
One Map Policy in The Context of Resolving Overlapping Space Utilization in Bogor, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Conflicts of overlapping space utilization in Bogor Regency, amounting to 13.2% or 29,204 hectares, were revealed by the Overlap Indication Map. These conflicts stem from duplicate licensing, unsynchronized map standards between Bogor Regency and West Java Province, and inadequate information sharing. To address these issues, the President's strategic direction, based on Presidential Regulation 23/2021 and Government Regulation 43/2021, aims to accelerate the implementation of the One Map Policy at a scale of 1:50,000 with an action plan for 2021-2024. This study uses a qualitative approach and data collection methods including Focus Group Discussions, interviews, and document reviews. The research identifies why the implementation of the One Map Policy in Bogor Regency has been less than optimal and suggests strategies for improvement. Despite the presence of an organizational structure for the policy's implementation, factors hindering its effectiveness include lack of policy objectives, limited resources, insufficient information sharing, lack of leadership support, and lack of understanding of the policy's direction. The study concludes that these issues need to be urgently addressed for optimal implementation of the policy.

Keywords: One Map Policy, Overlapping, Thematic Map

1. Introduction

One geospatial reference, one standard, one database, and one geoportal with a map accuracy level of 1:50,000 scale are the objectives of the One Map Policy (KSP) in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2021 (Perpres 23/2021) concerning amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 (Perpres 9/2016) concerning Accelerating the Implementation of the One Map Policy at a Map Accuracy Level of 1:50,000 scale. The strategic direction from the President related to KSP is made into a policy so that problems related to space utilization in its use are not in accordance with applicable spatial regulations due to the implications of not having one standard map. Various problems such as conflicts at regional borders, for example land disputes due to overlapping more than one type of license if there are two regional heads both issuing licenses at the same location, then development that is not in accordance with spatial planning and lack of coordination will certainly cause conflict. The management of the natural resources of the Republic of Indonesia must be managed wisely, efficiently and successfully based on the principles of spatial planning so that the quality of the national spatial area can be maintained for the realization of public welfare based on Law Number 26 of 2007 (Law 26/2007) concerning Spatial Planning (Eddy 2021). Accurate and accountable KSP is needed

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that can be used by all stakeholders, both ministries / agencies / local governments (K / L / Pemda) and the private sector in supporting their activities. The ministries/institutions/regional governments and the private sector as stakeholders still use maps with different formats and standards.

Implementation of the Acceleration of KSP in order to realize one map that has a function as a reference for spatially-based development policies, integrated spatial planning and utilization in spatial plans on land, sea, inside the earth, and air, suitability and licensing of spatial utilization of each sector, settlement of overlapping spatial utilization, and improvement of IGT data for each sector (Setiawati & Hadi 2007). So the implementation of KSP so that one map can function properly in terms of resolving overlapping space utilization that has not been resolved from the action plan of Perpres 9/2016 in 2016-2019 through compilation, integration and compilation activities has identified the problem of overlapping space utilization of 40.6% of the total area of Indonesia or 77,365,141 hectares to be resolved completely. With the implementation of the acceleration of KSP Perpres 23/2021 action plan 2021-2024 and regulatory support Government Regulation Number 43 of 2021 (PP 43/2021) concerning Settlement of Discrepancies in Spatial Planning, Forest Areas, Permits and / or Land Rights which is a derivative of the Job Creation Law (CK Law) by making an Indicative Map of Overlaps between IGT (PITTI). The implementation of KSP nationally until 2023 has shown the development of PITTI to 31.59% (excluding provinces in Papua Island). This development shows that the policy implementation has been running but not yet optimal. Because the 2024 timeframe according to the target of Perpres 23/2021, the problem of overlapping spatial utilization must be clear and clean, the new achievement of a 9% decrease is still far from the target. Therefore, the support of all ministries/institutions/local governments is needed for their cooperation in resolving the overlapping space utilization.

