PROPOSING A NEW PARADIGM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA THROUGH INDONESIAN LAND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

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FIG Congress 2014
Engaging the Challenges, Enhancing the Relevance
Kuala Lumpur, 16 – 21 June 2014

GUIDELINE

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

METHODOLOGY

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
INTRODUCTION

1. Indonesia has many potencies to manage all of its abundant natural resources which include land, water and air.

2. Managing all natural resources needs knowledge and ability as well so that those can result in welfare for people.

BRIEF STATISTIC DATA OF INDONESIA

1. Recently has 34 provinces, the newest province is Kalimantan Utara (2014), has 413 districts and 98 cities;

2. About 65% districts and cities located in coastal areas;

3. The number of population based on survey is 237.641 million (National Statistic Bureau, 2011)
THE OBJECTIVES OF PAPER

Explaining The Correlation of sustainable development with the National Land Administration Services (NLAS)

| Managing the land rights | Supporting information about land use (food security, housing, climate change, deforestation) | To make access reform easier |

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THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- a concept for combining environment, economy and society in order to develop the area of nations AND means integrating the decision-making process across your organization, so that every decision is made with an eye to the greatest long-term benefits.

- the sustainable concept also can be used for controlling the land administrative policy from the policy maker and to be managed well to avoid the negative impact for the people.

XXV International Federation of Surveyors Congress, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 16 – 21 June 2014

THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CONT)

Poverty alleviation

Food security

Production

CC mitigation/adaptation

Environmental management

Ecosystem services

Sustainable Development

Land

Sustainable Development Parts
(www.susdev.gov.hk, 2008)

Sustainable Land management
Source: Shrestha, 2008: 27
NLAS AS A SYSTEM TO PROPOSE A NEW PARADIGM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I. ACCELERATING LAND REGISTRATION

- Land certification for poor people, fishermen, trans migrant’s lands, and small enterprises.
- Access Reform for Low Income People, small farmer
- TO REACH THE UNREACH

Supporting system for Land Dispute and Land conflict resolution

Supporting data for land use (food security, housing, deforestation, climate change)

Developing Geo ICT System

Accelerating Land Registration and Access Reform

Building The Single Map

Assets Legalization and Access Reform

Land Mobile Services

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II. BUILDING THE SINGLE MAP FOR LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE GUIDANCE

- A global base map (GBM) system
- Geospatial database and services
- Land Use Information and Guidance

III. SUPPORTING SYSTEM FOR LAND DISPUTE AND LAND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. Identify land problems type and typology (base on map)
2. Defining completion criteria
3. Standardization procedure (dispute and conflict can be solved)
FACTORS CAUSE LAND USE CHANGE

| Rapid economic, industrial, trade and environmental | Increasing of population needs more land for settlement and food | Low enforcement of spatial planning regulations | Those are the common factors cause significant land use change |

Controlling and Monitoring

| Ascertain a legal status of land | To help small farmers to get Mortgage from the Banks and they can support their production | To control the land use change |
• Declining Food Security in Some Cities in Indonesia (for instance)

Farmland Existing Map
Legend: Green colour (Paddy land and dry farm land)

Housing Development Plan Map 2004-2014
Legend:
Black colour: 1st priority for housing development
Yellow colour: 2nd priority for housing development
Blue colour: 3rd priority for housing development

Source: Local Government of Malang City, 2008

V. DEVELOPING LAND ICT SYSTEM
Web-based Geo Land Office Computerization  Land Data Center
## CONCLUSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST PARADIGM</th>
<th>PRESENT AND FUTURE PARADIGM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NLAS only use for land registration</td>
<td>1. Land use control</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. After get land rights people sell their land to the big investor (industries, real estate)</td>
<td>2. Land dispute and conflict resolution</td>
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<td>3. Supporting data for land use change (food security, housing, deforestation, climate change)</td>
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<td>4. Developing geo-ICT System</td>
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