Strategy to accelerate the implementation of sustainable food agricultural land protection regulations

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Abstract. Sustainable food agricultural land (especially paddy fields) is an important issue because it affects national food self-sufficiency, security, and sovereignty. The government has issued Law No. 41/2009 on sustainable food agricultural land (LP2B) to protect agricultural land and control the rate of land conversion. The main problem is its ineffective implementation. This paper aims to analyse the problem of ineffective implementation of Law No. 41/2009. The study was conducted in January-July 2023 in West Java and Lampung Provinces using primary and secondary data. The methods of analysis used were qualitative and descriptive. The results showed that local governments are not entirely concerned about protecting agricultural land (especially paddy fields). Regional leaders’ weak commitment to protecting food agricultural land has made the program a much lesser priority. Coordination across sectors has not been effective. Based on these empirical facts, the strategy to accelerate the implementation of Law No. 41/2009 is to encourage regional leaders’ commitment to prioritise LP2B protection programs. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture can intervene by providing stimulus funds of assistance to accelerate the issuance of Regional Regulations on LP2B, especially in areas that have not yet issued LP2B regional regulations.

1 Introduction

The availability of sufficient agricultural land is an important prerequisite for achieving food security in Indonesia. The need for agricultural land dedicated to food production is increasing in line with global population growth. However, in contrast, the expansion of non-agricultural sectors has intensified the struggle for land. Several specific issues have contributed to the acceleration of agricultural land conversion [1]. Poorly regulated conversion of agricultural land will result in disruption of domestic food production. Therefore, the government enacted Law No. 41/2009 to regulate the conversion and protection of agricultural land.

The phenomenon of land conversion has a persistent upward trend over successive years. Based on data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the total rice field area in the nation in 2009...
was recorded at 8.07 million hectares. The aforementioned figure subsequently decreased to 7.46 million hectares in 2019. The accuracy of the data was confirmed through the issuance of a Decree of the Minister of ATR/BPN No. 686/2019, which established the national paddy field area for 2019 to be 7,463,948 hectares. The escalating pace of unregulated land conversion is a concern because of its potential to diminish agricultural land availability.

The decline in agricultural land area is anticipated to lead to a reduction in agricultural yields, particularly in the case of rice, posing a potential danger to national food security and undermining the concept of food sovereignty. During the initial stages of the 1990s, land conversion of approximately 30,000 hectares took place. Subsequently, in 2011, this figure experienced notable growth to 110,000 hectares and further escalated to 150,000 hectares by 2019. According to the data, the annual national conversion rate of paddy fields was estimated to be 96,512 hectares. If this rate continues without the establishment of new paddy fields, it is projected that the total area of paddy fields will decrease to approximately 5.1 million hectares by 2045 [2]. The decrease in paddy fields significantly influences diminishing production capacity, which in turn has implications for policy formulation regarding government purchase prices of grain and rice [3]. The transformation of paddy fields into non-agricultural uses over the period of 1993-2002 encompassed an area of 1.1 million hectares, while in the subsequent decade of 2003-2012, this conversion amounted to 298 thousand hectares. This observation indicates that land conversion continues to transpire despite the presence of regulatory measures. The issue of continuous land conversion emerged as a significant concern following the amendment of the law pertaining to the preservation of sustainable food agricultural land (PLP2B) through the enactment of Law No. 11/2020, which is often known as the Job Creation Law [4].

The obligation to ensure the availability of agricultural land lies jointly with central and regional governments. The aforementioned legislation stipulates that every local governing body be obligated to enact a local government regulation (Perda) pertaining to sustainable food agricultural land, also known as LP2B. It is anticipated that the implementation of these laws will result in a decrease in the rate at which agricultural land is converted into non-agricultural uses. Nevertheless, the efficacy of implementing these restrictions has been lacking. Indonesia comprises 508 districts/cities, of which only 71.06% possess Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) regulations, while 35.24% have Land Use Planning and Building Control (LP2B) regulations. The lack of spatialised RTRW/LP2B laws in numerous districts and cities following the enactment of Law No. 41/2009 suggests that the effectiveness of its implementation has been limited. The efficacy of Law No. 41/2009 implementation is influenced by numerous factors and challenges encountered at the operational level. One of the primary determinants is the presence of technological challenges, which exhibit regional disparities, particularly in regions characterised by extensive paddy fields. In these places, the rate of non-agricultural expansion is notably high, coinciding with population growth. The government protects agricultural food land by implementing Law No. 41/2009, but in 2020, the government issued Law No. 11/2020, known as the Job Creation Law. The issuance of the Job Creation Law has made adjustments to certain articles in the Law, including Law No. 41/2009. This adjustment impacts the implementation of Law No. 41/2009. The ineffectiveness of Law No. 41/2009 implementation and the adjustment of certain articles into the Job Creation Law are important problems to analyse to find alternative solutions.

