Implementation of Sustainable Agriculture Land Protection Policy in Bandung Regency

Mahesa Diffa(✉), Deni Fauzi Ramdani, Deddy Mulyadi, and Nita Nurliawati

Public Administration, Polytechnic STIA LAN Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia
mahediffa@gmail.com

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the sustainable agriculture land protection policy in Bandung Regency and identify the problems found in the implementation process to create alternative solutions so that the problems found can be resolved. The research method used is descriptive qualitative while the theory used are Grindle's and Makinde's theory of policy implementation. In implementing the sustainable agriculture land protection policy in Bandung Regency, several problems were found, such as: 1. Conflicts of interest between institutions in the making of spatial plans, and 2. Communication and coordination between institutions were not optimized. The solutions offered to improve the existing spatial plans are: 1. Improving the quality of the spatial plans map using the best technology 2. Making a memorandum of agreement regarding the distribution of land use in the next spatial plans revision, and 3. Sending the right individuals to coordination meetings to avoid miscommunication and miscoordination. However, because the spatial plans have been formalized into a Regional Regulation, the solution offered is to improve the welfare of farmers so that farmers do not sell their agricultural land by: 1. Conducting outreach on agricultural business as a whole 2. Encouraging farmers to use Agricultural Business Credit.

Keywords: Analysis of Policy Implementation · Makinde Policy Implementation · Grindle Policy Implementation Model · Sustainable Agriculture Land Protection

1 Introduction

Humans have three basic needs for survival and one of them is food besides shelter and clothing. Without food, humans will not be able to survive and grow properly and physically healthy. Food or food product is anything that comes from biological sources or water, whether processed or not processed, which is intended for food or drink for human consumption. Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because of the large agricultural potential that exists and is supported by a tropical climate and fertile soil so that the quantity of food products produced has the potential to be very large.

In order to maximize food potential, sufficient land is also needed so that food crops can grow properly. But over time, the area of existing agricultural land is decreasing

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due to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land. The conversion of the function of agricultural land occurred because President Joko Widodo has a priority to improve the national economy at a macro level through investment from within and outside the country. Through this investment, the Indonesian economy will increase with the opening of new industries throughout Indonesia. Following the opening of existing new industries, other business sectors are also expanding their respective reach so that the government is also building toll roads in various parts of Indonesia so that the logistics process runs faster and smoother. Along with increased infrastructure development, the agricultural sector also received its own impact. The easiest impact to see is that the area of agricultural land is decreasing through the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land, especially since the demand for non-agricultural land is increasing which is contributing to the rate of conversion of existing agricultural land. This makes agricultural land less and less which if left unchecked will cause new problems, namely problems related to food security.

If agricultural land decreases, the amount of food production also decreases so that gradually Bandung Regency cannot meet the food needs of the community through regional domestic production and Bandung Regency must import food from outside the region which is certain to be more expensive than its own production. Apart from food problems, there are long-term health problems such as stunting. The large number of conversions of agricultural land to non-agricultural land will reduce existing food sources so that food security cannot be achieved. In order to avoid a shortage of food sources, Indonesia issued Undang-Undang No. 41 Tahun 2009 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land which states that agricultural land in Indonesia must be protected in order to achieve food security. Through those law, local governments issued local regulations regarding the protection of their respective sustainable food fields, including Bandung Regency which issued Peraturan Daerah No. 1 Tahun 2019 concerning Protection of Sustainable Agricultural Land. Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN regarding LP2B Data Management, there is a total of 36,302.22 Ha paddy fields in Bandung Regency while the number is decreased from 36,680.94 Ha in 2016 [1].

In 2016, the most land use was occupied by mixed gardens with an area of 39,014.20 Ha, followed by paddy fields with an area of 36,680.94 Ha. The least land use is occupied by bodies of water with an area of 591.39 Ha.

In 2021, land use was still mostly occupied by mixed gardens with an area of 38,997.63 Ha, followed by paddy fields with an area of 36,302.22 Ha [1]. The least land use is still occupied by water bodies with an area of 591.30 Ha.

