# Démocratie directe et équipements publics locaux en Indonésie

**Researchers:**

Ben Olken

**Sector(s):** Économie Politique Gouvernance

**Location:** East Java, North Sumatra, and Southeast Sulawesi provinces, Indonesia

**Sample:** 48 villages

**Target group:** Rural population

**Outcome of interest:** Citizen satisfaction

**Intervention type:** Community-driven development

**AEA RCT registration number:** AEARCTR-0001348

**Données:** http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/5584

**Research Papers:** Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from a Field Experiment in In...

**Partner organization(s):** UK International Development, Indonesia Decentralization Support Facility (DSF), World Bank

## Policy issue

Dans la majeure partie des pays en développement, les équipements publics de base, tels que des routes fiables ou des infrastructures d'alimentation en eau potable, sont bien souvent absents. La fourniture de ces équipements est souvent décidée au niveau central, mais beaucoup recommandent aujourd'hui que ce processus soit décentralisé et que la communauté locale ait la possibilité de s'y impliquer pour gagner en efficacité. L'argument avancé est que les communautés locales disposent sans doute de meilleures informations sur les équipements et services nécessaires, et sont à n'en pas douter dans une meilleure position pour reconnaître les situations d'inefficacités ou de corruption au niveau de la mise en œuvre – et y remédier rapidement. Cette plus grande participation des communautés locales aux prises de décisions gouvernementales a été facilitée par toute une série de réformes politiques, mais les implications de ces mécanismes politiques restent méconnues.

## Context of the evaluation

Près de 20 % de la population vit au-dessous du seuil de pauvreté.[1] L'amélioration des infrastructures dans les zones marginalisées constitue une priorité pour le gouvernement Indonésien. Un programme national, financé par un prêt de la Banque Mondiale et intitulé le « Kecamatan Development Program » (KDP) subventionne chaque année des projets dans environ 15.000 villages. Chaque village reçoit en moyenne 8.800 dollars qui sont souvent utilisés pour goudronner des pistes existantes. Les groupes de communes –rassemblement de 10 à 20 villages – perçoivent une dotation forfaitaire pour une période de 3 ans. Chaque village propose deux projets de construction de petites infrastructures : l'un des projets est proposé par le village tout entier et l'autre par des groupes de femmes.

Traditionnellement, les représentants de plusieurs zones se réunissent et discutent des deux propositions de projet avancées par le village avant de prendre une décision. S'il est incontestable que le programme a permis d'améliorer de manière efficace les infrastructures dans nombre de ces villages, il est difficile de savoir si la procédure de sélection en vigueur favorise les projets

proposés par les élites et laisse à l'écart les projets proposés par les membres de la communauté qui ont le plus besoin d'une amélioration des services.



Villagers vote in Indonesia.

Photo credit: Elena Mirage, Shutterstock.com

## Details of the intervention

The policy experiment took place at the second stage of the KDP process, the selection of village-level proposals. Forty-nine villages across three subdistricts in different parts of Indonesia were randomly assigned to an intervention or comparison group.

| Group | Selection process for local infrastructure projects |
| --- | --- |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Intervention** | Villagers selected from among the proposed projects by voting at a local election. All adult villagers could vote for the general project, and all adult women could vote for the women's project. |
| **Comparison** | Project proposals were selected at a local village meeting, consisting of representatives from each hamlet of the village. |

Researchers collected data on the types (e.g., road, bridge, clean water, etc.) and locations of the general and women's projects selected by treatment and comparison villages. They also collected data on the relative size of the hamlet where the project would be located, the distance of the hamlet from the village center, and the relative affluence of the hamlet (poorest in the village, richest in the village, or in between, as ranked by the village head). To evaluate the impact of the elections on voter perceptions, researchers conducted a survey before and after the selection process. A separate survey of village and hamlet heads measured local elite preferences.

## Results and policy lessons

*Turnout for the direct elections was high:* Nearly 80 percent of villagers voted, which means that about 20 times as many villagers participated in the elections as attended village assembly meetings in comparison villages.