This study aims to assess the efficacy of implementing Law No. 41/2009. The stated objectives are as follows: (1) to investigate the current state of the implementation of regulations outlined in Law No. 41/2009, (2) to assess the issues and obstacles associated with the implementation of Law No. 41/2009, and (3) to develop policy suggestions for the successful execution of Law No. 41/2009.
2 Methodology

2.1 Location and respondents

Sample locations were selected based on the size of paddy fields. West Java Province was selected to represent Java Island and Lampung Province was selected to represent outside Java. The sample districts in West Java Province are Karawang and Subang, while the sample districts in Lampung Province are Central Lampung and South Lampung. Respondents in this study included stakeholders at both the central and regional levels (province, district/city, village). Respondents at the village level included village officials, extension workers, and several farmers whose land was included in LP2B areas.

2.2 Data and analysis methods

The dataset utilised in this research comprises both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews with respondents in the study areas. The FGDs were conducted at the central and regional government levels. At the central government level, the parties involved in the FGDs included the Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities, the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Home Affairs, universities, and several other entities. At the subnational governmental level, participants invited to the FGDs comprise various stakeholders such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works and Spatial Planning, and Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Forum.

Primary data was gathered using interviews with extension workers and farmers whose land was situated within the LP2B region. The primary objective of the interview was to get firsthand information from the respondents pertaining to their comprehension of the regulations governing the preservation of sustainable agricultural land for food production, as outlined in Law No. 41/2009. Secondary data was collected by gathering information from various sources, including relevant agencies and scientific publications. The present study employs a qualitative and descriptive analysis methodology.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Mandate of Law No. 41/2009

The legislation known as Law No. 41/2009 on Sustainable Food Agricultural Land imposes the responsibility of managing and utilising agricultural land that guarantees the long-term viability of food production. The primary aims of Law No. 41/2009 encompass the sustainable preservation of food in agricultural areas and land, ensuring the continued availability of such land for agricultural purposes. Additionally, the objectives include the attainment of food security, self-sufficiency, and sovereignty, as well as safeguarding the ownership rights of farmers over food agricultural land. Furthermore, the law seeks to enhance the prosperity and welfare of farmers and the wider community, promote the protection and empowerment of farmers, generate employment opportunities conducive to a decent standard of living, and uphold ecological equilibrium.

In the subsequent discussion, additional clarification will be provided. The initial step involves formulating plans to implement sustainable food agriculture, which primarily focuses on allocating reserve land specifically designated for sustainable food agriculture purposes. Additionally, attention is directed towards identifying and utilising sustainable
food agricultural regions. The process of designing agricultural land to achieve sustainable food production relies on considerations such as national food consumption patterns, productivity advancements, and population increase.

Sustainable food agriculture is strategically coordinated across many administrative levels, including the central, provincial, and district/city levels. In order to ensure the sustainability of food production and agricultural land, it is imperative that the long-term development plan (RPJP), the medium-term development plan (RPJM), and the yearly plan all have a comprehensive strategy for protecting agricultural land. These plans encompass national, provincial, and district/city levels, as the government work plan (RKP) outlines. Furthermore, the concepts of intensification and extensification play crucial roles in the advancement of sustainable food production within agricultural regions and land.

The development initiatives are undertaken by several entities, including the provincial government, district/city government, community, and corporations primarily engaged in agribusiness activities related to food crops. Ensuring the protection of agricultural land used for sustainable food production involves various measures. These include researching ways to diversify food sources, identifying suitable land areas, creating zoning maps, promoting agricultural innovation, considering hydrology and agroclimatology factors, assessing ecosystem functions, incorporating sociocultural aspects, and integrating local knowledge. Furthermore, the implementation of soil and water conservation practices plays a crucial role in promoting the sustainable exploitation of agricultural land for food production.

