Voluntary Land Donation in Community-Driven Development (CDD) Programs in Indonesia: Issues and Challenges

August 24, 2011
Ida Ayu Indira Dharmapatni
World Bank Office Jakarta
Voluntary land donation (VLD) and Indonesia CDD portfolio

- Why should the Bank be concerned about VLD?
- PNPM Urban approaches in managing VLD
- Challenges ahead in managing VLD in PNPM Urban

Summary – key requirements for success
What do we mean by voluntary land donation (VLD) in CDD programs?

Transfer of different land rights by land owners to the community for the benefits of the community

Ownership (80%)

Use (12%)

Transit or Passage (8%)

DONORS

- Individuals
- Group of individuals
- Community
- Village government
- State-owned company

Types of donation

PNPM-Urban
**VLD in Indonesia CDD Portfolio**

**PNPM Urban**
- 11,000 urban wards (99%)
- 21 million people
- Involve > 5.2 million sq m; 14 project types; 8-1,795 sq m per project; av. 910 sq m per project type. Road av. 25 sq m per land owner

**PNPM Rural**
- 4,800 sub-districts (80%) – 60,000 villages
- 40 million people
- Involve 2.1 million sq m; 2 project types; av. 500-1,000 sq m per project type.

**PAMSIMAS**
- 5,500 villages
- 6-8 million people

Fast growing portfolio: $2.6 billion since 2006
$1.5 billion during 2010-2011
Circumstances under which **VLD** takes place

- Projects proposed by community
- Consultations
  - No coercion from peers, local government, nor project management
  - Can refuse “not to” donate

- Agreed priority sub-projects
- Donor may or may not receive benefits
- Small-scale community infrastructure
- Small land proportion of original land holding
- Land is not the main income source
- Land size reduction does not significantly affect livelihood
- The use of donated land does not disrupt productivity of remaining land
VLD in Selected Projects
Why should the Bank be concerned about VLD?

VLD is the main and popular form used in CDD projects

For community benefits/assets

- Common practice
- Spiritual beliefs
- The spirit of “gotong royong” (mutual support)

Potential risks

- Social risks
- Sustainability of services
- Legal issues
- Might trigger OP 4.12

Approaches

✓ How to ensure that “voluntary” is “truly” voluntary – decision to donate or not to donate is made without coercion from anybody or any circumstances

✓ How to avoid “elite capture” and “screening out” of vulnerable people

✓ How to ensure that the project provides various options and sites of subprojects
PNPM Urban Approaches in Managing VLD: Mainstreamed in project design and implementation

A. Socialization, consultations and participation in decision making
B. Access to information and complaint handling mechanisms
C. Record keeping, documentation and disclosure
D. Proper guidance
E. Facilitation, capacity building and support
F. Project management, consultants, facilitators, village governments
G. Supervision and monitoring

PROJECT CYCLE
1. **RKM**
   - Accept or Reject UPP?
   - + 4 month

2. **RK**
   - Who is the poor?
   - What is the problem?
   - What is the potency?
   - + 6 – 10 month

3. **PS**
   - What Is Poverty?
   - + 5 – 6 month

4. **BKM**
   - Who leads?
   - + 8 – 10 month

5. **PJM**
   - How to handle poverty?
   - + 10 – 12 month

6. **KSM**
   - Who is the beneficiary?
   - > 8 month

7. **Fund Disbursement**

---

**RKM** = Community Preparedness Meeting  
**RK** = Poverty Reflection  
**PS** = Community Self-survey  
**BKM** = Community Board of Trustee  
**PJM Pronangkis** = Community Development Plan  
**KSM** = Self-help Group
VLD in the PNPM Urban Project Cycle

**INSTRUMENTS/ACTIVITIES**

1. Socialization, consultations and participation in decision making
2. Access to information and complaint handling mechanisms
3. Record keeping, documentation and disclosure
4. Proper guidance
5. Facilitation, capacity building and support
6. Project management, consultants, facilitators, village governments
7. Supervision and monitoring

**Priority programs and initial potential land need is identified**

**Annual Poverty Alleviation Plan**
- Technical design is prepared and land donation is confirmed

**Mid-term Poverty Alleviation Plan**

**Implementation of approved Project proposals**

**Approved Project proposals**

**Project proposals received and reviewed by Board of Trustees**

**Land donation is verified by BKM/UPL/facilitators**

**Approved proposal with complete VLD documents**

**Annual priority projects is identified, potential land need is identified, scheme for getting land is decided**

**Poverty Alleviation Plan**
- Project proposals of community groups
- Project proposals of community groups

**Implementation of approved Project proposals**

**Adjustment of land needed**

**13**
A. Socialization, consultations and participation in decision making

PNPM-URBAN CYCLE at the COMMUNITY LEVEL
B. Access to information and complaint mechanisms

