



Problematization of Forest Estate Policy in the Implementation of Food Estate

Ilham Aji Pangestu

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
Ir. Sutami street, No. 36 Kentingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
ilham_16@student.uns.ac.id

I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
Ir. Sutami street, No. 36 Kentingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
Ayu_igk@staff.uns.ac.id

Lego Karjoko

Faculty of Law, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
Ir. Sutami street, No. 36 Kentingan, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
legokarjoko@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract— This research aims to identify and analyze the problems of forest area policies for food security in the implementation of food estates. This research is a prescriptive normative legal research. Normative legal research using secondary data which is based on primary and secondary legal materials. Analysis of legal materials obtained through deductive syllogism After reviewing the analysis, it has become apparent that the food estate program, which aims to secure land for food security by creating forest areas, may actually contribute to the acceleration of deforestation. Second, there is no regulation that regulates the indicators of the category of protected forests that are no longer functioning. Third, ecological disasters occur in the area of forest areas for food security. Based on this matter, the author would like to suggest, first, to revise the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 7 of 2021, especially that which regulates Forest Areas for Food Security (KHKP). Second, create a regulation that regulates the indicators of areas that are used as food estate implementation areas. Third, handing over the food estate policy authority to the regions.

Keywords— *Problematization; Policy; Forest Area for Food Security; Food Estate.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to the increase in Indonesia's population and the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020, food needs are being affected, which causes food insecurity and affects the food supply chain[1] Numerous industries are greatly impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic that is currently sweeping the globe, particularly the food industry. These days, the food problem is a big concern. The suggested remedy is to expand food estates to supply national food reserves.[2] The Indonesian government is developing food estates as part of the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program which aims to reduce the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.[3] The covid-19 pandemic has a wide impact not only in the aspects of, health, economy, but also food.

In 2020, the Government of Indonesia has a strategic program as one of the steps in achieving food security, or what is often referred to and known as the Food Estate Program. This projects involves various stakeholders from the central government to local governments, as well as the private sector as investors.[4] The first five locations for food estate development were designated by President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia as Central Kalimantan, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua.[5]

In an effort to address the potential of a food crisis and support the country's economic recovery during and after the Covid-19 pandemic, the government is working to create a food estate. [3] This program's development is hindered by the amount of agricultural land that is already available, according to government initiatives. According to the Regulation concerning Forestry Planning, Changes in Designation and Function of Forest Areas, through the forest area scheme for food security (hereinafter referred to as Permen LHK Number 7 of 2021), forest areas are one of the areas that can be used for food estate programs [2] To accommodate this, the Government

has established a policy on the establishment of areas for food security through Government Regulation No. 23 of 2021 on the Implementation of Forestry.

The Minister designates forest areas for food security based on an application. Forest area designation for food security aims to provide Forest Area for food security development (food estate).[6] Provision of Forest Areas for food security development through a determining mechanism carried out in protected forest areas and production forests.[6] In fact, the policy on the provision of forest areas for food security presents several problems, both at the level of regulations and ecological aspects. In the ecological aspect, the forest area policy for food security has resulted in mass deforestation. During 2020-2022, there are indications of tree cover loss in 3 (three) districts that are food estate program areas, namely Gunung Mas, Kapuas, and Pulang Pisau.

Year	District	Loss of Tree Cover (ha)
2020	Pulang Pisau	1110,06
	Kapuas	561,33
	Gunung Mas	1025,46
	Total	2696,85
2021	Pulang Pisau	354,6
	Kapuas	351,45
	Gunung Mas	459,54
	Total	1165,59
2022	Pulang Pisau	0
	Kapuas	0,53
	Gunung Mas	102,59
	Total	103,12

Table 1. Area of Indicated Tree Cover Loss [7]

According to Pantau Gambut, Pulang Pisau and Kapuas also have areas of tree cover loss that fall into the no go zone, indicating that food estate projects are taking place in areas that should be protected.[7] It can impact the community and the environment. These problems can be seen in areas that are the location of land clearing for food security, especially in Kalimantan, in the form of loss of community livelihoods and natural disasters, especially floods.