*Elections had little impact on the types of projects chosen:* For the general projects, there was almost no difference between representative meetings and elections on the types of infrastructure projects chosen. For the women's projects, the elections led to more road and bridge proposals, more water and sanitation proposals, and fewer irrigation proposals, but the differences were not statistically significant, perhaps due to the small sample size.

*Elections resulted in more women's projects located in poorer areas, but brought the women's projects into closer alignment with elite preferences:* Elections led to a 14 percentage-point increase in the probability that the women's project would be located in the poorest hamlet in the village. At the same time, elections increased the likelihood that women's projects resembled the types of projects preferred by elites.

One explanation for these seemingly conflicting results is that the elections intervention did not affect the proposal generating stage of the KDP process. If women in poor hamlets had little power to affect which projects were proposed by the hamlets, it would make sense that those projects reflected elite preferences. Nonetheless, women in the poorest hamlets apparently were not deterred from voting for the projects in their own hamlets, as these were more likely to win at the election stage.

*Elections increased satisfaction with the projects and the selection process:* People in the elections group were significantly more likely to say that the project was chosen in accordance with their wishes, that it would benefit them personally, and that they would use the project. They were also more likely to say that the proposal was fair, that it was chosen in accordance with the people's aspirations, and that they were satisfied with the KDP program.

To help determine whether these differences truly reflected people's attitudes on the KDP projects—and not a shift in views on government more generally—researchers also asked the respondents to rate the performance of the president of Indonesia and the head of the local village. Having the direct elections did not influence these approval ratings, suggesting that changes in people's feelings about government in general were not driving these results.

*People in villages with elections were more likely to know about the projects and to express willingness to contribute to them.* Survey respondents in the treatment villages were 40 percent more likely to correctly identify the type and location of the general project in their villages, and 49 percent more likely to know those facts about the women's project. People in villages that had elections were also 17 percentage points more likely to state that they would voluntarily contribute something—especially labor—to the project.

*Higher satisfaction was not caused by transfers from elites wanting to influence people's votes:* A possible alternative explanation for voter satisfaction was that local elites "bought" votes, either through festivals or parties tied to the elections (a common practice in Indonesia) or direct transfers. However, there were virtually no campaign-style festivals or transfers to villagers reported in the survey.

*Direct participation can substantially improve satisfaction with the political process, even if the final outcomes do not change much:* More people expressed positive views of the projects and the selection process in villages that had elections. More people stated that they were willing to contribute voluntarily to the projects and more people could correctly identify details of the projects in election villages. These differences were all statistically significant despite the similarity of the mix of projects chosen in election and comparison villages, and there was no evidence that they were driven by transfers from elites wanting to influence the vote.

*Voting is only part of participation in the policy process.* The elections treatment affected only one stage in a three-stage process. The proposal generating stage and the final funding stage may still have been elite-controlled, even though the village selection stage was subject to a vote. Fully enfranchising women and the poor may require increasing their participation at other stages in the policy process as well.

*Women's participation, women's preferences:* When asked about their preferred project type, women more frequently identified drinking water projects (23 percent of women, 3 percent of men), and men preferred roads and bridges (38 percent of women, 64 percent of men). These ratios closely match the actual project selections for women's and general projects, suggesting that the women's projects reflect the preferences of women in the village and the general projects reflect the preferences of men. The elections led women—but not men—to more favorably view the women's projects. This suggests that the increase in satisfaction was tied to increases in participation since only the women were involved in choosing those projects. An evaluation of India's quota policy for female village leaders found similar results: men and women have different preferences for local public goods and having female leaders led to more projects that matched women's preferences. For example, village councils randomly selected to be led by a woman were significantly more likely to invest in drinking water facilities, which was the issue most frequently expressed as a priority by women.[1]

Olken, Benjamin A. 2010. "Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia." American Political Science Review 104(2): 243-67.

---

1. Chattopadhyay, Raghabendra, and Esther Duflo. "Women as Policy Makers: Evidence from a Randomized Policy Experiment in India." *Econometrica* 72, no. 5 (2004): 1409–43. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0262.2004.00539.x.