



Participatory Planning in Village Spatial Development : Creating Comprehensive Spatial Planning Documents to Enhance Investment and Development Potentials

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Abstract: The purpose of this community service is to assist Sumampir Village in compiling the Village Spatial Planning (RTRD) document as a guideline for development, attracting investment, and optimizing village potential. The method used is participatory planning through focus group discussions (FGD) and field surveys, by actively involving the community in identifying priority areas and formulating spatial strategies. The service partners include village officials and community representatives, who provide data, input, and aspirations that are important for the planning process. The evaluation instruments for this activity include assessing the specificity of priority areas set out in the RTRD document, the level of community understanding and participation during the process, and the alignment of priority area plans with village potential. The data analysis technique used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, with depiction as the main tool for processing and visualizing data collected during FGDs and field surveys. Spatial data analysis using GIS is used to map regional potential based on criteria such as accessibility, legality and land availability, and economic potential, supported by field validation and stakeholder input. The resulting maps, created using tools such as ArcGIS, visually illustrate the findings and provide a strong foundation for data-based decision-making in village spatial planning. The results of this service show that Sumampir Village now has a well-structured RTRD document that identifies priority areas with significant potential for development and investment. This document is aligned with local policies, visions, and collective aspirations, which serve as a strategic reference for sustainable village growth and empower local actors in spatial management.

Article History:

Received: 14-12-2024

Reviewed: 11-01-2025

Accepted: 29-01-2025

Published: 18-02-2025

Key Words:

Village Spatial
Planning;
Participatory
Planning;
Development And
Investment; Focus
Group Discussion.

How to Cite: Nur, A., Sandri, D., Ahmada, N., Purbandini, R., & Purwati, P. (2025). Participatory Planning in Village Spatial Development : Creating Comprehensive Spatial Planning Documents to Enhance Investment and Development Potentials. *Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA*, 6(1), 10-20.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v6i1.13958>



<https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v6i1.13958>

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Introduction

A village is the smallest administrative region managed by the local government. As a micro space, the village is granted local authority and sovereignty to manage and regulate the space within its jurisdiction in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages. The Minister of Village Regulation No. 1 of 2015 outlines that villages have four local authority areas, one of which is the development of spatial planning and social mapping. Strengthening national and local development can be achieved through peripheral, border, and rural areas in the concept of "village building." The state grants recognition and the transfer of authority on a village scale in the areas of village governance, development implementation, community development, and empowerment. Community empowerment through the development of tourist villages has implications for regional cultural resilience (Istiyanti, 2020).



To support this new role, the government allocates significant funds to the village through the national budget (APBN). However, to date, many villages lack a formal village development plan (Femilia & Huda, 2020), which hinders development and investment. The limited capacity of human resources in the village and its apparatus is a significant weakness. Village planning is crucial as a foundational reference for local actors in building and organizing village space over a certain period. Adequate funding alone is insufficient to advance a village toward independence and prosperity. A set of village spatial planning documents is required to uncover the village's potential including tourism potential (Istiawan & Nugraha, 2022), acting as a guideline for both village development and investment.

Various problems are faced by villages such as poverty, health, low economic productivity and environmental problems. The lack of information about the village's conditions, both in terms of potential and existing issues, is a major cause of inaccurate village development planning (Ahmada et al., 2023), which can lead to negative environmental impacts. The strategy to overcome these problems is to increase village investment opportunities to manage village resources in improving the economy (Rahman, 2015). Village spatial planning functions as a master plan as well as investment, a spatial dimension in the realization of the village medium-term development plan (RPJMDes) and mapping and planning the use of village assets. Technically, to be able to attract investment is to determine priority areas to be built by the village. Priority areas are areas that receive immediate and urgent handling to be developed. The village funds do not always cover all the costs of the development needs of the priority areas. External financing cooperation efforts are needed as investments.

The spatial planning of the village is developed participatively through village deliberations, involving all elements and groups within the village, organized under a technical team (Mustanir et al., 2019) to ensure the harmony of village spatial planning patterns with community life patterns and spatial planning structures (Zubaidah et al., 2017). Adding village spatial planning is able to preserve local wisdom values, as part of character-building activities or the identity of the community and its built environment (Bharuna et al., 2024). This technical team may consist of the village secretary, hamlet heads, the chairperson of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), BPD members, heads of planning affairs, heads of sections, community leaders, hamlet heads, representatives of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa), and other relevant stakeholders within the village, involving the participation of village communities in planning, managing, and supervising development (Laily, 2015).

