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IMPROVEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND CONSOLIDATION FOR EFFECTIVE SPATIAL UTILIZATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL RESILIENCE

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Abstract

The central issue of this paper would like to describe how to improve the implementation of Land Consolidation (LC) in order to make effective spatial utilization in the framework of national resilience. The above questions will be responded when the condition of LC regulation is still weak, public space awareness is still low, the spatial perspective of human resource in the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Affairs / National Land Agency tend to weaken, and institutional synergism associated with the implementation of LC is still not built. The method used is the method of policy analysis. Data were collected in document studies and interviews to key informants. The data were analyzed qualitatively by the policy analysis method developed by National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas). The results show: *first*, the LC legislation and regulation has not been adequate to implement LC that can encourage effective spatial utilization to realize national resilience. *Second*, public space awareness is still low, so the participation of the community in the implementation of LC is difficult to obtain. *Third*, the spatial perspective of human resource in the Ministry of ASA / NLA is weakening due to various programs and activities of the Ministry of ASA / BPN focused on land certification. *Fourth*, the misplaced synergism between the land authority implementing the land arrangement has not yet been developed with other agencies related to the development of follow-up to the implementation of LC. It is therefore recommended that at the policy level be revitalized the implementation of LC in Indonesia. The policy is manifested into 4 (four) strategies. First, to prepare the basis of LC implementation through legislation and regulation. Second, building public space awareness to participate in the implementation of LC through education, socialization, and dissemination. Third, strengthen the spacial perspective for human resource in the Ministry of ASA / NLA for capacity building through education, training, workshops, and habituation. Fourth, realizing institutional synergism in the implementation and follow-up of implementation through coordination and cooperation. The four strategies must be realized in concrete efforts to revitalize the implementation of LC in Indonesia.

Background

Land Consolidation (LC) is an effective effort for spatial utilization because integratedly utilizing the space by rearranging possession, ownership, use and utilization of land. After the Spatial Plan of the City /Regency (hereinafter abbreviated as RTRWK/Kab) allocates space allocation, the implementation of RTRWK / Kab can be applied through the concept of LC, especially for spaces or landscapes where the condition of land possession and land ownership are not orderly and the use and utilization the land is irregular. Strictly, the concept of LC can be applied to rearrange a condition of slum areas, coastal and mountainous conditions damaged by natural disasters. Unfortunately, the reality shows that LC has not been an important option to rearrange part of the urban area that grows without direction or develops into slum areas¹ and has not been massively used to restore

¹ Oloan Sitorus, , Limitations of Urban Land Consolidation Law as a Participatory Land Policy Instrument in Spatial Planning in Indonesia, Partnership of Indonesia's Land Policy, Yogyakarta, 2006, p. 192-198.

territorial damage due to the tsunami disaster in Aceh on 26 December 2004² and the destruction of cultivated land caused by eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010³.

The implementation of LC to streamline the utilization of space has not been optimal. After LC participants get certificate of land ownership, there is no serious effort to follow up LC activities with physical development (such as the development of road infrastructure and other infrastructure), so in reality the field of LC implementation still needs to be improved. Therefore, the central issue of this paper is: "How to improve the implementation of LC in order to make effective use of space in the framework of national resilience?"

The discussion of the above central issues is used with the PISO Analysis (Parallel Input Serial Output) used by the National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas), which is a qualitative problem-solving analysis using SOM (Subject, Object and Method) Methods. In this analysis, there are three inputs, namely Principal Issues (current conditions), instrumental inputs (national paradigms, legislation, and supporting theories), and environmental inputs (global, regional and national strategic environment and opportunities and constraints). Main Input Problems that have been decomposed in SOM are analyzed simultaneously (parallel) with the 2 (inputs) (instrumental input and environmental input), so that it exits sequentially (serial) an output (expected conditions), then output concrete), which finally the problem can be overcome.

