

# PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE MAPPING TO IMPROVE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PRACTICE IN INDONESIA

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Which public participation practice is better?

Sources: own documentation



# Musrenbang Implementation at the Village Level



Source: [www.ragamlampung.com](http://www.ragamlampung.com)



Source: [http://maspolin.com/bhabinkamtibmas-desa-wonocolo-sampaikan-keluhan-warga-di-musrenbang-desa/](http://maspolin.com/bhabinkamtibmas-desa-wonocolo-sampaikan-keluhan-warga-di-musrenbang-des/)

- The Musrenbang is an annual public participation practice
- Implemented in the public meeting format.
- All relevant stakeholders are invited to the meeting hall.
- The meeting is led by village council or head of the village.
- The discussion topic would include: programs to be implemented; programs to be proposed to upper government; financial allocation plans.

# Issues in implementation



Still at the placation stage (tokenism) of the Arnstein's ladder of participation (Feruglio & Rifai, 2017; Idajati et.al, 2016).



Lack of knowledge integration and/or learning process

Limited deliberative processes  
(Purba, 2010; Sumarto, 2008).

Power relations issue (Grillos, 2017).

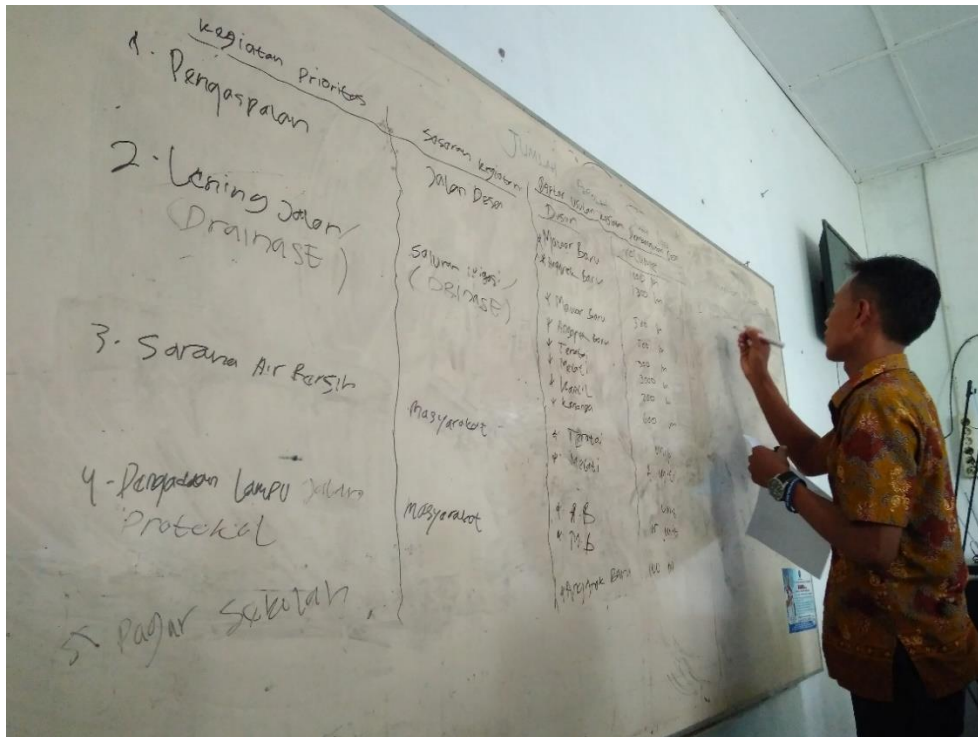
More like a 'ceremonial activity'  
(Sopanah, 2012).



Sources: own documentation

Limited or no spatial  
data/information used in the  
discussions (Feruglio & Rifai, 2017;  
Idajati et.al, 2016).