Various sectoral and spatial issues have hindered village development, including spatial violations, land-use conflicts, misalignment in spatial utilization directives, unsustainable development, and environmental issues (Amiany et al., 2023). This happens because village planning is not based on spatial utilization (Ekawati & Rahmawati, 2023; Yudha et al., 2022). Villages often allocate budgets for physical infrastructure without a clear vision for future development. Additionally, the lack of information on village potential and unresolved issues is another contributing factor. This issue arises from the absence of a village spatial plan. The aim of mentoring the community in Sumampir Village is to determine priority areas as targets for increasing investment opportunities and developing regional potential in supporting village spatial planning.

Sumampir Village, located 32 km from the district center, is one of 12 villages in Rembang District, Purbalingga Regency. The village predominantly consists of plantation and agricultural land, with a rocky, hilly terrain that makes certain areas prone to landslides. Despite its distance from the district center and the capital, Sumampir Village stands out with



the highest Village Development Index (IDM) in the district, scoring 0.9214, which categorizes it as an Advanced Village. This achievement is partly attributed to its location along a collector road (Class 4), which enhances accessibility and supports its development. The village has also experienced a steady increase in its annual budget allocation from village funds, projected to reach nearly 1.8 billion rupiah in 2025. However, Sumampir Village lacks a formal spatial plan, resulting in an absence of a long-term development framework. Another key factor in selecting Sumampir Village for community service activities is the proactive initiative of its village officials, who have expressed a strong interest in developing a spatial plan and regional master plan. This rare commitment among village leaders highlights a significant opportunity to implement community service projects that align with the village's development aspirations.

Community assistance efforts in preparing village spatial plans have been carried out by several university teams. Assistance in preparing the Village Spatial Plan (RTRD) in Sukamaju Village focuses on determining spatial pattern plans, spatial structure plans and program indications (Fardani et al., 2023). Meanwhile, community service teams from other universities emphasize efforts to prepare tourism-based spatial plans to become tourist villages (Fauzi et al., 2022; Karmilah et al., 2023; Nurhamidah et al., 2023; Ristawati et al., 2021; Sugiarti et al., 2016). Village mapping can be done using drones (Yudha et al., 2022) but this community service conducted mapping direct processing on ArcGIS using data obtained from the government. Generally, participatory planning is chosen to provide the greatest opportunity for each resident to prepare village planning documents (Amiany et al., 2023). The purpose of assistance to the community in Sumampir Village is to determine the priority of the area as a target to increase investment opportunities and develop the potential of the area in supporting village spatial planning. In this community service, the determination of priority areas is determined based on the village document plan, the previous village head's program and future potential, not based on a SWOT analysis as in determining priorities in Pasawahan Village (Ekawati & Rahmawati, 2023).

Method

The methods for assisting in the participatory preparation of village spatial plans include several approaches (Irwan et al., 2021), namely pre-FGD (preparation), FGD (Focus Group Discussion), and field surveys. These methods aim to explore various issues, problems, potentials, plans, and spatial planning concepts for village development, as well as the mapping and processing of village cartographic data. Overall, these methods represent a participatory planning approach as shown in Figure 1.