The issue of food security does not only concern the individual level, but also affects the state system and the global at large.[8] The implementation of food estate through land clearing in forest areas has caused environmental problems and losses to local communities. [5] Environmental problems caused by food estates lead to carbon release due to deforestation, threatened biodiversity, reduced water catchment areas and floods. [1] Protected forest areas as food estate implementation areas are not fully functional or degraded. [2] In addition, regulations on the provision of land for food estates in forest areas still have problems, such as contradictions with higher regulations and problems in implementation. [9] Based on the background description, this research aims to identify and analyze the problems of Forest Area Policy for Food Security in the Implementation of Food Estate.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Food Estate Concept

A food estate is a comprehensive food production area that incorporates various activities to efficiently produce food by utilizing technology, capital, and resources to fulfill human needs. These activities include cultivating food crops, horticulture, managing plantations, raising livestock, and engaging in fisheries within a forest region.[10] Food Estate as one of the strategies promoted by the Government of Indonesia to overcome food security and food crisis problems that occur in Indonesia. [1] Food is a basic need for every human being to be able to sustain their lives, therefore food sufficiency for everyone is a fundamental right that deserves to be fulfilled. Therefore, it is important to pay special attention to the fulfillment of people's food needs in order to maintain the stability and survival of the nation itself. In this case, Food Estate is one of the solutions offered by the Government to improve food fulfillment for its population.

A long-term government initiative called "Food Estate" aims to create large-scale food production using the principles of science-and technology-based agriculture. This food estate program's goal is to act as the public's food reserve, ensuring that food needs can occasionally be met—even during a food crisis or shortage.[11] When it comes to the impending food crisis in Indonesia, it is anticipated that food estate development will provide the majority of the country's food demands.[12] The Food Estate concept is a food development on a wide scale carried out in an integrated manner, including agriculture, plantations, and livestock in an area.[13] If the food estate program is developed, it can be a boost for both the production sector (agricultural support goods such as

fertilizers, agricultural machinery) and national consumption (increased income from the agricultural sector), which results in the opening of jobs, economic growth, and the realization of socio-economic justice [14].

B. Forest Area Policy

The fundamental idea behind a food estate is the integration of sectors and subsectors within a region's large-scale food production value chain system.[15] A forest area is a specific area that the government has set aside for ongoing forest management.[16] Forest Area consists of State Forest and Customary Forest.[6] Forest Areas are designated as functions for conservation, protection and production.[10] It is well known that forest areas can be designated as special purposes forest areas, special management forest areas, or food security forest areas for specific reasons.[6] With the food estate program, the government has made forest areas an area for food estate implementation through the establishment of Forest Areas for Food Security. This is regulated in Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 7 of 2021.

Forest Area for Food Security is a Forest Area specifically designated for the purpose of Food Security with the development of Food Estate.[10] An area set aside for a new food barn is called a food estate.[10] As a concept, the food estate area is an integrated food production development area, covering agriculture in the food crop, horticulture, plantation and livestock subsectors in certain areas by utilizing science and technology applications based on industrial systems, capital, organization and contemporary management.[15] Four strategies are being used to design the development of the food estate area: local community development, integration of sectors and subsectors, regional development (cluster), and sustainable environment.[15] The design of food estate development is both integrative and consolidative manner, beginning with the layout of the land, the creation of the infrastructure, and the application of production technologies.[15]

C. Forest Area Usage

Forest areas have an important role in human life.[17] Forests have an important role for the survival of living things on earth.[18] Forests play multiple crucial roles, including generating oxygen, guarding against landslides, and acting as water sources that support fisheries, agriculture, and food security. The increasing population and improving living standards have led to a greater demand for forest resources.[18] The utilization of a section of woodland for purposes other than forestry activities, while still preserving its primary function as a forest area, is referred to as "forest area usage." [6] The primary objective of the Forest Area Usage Regulation is to manage the allocation of a section of the Forest Area for non-forestry development initiatives.[6] Usage of forest areas is strictly permitted within production forests and protected forest zones. [6]. The use of the Forest Area is implemented without changing the main function of the Forest Area by considering the area and time limit as well as environmental sustainability.[6] The only activities allowed to utilize Forest Areas for development beyond forestry operations are those with essential strategic objectives. [6] Certain agriculture in the framework of food security is one of the strategic goals in the usage of the forest area.