The central and regional governments are responsible for overseeing the management of land and water quality, the protection and preservation of land and water resources, as well as the prevention of pollution. They provide guidance by coordinating protective measures, disseminating information related to sustainable food, agriculture, and land, socialising laws and regulations, offering guidance, supervision, and consultation services, delivering education, training, and counselling programs, as well as promoting public awareness and responsibility. In addition, there is coordinated control over agricultural land that is utilised for the purpose of sustainable food production. Control measures are implemented by the central and regional governments, which employ various strategies such as offering incentives, imposing penalties, establishing licensing prerequisites, enforcing safety protocols, and providing counselling services.

Farmers are provided with various incentives to support their agricultural activities. These incentives include providing agricultural production facilities and infrastructure, issuing food agricultural land certificates through both irregular and regular land registration, funding for research on superior seed varieties, facilitating access to information and technology, and rewards for successful farmers. Central and regional governments employ distinct approaches to exercising their monitoring authority. In addition, central and regional governments have built an integrated and coordinated information system on sustainable food agricultural land to provide public accessibility. The "land information" category encompasses various aspects, such as abandoned land and the associated rights difficulties, as well as sustainable food agricultural areas, sustainable food agricultural land, and sustainable food agricultural reserve land. The Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Information Centre is responsible for managing the information system and land administration pertaining to sustainable food agricultural land. This centre facilitates coordination among various government agencies involved in land, statistics, and other relevant domains. In addition, it is imperative to provide support and protection to various entities such as the central and regional governments as well as farmer associations.

The inclusion of smallholder social protection into the national social security system is an essential element, as mandated by legislation. Several measures have been implemented to safeguard the interests of farmers. These include ensuring that basic food commodities
receive favourable pricing, acquiring production facilities and agricultural infrastructure, promoting the marketing of essential agricultural products, prioritising domestic food production to meet the demands of the population, and providing compensation in the event of crop failure. To enhance the capabilities of farmers, it is imperative to bolster their institutions, enhance the proficiency of their workforce, facilitate access to financial resources and capital facilities, extend credit assistance for the acquisition of agricultural land, establish banks owned by farmers, ensure the provision of educational and healthcare facilities for farmer households, and facilitate access to scientific knowledge, technological advancements, and information.

In sustainable food agriculture, funding for the conservation of agricultural land is derived from various sources, including the state revenue and expenditure budgets, the province revenue and expenditure budgets, and the district/city revenue and expenditure budgets. Additional financing can be derived from businesses committed to social and environmental responsibility.

Members of communities have the opportunity to engage in the protection of areas designated to cultivate sustainable food. The local community may express opposition towards development projects that deviate from the established plan for sustainable food agriculture land in their region. They may advocate for the revocation of permits and cessation of unauthorised development activities as measures to safeguard the integrity of sustainable food agricultural land.

To effectively execute Law No. 41/2009, it is imperative to establish mechanisms for the equitable and efficient allocation of tenure and ownership rights pertaining to land. It is anticipated that there will be a rise in the extent of land under cultivation by farmers, reaching a threshold that ensures the welfare of agricultural households and sufficient food production.

### 3.2 Implementation of Law No. 41/2009

#### 3.2.1 Existing conditions of implementation of Law No. 41/2009

The implementation of Law No. 41/2009 was executed through the publication of regional regulations in the form of regional rules on spatial and regional planning (RTRW), as well as particular regulations on sustainable food agricultural land (LP2B) and regional head regulations. Table 1 below illustrates the implementation of regional-level rule issuing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Perda RTRW</th>
<th>Perda LP2B</th>
<th>Perkada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area of PLP2B (ha)</td>
<td>5,538,437</td>
<td>2,592,676</td>
<td>3,111,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of LCP2B (ha)</td>
<td>9,311</td>
<td>469,037</td>
<td>529,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of KP2B (ha)</td>
<td>6,784,916</td>
<td>2,057,071</td>
<td>1,765,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of PK2B/LP2B (ha)</td>
<td>6,744,617</td>
<td>2,716,350</td>
<td>3,171,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of regional regulations (district/city)</td>
<td>361 (71.1%)</td>
<td>179 (35.2%)</td>
<td>123 (24.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of regional regulations with spatial</td>
<td>85 (23.6%)</td>
<td>45 (25.1%)</td>
<td>106 (86.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts/cities with no local government regulation (Perda)</td>
<td>147 (28.9%)</td>
<td>329 (64.8%)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research data (processed)

The lack of regional laws, inadequate law enforcement, and insufficient government commitment to safeguard agricultural land, particularly paddy fields, have contributed to the rise in agricultural land conversion [5]. Hence, the implementation of a strategic approach to manage the conversion of agricultural land becomes imperative. The focal point of discussion pertains to a collaborative approach in managing the control strategy, particularly with the
active involvement of regional authorities, to effectively tackle the transformation of arable land for sustainable food production and to execute the subsequent measures following the enactment of LP2B laws [6]. Table 2 displays the data pertaining to the extent of transformed agricultural land.