Spatial knowledge of the  
participants is not used well



Sources: own documentation

# Questions

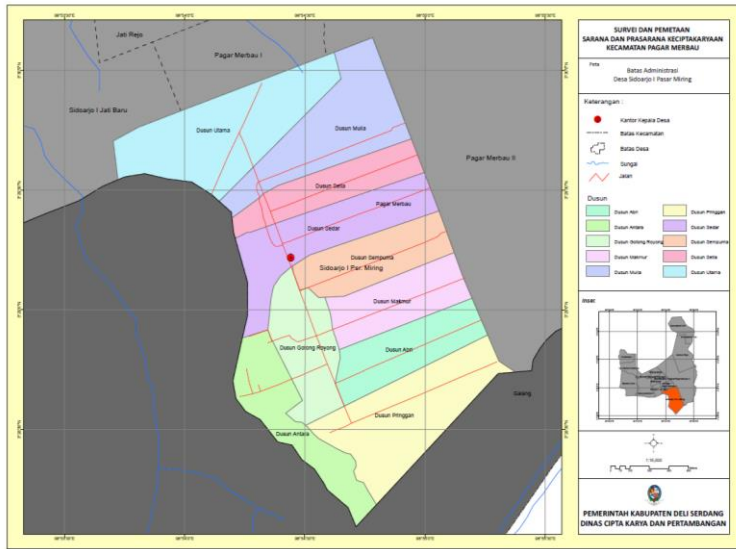
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- To what extent does the spatial knowledge owned by the villagers useful to enhance the Musrenbang process?
- To what extent does the geospatial data i.e village maps can help to improve the participatory process in Musrenbang?
- How can we do that?