Based on data from Tables 1 and 2, it can be seen that there has been a decrease in the area of paddy fields within five years. The decrease in paddy field area occurred due to several factors such as increasing population and existing economic activities resulting in land conversion from agricultural land to industrial and residential land. If the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land continues to occur, it is feared that a situation will be created where Bandung Regency is experiencing a food crisis.

The main source of food in Bandung Regency comes from local production. Food production in Bandung Regency is supported by the existence of a Sustainable Food Agriculture Area (KP2B) which consists of a Wetland Agricultural Area covering an

Table 1. Bandung regency land use identification data for 2016.

No.	Land Use	Land Area (Ha)	%
1	Rice Field	36.680,94	20,88
2	Body of Water	591,39	0,34
3	Settlement	26.869,86	15,30
4	Vacant Land	14.973,39	8,52
5	Heterogeneous Garden	39.014,10	22,21
6	Field	20.632,32	11,75
7	Forest	35.583,93	20,26
8	Industry	1.313,19	0,75

Table 2. Bandung regency land use identification data for 2021.

No.	Penggunaan Lahan	Luas Lahan (Ha)	%
1	Rice Field	36.302,22	20,67
2	Body of Water	591,30	0,34
3	Settlement	27.288,36	15,53
4	Vacant Land	14.972,76	8,52
5	Heterogeneous Garden	38.997,63	22,20
6	Field	20.610,72	11,73
7	Forest	35.583,85	20,26
8	Industry	1.312,11	0,75

area of 31,046.74 hectares and a Dry Land Agricultural Area covering an area of 8,376.22 hectares so that agricultural land will be maintained and agricultural productivity will improve.

Based on data from Table 3, the KP2B area of 39,422.96 Ha in Bandung Regency has not been able to meet the rice consumption needs of the population [2]. KP2B in Bandung Regency can only meet the rice consumption needs of 93.7% of the Bandung Regency population with a rice deficit of 21,548 tons. The amount of this deficit will be even greater if the KP2B land is reduced due to the conversion of agricultural land. Based on the three types of food produced by Bandung Regency, it can be seen that there is already quite a lot of food production, but during the COVID-19 pandemic there was a food shortage in a small number of Bandung Regency areas due to PPKM so that the Bandung Regency government was increasingly aware of the importance of food security.

Table 3. Bandung regency rice production potential based on 2019 KP2B.

Description	Unit
KP2B (ha)	39,422.96
Productivity's (ton/ha)	4.71
IP	2.69
Paddy Production Potential (ton/ha)	499,485.0
Conversion Factor (SKBG 2018)	0.6411
Rice Production Potential (ton)	320,220.8
Actual Rice Consumption in 2018 (ton)	341,767.8
Gap (ton)	−21,548.0
Description	Deficit

The conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land which is always increasing every year has made the Bandung Regency government issue Peraturan Daerah No. 1 Tahun 2019 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land with the hope that the area of agricultural land can be maintained and not reduced significantly so that it can affect food security. This regional regulation was also made considering that the central government had issued Undang-Undang No. 41 Tahun 2009 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land which is expected to be implemented in every region, including Bandung Regency. However, in the implementation of the LP2B protection policy, several obstacles were found that prevented the objectives of this regional regulation from being optimally achieved, both physical, bureaucratic and material constraints. Therefore, it is very important to do an analysis of the problems in implementing LP2B protection policies so that food sources in Bandung Regency do not continue to decrease and cause regional food security to not be achieved. If regional food security is not achieved, it will cause other problems such as economic, social and health problems.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Public Policy

James E. Anderson defines policy as a series of actions with specific objectives that are adhered to and implemented by a group of actors in order to solve a particular problem [3]. Policies are usually used to indicate and choose the most important choices in both the private and societal spheres. Policies must be free from political influence to avoid alignment of interests. Policies must be followed and obeyed by both policy makers and those who obey them because the policies themselves are public. Overall, there are three stages in public policy namely the formulation, implementation, and evaluation stages. There are three main things that must be considered in public policy analysis. The first thing is that policy explanations are the main focus and not policy recommendations that should exist. The second thing is that the cause and effect or causality contained in a

public policy must be investigated. The third thing is that policy analysis is carried out so that general theories about public policy and their formation can be developed so that they can be used in agencies and other policy fields.