Only designated Production Forest Areas and Protected Forest Areas are authorized for development projects not related to forestry operations.[6] When using forest areas in production forests, specific spatial and time constraints, as well as environmental sustainability, are taken into consideration without altering the forest area's primary role.[6] For specific purposes, forest areas may be categorized as Special Purpose Forest Areas (KHDTK), Forest Areas with Special Management (KHDPK), and Forest Areas for Food Security (KHKP).[10] The Government creates a forest area especially dedicated for the food estate program's implementation in order to support it.[10] Provide Forest Area for Food Security activities for Food Estate development in support of Food Security with a designated mechanism decided by the Minister based on the application process.[10] The creation of Food Estate by establishing Forest Estate for Food Security is set to occur in Protected Forest and/or Production Forest areas. These Protected Forest areas are currently not fully meeting their protective function as required by laws and regulations.[10] Forest area management rights for food security are granted for up to 20 years and may be extended upon evaluation of the implementation of forest area management for food security. [10] The usage of protected forest areas that will be used for food security is mentioned as forest areas that do not fully function as protected forests, i.e. open areas or degraded or no forest stands, but it is still unclear what happened to the protected forests so that they no longer meet the criteria of protected forests, or how the process of determining them until they are no longer in accordance with their protected functions. [9]

III. METHOD

Legal research is conducted to find solutions to legal issues that arise.[19] This study involves prescriptive normative legal research. In the field of legal research, researchers have various approaches at their disposal.[19] This research uses a statutory approach and a case approach. Legal materials in this research were obtained through literature study. The legal materials consist of primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry, and other laws and regulations relevant to this research. Secondary legal materials consist of books, journals relevant to this research. This legal material analysis uses deductive syllogism legal material analysis. This deductive method starts from the submission of major premises which are then submitted minor premises, and then a conclusion is drawn.[20]

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Food Security

The definition of food security adopted by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and referenced by the current Food Law refers to the initial concept of food security produced by the World Food Summit in 1996.[21] The realization of food security is not only oriented towards efforts to provide sufficient food for each individual, but must also be accompanied by efforts to increase the effectiveness of food utilization for the creation of good nutritional status for each individual.[21] Law No. 18/2012 on Food states that in order for people to be able to live healthy, active, and productive lives in a sustainable way, there must be enough food that is safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, affordable, and does not conflict with their religion or cultural beliefs. This is reflected in the availability of food security.[22]

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to greatly affect Indonesia's food system at both national and regional levels. Social restrictions implemented to prevent the spread of the disease risk hampering the production and supply of food commodities.[23] The disruption of markets and supply chains, lack of refrigeration facilities, and trade disruptions can limit people's access to adequate, diverse, and nutritious food sources, both in rural and urban communities, especially those affected by the COVID-19 outbreak or areas with high levels of food insecurity.[23] In general, the challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic include first, keeping farmers in production. Second, changing people's consumption patterns both in terms of quality and quantity by utilizing various local food sources. Third, food distribution barriers between provinces/islands and within provinces. Fourth, prices tend to be unpatterned. Fifth, changes to online transactions, and sixth, export restrictions.[23] Activities include not only measures to increase domestic production, but also temporary measures to remove tariffs and reduce the requirement for non-automatic import licenses (import approval letters) for essential food items such as beef and sugar. However, the main pillar of the food security strategy lies in the hands of farmers themselves. Given that food is a fundamental human need, the availability of essential foods during a pandemic is significant. This should be taken seriously since improper management of the Covid-19 epidemic can have an impact on the food crisis.[24].

Despite its reputation as an agricultural nation with an abundance of natural resources, Indonesians do not always have easy access to affordable food. Presently, Indonesia is recognized as a nation that imports food.[25] Food security is very important because Indonesia's current population of 267 million is projected to increase to 319 million by 2045.[25] Government policy in realizing food security is represented in the government's active role in building a good and resilient food security system.[25] In today's interconnected world of trade and commerce, virtually no country operates in isolation when it comes to food imports. Instead, countries actively engage in global trade, prioritizing the production of their own high-quality goods for export while also relying on imports to fulfill needs that can't be met domestically. This approach allows for a more efficient allocation of resources and enables countries to benefit from one another's strengths in production.[25] FAO has revealed that food security is not a problem of only one country but it is a global problem. With this paradigm, the food policy strategy of the world's countries has changed from food self-sufficiency to food self-sufficiency.[25].