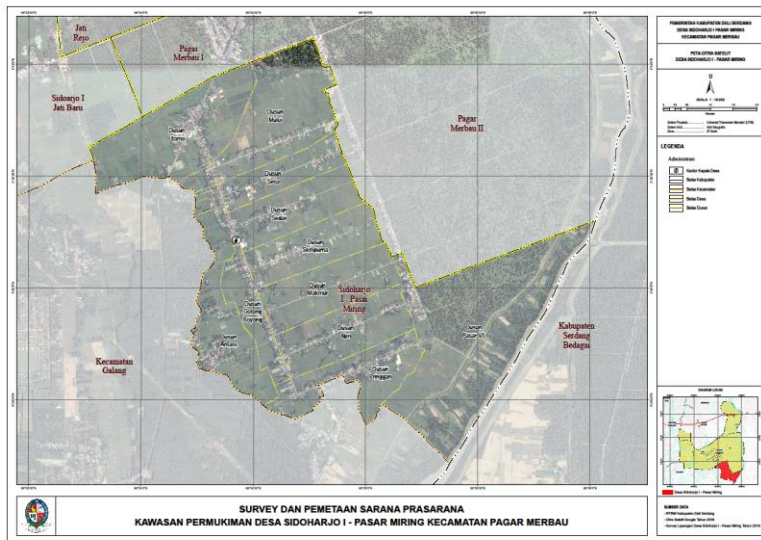


# Village Maps in Indonesia

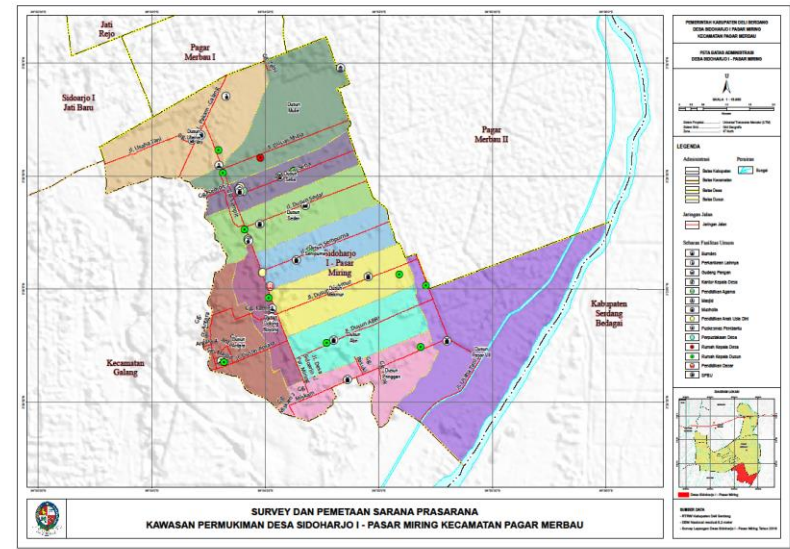
## 1. Boundary/Administrative



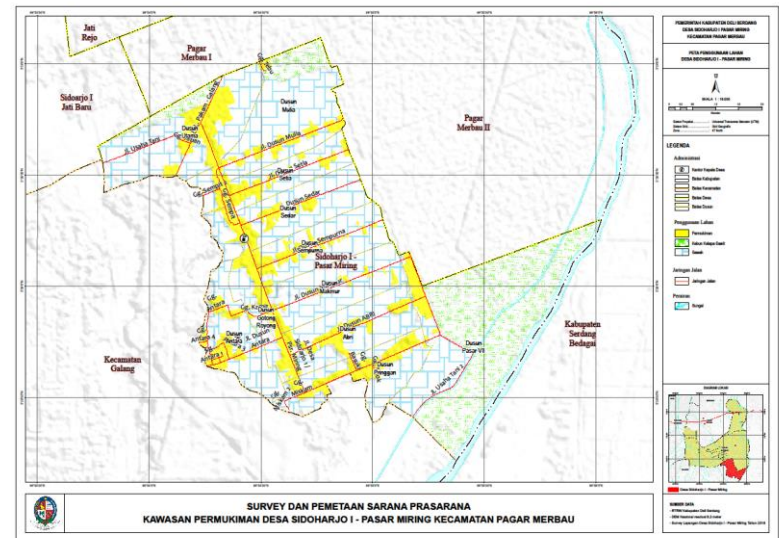
## 2. Satellite Image Map



## 3. Infrastructure/Facilities Map



## 4. Land use/land cover map

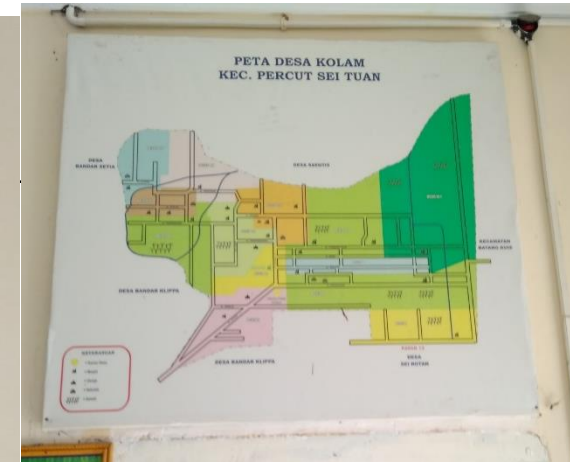
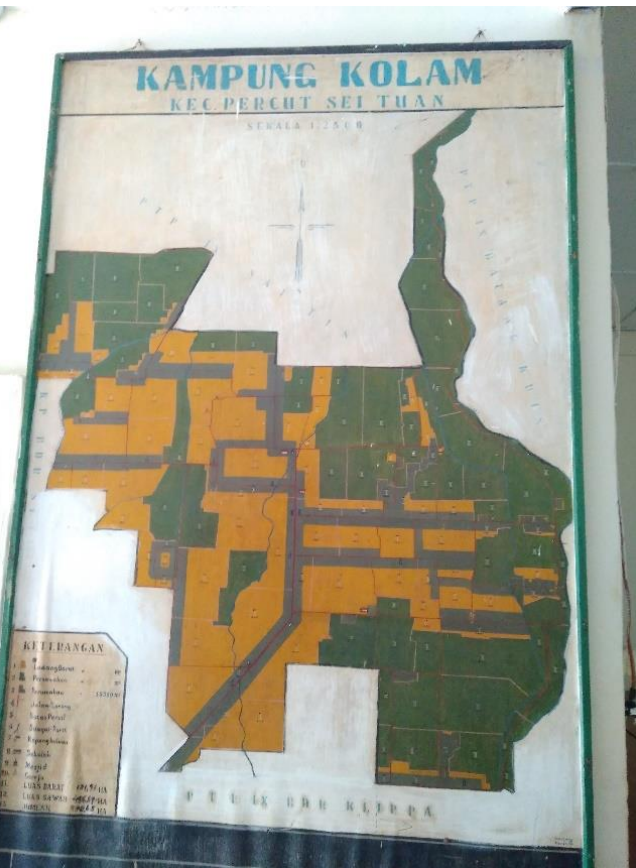




From **82.353** villages, only **12.159** villages which have been mapped in the village boundary map format (Abidin, 2017).