The Foundation of thought

LC in the national paradigm has a clear reference both to the ideological basis of Pancasila in this respect to humanity, social values and social justice in the Second, Fourth and Fifth Principle. The constitutional basis of LC refers to Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. The insight of the archipelago as a visual basis means that LC can realize the unity of the nation's territory. Furthermore, National Resilience as a conceptual foundation means that LC through the arrangement of Geography Aspect helps national development to realize national goals.

Furthermore, the operational basis of the implementation of LC can be found in various laws and policies of the Government. Settings at the higher level of rules are still summarized and sporadic. More detailed settings are found only at the level of NLA Head Regulation. Sporadic law-level arrangements can be found in the following laws: (a) Act no. 5 of 1960 on the Basic Agrarian Law (more abbreviated as UUPA), especially Articles 2, 6, 12, and 14; (b) Act no. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning, particularly Article 65 Paragraph (2) and Elucidation of Article 33, which states LC is one form of land stewardship; (c) Act no. 1

² Oloan Sitorus, et al., Land Consolidation as Restoration of Damage to Tsunami Affected Settlements in Aceh Province, Strategic Research Report Lecturer STPN, 2009, p. 4. .

³ Oloan Sitorus, Land Consolidation in Disaster Area III of Merapi (Introducing ecotourism-based implementation in Kecamatan Cangkringan - Sleman, Paper written to fulfill Letter of Head of Regional Office of BPN Provinsi DI Yogyakarta No. 0023 / 400-34 / 1/2014 dated January 6, 2014, to be submitted to the Consolidated Land Control Team Meeting of Yogyakarta Special Region along with the Coordination Team of Land Consolidation of Sleman Regency, Hall of Regional Office of BPN Provinsi DIY, Tuesday, 21 January 2014.

of 2011 on Housing and Settlements, which in Article 1 point 18, 106, 108, 109 found the formulation of LC and regulation of LC as an instrument of providing land for housing and settlements, as well as sufficient approval obtained from 60% of land owners; (d) Act no. 20 Year 2011 on Flats, especially Article 22 stating that the provision of land for the construction of flats can be done with LC; (e) Government Regulation No. 16 of 2004 on Land Use, particularly Article 22 stating that the provision of land for the construction of flats can be done with LC; (f) Regulation of BPN Head No. 4 of 1991 on Land Consolidation and its various technical policies.

Ida Nurlinda said that LC is an important instrument for the realization of spatial planning and integrated and participative regional development⁴. The role of LC in spatial planning is in the utilization of space allocated by the Spatial Plan, in this case RTRWK / Kab. Precisely, Djoko Sujarto illustrates that LC can play a role in realizing the allocation of space allocation as determined in the Spatial Plan when LC is implemented to realize a more detailed Spatial Plan for the implementation of the development of a region⁵.

Nad Darga Talkurputra said that LC is a land policy intended to rearrange irregular land areas into orderly land areas in accordance with the allocation of allocations in the Spatial Plan, relying on community participation⁶. The participation of the community referred to in the concept of LC or landreadjustment is its participation in expressing its willingness as a participant of LC itself as well as its willingness to submit land contribution (sharing contribution), which in Indonesian legislation is called Land Donation for Development (hereinafter referred to as STUP) . Without the Land Contribution land (STUP) policy or structuring of the territory it is not worth mentioning as LC or landreadjustment. Therefore, it can be said that Land Contribution (STUP) is an existential element in LC concept.

Masayuki Hayashi, expert of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), who worked at the Center for Research and Development - BPN on April 1, 1992 - March 31, 1994, pointed out the weaknesses of LC in Indonesia are: (a) the purpose of LC implementation in reality only over land rights structuring; (b) improper location determination because it only focuses on suburban and rural areas, which do not require urban development; (c) obstacles in the improvement of public facilities (lacking for improvement of public facilities), because it is considered not the domain of the land authority; (d) the improvement of incomplete improvement of land parcels because they are not designed to be usable and marketable (e) ineffective cooperation among other agencies concerned, such as planning authority, employment general, and housing and settlements; (f) the limitations of implementing bodies that are only land authorities; (g) financial-related constraints (finances), so LC can not be self-sufficient financially; (h) information and promotion

⁴ Ida Nurlinda, Land Consolidation Method for Participatory Land Acquisition and Integrated Spatial Planning, Journal of Law no. 2 Vol. April 18, 2010, p. 172-173.