The fulfillment of food needs is very important and strategic in order to maintain the sovereignty of the State.[26] To pursue sustainable food security in Indonesia, there are several challenges or obstacles faced, including, first, high population growth. Second, because of land conversion or changes in land use, the area of agricultural land is periodically shrinking. Third, imports continue to be a necessary part of the supply of some strategic food commodities. Fourth, the limited transfer of technology from formal research institutes to farmers continues to be a hindrance in the challenge of adopting technology to boost production.[27] Other constraints are mainly related to food diversification, self-reliance, food sovereignty and competitiveness as well as population access to food. These constraints are mainly caused by the inadequate food logistics system, the low exchange rate of farmers, the decreasing agricultural land area and natural carrying capacity, the unintegrated food security policy and the poor food diversification. [28] The government needs to instruct relevant agencies and local

governments to conduct a mapping of the interventions needed according to the leading commodities in each region. Interventions needed in accordance with the leading commodities in each region, by involving human resources in the field, such as agricultural extension workers and village facilitators, human resources in the field, such as agricultural extension workers and village facilitators [24].

Urgent measures must be taken to ensure sustainable food security, particularly as the threat of a global food shortage continues to loom and could potentially materialize without warning. [29] In the coming years, our approach to food security needs to be centered on utilizing resources and knowledge, with a focus on enhancing farmers' productivity, increasing agricultural land availability, improving natural resources utilization, advancing agricultural technology, developing post-harvest strategies, and fortifying the food distribution system through better connections between surplus and deficit areas. For a national food security strategy to be effective, it should be carried out comprehensively and holistically, aiming to bolster economic self-reliance and competitiveness within the context of national resilience. [28]

Indonesia is on track to successfully tackle any potential domestic or global food crises by prioritizing local resources and knowledge to ensure food security. By leveraging advanced technology to enhance food production and productivity while remaining efficient and competitive, and by strengthening community responses to potential food crises, Indonesia is taking proactive measures to safeguard its food supply. [29] In addition, the government must also start paying attention to the agricultural sector of the countryside in Indonesia. This is important because so far, 80% of the countryside fund provided by the government has been focused on infrastructure development rather than the agricultural sector to deal with the risk of food insecurity. [8] Given that Indonesia is an agricultural nation that ought to be autonomous in the agricultural sector, beginning with villages that practice empowered and sustainable agriculture, optimization is thought to be significant. [8] The agricultural sector requires a stimulus to maintain socio-economic resilience and accelerate economic recovery. Since farmers are the cornerstone of the food security strategy, it is essential to ensure the viability of the agricultural sector's stimulus program and implement a contract system for farmers to ensure priority cultivation. [24].

The implementation of sustainable agriculture is necessary in order to face the problem of the threat of climate change in addition to meeting food security needs. Therefore, a sustainable agricultural style or method is needed in order to maintain existing resources to be available for future generations. [8] From the various challenges that exist, government support accompanied by a long-term commitment to the optimization of the rural agricultural sector is important to reduce various shortcomings. [8] Village potential can be used as an alternative in strengthening food security and shrinking the national food barn. [8] In addition, Greenpeace stated that the solution to food security actually lies in the local wisdom of indigenous peoples through traditional ecological agriculture and agroforestry. [30] In addition, Greenpeace argues that forest areas as food estates as large-scale conversions for State-sponsored food barns are a violation of the principles contained in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which Indonesia signed [31].

B. Food Estate Policy and its Problems

The rule governing the allocation of land for food estates is Permen LHK Number P.24/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2020, which focuses on the Provision of Forest Areas for Food Estate Development. This rule was subsequently replaced by Permen LHK Number 7 of 2021, which deals with Forestry Planning, Changes in Designation and Function of Forest Areas, and Use of Forest Area. [9] It is acknowledged that Forest Areas may be designated as Forest Areas for Food Security for specific purposes. Through the designation of Forest Areas for Food Security, these areas can be utilized to establish Food Estates, thereby utilizing forest land for food farms within both production and protected forests. However, it is important to consider the potential ecological ramifications that may arise from this mechanism.

