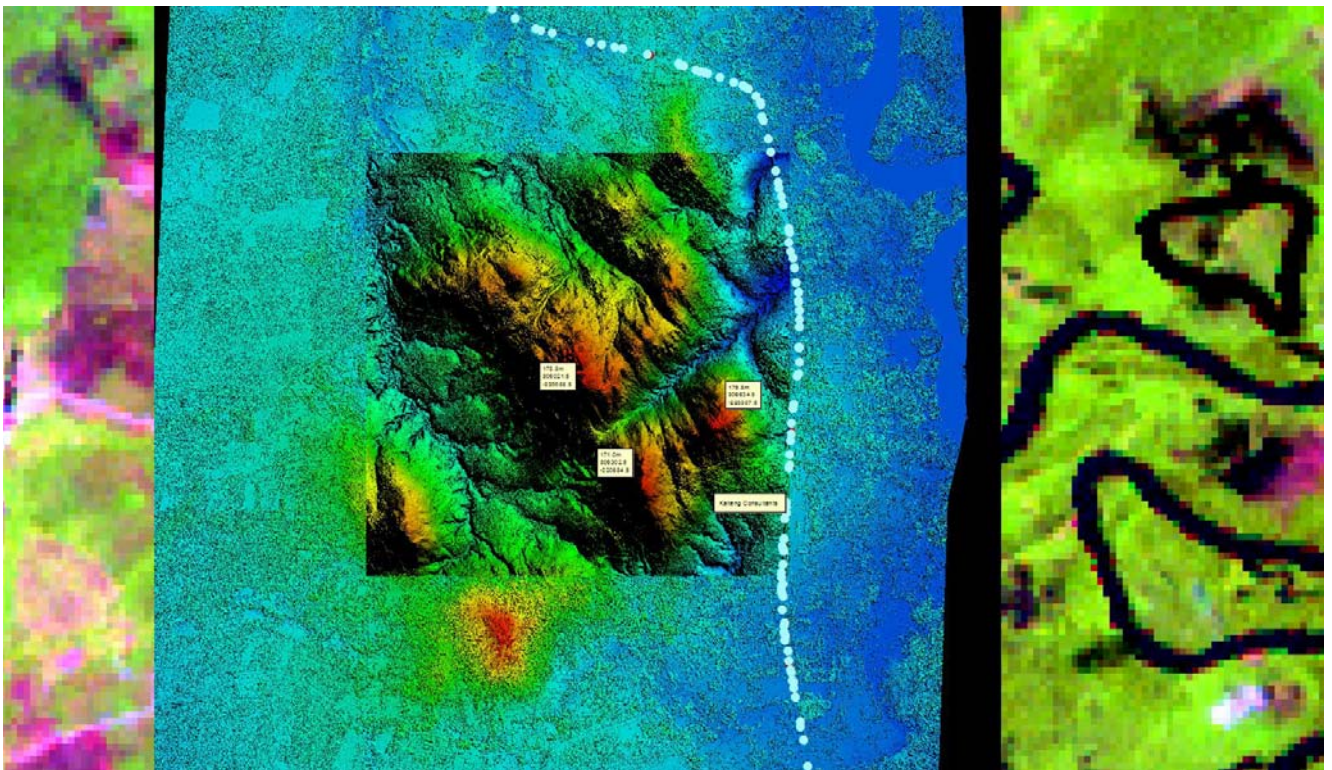
**Fig. 4: Kabupaten (district) of Kota Palangka Raya** superimposed on a Landsat Satellite image with main streets in torques dots. The five Kecamatan of Kota Palangka Raya are shown in thinner lines: Bukit Batu, Rakumpit, Jekan Raya, Pahandut, Sabangau



**Fig. 5: Target Area Kecamatan (Sub-District) Bukit Batu with the seven Kelurahan (villages):**  
 Kanarakan, Sei Gohong, Tangkiling, Banturung, Habaring Hurung, Tumbang Tahai and Marang. North direction shows to the left.



**Fig. 6: Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS)-Data as Digital Surface Model (DSM) from Bukit Batu superimposed on a Landsat Image; above Rungan Sari and on the right the river Rungan with Tangkiling village and partly Sei Gohong village. The colours of the ALS-Data show the elevation information.**



**Fig. 7: ALS-Data from Bukit Batu (7 Granite Hills, 28 Mio. years old) presented in the middle as Digital Terrain Model (DTM) without trees surrounded by DSM-Data with trees and the Land Landsat image installed in a Geographical Information System (GIS) with geocoded information (1m x 1m x 0.15m). The colours of the ALS-Data show the elevation.**