Implementation of the acceleration of KSP at the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs through synchronization activities is more focused on the process of identifying overlapping problems between IGT. PITTI is a map that results from typology identification and then socialization of PITTI to all provinces that have been determined through the Decree of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. The determination of PITTI in 2023 is determined based on each province so that each has the responsibility and commitment in solving the problem. Implementation of KSP to resolve overlapping spatial utilization has two things, namely PITTI land and PITTI incompatibility of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights. The KSP action plan starts in 2021 in accordance with Presidential Regulation 23/2021, the first step in resolving overlapping spatial utilization is PITTI tatakan after which in 2023 the PITTI action plan for discrepancies in permits, concessions, land rights and management rights is carried out. For now, the PITTI tatakan action plan has only reached around 32% (11 provinces that already have local regulations out of 34 provinces), and the target is still in process until 2024. Completion of overlapping space utilization PITTI incompatible permits, concessions, land rights and management rights in 2023 amounted to 14.6% or 22,543,191 hectares in the territory of Indonesia. PITTI mismatches of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights have been determined for 32 provinces and for Papua Island has not been

determined because it is waiting for IGT of provincial administrative boundaries and IGT of district / city administrative boundaries after the establishment of laws related to the formation of new provinces in Papua and West Papua.

The problem of PITTI in the West Java Province area of overlapping land use of 2,011,497 hectares or 53% of the area of West Java in 2019 but in 2022 after synchronization by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs there was an increase to 2,226,065 hectares or 59% an increase of 6% or equivalent to 214,568 hectares must be resolved immediately.

In 2023, a Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Number 13 of 2023 (Kepmenko Ekon 13/2023) on PITTI for non-conformity of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights for the West Java Province area amounted to 5.3% or 198,356 hectares. With the support of applicable regulations and policies, the implementation of KSP shows an increase in implementation that has been running, but to resolve overlapping space utilization requires time and a more focused process with the support of K / L / Pemda. Settlement of overlapping spatial utilization in West Java Province specifically Bogor Regency by 13.2% or 29,204 hectares related to PITTI incompatibility of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights. Bogor Regency is a border area as a buffer for DKI Province and Banten Province where there are many flows in and out of the community. Bogor Regency is an area where there is a lot of movement both from population urbanization and very strategic transportation. Thus Bogor Regency requires legal certainty in space utilization so as not to cause conflict.

Bogor Regency is 13.2% or 29,204 hectares of overlapping space utilization problems on the PITTI Map of incompatibility of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights with details 3,946 hectares is the area of non-conformity of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights within the forest area on a harmonized level, 1,873 hectares is the area of non-conformity of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights within the forest area on a non-aligned level, 5. 853 hectares is the area of non-conformity of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights with RTRWP and RTRWK in the harmonized level, 17,532 hectares is the area of non-conformity of permits, concessions, land rights and management rights with RTRWP and RTRWK in the unaligned level.

Problems in Bogor Regency are dominated by PITTI incompatibility of licenses, concessions, land rights and management rights with the RTRWP and RTRWK on an unaligned level of 17,532 hectares. Due to the issuance of licenses, there is no information disclosure between the West Java Provincial Government and Bogor Regency, resulting in overlapping licenses, especially those concerning public interests such as settlement permits that turn out to be in forestry areas, of course, it requires a definite solution so that the community does not become victims of wrong policies in decision making.