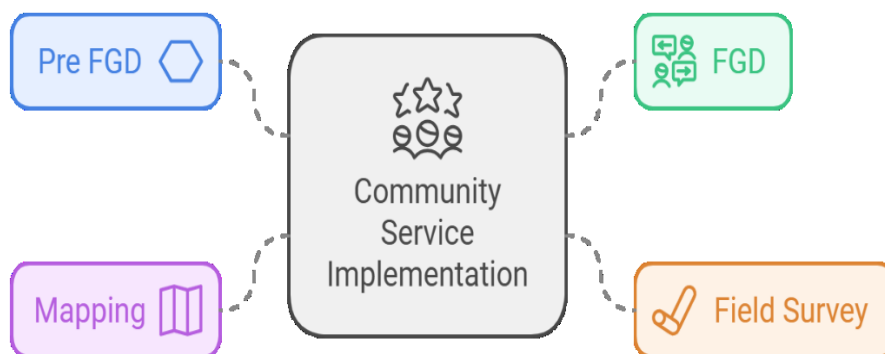


Figure 1. Stages of Community Service Implementation



Pre-FGD (preparation) is a crucial initial step before conducting the FGD. During this phase, the Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Muhammadiyah Purbalingga (ITBMP) team collaborates with the village government to prepare for the FGD. This preparation involves defining the objectives of the FGD, selecting participants, developing discussion guidelines, and organizing logistics. Proper preparation ensures that the FGD runs smoothly and effectively. The preparation stage also includes internal ITBMP activities such as team consolidation, equipment mobilization, initial data collection and review (including data, literature, and policy analysis), preparation of data collection instruments, creation of a 1:5,000 scale base map, formulation of the implementation methodology, and development of a work plan. Pre-FGD activities are summarized in the photo screenshot in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Pre-Proposal Activities

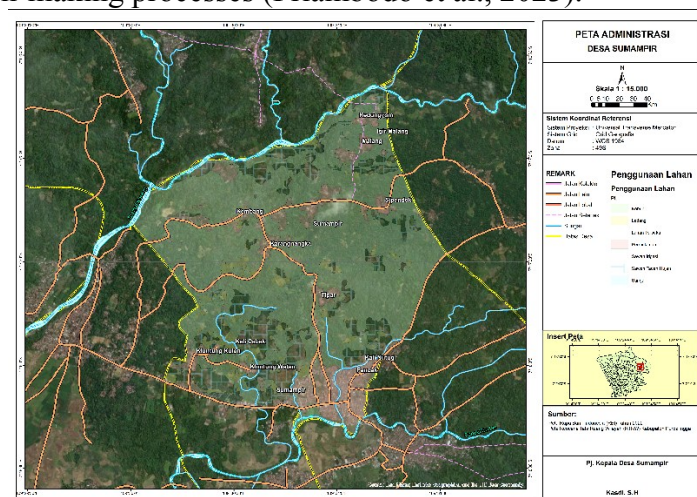
FGD is a qualitative data collection method involving focused group discussions as seen in Figure 3 below. In this stage, invited participants gather to discuss predetermined topics to support inclusivity in planning (Takwim & Herman, 2021). Participants typically include the head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the village secretary, heads of sections/divisions, hamlet leaders, community leaders, the head of the village-owned enterprises (BUMDesa), village facilitators, and representatives from local businesses, community organizations, and academics relevant to Sumampir Village. The FGDs are conducted twice, covering activities such as completing forms as seen in Figure 4 on the distribution and quantity of infrastructure, mapping village boundaries, identifying village potentials and problems, and determining priority area plans. The results from these FGDs provide in-depth insights into the issues under investigation.



Figure 3. FGD Atmosphere

After the FGDs, the next stage is the field survey. During this phase, the team—comprising faculty members and village representatives—conducts observations and documentation through structured survey methods. The surveys are carried out on foot, particularly in densely populated residential areas and priority areas. The purpose of the field survey is to confirm and expand upon the information gathered during the group discussions

The final stage involves mapping. Data collected during the FGDs and field surveys are analyzed and mapped to identify village potentials and problems, physical conditions, land capability analysis, priority area mapping, and planning for spatial patterns and structures as a consideration for the direction of space utilization (Anggrelita & Ruspianda, 2022) using ArcGIS (Adi et al., 2019; Fauzi et al., 2022) and can even be web-based (Putra et al., 2017). This mapping is essential for visually presenting the results of the engagement and supporting data-driven decision-making processes (Priambodo et al., 2023).



The success of the mentoring activity in drafting the RTRD document can be evaluated through several key indicators. First, success is measured by the extent to which priority areas have been specifically identified based on data analysis, village potential, and community input, as reflected in the RTRD document. Second, the level of understanding and participation of the community during the drafting process serves as a critical indicator, where active involvement and awareness of the benefits of priority areas demonstrate success in building collective awareness. Third, the alignment of the priority area plan with local potential is a major determinant, ensuring that the plan not only addresses local needs but also supports the development of the village's key strengths, such as agricultural and plantation sectors, the presence of a village market and open field, the micro, small (MSME in culinary and snacks). These combined indicators provide a comprehensive overview of the quality and impact of the RTRD document produced.