- Complaint handling at village, city and national level.
- Media: box, texting/sms, email, face to face.
- Complaints are recorded, followed-up and responded.
- Follow ups are recorded.
- Complaints and follow ups are disclosed.
- Time-bound responses.
- Web-based management system.
- Handled by facilitators, coordinators, city and national management consultants.
Web-based Complaint Handling (www.p2kp.org)

1. Homepage
2. Complaint Room
3. List of Complaint data & status
4. Detail of complaint & its handling
C. Record keeping, documentation, and disclosure

General Manual and Safeguard Framework at website: www.p2kp.org

Notification in community Information Board

MIS on Land Donation, uploaded in website

Community media
D. Proper guidance -- project manuals-instruments

1. PNPM Urban General Guidelines

2. Technical Guidelines for Safeguards

3. Technical Manual for Infrastructure

Safeguards Component in main text

Safeguards Framework in annex
Format for land donation in proposal

Format of land donation letter/statement

- Land Owner Data (name, address, occupation)
- Duration of donation
- Title, status, address, and condition of land
- Site Map
- Utilization of Land
- Signature of Land Owner & Head of Village, witnesses, and also acknowledgement of Board of Trustee

Name, address, land size, and signature of land owner in the format for a line project (e.g. road)
E. Facilitation, capacity building and support

Capacity Building

Project management, consultants, facilitators, village governments
Training

Basic Training
- Awareness training;
- Facilitation skill;
- Project cycle;
- Basic info on MIS, handling complaint, bookkeeping, infrastructure, RLF, safeguards framework, etc.

Advanced Training
Technical material on MIS, handling complaint, bookkeeping, RLF, infrastructure, social activities, environment & social safeguards in each project cycle, etc.

On Job Training/ coaching
Detailed technical material: administration stuffs, proposal, incl. format on land donation, etc.

Government
National level, Provincial level, district level, ward/village level

Consultant
National level, Provincial level, District level

Facilitator

Community
BKM (Board of Trustee), KSM (community group), beneficiary
F. Project management, consultants, facilitators, village governments
G. Supervision and monitoring by the Bank and Government

- Web-based monitoring
- Regular and thematic supervision
- Teleconference with facilitators, BKMs and beneficiaries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerns</th>
<th>Challenges ahead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expanding coverage, limited capacity of facilitators</td>
<td>Procedures and requirements of the VLD are fully followed by all stakeholders;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient time for VLD process in the project cycle</td>
<td>Avoid project implementation delay and slower disbursement at community level;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited capacity of the village administration to further process the land transfer</td>
<td>Implement subproject designs and sites as intended;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete land ownership transfer/titling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main challenges ahead in managing VLD in PNPM-Urban
Public latrine was built on the side of access road without proper safety divider facility.

Drainage was built without proper alignment.

Public latrine was built in very small area next to an alley.

Spring capturing building was built on steep cliff.
In summary…key requirements for the success of VLD

1. Good socialization, consultations and participation
2. Easy access to information and complaint handling system
3. Good record keeping, documentation and wide disclosure
4. Robust, user-friendly project guidelines and formats
5. Sufficient facilitation, capacity building and support
6. Strong project management, consultants, facilitators, and village government
7. Good supervision and monitoring
The facts that ..........................

• It is voluntary in nature (VLD is not in OP4.12)
• There is a general guidance in the IR Sourcebook
• Limited references available on land donation in WB publication

Nevertheless ......
VLD is widely practiced in Bank-supported projects in many countries......

Is there a need to have a **corporate level Guidance Note** to ensure **consistent approach** on VLD across regions and sectors?
Beyond VLD ......

VLD in CDD is an important instrument to

• Provide a platform for strengthening stakeholders participation in decision making process in project planning and implementation
  • Build project ownership
  • Increase social sustainability in the community

• Approaches and instruments need to be included properly in the project design
• Project has to dedicate sufficient resources during project implementation to ensure that approaches and instruments are consistently implemented
Thank you

email: dindira@worldbank.org