⁵ Djoko Sujarto, Land Consolidation and Land Bank as Urban Land Management in Development Planning, Presented in Focused Discussion: "Consolidation in Urban Area Spatial Planning", implemented by Bappenas, Jakarta, 2001, p. 78.

⁶ Nad Darga Talkurputra, Urban Land Acquisition Through Partnership, Paper presented at CIDES-LAP National Convention with theme "Strengthening Public Participation in Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development, Jakarta 7-8 May 1996.

limitations in the form of practical manuals for technical matters and legal procedures; (i) evaluation methods for land parcels that are deemed unfair as all participants contribute equally (area method), while construction of roads in narrow streets for a long time is only realized; (j) related to the limitations of the law because the legal basis for its implementation is only made by the Head of BPN⁷.

The findings of the study by Masayuki Hayashi have not been taken seriously by the land authority. In the legal aspect of LC, for example, the research of Law Dissertation of USU, 2002, Oloan Sitorus, entitled "The Limitations of Urban Land Consolidation Law as a Participatory Land Policy Instrument in Spatial Planning in Indonesia", indicates that the weakness of the Urban Land Consolidation (ULC) subject to the Civil Code, in this case the Contract Law, has not been able to find a solution. For example, the rejection of the community in the planned location as a participant of ID cards, due to individual egoism and unreasonable reasons, can not be resolved by the regulation available. In addition, the availability of the regulation of law also has not been able to oblige the agency responsible for building the physical infrastructure of roads and other public facilities, because almost all the rules of the existing regulation are still internal-administrative that is not authorized to urge the authorities to follow up the completed implementation of ULC after arrangement of land aspects. It was also stated that the cause of the ineffectiveness of the law of ULC in mobilizing the participation of the community in the implementation of ULC originated from the limitations of the legal matter of ULC itself in accommodating the aspirations and public participation in the implementation of ULC. Such limitations include the disadvantages of the regulatory policy and the substance of the rules themselves. In terms of regulatory policy, the lack of commitment of state officials has made ULC as a participatory development tool to solve various problems of urban land in Indonesia. Furthermore, when viewed from the substance of rules or policies available, the provisions on public participation in the implementation of ULC is still not adequate. Strictly, the legal material on ULC has not been able to act as an initial push for public participation in the implementation of ULC⁸.

Current Implementation of Land Consolidation

Since 1980-2014, the implementation of LC in Indonesia has been carried out at 1,010 locations, with a total area of 174,496.07 Ha, the total public facilities obtained 20,761.21 Ha, and the number of participants 241,457 people⁹. In the last 10 years, there have been interesting notes, such as: the ability of Urban LC implementation to solve land conflicts, such as in Solo and in Asahan (North Sumatra), where the concept of LC is implemented in the framework of 'Urban Agrarian Reform' (Solo) activity and is framed by implementation of Agrarian Reform to resolve conflicts of Private Plantation Land with farmers (Asahan). In addition, the concept of LC is also applied to restore the tremendous damage caused by the

⁷ Masayuki Hayashi, Final Report (Land Readjustment), JICA Expert Report on Urban Land Consolidation in March 1994, Publisher of BPN Research and Development Center, 1994, p. 15-17.

⁸ Oloan Sitorus, *op cit.*, p. 222-223.

⁹ Directorate of Land Consolidation - Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Affairs / National Land Agency, Implementation of Land Consolidation, 2017, p. 23.

tsunami disaster that occurred on December 26, 2004. However, its implementation which is only on the very limited area, makes LC less significant to make effective use of space in Solo, farmland / plantation in Asahan District, North Sumatra, and restore the damage caused by the tsunami disaster in Aceh. Moreover, there is a tendency in the last 10 years to implement LC in a small area.