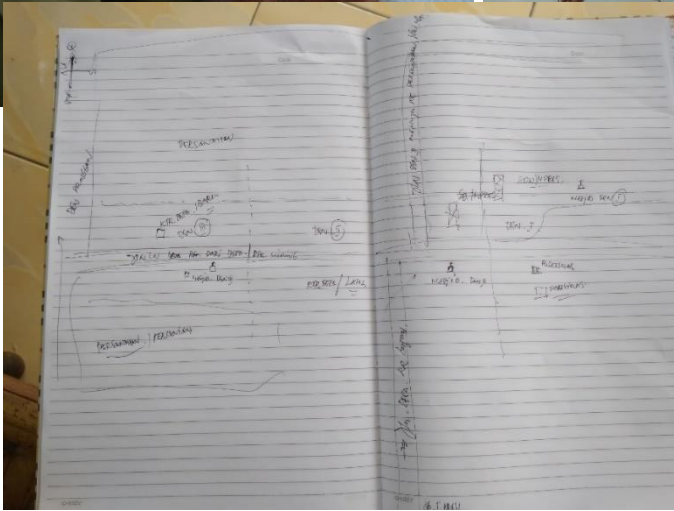


# Preliminary findings from the fieldwork



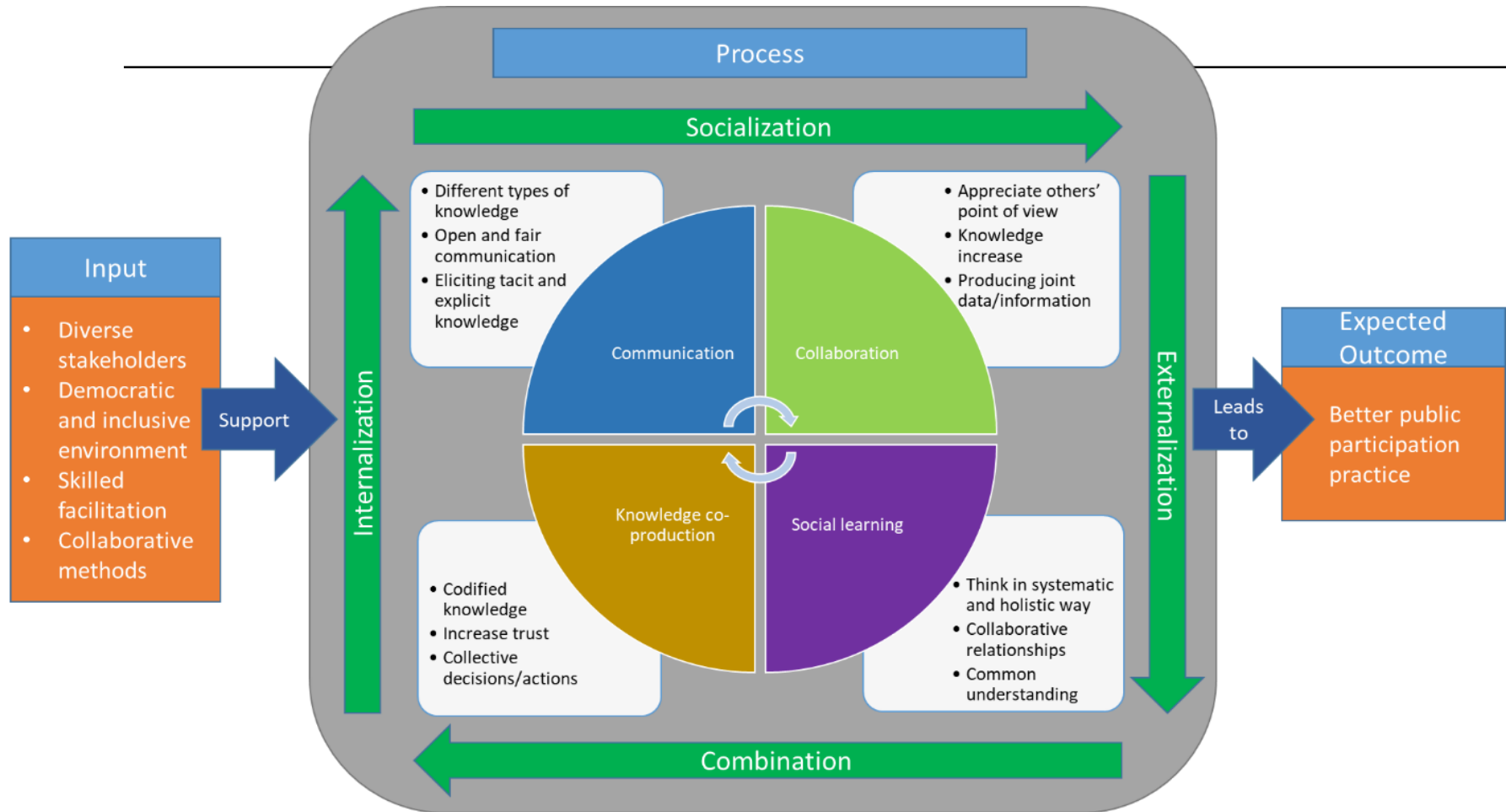
Villages have maps, in sketch format, but almost never use them. Maps are used for “office decoration” only