West Java Province already has West Java Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2022 (West Java Provincial Regulation 9/2022) concerning the West Java Provincial Spatial Plan

for 2022-2042. Thus, districts/cities must also prepare local regulations in PITTI referring to the West Java Provincial Regulation 9/2022. However, not all districts/cities have prepared local regulations in PITTI to revise their regulations, one of which is Bogor District. Implementation of KSP for the 2021-2024 period through Perpres 23/2021 KSP implementation in 24 ministries/institutions and 34 provinces with a target of 158 IGT thematic maps covering IGT economy, finance, disaster, land and maritime licensing. The main activities of KSP based on Presidential Regulation 23/2021 include compilation activities to collect IGT data owned by ministries/institutions, national IGT working groups, and local governments for all regions of Indonesia, integration activities to correct and verify IGT data against IGD, and synchronization activities to align IGT carried out by ministries/institutions/local governments and share geospatial data and information through the National Geospatial Information Network (JIGN). The achievement of the compilation of 158 IGT thematic maps has reached almost 100% except that there is 1 IGT thematic map, namely the National Strategic Area Zoning Plan Map at a scale of 1:500,000 - 1:5,000, which was not compiled due to changes in the regulations in the Job Creation Law Number 6 of 2023 (CK Law 6/2023), for the achievement of integration has reached 80%, namely 125 IGT thematic maps and 20%, namely 32 IGT thematic maps, are still in the process of verifying improvements and synchronization activities are only determined by 37 IGT thematic maps.

Compilation and integration activities are carried out by BIG while synchronization is carried out by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. Thus, it means that the implementation of KSP has been running, but it is still not optimal because in terms of resolving overlapping spatial utilization, it is still at the stage of the process of resolving it by optimizing applicable regulations.

In order to accelerate the implementation of KSP, the resolution of overlapping spatial utilization for the action plan of PR 23/2021 is supported by PP 43/2021, and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs as the Chairperson of the KSP Acceleration Team in its action plan issued the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Regulation Number 1 of 2021 (Permenko Ekon 1/2021) on Procedures for Preparing, Updating, and Determining Indicative Maps of Overlapping Spatial Utilization to help accelerate the resolution of overlapping spatial utilization in the territory of Indonesia. Implementation of KSP acceleration must be done strategic steps in solving it, therefore when viewed by looking at what is the obstacle of the problem of overlapping space utilization is motivated by the existence of two licenses in the same space so that overlapping space utilization occurs. The map standard is not the same between Bogor Regency and West Java Province so that it is not synchronized. Lack of information disclosure related to space utilization between West Java Province and Bogor Regency.

With the obstacles experienced, the problems in Bogor Regency are very crucial and must be resolved with applicable regulations in accordance with the provisions. Therefore, with Perpres 23/2021 and PP 43/2021 in the 2021-2024 action plan, it is hoped that the actors as implementors in the relevant K / L / Pemda must be able to commit and be responsible for these problems. The relevant

ministries/institutions/regions include the West Java Regional Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of ATR/BPN, BIG and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs. Implementation of KSP acceleration must be done strategic steps in solving it, therefore when viewed by looking at what is the obstacle of the problem of overlapping space utilization is motivated by the existence of two licenses in the same space so that overlapping space utilization occurs. The map standard is not the same between Bogor Regency and West Java Province so that it is not synchronized. Lack of information disclosure related to space utilization between West Java Province and Bogor Regency.

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2. Theoretical Background

The implementation of KSP uses the Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) in Bretz (2017), Implementation model theory because the factors contained in the theory are very comprehensive in dealing with all the obstacles that occur in resolving overlapping space utilization as follows:

- 1) Policies must be clear and measurable according to standards and targets so that they do not cause multi-interpretation and do not easily cause conflicts between related K/L/Regional Governments. What is to be achieved by the implementation of KSP with Perpres 23/2021 has policy standards and targets, among others
 - a. provide convenience and legal certainty in investing
 - b. encouraging the use of geospatial information, especially maps in the economic sector, maritime sector, disaster, and other maps;
 - c. in the 2021-2024 action plan annex, the target is 158 thematic maps;
 - d. for the long term, the resolution of overlapping space utilization that is clear and clean will be integrated with Satu Data Indonesia.
- 2) Resources on the implementation of KSP in conflict resolution overlapping space utilization needs to be supported by human resources (human resources) who are experts in the field of geospatial information and non-human resources (non-human resources) in the form of financial resources sourced from APBN / APBD. Without the support of resources, the implementation of KSP will not run, thus the problem will not be resolved quickly and conflicts will always arise (Nurhidayah et al., 2020).
- 3) Relationships between organizations. The implementation of KSP in resolving conflicts over the use of space has many programs that must be supported and coordinated with other agencies so that the program can be successful (Wijoyo et al., 2023). The KSP program, among others, is the basis for spatial development

planning, infrastructure provision, issuance of permits and land rights and various national policies can refer to accurate spatial data.