Table 2. Area of agricultural land conversion in Indonesia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Land conversion area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sumatera</td>
<td>2012 - 2022</td>
<td>80,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>2013 -2022</td>
<td>573,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalimantan</td>
<td>2016 - 2021</td>
<td>19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulawesi</td>
<td>2012 - 2022</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</td>
<td>Up to 2022</td>
<td>26,758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research data (processed)

The implementation of development, research, utilisation, and guidance activities has not been running optimally. Support for these activities is still very limited, with almost no special attention given by the government to farmers in sustainable farming locations and outside areas. Therefore, it is crucial to increase support for research and development, as well as the utilisation of sustainable agricultural land. This will result in higher rice production for farmers compared to those outside the program. Farmer assistance through agricultural extension workers is also still limited, given the limited number of extension workers and the relatively large extension work area. Socialisation by extension workers to farmers needs to be encouraged because, in some study locations, farmers do not know that their land is included in the sustainable food land program [7].

The control and supervision of LP2B, as mandated in the regional regulation, is carried out by the Spatial Planning Forum. The forum consists of various agencies and community representatives. Although community involvement is not yet optimal, it is still at the level of Tokenism (borrowing Arstein's term in the Ladder of Community Participation), which is interpreted as the involvement of lip service, being involved in a normative formalistic manner but not involved in full public policymaking [8]. In practice, the forum provides recommendations on the utilisation of agricultural land based on the mandate in the regional regulation. However, this forum seems to have overlooked a crucial issue - the conversion of rice fields by personal farmers into residential or commercial areas. This practice cannot be allowed to continue, as it undermines the importance of paddy fields as a sustainable food source. Therefore, educating farmers who own agricultural land about the significance of preserving paddy fields is necessary. The hope is that agricultural land remains sustainable and can function properly as a buffer for the population's food needs.

The regulation of incentives and disincentives for farmers, as outlined in the sustainable food land program, is governed by Government Regulation (PP) No. 12/2012. This regulation specifically addresses the provision of incentives for the preservation and sustainable management of agricultural land dedicated to food production. Incentives offered to farmers in the region encompass the enhancement of agricultural infrastructure, the provision of agricultural production facilities and infrastructure, and the assurance of receiving land title certificates for sustainable food agricultural land. Nevertheless, as of present, the implementation of incentives has not been observed, as indicated by the findings of surveys conducted in various locations. The lack of paddy fields in the spatial distribution of sustainable food land, as determined by ownership and geographic coordinates, appears to be hindering the progress of this initiative. Local governments assert that the establishment of a farmer database necessitates substantial financial backing and entails the involvement of multiple organisations, notably the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial
3.2.2 Problems and challenges in implementing Law No. 41/2009

The problems and challenges of implementing Law No. 41/2009 that were observed and analysed based on the results of field visits and information and data, as well as the results of group discussions, were relatively diverse, ranging from economic, social, and political aspects. Based on the analysis of the results of group discussions, the main problems identified include (1) political will and leadership of regional heads in prioritising the achievement of regional food security, most of which are still not strong and consistent, (2) support and synchronisation of political will or expectations between regional heads and Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) which are still often divided, (3) availability of central budget (APBN) and especially local government budget (APBD) in supporting follow-up programs or activities to implement the Law and Government Regulation (PP) related to LP2B, and (4) limited availability and quality of human resources and scientific and technological support in the regions in the implementation of planning, mapping, monitoring and spatial information systems.