# From the FGDs and interviews, stakeholders have their (local) spatial knowledge, with different types and level, but are not aware



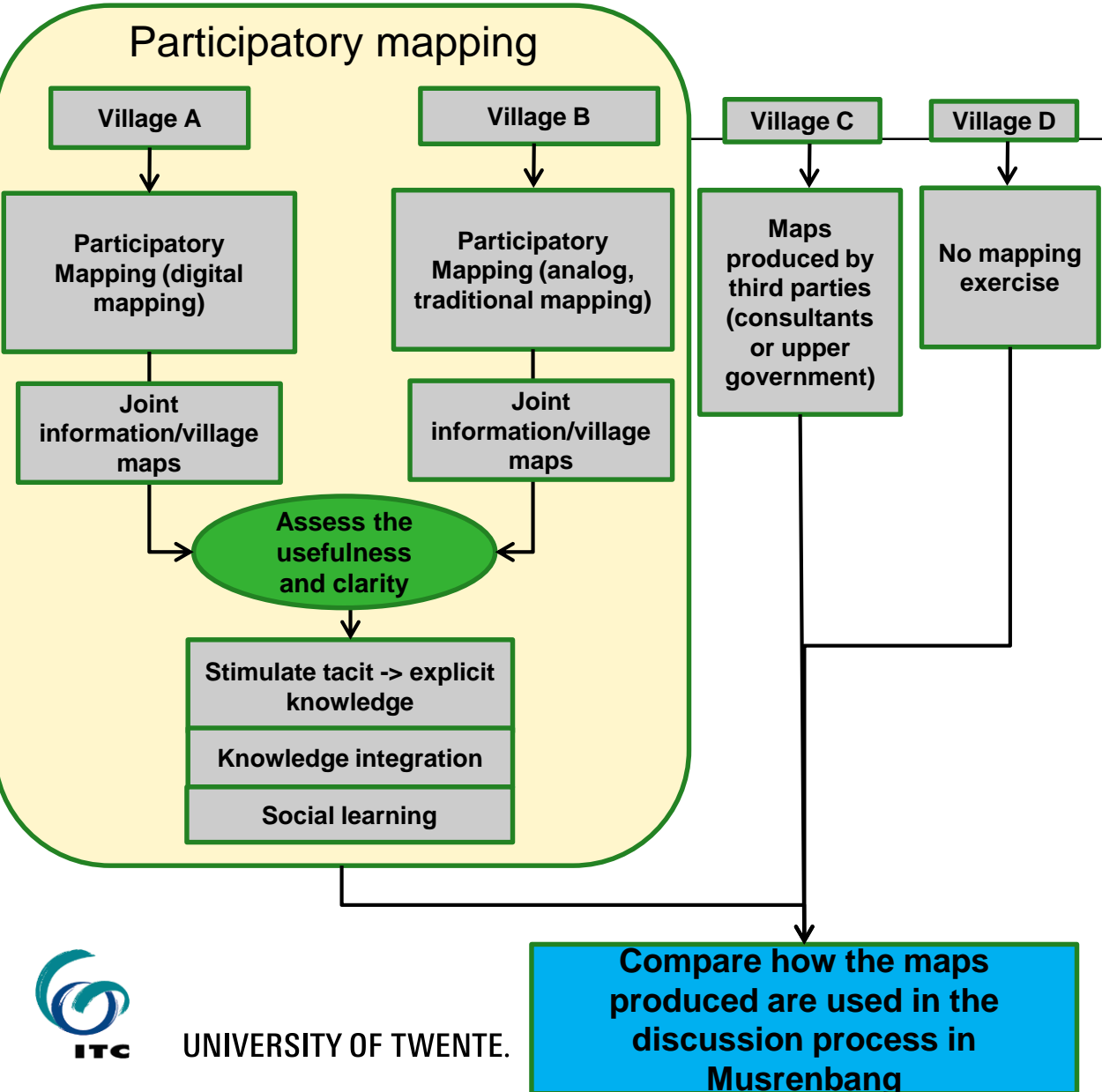
# Conceptual Framework

## Collaborative Spatial Learning Methodology



# Conceptualize...

## Village participatory mapping workshop design



Retrieved from :<http://nyegaragung.net/en/pemetaan-partisipatif-desa-dukuh/>



Retrieved from: [www.mapsup.nl](http://www.mapsup.nl)



Compare how the maps produced are used in the discussion process in Musrenbang

# What we expect from the participatory mapping workshops

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- To observe how the village mapping process can contribute to support the knowledge sharing and integration, social learning, and knowledge co-production among stakeholders.
- To compare how well different methods (digital and non-digital approach) in participatory mapping activities.
- Next step will be investigating how the village maps produced through the participatory mapping exercise can enhance of the village Musrenbang process.
- Research working plan, still needs many improvement. Suggestions are welcome!