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processing and visualizing data collected from FGDs and field surveys, focusing on identifying village potentials and challenges, assessing physical conditions, analyzing land capability, delineating priority areas, and defining spatial patterns and structures. Spatial data analysis with GIS was employed to map potential areas based on criteria such as accessibility, land legality and availability, and economic potential, ensuring evidence-based specificity. Field surveys and stakeholder input further validated the analysis, while the level of community participation was assessed by examining the diversity and number of participants and the quality of their contributions. The resulting maps, created using advanced tools like ArcGIS and potentially integrated into web-based platforms, visually represented findings and provided a strong foundation for formulating recommendations and supporting data-driven decision-making in village spatial planning.

Result and Discussion

RTRD is a crucial document for village development in Indonesia, yet many villages lack this plan (Fardani et al., 2023). The creation of RTRD involves participatory planning approaches, engaging villagers in the process through methods like Focus Group Discussions and village scanning (Fardani et al., 2023; Naf'an et al., 2024). These plans typically include spatial structure plans, spatial pattern plans, and program indications, focusing on areas such as infrastructure improvement and village economic strengthening (Fardani et al., 2023). Participatory mapping can help resolve conflicts and protect community spaces (Amiany et al., 2023). The adoption of the participatory village spatial planning concept should be emulated by other villages to promote development while safeguarding the region through effective spatial planning (Saparwadi et al., 2020). This approach ensures that future development plans align with the unique potential of each village. Overall, RTRD serves as a guide for sustainable village development and improved land use planning.

The results of the facilitation activities for preparing the Sumampir Village Spatial Plan include the identification of village potentials and problems, the distribution and quantity of facilities and infrastructure, village boundary mapping as seen in Figure 7, and the determination of priority area plans. The identified potentials in Sumampir Village include the agricultural and plantation sectors, the presence of a village market and open field, the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector, and its location along a district road. Meanwhile, issues faced by the village include landslide-prone areas, densely populated settlements in the village center, narrow local roads, limited parking spaces, and social issues as depicted in Figure 6.

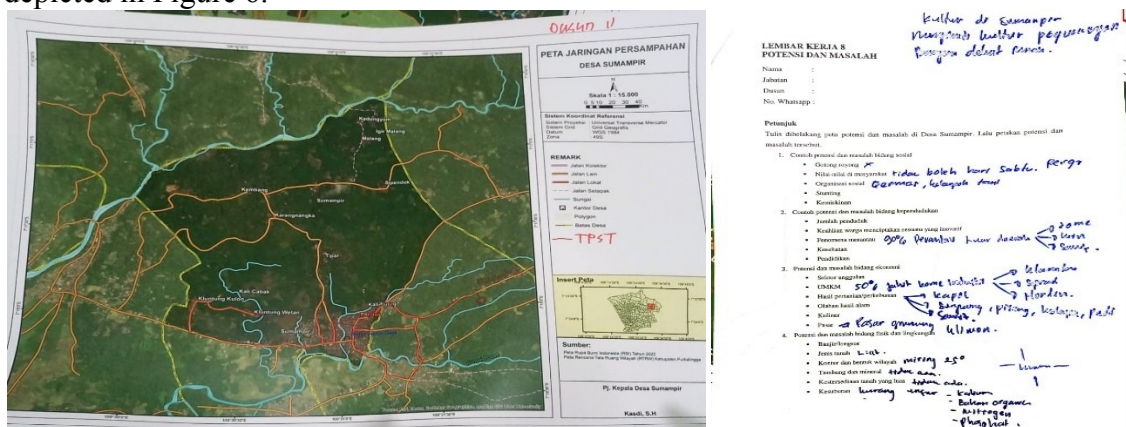


Figure 6. Completing Forms and Maps

The facilities and infrastructure in Sumampir Village are relatively complete, encompassing education, healthcare, economy, sports, and waste disposal facilities. However, their distribution is concentrated in linear clusters along the district road. The existing infrastructure network in Sumampir Village is quite comprehensive, including primary collector roads in Indonesian *Jalan Kolektor Primer-4* (JKP-4), local roads, and neighborhood roads. All households are connected to electricity, and clean water needs are met through springs equipped with pipelines and wells. Despite its hilly terrain and remote location from the Purbalingga Regency center, the village enjoys good telephone and internet connectivity. It also has a temporary waste disposal site to collect domestic waste before it is transported to the final disposal site by garbage trucks.