The primary challenge of political will and leadership, which remains insufficiently robust and consistent in prioritising regional food security, predominantly stems from a fervent aspiration and expectation to foster non-food sectors such as industry, housing, and infrastructure. These sectors undeniably generate economic and financial benefits, thereby enhancing regional income and economy. This factor also influences the distribution of finances, allocation of human resources within the state civil machinery, and the formulation of policies that exhibit a greater inclination towards industry, infrastructure, and housing. The primary issue has given rise to more technical complications throughout the implementation phase in various places, as exemplified by the occurrences in Karawang and Subang Districts and South Sulawesi Province [1,4,9].

In the discussion and analysis, the main challenges faced in the implementation of Law No. 41/2009 were identified, among others: (1) conflicts in regional development priorities between rapid industrial growth and the development of national strategic projects, which require relatively large amounts of new land with regional food security, especially rice; (2) relatively high demand for new land to fulfil the growth of housing, industrial estates, offices, and trade and service businesses both in the city centre and at the border of the city (sub-urban); (3) fragmentation and sale of increasingly urgent paddy fields and pressuring farmer families due to the need for education, health, and small micro business costs; (4) the addition and expansion of new paddy fields are very limited and tend to be difficult because they are relatively expensive for farmers; and (5) land conversion due to the National Strategic Program (PSN) and other Government Programs, required to replace paddy fields elsewhere.

Most of the main challenges above are macro-economic and related to the competition between land use for sectoral development, especially between the need for industry, infrastructure, housing, and others, and the agricultural sector for food production. However, some challenges are technical-sectoral, such as the financial limitations of farming families to create new food lands and the limitations of regional development budgets. Thus, in determining strategies and policies to overcome the main problems and challenges mentioned above, more macro-economic and sectoral strategies and policies are needed in addition to legal and regulatory strategies. The strategy to maintain sustainable agricultural and food land needs to provide incentives and direct support to agricultural and food business activities that use sustainable food agricultural land (LP2B) more profitably and add value. It also needs to be combined with the establishment of taxes and the imposition of other higher
tariffs or non-taxes for the use of LP2B, and then the accumulated taxes and non-taxes are returned to the protection and even expansion of LP2B.

3.3 Strategy to accelerate the implementation of Law No. 41/2009

The field experiences a wide range of issues in the execution of Law No. 41/2009. This observation is evident based on the outcomes of consultations conducted with key stakeholders within the study areas at the province and district/city levels. Efforts should be undertaken to address the aforementioned issues to overcome the challenges encountered within the area effectively. It is anticipated that the implementation of Law No. 41/2009 can be successfully realised as a result. Therefore, it is imperative to formulate a comprehensive approach to address the aforementioned challenges and concurrently promote the expeditious execution of Law No. 41/2009.

The acceleration of the implementation of Law No. 41/2009 necessitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders at national and local government levels. At the regional level, a crucial factor that can facilitate policy execution is vested in the jurisdiction of the regional executive. The unwavering dedication exhibited by regional leaders can potentially influence the ideological orientation of development strategies implemented within their respective regions. The alignment of the functions performed by the executive and legislative bodies can facilitate the development of prioritised initiatives for local governments. The implementation program of Law No. 41/2009 is anticipated to be prioritised at the regional level due to the resolute dedication of the regional head.

The first step to accelerate the implementation of the mandate of Law No.41/2009 is the establishment of LP2B, either through the issuance of LP2B regional regulations or integrated into the RTRW regional regulations. The LP2B local government regulation (Perda) will be good if it has spatial data and a list of landowners' names and addresses. The issuance of LP2B regulations with the support of complete documents requires an adequate budget. For this reason, local governments need to allocate an adequate budget in the process of issuing LP2B regional regulations. Budget provision can be sourced from the local APBD or partially sought to obtain budget from the centre (Ministry of Agriculture).

For regions that have issued LP2B, the mandate of the local government regulation (Perda) must be implemented consistently. The role of cross-sector coordination needs strengthening. Therefore, the duties and functions of the regional spatial forum must be carried out properly. To understand LP2B, it is necessary to conduct massive socialisation with all relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of Law No.41/2009. The number and capacity of human resources in understanding LP2B need to be a serious concern, given the frequent transfer of employees between local government work departments (SKPD).