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THANK YOU



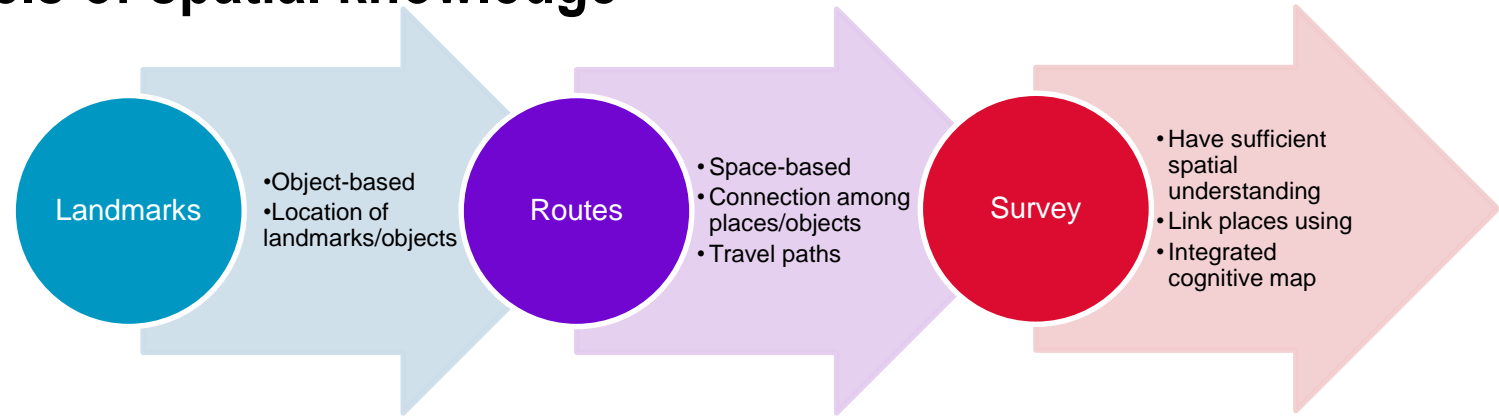
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# Types of spatial knowledge



*Adapted from: Pfeffer et al (2013)*

# Levels of spatial knowledge



*Adapted from: Siegel & White (1975); Stern & Leiser (2010)*

Knowledge types	Tacit knowledge	Contextual-embedded knowledge			Codified knowledge
		Community knowledge, social	Technical, economic	Political and network levels	
Characteristics	Unexpressed knowledge, commonsense, gained through experience	Acquired from the community networks	Sectoral knowledge gained from of professionals through learning, practice, experience	Knowledge about political context gained from of professionals through learning, practice, experience	Written/formalized knowledge derived from academics and experts
Village stakeholders	All stakeholder groups	community based organizations/ordinary citizens	Village elite supporters	Village elites	Village elites and upper government
Rural spatial knowledge examples					
Resource renewal	Water sources for paddy field	Village areas that have water access for paddy field	Amount of water needed for paddy field	Organize the water distribution for paddy field	Annual statistical data and information of rice production for each neighbourhood
Quality of life	Place to relax in the village	Perceived village public infrastructure/facilities	Coverage area of the facilities/infrastructure services	Profile of the area to allocate funding to build new infrastructure/facilities	Cartographic maps displaying the village infrastructure/facilities
Livelihood	Fertilizers needed to gain better crops production	Information where to buy fertilizers for crops with an affordable price	Information about how to make organic fertilizer	Profile of the area to allocate financial resources for fertilizers' subsidy	Projections of the fertilizers demand and supply in the village
Participatory resource management	Untreated solid waste is not good for health	Solid waste needs to be treated and managed carefully	Solid waste production that needs to be collected in temporary disposal locations and collected	Assigning team to collect and transport the solid waste to the final disposal area	Maps show the solid waste management with all of its facilities

Adapted from Pfeffer et al. ( 2013 ); Bruckmeier & Tovey (2008); focus group discussion; personal interviews