Dye [4] defines public policy as whatever the government choose to do and not to do. According to Dye [4], if the government chooses to do something, of course there is a purpose because of public policy is an "action" of the government. If the government chooses to not do something, also is a public policy which there is a purpose. Meanwhile, Dye [4] defines that public policy is everything that is done or not done by the government, reason a policy must be carried out and the benefits for life together must be a consideration which is holistic so that the policy contains the benefits which big for its citizens and doesn't cause any loss, this is here the government must be wise in establishing a policy.

2.2 Merilee S. Grindle's Policy Implementation Model

Grindle states that are two things that affects the policy implementation which are content of policy and context and implementation [5]. The Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation model can be seen in Fig. 1 [6].

Content of policy has an influence on the success rate of implementing a public policy. Policies that are considered controversial and not in favor of most people will cause resistance from both the policy target group and the implementers who will have difficulty implementing existing policies. According to Grindle, the contents of policies that can affect the implementation of public policies are as follows:

1 Interests Affected by Existence of Policy
2 Type of Benefits to be Generated
3 Desired Range of Change
4 Decision Maker Position
5 Policy Executor
6 Provided Resources

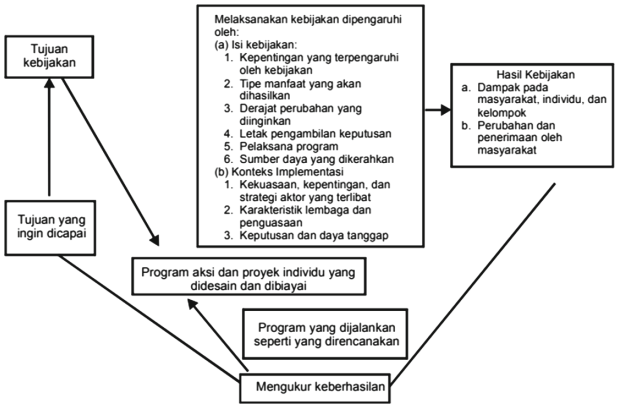

Fig. 1. Merilee S. Grindle's policy implementation model.

The context of implementation also has an influence on the level of success of a public policy because the implementation results will still be determined by the existing policy implementor. The character of the implementor will influence the implementor's actions in implementing the policy because the implementor is an individual who can be influenced by beliefs, personal interests, and aspirations. In implementing a policy, there is a possibility that the implementor will change something that has been determined for the sake of personal interests which can be influenced by various things, both personal and group motives so that the policy objectives that have been formulated are not fully achieved. The implementation context that influences the success of implementation according to Grindle is as follows:

1 Powers, Interests, and Strategies of the Actors Involved
2 Characteristics of Institutions and Rulers
3 Decision and Responsiveness of Policy Implementers

2.3 Makinde's Policy Implementation in Developing Countries

Makinde [7] states that in policy implementation, implementation loopholes may be found that could come from policy makers, the policy itself, and the environment in which the policy is made. According to Makinde [7], there are several factors that can influence the successful implementation of a policy, namely:

1. Political Elite Ego
2 Target Group Participation in the Policy Formulation Stage
3 Social, Economic and Political Conditions

2.4 Peraturan Daerah No. 1 Tahun 2019 About Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B)

LP2B protection is carried out based on planning for Sustainable Food Agricultural Land which is based on population growth and the population's food consumption needs; productivity growth; regional food needs; the need and availability of Food Agricultural Land; development of science and technology; and farmer consultations. LP2B protection planning is carried out based on inventory, research, and identification which will then be used as a basis for preparing predictions for the amount of production, standard area of land, and distribution of LP2B locations and supporting activities. In addition to planning, this regional regulation also regulates the determination of KP2B which must have the following criteria: having a stretch of land with a certain area as Sustainable Food Agriculture Land and/or Sustainable Food Agriculture Reserve Land; produce Staple Food with a production level that can meet the food needs of the majority of local, regional, provincial and/or national communities; included in the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Protection plan; and is inside and/or outside the allotted agricultural area. In addition, this regional regulation also stipulates the criteria for land or land needed to become an LP2B.