The issue of the transformation of agricultural land, particularly paddy fields, into non-agricultural land warrants significant consideration from both central and regional governmental bodies. According to Prasada and Priyanto [10], there was a notable rise in the conversion of agricultural land in West Java between 2010 and 2015. The growth amounted to 26,285 hectares, which is significantly higher compared to the previous period of 2004-2009, during which the conversion only reached 14,608 hectares [10]. The ongoing growth of the non-agricultural sector is expected to result in the displacement of agricultural land. According to a study by Mulyani [11], the average annual conversion rate of paddy fields during 2000-2015 was 96,512 hectares per year. If adequate measures are not implemented to regulate the situation effectively, the total area of paddy fields is projected to diminish to approximately 5.1 million hectares by 2045. This phenomenon will have an impact on the production of essential food crops for the population of Indonesia. The mere presence of
regional spatial planning restrictions does not suffice to effectively regulate the pace at which agricultural land is converted [12].

Controlling land conversion can be done by controlling the investment licensing process that requires land for development using OSS (online single submission). The OSS platform can be implemented if the database on agricultural land ownership is well organised. Compilation of the database and building OSS can be done through cooperation between SKPDs with adequate funding support.

The provision of incentives to farmers operating on LP2B land is stipulated in accordance with the regulations outlined in Law No. 41/2009. Farmers typically receive incentives in the form of input help and infrastructure facilities. Farmers frequently lack awareness of the fact that the aid they receive is a component of the incentives provided to them as proprietors and cultivators of land in LP2B. To enhance the perceived incentives for farmers and cultivators operating on LP2B land compared to those outside of LP2B, the local government has the opportunity to devise supplementary incentives in alternative formats. In Karawang District, supplementary incentives were identified by providing scholarships to university students who are the offspring of farmers possessing land in LP2B regions. Similarly, in Central Lampung District, tax exemptions were granted to rice fields spanning an area of less than one hectare, situated within LP2B areas.

Consistent and indiscriminate enforcement of legal fines is crucial in addressing the issue of violators converting agricultural land to non-agricultural land. Enforcing legal sanctions can offer challenges, primarily stemming from insufficient supporting data. For instance, the absence of spatial data in the LP2B regional regulation renders it legally impracticable to impose sanctions on individuals who violate land usage regulations inside LP2B zones. To effectively implement legal sanctions, it is imperative to enhance the comprehensiveness of the LP2B local government regulation (Perda) document by incorporating spatial data alongside a comprehensive roster of landowners’ names and addresses within LP2B areas.

4 Conclusions and policy recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings and further examination of the study, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of Law No. 41/2009’s implementation has yet to be realised. LP2B regional regulations are ineffective due to delayed implementation and incomplete adoption across all districts and cities. The extent of the LP2B regional laws differs among areas, with some regions not incorporating spatial data as required by Law No. 4/2009. The sluggish implementation of Law No. 9/2009 is attributed to many issues across different areas. However, the primary underlying element contributing to this problem is the insufficient dedication of regional leaders in prioritising the execution of Law No. 9/2009. The absence of dedication in this context carries significant consequences for the distribution of insufficient financial resources towards executing initiatives to safeguard sustainable agricultural land for food production.

Among the several potential approaches that can be employed to expedite the execution of Law No. 41/2009, the primary strategic imperative lies in fostering the dedication of regional leaders to exhibit a heightened level of seriousness in implementing food agricultural land preservation initiatives within their respective jurisdictions. By virtue of this dedication, local leaders will possess the capacity to strategise and execute important initiatives by allocating sufficient financial resources.
4.2 Policy recommendations

To expedite the implementation of Law No. 41/2009, the following policy alternatives are suggested:

1. Enhancing coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Home Affairs to encourage greater commitment from regional leaders (provinces and districts/cities) towards the implementation of Law No. 41/2009.

2. Sufficient financial support is required to expedite the establishment of LP2B regional regulations or integration into Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) regulations. The central government (Ministry of Agriculture) can provide assistance by prioritising rice-producing areas where funds for LP2B establishment are relatively limited.


4. Land and location determination of the LP2B area needs to be supported by spatial data completed by name and address. This is to facilitate the application of the rights and obligations of LP2B landowners/cultivators, as well as the enforcement of legal sanctions by the provisions in Law No. 41 of 2009.

5. Strengthening the duties and functions of the Regional Spatial Forum can control the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. In addition to assisting regional leaders in granting land-based business licenses by applicable regulations.

6. To encourage mass socialisation, the Directorate of Land, Directorate General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities need to cooperate with the Agricultural Extension and Human Resources Development Agency (BPPSDMP) in preparing socialisation materials on LP2B. These materials should be implemented by the relevant agencies in the district/city.

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