In order for the hope of LC as a land policy to support the effectiveness of spatial utilization in the framework of national resilience, it is necessary to deepen the problems presented by Yuswanda Tumenggung following: (a) weak legislative aspects. Since there is no regulation which comprehensively regulates Land Consolidation, technical and operational rules are defined by Regulation of Head of National Land Agency. 4 of 1991 on Land Consolidation. (b) the institutional aspect is less supportive because of the commitment of all parties (community, local government and its implementers), resulting in the inability of completion of infrastructure development such as road construction and other facilities and infrastructure; (c) the social aspect of the acceptance of the community that is not 100% to LC, due to the objection to submit Land Contribution (STUP) which is usually 14% of the participant of LC; (d) the physical aspect, ie the possibility of shifting the position of the parcel and the displacement of the plot of land which may not be accepted by the LC participants; (e) aspects of mentality, namely the lack of awareness of various parties involved in the implementation of LC which may result in the failure of the implementation of LC¹⁰.

It can be said that the aspect of legislation is still very limited due to the complete rules only with Regulation of Head of BPN. 4 Year 1991. Social aspects of the implementation of LC can be seen from the acceptance of society that has not been high to LC, still the objection to submit Land Contribution (STUP), because the lack of awareness of spatial society so difficult to accept the shift lying of the land. Aspects of mentality and human resource capacity of ATR / BPN are less serious and weaken the regional perspective. The institutional aspect of LC implementation is the lack of commitment from all parties to complete the implementation of LC with the construction of road and other infrastructure.

Various aspects above should be considered in order to avoid the implications of increasing the implementation of LC on the effectiveness of space utilization and National Resilience. Improved implementation of LC that does not occur, implies: (a) disruption of the effectiveness of space utilization, for example, space utilization adjustment according to allocation of RTRW Kota / Kabupaten due to slowness of space utilization; and (b) spatial use which does not pay attention to the preservation of environmental function, so that urban / suburban / rural environment grows without direction. Furthermore, the ineffectiveness of spatial use will weaken the National Resilience in all its aspects: (a)

¹⁰ Yuswanda Tumenggung, Implementation and Financing of Land Consolidation in Urban Area Spatial Planning, Paper Presented in "Focused Discussion on Land Consolidation in Urban Spatial Planning", conducted by Bappenas, Jakarta, November 2001.

Geography Aspect (ineffective of living space and life), (b) Demography aspect (quality and distribution of population does not occur due to low quality of urban and rural environments) , (c) Aspect of Natural Resources (the spread of land as an asset is difficult to achieve; (d) Ideology Aspect (togetherness is getting lost); (e) Politics Aspect (public relations-state organizers increasingly diagonal); (f) Economy Aspect (difficult in productivity), (g) Social Cultural Aspect (disappearance of social cohesion and space of creativity), and (h) Security and Defence Aspect (not giving security, for example: from fire and/or theft, from terrorism and national threat).

Various issues that can be found that can disrupt the increase of LC implementation to the effectiveness of space utilization and National Resilience are as follows: (a) weak of regulation implementation of LC because its substance is only civil and kind of rules governing in detail only Regulation of Head of BPN 4 Year 1991, while the regulation of law is more authoritative only regulate in summaries; (b) low awareness of community space, so any plan of implementation of LC is difficult to be approved 100% owners of land and Land Contritution (STUP) from LC participants always low that is under ideal requirement of implementation of LC; (c) the weakening of regional perspective of human resource in Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Affairs/National Land Agency, so that it is only accustomed to conduct land administration in the sense of land certification activities or legalization of assets; and (d) the lack of institutional synergism has been established, so that the follow-up of physical development of road and public infrastructure is always delayed, even the implementation of LC 10 years after receipt of certificate by LC participants has not been built road infrastructure and other physical facilities.