Based on the two previous policy implementation models, the researcher decided to use the Grindle and Makinde policy implementation models. Grindle's policy implementation model includes many things that researchers consider relevant to this research. Meanwhile, the Makinde policy implementation model was used because Makinde

created a policy implementation model based on his research in a developing country, namely Nigeria, so researchers felt the Makinde policy implementation model was suitable for use considering that Indonesia itself is a developing country as well.

3 Methodology

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach, namely the research method used to examine natural object conditions where the researcher is the key instrument [8]. Researchers conducted research with research with a qualitative descriptive type. Qualitative descriptive research is useful for describing a phenomenon and in this case is the implementation of the policy of protecting Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) in Bandung Regency so that various things can be found that cause problems in the implementation of the regional regulation.

3.1 Data Collection Techniques and Sources

Data collection is the most strategic step in research because it aims to collect data experimentally, through seminars, discussions, on the road, and so on. The data in this study were collected through documentation, interviews, and observations. This study uses two types of data sources, primary and secondary. Primary data is obtained directly through interviews conducted with several predetermined informants and the results of observations related to the process and results of collaboration. Secondary data is obtained indirectly or has been previously available through implementation reports and documents related to programs implemented in collaboration. Another addition is previous research on the relevant topic.

The research location is the location where the research process is carried out in order to be able to observe and collect important data for research. Based on the objectives to be achieved, namely overcoming problems in the implementation of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) protection policies in Bandung Regency, this research will be carried out in several places namely the Bandung Regency Bappeda, the Bandung Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, and the Bandung Regency Agriculture Service.

Research informants are a person or group of people and are commonly referred to as resource persons who can provide data and information to researchers in various ways such as interviews and discussions. Research informants are very important in the research process because informants can provide information that may not necessarily be obtained from other sources. The information provided by the informants is also not necessarily the same even though the questions given are the same so it is very important to assess the information provided objectively so that there is no information bias. However, the causes of differences in information must also be analyzed further in order to open perspectives and other information that can be useful in the research process that is being carried out. Based on the information needed by the researchers, it was determined that the required informants consisted of employees of the Bandung Regency Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Development Planning sub-sector, employees of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, employees of the Bandung Regency

Agriculture Office, members of agricultural NGOs, and members of the DPRD Bandung district. All of the previously mentioned informants were directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) protection policy in Bandung Regency.

Data collection techniques will be carried out using interviews and documentation studies.

Interview. Interview is a process of interaction between two people through verbal communication, namely questions and answers between researchers and informants that are useful for gathering information about the research being carried out. Information obtained from these interviews can be used to check the accuracy of data that has been processed using previous analysis techniques. Along with the development of information technology, interviews do not always have to be conducted face to face but online using existing telecommunication media. In this study, there are at least two types of interviews that will be conducted, namely structured interviews where researchers will ask informants by paying attention to the 5W + 1H elements that have been prepared beforehand so that the duration of the interview tends not to take long because the questions asked do not develop into other questions.. In addition to structured interviews, researchers will also conduct unstructured interviews. Unstructured interviews are interviews that do not depend on the main questions and questions are asked spontaneously. Because unstructured interviews are not fixated on the main questions and are conducted spontaneously, the duration of the interviews tends to be longer. Unstructured interviews are also flexible, allowing the researcher to obtain information that was previously not obtained through the main questions that develop into other questions.