Walhi expressed concerns that the policy could undermine the crucial role of protected forests in preventing floods and landslides. Additionally, they highlighted that the regulation governing the use of protected forests fails to consider its environmental impact and grants excessive discretion to corporations, as it doesn't mandate the completion of an Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA). [32] Moreover, as per Dedi Mulyadi, the policy surpasses the expected scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which is to reestablish the vital role of protected forests as ecological buffers and prevent natural disasters such as landslides and floods. [32] Permen LHK 2021 states that the establishment of food estates in protected forest areas is occurring in regions where existing laws and regulations no longer provide comprehensive protection. Moreover, the government requires clear regulations regarding protected forest areas that are not fulfilling their intended protective functions due to the lack of explicit regulations in Permen of LHK No. 7 of 2021. [2] With this lack of clarity, concerns about increasing deforestation rates are still evident and the disharmony of this scheme with policies related to climate change prevention efforts needs to be re-harmonized. [2]

Indonesia uphold the concept of the "Green Constitution," which those sustainable and environmentally sound development and upholds the preservation of the environment and forests, the idea of ecological justice is necessary to realize the lofty ideals required by these laws.[33] According to the Forestry Law, activities unrelated to forestry within protected forest and production forest areas are allowed selectively. The law also prohibits any actions that may put public safety at risk or lead to the impairment of forest functions.[16] The usage of forest areas to become Forest Areas for Food Security, which results in mass deforestation and ecological disasters, clearly results in the loss of forest functions and is an act of forest destruction. The Forestry Law defines forest destruction as the occurrence of physical changes, changes in physical attributes, or changes in biodiversity that lead the forest to be disturbed or incapable of fulfilling its function.[16] The concern in the Forest Area for Food Security policy here is the occurrence of damage and changes in forest functions. While acknowledging the existence of a food estate program is a good idea, if the program's implementation involves clearing forest areas designated as Forest Areas for Food Security, this will violate environmental regulations. Because of this, there must be additional uses for the space where the food estate program will be implemented.

Forests are a biological resource that can be renewed. But that does not mean that forests are left alone without effective and efficient management. Forests must be managed as well as possible and pay more attention to the aspects that exist to lead to a sustainable forest management.[34] Forest areas have an important role in human life. Forests provide various natural resources that can be utilized by humans. Legal regulation of forests is required due to the significance of their role and function. The existence of law provides a legal guarantee as a foundation for the government in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. [17] In compliance with regulatory provisions, recovery actions can be used to provide protected forest lands as food estates beforehand. to build a multifunctional forest management plan in order to fulfill the requirement of food fulfillment for the State all the way down to the individual level.

In Central Kalimantan, which is currently working on a paddy and cassava food estate program, has also repeatedly experienced burning, from 2015-2020 a total of 950 thousand hectares of land burned and around 718 thousand hectares of land indicated to have experienced deforestation.[35] Over the past year, Central Kalimantan has faced both devastating floods and destructive fires, directly linked to the widespread destruction of its forests and peatlands. Despite the Indonesian government's commitment to reducing emissions from the forestry sector, as outlined in the NDC document, the current situation remains contradictory. While efforts are being made to restore and protect the remaining forests, the looming threat of clearance and conversion for large-scale projects continues to endanger Central Kalimantan's precious ecosystems.[35]

Based on Greenpeace Indonesia's report, it's concerning to learn that in North Sumatra there are 42,000 hectares of natural forest earmarked for food estates, and around 32,000 hectares in Jambi. Additionally, in Gunung Mas, Central Kalimantan, 700 hectares have already been cleared for the food estate project out of the planned 31,000 hectares. This relentless destruction of our forests is distressing and demands immediate attention and action.[35] According to Indonesia Center Environmental Law (ICEL), the government's decision to implement a food estate policy to address the food crisis is considered legitimate. However, it is crucial to emphasize the potential consequences of converting the functions of land, particularly in protected forests, on the environment and forestry. The recent Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation permits the establishment of food estates within production forests and protected forests. Clearing protected forests could lead to adverse environmental effects, whereas these forests play a vital role in preventing erosion and flooding.[35]

