Village Development - The Village Law and Climate Change

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Village Wae Rebo - Indonesia

Some Background

Issues that Inspires the Village Law

- No market access, low quality or non-existence of public service provision, lack of participatory planning of village development.
- *More general, national issues*: poverty and inequality (Gini Coefficient is higher in rural than in urban areas); land ownership and conflict (including with forest plantation estate); Only small amount of state budget allocation (2.6%) to villages.

Village Population Dependence

50.2% of 236.6 million Indonesia's population live in the villages (BPS, 2013 data)

- Paddy field, food crops: 40.4%
- Plantation: 17.6%
- Cultivation: 12.9%
- Forestry: 3.4%
- Mining: 0.4%

Villages Seen of Forest and Climate Change Issues

- ***Ecological issues interacting with social-economic issues***: household income and livelihood of villages depend on forest ecosystem services (timber and non-timber).
- ***Ecological issues***: villages undertaking forest fire mitigation; customary forest managed by villages.

Village Baduy - Indonesia

Gallery of Cases

Village Development: Mandalamekar

- Community groups for water conservation
- Mapping of Village Forest
- Own-financing reforestation measures
- Community radio and website

Village Development: Dermaji

- Participatory making of 2025 village long-term plan
- Co-operation with Perhutani (State owned enterprise managing State Forests)
- Cultural program: building a village museum

A Better Village Planning

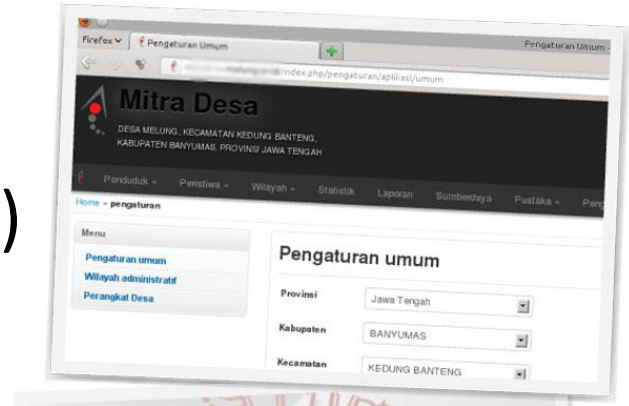
More accountable and transparent village planning – implementation, budgeting, etc

- Information technology awareness (DEMIT)
- Village internet domain

A Better Public Service

More effective and efficient public service delivery

- Village Partnership (Mitra Desa) software
- “Baladesa”
- Village cybernetics

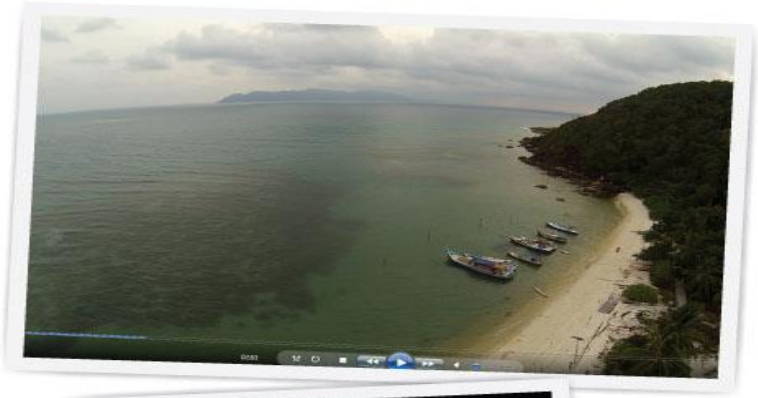


Spatial Conflict Settlement

Resolve the issue of ownership and land conflicts

- Community drone
- Participatory spatial planning

Customary Forest Mapping



Village and customary forest mapping in co-operation with the Forest Management Unit (FMU/KPH)

Facilitating Integrated Agriculture System

- Example: Algae Spirulina for human consumption and livestock feed, and food security

Village Law

Budgeting and Financing Mechanism

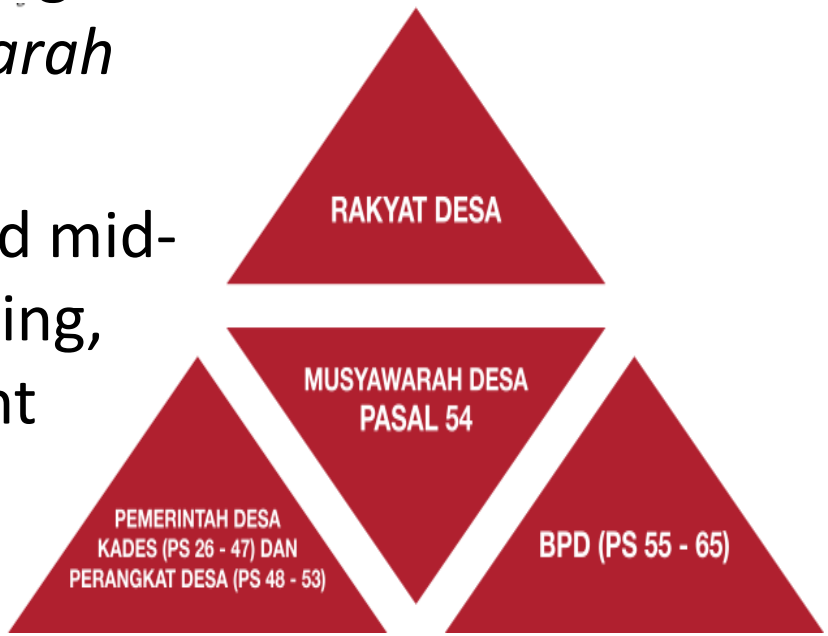
- Financial resources from Equalization Fund (general purpose transfers and shared revenues or DAU+DBH)
- State budget (APBN) allocation, i.e. the **Village Fund**

Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDesa)

- Village can now establish its **BUMDesa** (the Village Law, Article 87-90)
- Purposes: business development, village development, community empoverment, pro-poor measures, etc.
- BUMDesa is prioritized by the government (central, provincial, district) for **natural resource management at village level**.

Village Governance

- Check and balance mechanism between head of village and village deliberation agency
- Exercising a representative, participatory democracy through village deliberation (*musyawarah desa*)
- It applies to village annual and mid-term planning, village budgeting, village regulation, government performance, cooperation.



Inter-village Cooperation (Art. 92)

- Inter-village agency is possible to be established
- The implementation of central and sub-national government plans
- Budgeting and planning for inter-village development
- Possible for climate inter-village activities in the forestry sector. For instance, coordinated forest fire prevention and haze response, peat conservation and restoration, customary forest management, etc.

Village Information System

- Promotion and disemination of village potential
- Transparency and accountability
- Implementation of Law No 6/2014

Village Kete Kesu - Indonesia

Some Reflections

Village, Climate Change, and Benefit Sharing

- In Indonesia, **local low-emission development** (including climate change mitigation and adaptation actions) is hardly possible without taking account of **village roles**
- **Benefit sharing** from reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation is inseparable from village development planning

Village, Climate Change, and Benefit Sharing

- How can **Village Law implementation** facilitate mechanism to share benefits from actions against climate change at village levels?
- Can **multi-stakeholder village development planning** incorporates social-economic and forest conservation objectives, including ones that intend to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation?

The End.

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