Documentation Study. In addition to interviews, researchers will also use documentation study techniques to collect data to be processed into information. Data can be obtained from photo archives, meeting results, activity journals, evaluation results, diaries, etc. which are past documentation. In the data collection process, researchers will use several data collection tools such as notes, laptops that function to conduct documentation studies and smartphones that function to record conversations between informants and researchers as well as tools to document photos and videos. The data collected can be in the form of words, pictures. In addition, the researcher will also use an interview guide as a research instrument so that interviews conducted with informants can produce the information the researcher needs through a list of questions that have previously been made.

3.2 Data Analysis Method

The researcher will use the qualitative data analysis technique proposed by Miles and Huberman [8] which consists of four stages, namely: data collection, data presentation, data reduction and verification (see Fig. 2).

Researchers will also use fish bone analysis techniques in this study so that existing problems can be known to their roots. The problems and root causes in this research are the results of the elaboration of Grindle and Makinde's policy implementation theory. Fishbone analysis produces a chart that explains the main causes of a problem and then

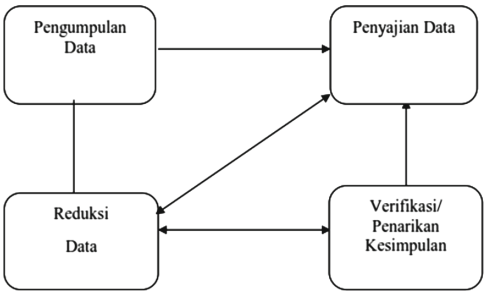

Fig. 2. Data analysis according to Miles and Huberman.

proceeds with other causes that cause the main causes of the problem to be discussed. The fishbone analysis diagram can be seen in Fig. 3.

In essence, a fishbone analysis diagram explains the causal relationship between a problem and its cause, but it is not only the main cause that is analyzed but also other causes so that the root cause of the problem can be identified. The advantage of the fishbone analysis technique is that the root of the problem can be identified so that it can solve a problem completely and the visual representation is easier to understand. The problems and root causes that the researchers assembled into fishbone analysis diagrams did not only come from the literature review that had been made previously, but also from the informants' thoughts related to the topic of this research so that it was hoped that the research results would be more empirical in nature according to the conditions in the field. This fishbone analysis technique is very suitable for use in the analysis of the implementation of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) protection policies in Bandung Regency because it covers all the problems that occur considering that the fishbone analysis diagram that has been made also comes from the thoughts of informants related to this research topic. This fishbone diagram is made from Grindle's and Makinde's policy implementation models which have been mentioned beforehand.

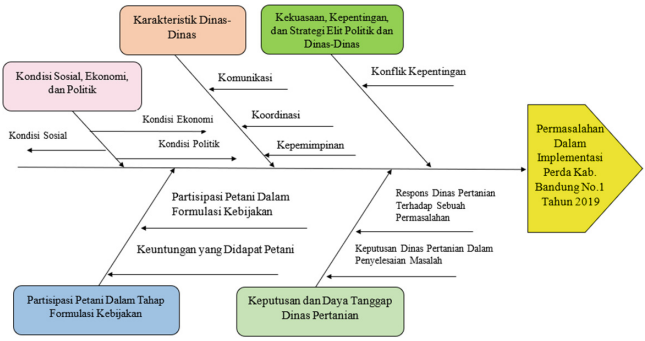

Fig. 3. Fishbone analysis diagram.

4 Results

In this study, researcher will use fishbone analysis technique which details the sources of problems that may occur in the implementation of the Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bandung No. 1 Tahun 2019 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. Data obtained from interviews with informants and document studies.

4.1 Powers, Interests, and Strategies of the Actors Involved

Conflicts of interest between agencies often occur because each agency has its own development priorities. Although the Department of Agriculture has an obligation to protect existing agricultural land, it cannot be denied that some of the existing agricultural land must be sacrificed both in the near future and in the future considering that agricultural land is the easiest land to convert. An area will not develop if development is not carried out, therefore the existing agricultural land must be sacrificed.