According to an investigation conducted by BBC News Indonesia in collaboration with the NGO Pantau Gambut, it was revealed that the National Food Barn project in the region has led to a host of new issues. These include widespread and prolonged floods, as well as compelling the Dayak people to alter their farming practices.[36] The impact is also experienced by the people living in a village within the food estate program area. The Head of Tewai Baru mentioned that during rainy days, the Tambun and Tambi rivers, which flow through the town, tend to overflow. This is due to deforestation in the upstream forest, which used to act as a natural water absorber due to its high altitude. A resident of Tewai Baru has urged for the deforested area to be restored to its original state.[36]

The Wahana Lingkungan Hidup (Walhi) director, Bayu Herinata, expressed doubt that the food barn scheme would be successful. He stated that similar projects by former presidents Soeharto and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in Central Kalimantan had failed due to a lack of studies on land suitability and social conditions. According to him, the decision to plant paddy on ex-Peatland Development (PLG) land was haphazard.[36] This is because the function of peat as a regulator of the water cycle is exploited, resulting in drought and later triggering land fires. Now, the government is not only destroying peatlands but also forest areas where cassava plantations are located. The forest in that area is the habitat of orangutans. The area is one of the areas with good forest cover and is a corridor for orangutans. This can be seen from the activities of orangutans that are often encountered by local residents.[36] In terms of social conditions, the Dayak people actually already have agricultural patterns that are in accordance with their local wisdom. So they knew which locations can be used as agricultural land. However, this food estate program ignores the role of local people, including their knowledge. According to Bayu, what is happening now is that local communities are being forced to adopt different planting practices from the

norm, which is not a simple matter.[36] If these protected forests are used for food estate projects, then ecological disaster is inevitable. Another issue is the potential for conflict with indigenous peoples. This is due to the clash with corporations, the floods, droughts which in the past year will increase, in addition to deforestation as a direct impact.[32]

The differences between historical deforestation and the risk of future deforestation are the actors/causers of deforestation, where in the past it was commercial logging activities but the risk is that food estate development policies are the result of political-economic processes at the highest levels of government.[37] protected forest areas should be protected, and if damaged need to be restored to their natural ecosystems, are instead legally allowed to degrade and even change their vegetation structure to become food commodities with intensive management.[37] Secretary General of the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Dewi Kartika Food Estate is considered to have the potential to cause large-scale deforestation because land acquisition is carried out by changing the designation of forest areas.[38] This is as regulated in the 2021 Permen LHK mechanism. This policy further shows that it is easy to designate forests for PSN, but difficult to protect land rights for farmers, cultivators, and customary law communities who have conflicted with forest area claims.[38]

There is a reciprocal relationship between humans and nature. The harmony of human interactional relationships with nature must be maintained so as not to cause disasters to humans and nature itself.[33] This can be realized through a concept related to environmental enforcement, namely the concept of ecological justice. However, the concept of ecological justice, which can be said to be in line with the concept of the Green Constitution, is threatened with neglect in the regulation of Forest Area Use Approval in protected forest areas.[33] Land grabbing and destruction of indigenous cultures are also occurring alongside agricultural expansion, threatening community lands and livelihoods as well as forests, biodiversity and food security. Therefore, the government must first halt and then transparently and thoroughly review the plan[31].

V. CONCLUSION

First, the food estate program, which obtains land through the creation of Forest Areas for Food Security, has the potential to hasten the rate of deforestation, according to the findings and discussion. Second, there are no regulations governing the indicators of protected forest categories that are no longer functioning. Third, ecological disasters occur in the area of the Forest Area for Food Security, such as floods and droughts. In view of this, the author recommends revising the Minister of Environment's Regulation Number 7 of 2021, which covers forestry planning, modifications in the designation and function of forest areas, and the utilization of forest areas, specifically those pertaining to forest areas for food security. Furthermore, it is important to establish regulations that govern the indicators of areas utilized as food estate implementation areas, taking into consideration ecological aspects and ensuring that no damage is caused to forest areas. Additionally, transferring the authority of food estate policies to the regions would optimize and develop food estates in line with the unique characteristics of each region.

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