Strategic Environment

The development of the global environment that influences the implementation of LC in Indonesia is the massive implementation of Land readjustment in Japan and runs well in Korea and Malaysia. The term land readjustment itself was born in Germany. A globally evolving method remains a voluntary method, but there are solutions to landowners who refuse to participate for irrational reasons. The most influential global environment for LC implementation in Indonesia is Japan for Urban LC and Taiwan for Rural LC. The global influence on LC in Indonesia became significant when the International Seminar of 1993 and 2000 was implemented in Indonesia. At the seminar, several countries discussed the experiences of each country in implementing LC.

The development of the regional environment provides opportunities and challenges, especially the impact of democratization in the utilization of space. In the Philippines, Asia's oldest country in democracy changed its Constitution in 1987, to pay homage to freedom and democratization. In this country LC is part of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988, in Article 39 governing - Land Consolidation.

The development of the national environment in all national life aspect will give effect to the implementation of LC. Geographically, the reality of Indonesian territory in Java, for example, needs more introductions of Vertical LC while outside of Java is more directed to the arrangement of coastal areas and strengthen the parcels of agricultural land. Demographically, what should be considered is the HDI of 0.629, the average school is only 7.8 years, the poor are 28.28 million, and the existence of informal workers as much as 20 million. From the side of Natural Resources Resources (SKA), the land as a place of life and the source of life, is generally already occupied and cultivated by the community. From the ideological side, LC has a strong foundation, the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Principle. The various global, regional and national environmental developments above provide opportunities and challenges. Some of these opportunities are: (a) democratization strengthens Indonesia as a democratic country to produce legal rules that support community participation; (b) the Government's commitment to improve the land institution to become the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / NLA; (c) the stipulation of Act no. 1 of 1 on 2011 on Housing and Settlements and Act no. 20 Year 2011 on Flats that make LC as an instrument of providing land for the construction of housing and settlements and flats; (d) the Government's commitment to increase the budget for infrastructure development in national development, which will have a positive impact on the development of road infrastructure and other public facilities at LC sites. Constraints to be faced, among others: (a) the reality of the population of Indonesia with an average of 7.8 years of education so that realize the critical mass will be a serious struggle; (b) the weak quality of democracy, which always prioritizes rights rather than obligations; (c) the stigma of land-based land authentication which only conducts land certification; (d) the cooperation of Government agencies that have not been effective.

Implementation Conditions of Expected LC

The implementation of LC which is expected to improve the utilization of space in the framework of National Resilience is: (a) the availability of adequate legal regulation as the basis for the implementation of LC, either from the level of Act, Government Regulation, or Presidential Regulation, and local legislation; (b) awakening of community awareness-aware of the urgency of LC as a participatory policy instrument, so it is not too difficult to be willing to participate in LC and submit the required Land Contribution (STUP) (c) Strengthening the spatial perspective of human resources in the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / NLA, which conducts land management simultaneous legal aspects of possession and ownership as well as physical aspects of use and utilization; and (d) realization of institutional synergism among relevant agencies, since planning and implementation and follow-up of implementation.

The contribution of LC Improvement to Spatial Utilization Effectivity are: (a) to describe spatial structure and spatial pattern more quickly, efficiently, and participatory; and (b) to integrate the legality aspects of land tenure with the physical arrangement of land uses. Furthermore, the contribution of the effectiveness of the spatial utilization to National Resilience in the form of various improvements to all aspect of National Life, such as: (a) Geographical Aspect will be effective as living space and the source of community life; (b) Demographic Aspect, supporting the improvement of the quality and distribution of the population; (c) Natural resources Aspect as it increases access to land as an asset; (d) Ideological Aspect, more likely to build togetherness and mutual cooperation; (e) Political Aspect, nourishes citizen relationships with state officials; (f) Economic Aspect, further encouraging productivity; (g) Social Cultural Aspect, encouraging social cohesion and solidarity; and (h) Defense and Security Aspect, provide a sense of security, such as a sense of security from theft and the occurrence of fire.