Based on information obtained from DPUTR and Distan informants, it can be concluded that conflicts of interest between agencies often occur because each agency has its own development priorities. Even though Distan has an obligation to protect existing agricultural land, it cannot be denied that some of the existing agricultural land must be sacrificed both in the near future and in the future considering that agricultural land is the easiest land to convert. An area will not develop if development is not carried out, therefore the existing agricultural land must be sacrificed. In addition, informants from DPRD members as political elites provided information that the informants were not aware of any conflicts of interest between other political elites and agencies in making the Regional Regulations on Protection of LP2B and RTRW Bandung Regency. The researcher concluded that the possibility of a conflict of interest between political elites was small in the formulation of the Bandung Regency LP2B Protection Regulation because the Bandung Regency LP2B Protection Regulation was an initiative of the regional apparatus, namely the Agriculture Service. Apart from that, conflicts of interest between political elites are also minimized by cooperation and discussions between the DPRD in the form of a special committee (pansus) and related agencies such as the Agriculture Service and DPUTR which have their own studies. Studies from related agencies were discussed and it was finally agreed that the area of LP2B in the RTRW was set at approximately 17 thousand hectares. DPRD members as political elites also advised the DPUTR to maintain the area of LP2B that had been set so that it would not decrease any further. Based on the message from the DPRD member to the DPUTR, the researcher's conclusion regarding the minimum conflict of interest between political elites is getting stronger.

4.2 Characteristics of Institutions and Rulers

There were several miscommunications and miscoordination during the process of making the Bandung Regency spatial map. The Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning often requests data on land to be used as LP2B from the Department of Agriculture, but the Office of Agriculture does not provide this data to the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning because the data on agricultural land owned by the Department

of Agriculture is still incomplete. The Agriculture Service makes maps of agricultural land using the field survey method which takes longer time, while the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office uses satellite imagery technology so that the map making process is faster. Differences in technology and methods for making maps create data gaps so that inevitably the Department of Agriculture agrees that the area of LP2B in the spatial map of Bandung Regency is approximately 17 thousand hectares.

Based on information obtained from DPUTR and Distan informants, there were several miscommunications and miscoordination during the process of making the Bandung Regency RTRW map. The DPUTR often requests data on land that will be used as LP2B from the Distan, but the Distan does not provide this data to the DPUTR because the agricultural land data owned by the Distan is still incomplete. The Distan makes maps of agricultural land using the field survey method which takes longer time while the DPUTR uses satellite imagery technology so that the map making process is faster. Differences in technology and methods for making maps create data gaps so that inevitably the Distan agrees that the area of LP2B in the Bandung Regency RTRW is approximately 17 thousand hectares. In addition, miscommunication and miscoordination often occur in the delivery of results of meetings related to LP2B because sometimes the meeting participants who are sent are not quite right in terms of the participants' knowledge of the LP2B topic, resulting in different views on matters that are important or not to be conveyed to superiors after the meeting is over.

4.3 Farmers Participation in the Policy Formulation Stage

Farmers namely the Bandung Regency KTNA, farmers as policy subjects have been involved in the formulation process of Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bandung No. 1 Tahun 2019 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. The Chairperson of the Bandung Regency KTNA stated that the regional regulation on LP2B protection would benefit farmers if it was consistently implemented and supervised by the government. Farmers whose land is designated as LP2B will receive various agricultural incentives such as agricultural machinery and fertilizer assistance. However, it should be noted that the Department of Agriculture as a policy implementer must always monitor in the field so that all the needs of farmers can be met on target.

Based on information obtained from the government, namely Distan and the farmers, namely the Bandung Regency KTNA, farmers as policy subjects have been involved in the formulation process of Bandung Regency Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2019 concerning Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. The Chairperson of the Bandung Regency KTNA stated that the regional regulation on LP2B protection would benefit farmers if it was consistently implemented and supervised by the government. Farmers whose land is designated as LP2B will receive various agricultural incentives such as agricultural machinery and fertilizer assistance. However, it should be noted that Distan as the policy implementer must always monitor in the field so that all the needs of farmers can be met on target.