- 4) Characteristics of implementing agents in KSP according to Presidential Regulation 23/2021, the implementation of KSP is formed by a bureaucratic structure team where each K / L / Pemda has responsibilities so that there are no overlapping authorities by making a guideline that is used as a basic reference in resolving overlapping space utilization.
- 5) Social, political, and economic conditions in KSP greatly influence policy implementation where resource support from the environment as public opinion and political elites to support KSP implementation (Zhou et al., 2017).
- 6) The implementors must have a high commitment that includes three important things, namely (a) the implementor has an open and supportive attitude towards the policy, which will affect their willingness to implement the policy; (b) the implementor has an understanding of the policy to be implemented; and (c) the implementor has a strong concept to carry out the policy (Subarsono, 2015).

By using the theory of the implementation model of Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn (1975) in Astuti & McGregor (2015) for the framework against the background of the problems described, the researcher steps as follows:

1. Identification of problems in resolving overlapping space utilization.
2. Identify the tasks, responsibilities and authorities of the actors involved in K/L/Regional Government related to KSP in order to resolve overlapping spatial utilization.
3. Identify obstacles and support for KSP in resolving overlapping spatial utilization.
4. Strategic steps to accelerate KSP in order to resolve overlapping spatial utilization.

In the process of resolving overlapping space utilization with the support of Van Meter and Van Horn's theory, stages will be carried out that become obstacles in resolving overlapping space utilization from the actors involved in the relevant K / L / Pemda, commitment in decision making, characteristics of the K / L / Pemda related, social, political and economic factors and resource support (Abram et al., 2017). Theoretical support is to achieve targets, objectives and achieve the main objectives in the KSP according to Perpres 23/2021 to realize one geospatial reference, one standard, one database, and one geoportal.

3. Methodology

In research related to the implementation of KSP, researchers use a case study method with a qualitative research approach to examine a program, events that occur, all activities, and the process of activities that work in achieving KSP targets. In processing data, researchers use a qualitative research approach because in a natural setting there are many human behaviors and events that occur (Creswell, 2017) and in analyzing data, an explanation is also needed so that the research flow in processing data can be understood.

4. Empirical Findings/Result and Discussions

Resources

Implementation of KSP is a technical activity so that in the implementation of accelerating KSP, resources are needed, both human resources who master IG and financial resources sourced from APBN / APBD. The human element is a resource that must be owned by an organization that if fostered and developed appropriately and continuously will make a resource whose strength exceeds other physical elements (Basuki, 2018). Thus, in the implementation of KSP, human resources are needed related to IG so that professional human resources are able to understand IG. Financial support will support the action plan in the implementation of accelerating KSP. Without resources, the implementation of KSP will not run.

From the results of all interviews, the dominant opinion is that the Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments including Bogor Regency still do not have human resources who master the IG and a special budget for resolving overlapping space utilization is not yet available. Thus the resource factor if not available will hamper the implementation of KSP. Therefore, the support of regional apparatus is needed in the acceleration of KSP implementation, especially in Bogor Regency which still has limited human resources who master GI and limited budget. Resources are at the core of the KSP implementation journey.

In the results of previous studies, the same human resources who mastered GI and the unavailability of budgets were obstacles in resolving overlapping space utilization. Therefore, in terms of making IGT thematic maps, preparing revisions to provincial regulations and district / city regulations and action plans, human resources expertise that master IG is needed to facilitate their understanding in resolving overlapping space utilization that is technical in nature. With the support of all ministries/institutions/local governments, if human resources who master GI and financial resources are fulfilled, the implementation of KSP will run well.