Figure 7. Village Boundary Mapping

A significant achievement of the facilitation activity was the resolution of longstanding village boundary disputes. Through the presence of FGD participants representing various stakeholders, a consensus was reached on the village boundary delineation. Another key outcome was the agreement on priority area plans for development. The designated priority areas are Gemah Ripah Market and Dulang Jaya Field. These adjacent locations require further development and infrastructure improvements, making them the primary focus areas. The goal is to create economic and investment spillover effects for other parts of the village. Prioritizing these areas will also influence future village budget planning (RAPBDes) and present promising investment opportunities.

Morphologically, Sumampir Village features varied terrain, ranging from flat to steep and very steep slopes (>40%). The soil types, Grumosol and Latosol, are clay-rich and, combined with high rainfall, contribute to landslide risks, particularly in the northern and central areas (Nur et al., 2024). These physical conditions limit residential area expansion, resulting in the distribution of facilities and infrastructure following the settlement pattern to support community needs. Additionally, most of Sumampir Village is devoted to horticultural agriculture and plantations. Strategically positioned along the district road (JKP-4), the village enjoys a significant economic potential and activity level. Therefore, the RTRD document can map these economic potentials as opportunities for investment and development.

Data and information collected during the FGD were validated through field surveys, particularly at the priority area locations, as shown in Figure 8. This step is essential to directly assess the conditions around the market and field, as well as to understand the spatial planning development context for Sumampir Village. Accompanied by village officials, the



ITBMP team conducted field surveys involving photography, interviews, and measurements, as illustrated in Figure 4.



Figure 8. Condition of Gemah Ripah Market and Dulang Jaya Field

The selection of Gemah Ripah Market and Dulang Jaya Field as priority areas is based on several considerations: both locations already have physical structures, requiring no construction from scratch; the land status is clear and legal as village-owned property; they have economic spillover effects on surrounding areas; they serve as vital economic and symbolic village assets so that it becomes a competitive advantage for villages and districts (Nur, 2023). Moreover, Sumampir Village is known for its MSME potential, necessitating a representative market to support trade activities, rather than relying on temporary roadside markets that disrupt traffic flow. Meanwhile, the existing village field lacks adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure, necessitating upgrades such as tribunes, parking areas, changing rooms, replacement of field grass, and additional supporting amenities.

The follow-up activity to the RTRD preparation assistance is the creation of a three-dimensional (3D) masterplan design for the village's priority development area. This initiative aims to delve deeper into the aspirations and design ideas of the community, translating them into a detailed and visually engaging 3D representation. By providing a tangible and immersive visualization of the proposed priority area, the activity not only enhances understanding and engagement but also equips the village government with critical insights into the scale and scope of development. This, in turn, enables them to assess budgetary capacity more accurately and strategically allocate resources to support the realization of the masterplan. Ultimately, this process fosters collaboration and ensures that the resulting development aligns with both the village's vision and its financial capabilities.

Conclusion

The assistance in the preparation of the Sumampir RTRD has successfully produced a village spatial planning document that will be a guideline for village stakeholders and the community in realizing development. Compiled with a participatory planning approach, it opens up opportunities and chances inclusively for each individual and group to realize the ideals, plans and development of the village. Determination of priority areas is the key to supporting investment and village development for at least the next ten years. In addition, the realization of spatial patterns and village spatial structures can be signs and management of space effectively, efficiently, sustainably, and harmoniously in accordance with the functions and needs of the community.

RTRD is not just an obsolete planning formality document that will be discarded if not translated into village regulations. All of that will be useless if there is no quality commitment between the community, village government and local government support. Universities must oversee it consistently and continuously.



Recommendation

This community service activity is the initial stage of a series of village spatial planning preparations consisting of the preparation of the RTRD and village masterplan. The next assistance to the community is assistance in preparing the masterplan for the priority areas that have been determined, namely the Gemah Ripah Market Area and Dulang Jaya Field in Sumampir Village. The obstacles faced during this activity were the community's still vague understanding of spatial planning language so that several forms such as potential and problems that were shared were not filled in properly according to the objectives. In addition, the printed map could not be scribbled on using the writing instruments provided due to technical errors. The last obstacle was the change in FGD 1 and FGD 2 participants so that information was interrupted and sometimes had to be repeated. The community service activity focused on preparing the RTRD has produced several recommendations. For the village government, the RTRD document can serve as a guideline for village development and the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). Therefore, efforts should be made to formalize this document into a village regulation approved by the regional head. Recommendations for the regional government include providing support and collaboration in similar activities in the future so that villages in Purbalingga can have RTRD documents. These documents can serve as valuable input for drafting the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) and Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR).

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