4.4 Social, Economic and Political Conditions

The person who initiated the creation of Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bandung No. 1 Tahun 2019 about Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land experienced several point of view differences with other stakeholders given that land use is a sensitive topic. Farmers as the policy subject enjoy several benefits such as free fertilizer and agricultural machinery assistance. Entrepreneurs mainly property businessman are not largely affected by the spatial plans changes because they already take that spatial changes into account when they started to develop their properties complex.

As for social and economic aspects, informants from KTNA provided information that the Perda on LP2B Protection in Bandung Regency would greatly benefit farmers if implemented consistently. The social conditions that occur among farmers can be said to be a lifestyle. Most farmers only farm limited to find food every day without any economic planning in the future. Most farmers do not have other assets besides their paddy fields, so when they need money, these fields will be sold. If the LP2B Perda is consistently enforced, farmers will also continue to receive assistance or incentives from the government in the form of fertilizer, alsintan, and other agricultural assistance. However, if the government pays little attention to the welfare of farmers, of course many farmers will sell their land before it is designated as LP2B, so it is very important for the government to improve the welfare of farmers.

In addition to the social and economic aspects of farmers, the economic aspects of the general public are also affected by the existence of LP2B protection policies. From an economic standpoint, entrepreneurs, especially property entrepreneurs, should be the most affected. Researchers conducted interviews with one of the housing developers in Bandung Regency regarding the influence of the RTRW on its business aspects. Informants from housing developers provided information that it is true that property entrepreneurs will be greatly affected by the RTRW policy, but in the process of making the RTRW, the general public also has the right to provide input on the RTRW itself, which in the end will be used as DPUTR considerations in making the RTRW map. Therefore, the informant from the housing developer provided information that his party was not too affected by either the Bandung Regency RTRW or the LP2B protection policy because their party had also carried out spatial planning when developing a housing area. Apart from property entrepreneurs, other entrepreneurs are also sometimes affected economically, although not as big as the impact felt by property developers. In general, ordinary people do not know about the existing RTRW so that sometimes they build buildings for businesses on land designated as LP2B even though they have not received a business permit from DPMPTSP.

4.5 Decisions and Responsiveness of the Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture should have been more vocal when making the spatial map of Bandung Regency, but according to the information obtained from informants from the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning, namely when making the spatial map, the Office of Agriculture did not provide enough data and this was confirmed by informants from the Department of Agriculture. At the time of making the spatial map, Distan's by name by address map had not yet been completed, so it was difficult

to provide information that was still incomplete, so that what the Agriculture Service could do now was to maintain and use paddy fields that were not designated as LP2B as best they could.

5 Conclusion

In implementing the LP2B protection policy in Bandung Regency, several problems were found. The first problem is that there are agencies regarding land use in the spatial map of Bandung Regency. The second problem is the lack of coordination and communication in collecting data on the amount of agricultural land that wants to be used as LP2B between implementers, namely the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning as the agency that makes spatial maps so that the area of LP2B is not as large as it should be in the field. These two problems must be resolved bearing in mind that the regional regulation on LP2B protection has also been revised so that the area of LP2B follows what is stated in the spatial map of Bandung Regency. The Department of Agriculture must provide the latest data regarding the area of existing agricultural land with the Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning considering that the spatial map of Bandung Regency is currently in the revision stage. The Department of Agriculture as the main implementer of the LP2B Protection Area Regulation must also be able to find long-term solutions to prevent the conversion of agricultural land that is not designated as LP2B by increasing the welfare of farmers so that farmers will continue to farm even though there is no encouragement from the local government.

Researcher suggest several alternative solutions to solve the problems found through fishbone analysis in the implementation of LP2B protection policies in Bandung Regency, like train farmers to do agricultural business thoroughly, encouraging farmers to use agriculture KUR, improves the quality of layout map overlays, make a memorandum of understanding regarding the distribution of land use, and sending the right individuals in coordination meetings. This study was initiated with the hope to help fix Bandung Regency's food and land use problems as well as improving public policy overall effectiveness so that the citizen could enjoy the most of public policy making and implementation effect.

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