Relationship between organizations

The implementation of KSP is a program that needs support and coordination with related Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments in order to realize the program objectives according to Presidential Regulation 23/2021, namely one map that refers to one geospatial reference, one standard, one database, and one geoportal at a map accuracy level of 1:50,000 scale. Therefore, for the success of a program, good coordination and cooperation between K / L / Pemda must be carried out.

According to the results obtained from interviews with resource persons from Bogor Regency related to obstacles in resolving overlapping spatial utilization in Bogor Regency, the highest leadership's concentration on spatial aspects is also limited, which affects the direction of budget policies and activities to resolve overlapping spatial utilization. Thus, how to build a cooperative relationship with other ministries/institutions/regions on internal issues is not consistent, of course, it will indirectly hamper the implementation of KSP.

As a commitment of the government in strengthening inter-organizational relations, an institutional settlement of cases of spatial utilization discrepancies was formed to realize good governance and accelerate conflict resolution policies in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 127 of 2022 (Perpres 127/2022) concerning Institutional and Governance Settlement of Discrepancies in Spatial Planning, Forest Areas, Permits, Concessions, Land Rights, and/or Management Rights. The strategic steps mandated in Perpres 127/2022 are:

- 1) Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs as chair of the Nonconformity Resolution Coordination Team.
- 2) Through the establishment and determination of PITTI, prioritization of problems, preparation of action plans, resolution of nonconformities, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting are forms of action plans in the implementation of nonconformity resolution.
- 3) Recommendations for resolving discrepancies including adjustments, issuance, changes and revocation of geospatial data on spatial planning, forest areas, permits, concessions, land rights, and management rights as the basis for work in the action plan for resolving overlapping spatial utilization.
- 4) SIPITTI is an application for institutional strengthening through monitoring and evaluation through electronic-based applications.

Characteristics of implementing agents

The organizational structure in the implementation of KSP in resolving overlapping space utilization, the strategic steps taken are in accordance with the procedures in Perpres 23/2021. Therefore, each M / I / Pemda already has responsibilities and has established cooperation according to the procedural patterns in Perpres 23/2021 and PP 43/2021. These regulations can improve the implementation of KSP between Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments so that it will affect the success of the KSP.

In the FGD on September 26, 2023, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs coordinated the preparation of an action plan for resolving discrepancies in permits, concessions, land rights and management rights with West Java Province. In the preparation of this action plan, each K / L / Pemda has a very important role in providing motivation so that the overlap is quickly resolved as follows:

- 1) Thematic base maps and can be used in preparing detailed spatial plan (RTDR) maps prepared by the Ministry of ATR/BPN in cooperation with BIG
- 2) The Ministry of ATR/BPN continues to encourage local governments to resolve discrepancies referring to PITTI through the revision of RTRW local regulations.
- 3) The Ministry of ATR/BPN will continue to accelerate the settlement of overlaps between spatial planning and forest areas, referring to data sourced from the KSP geoportal.
- 4) In fulfilling the implementation of the agreed action plan for resolving discrepancies, especially referring to the settlement pattern according to PP 43/2021, full commitment is needed by K/L and the West Java Regional Government.

In the implementation of the KSP, a bureaucratic structure has been formed in accordance with Presidential Regulation 23/2021 where each K / L / Pemda has its own responsibilities so that there are no overlapping responsibilities. With the existence of a bureaucratic structure, standard guidelines have been made in solving the problem of resolving overlapping space utilization by carrying out an action plan referring to the applicable regulations. each M / I / Pemda in the implementation of KSP to resolve overlapping space utilization each has different characteristics. For Bogor Regency, because it is still in the process of drafting a revision of the regional regulation in PITTI, it should have a lot of coordination with the West Java Regional Government in order to compile a revision accompanied so that the process is quickly completed.