Therefore, the indication of the success of LC for effective spatial utilization in the framework of National Resilience is:

- a. The availability of adequate legal rules as the basis for the implementation of LC, is as follows:
 - 1) There are several articles in the Act of Land that will be drawn up later as a hook for further regulation in the form of a lower legal rule;
 - 2) The enactment of Government Regulation (PP) or at least the Presidential Regulation concerning Land Consolidation as a rule that completely regulates LC;
 - 3) The enactment of Regulation of the Minister Agrarian Affaris and Spatial Planning/ Head of NLC which regulates the technical aspects of LC implementation in Indonesia;
 - 4) Provision of District Regulations at the Regency or City level that regulate the follow-up of the implementation of LC.
- b. Awakening of public space awareness that recognizes the urgency of LC as a participatory policy instrument, including:
 - 1) Every implementation of LC gets minimal approval from the community in the designated location;
 - 2) The realization of the implementation of LC whose STUP is in accordance with minimum requirements for the implementation of LC;
 - 3) The community did not transfer their land right before the completion of LC.
- c. The strengthening of spatial perspective in the authority of Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / NLC:

- 1) Increased implementation of LC as a land activity, both aimed at realizing quality housing and settlements as well as for realizing agricultural or plantation areas that support increased productivity;
 - 2) Increased implementation of LC conducted on a larger scale with a minimum of 250 participants and a minimum area of 5 Ha for the implementation of Urban LC and participants at least 250 people and a minimum area of 100 Ha for the implementation of agricultural LC.
 - 3) Improved use of LC to resolve land disputes and conflicts;
 - 4) Commencement of implementation of vertical LC combined with the development of flats;
- d. The realization of institutional synergism among related institutions:
- 1) Commencement of implementation of LC implemented at the initiative of Regional Government;
 - 2) Determination of Decision Letter of LC Location by Regent or Mayor after receiving technical consideration from local planning authority and local public works authority;
 - 3) Followed by construction of roads and other public facilities by the local public works authority in the following fiscal year, following the completion of land arrangements;
 - 4) The completion of the construction of road infrastructure and other public facilities for a maximum of 3 years after the completion of the land arrangement by the land authority.

Implementation Concept of LC

The policy that the Government should formulate to increase the LC to streamline the use of space in order to achieve robust national resilience is: "Revitalize the implementation of Land Consolidation". Based on that policy, 4 (four) chosen strategies are determined. Strategy-1, preparing the regulation of law in the form of Act on Land, PP or Presidential Regulation on LC, Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs / Ka. BPN on the Implementation of LC, and local regulation on LC, to establish the basis for implementing LC through legislation and regulation; Strategy 2, building participatory community-spatial awareness through education, socialization and dissemination; Strategy-3, strengthening the spatial-perspective in the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / NLC for capacity building through education, training, workshops, and habituation; and Strategy-4, realizing institutional synergism in the implementation and follow-up of implementation through coordination and cooperation. Each strategy is translated into various efforts.

Strategy-1, Preparing the regulation of law to establish the basis for the implementation of LC through legislation and regulation, is carried out with the efforts of:

(1) the drafting of the Act on Land (legislation) between the House of Representatives with the President, containing minimum agreements varying according to need, rational grounds, restrictions on the transfer of land during unfinished certification, the obligation to follow-up the construction, and further regulatory orders in the form of Government Regulation or Presidential Regulation; (2) The President shall issue a regulation of the Government Regulation or the Presidential Regulation to follow up the provisions of the Act on Land, the complete LC type including the Vertical LC, which affirms the minimum approval arrangements on the implementation of LC to restore the area due to natural disasters, in the framework of slum regulation and the improvement of the quality of certain landscapes with the community; (3) Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ Head of NLC shall prepare regulations in the form of Ministerial Regulations that regulate more technical implementation of LC; (4) The Regional Government of a Regency / City shall prepare a Regional Regulation (legislation) which regulates LC technically according to the needs of the region.

Strategy-2. Building awareness-a participative community space through education, socialization, and dissemination. Measures that can be made, among others, are: (1) The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / NLC cooperates with Minister of Home Affairs (MoHA) and Minister of Education dan Culture to build an understanding to the community through workshops and / or other dissemination activities and the insertion of materials in the curriculum that the public plays an important role in spatial planning, including in the utilization of space effectively through LC activities; (2) Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of NLA after coordinating with MoHA and National Planning Agency, to instruct the Spatial Planning Authority in the Region to provide informal education and dissemination of LC as an effective way of utilization of space to community and community leaders; (3) Land Office of Regency / Municipality coordinate with Land Deed Official Official (both PPAT Notary and PPAT Camat), in order not to serve the making of deed of transfer of land right during LC implementation, or strictly before given new certificate to LC participants as result of LC.

Strategy-3. Strengthen the spatial perspective in the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/NLA for capacity building through education, training, workshops, and habituation. Measures that can be done-among others- are: (1) The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of NLA in cooperation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Resilience Institute R.I. (Lemhannas R.I.) to provide awareness to human resources the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/NLA through education and training that the territory of Indonesia is a unity; (2) The Ministry AASP instructs the National Land College and the Center of Education and Training in their environment to design a comprehensive and integrated tertiary education curriculum material starting from the spirit that Agrarian and Spatial/Land as an integrated entity within the territory of Indonesia; (3) The Ministry of AASP/NLA manpower intensive to study at the best

universities in regional planning at home and abroad and assign human resources in the field of LC duties both in the center and region to study LC in Japan for Urban LC and in Taiwan for Rural LC, for The AASP / NLA human resources to have a broad insight on the various regional arrangements and benchmarking that enriches his perspective when going to design and implement LC activities.

Strategy-4. Achieve institutional synergism in the implementation and follow-up of implementation through coordination and cooperation. Measures that can be done, among others, are: (1) The Ministry of AASP / NLA in cooperation with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to agree on the rebuilding of an area that is damaged by a natural disaster must first rearrange the territory comprehensively through LC as a participatory land policy; (2) MoHA coordinates with the Ministry of AASP / NLA in coordination with to encourage Provincial and District / City Government to propose implementation of LC with Regency / Municipal budget; (3) The Ministry of Finance shall coordinate with the Ministry of AASP / NLA and the Regional Government in the Regency / Municipality to eliminate or provide significant tax relief for the implementation of LC carried out by the Government or Regional Government, since LC participants have contributed land (STUP); (4) The Land Affairs Office of the Regency cooperates with the agricultural authorities and the public works authorities in the districts to determine the routes that can be utilized in the Disaster Risk Areas (KRB) when no eruption occurs because landscapes in KRB can be designed to be ecotourism).

Recommendation

Recommendations that would need to be submitted to decision makers are as follows. *Firstly*, the Ministry of AASP/NLA needs to encourage the House of Representatives (DPR) to ensure that the Land Act is now being drafted containing the key provisions on LC and delegating the authority of complete LC regulation in the form of Government Regulation and / or Presidential Regulation on Land Consolidation. *Secondly*, in the case of the Act on Land has not been enacted and the Government Regulation on LC has not been established, the Ministry of AASP/NLA may immediately propose the Presidential Regulation on Implementation and drafting the Regulation of the Minister of AASP/Head of NLA concerning the Implementation of LC as a revision of Regulation of the Head of BPN. 4 of 1991 on Land Consolidation. Ministerial Regulation is also intended to contain various policy rules that have been arranged in various Letters and Circular Letter into the material content of Ministerial Regulation of AASP/Head of NLA. *Thirdly*, the Ministry of AASP/NLA needs to immediately build a movement "Consciously Orderly Use and Utilization of Land", as a marker of the importance of the use and utilization aspects of Spatial Planning as a concrete manifestation of the social function of land rights. *Fourth*, to reward AASP/NLA authorities who successfully implement LC in certain targets, which impact on improving the order of safe, orderly, smooth and healthy space utilization. *Fifth*, Ministry of AASP/NLA needs to massively increase the capacity of AASP/NLA Human Resource in using territorial perspective for land management in education and training institutions both at home and abroad.