In the FGD on September 26, 2023, there was a discussion related to the settlement of overlapping space utilization, it is necessary to agree on an action plan for resolving discrepancies as a form of government commitment in resolving discrepancies in space utilization by involving K / L / West Java Provincial Government supported by several relevant DPOs. The results of the agreement on the action plan for resolving non-conformity then ended with the signing of the Minutes of Agreement. The Minutes of Agreement between Bogor Regency and West Java Province was signed on May 23, 2023 related to the action plan to resolve discrepancies in regional boundaries, spatial planning and forest areas through the revision of the Bogor Regency spatial plan in West Java Province. Thus, it means that there has been good faith from the Bogor Regency, so it must be supported by the commitment of the West Java Province to process further in the preparation of the revision of the Bogor Regency regional regulation so that the revision of the regulation is immediately stipulated.

In Bogor District, according to the results of interviews with the informants from the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency in Bogor Regency, the action plan for resolving overlapping space utilization begins with preparing a revision of local regulation No. 11/2016. The stages of implementation of the revision of the RTRWK regional regulation are responsible for the Bogor Regent and the Regional Secretary of Bogor Regency. With the commitment of the leadership, the target of the Bogor district RTRWK regulation must be achieved, it is estimated that by the end of 2023 the revised Bogor district regulation must have been completed. The results of the research analysis of the implementing agent characteristics factor are not an obstacle because the regulation is in accordance with the procedure, only its implementation must be carried out intensively after the revision of the Bogor Regency regional regulation is stipulated.

Social, political and economic conditions

Almost all of the world faces major changes and challenges including Indonesia in the era of globalization in the 21st century related to political issues in the form of regime change as well as all aspects of human life, economy, social, culture, and science and technology (Basuki, 2018). Social, political and economic conditions certainly greatly influence the acceleration of KSP, especially in terms of resolving overlapping spatial utilization. In conducting KSP activities, adequate resources are needed, otherwise it

will certainly hamper the acceleration of KSP implementation. The provision of resources also depends on the social, political and economic conditions of the leaders whether they will support the implementation of KSP. If they are supportive, they will certainly carry out action plans both with the province and with other districts/cities.

The results of interviews with KPK staff indicate that the commitment factor of K/L/Regional Government actors will greatly affect the social, political and economic conditions. Indeed, all steps in decision making depend on the leadership as policy actors. In Bogor Regency, according to the results of interviews with staff, the leadership is less concerned about resolving overlapping space utilization. Thus, if all leaders are not concerned, it will affect the implementation of KSP. How the implementation of KSP will run without leadership support, of course, the policy direction will not be in accordance with applicable regulations.

The implementation of KSP in terms of social, political and economic conditions in Bogor Regency is influenced by a lack of internal leadership support or commitment, which will affect policy direction. Therefore, social, political and economic conditions in all M / I / Pemda must have the same dilemma in terms of leadership so that the implementation of KSP if it is to run well there must be full support from all relevant M / I / Pemda leaders.

If you look at the facts in the field that social, political and economic conditions can be seen in each M / I / Pemda, there will definitely be a change of leadership. With a change of leadership, of course, it will change the direction of policy both in implementing policy programs and the procedures for rules in making a decision. If there is a change of President, of course, in continuing the program, it may not necessarily be continued and can even be stopped depending on the situation and conditions. So that in the implementation of KSP, social, political and economic conditions are also very influential in carrying out policies.

Implementor disposition

In the implementation of the KSP, the direction of the implementers requires high commitment in resolving overlapping spatial utilization. Without the disposition of the implementers, the implementation of KSP will be threatened with failure because the policy decisions taken are full of conflicts related to licenses, concessions, land rights and management rights. Therefore, to support the implementation of KSP, there are three important things as follows:

- 1) Implementors of policy actors have an open and supportive attitude towards policies that have been set by the government in decision making. Because every policy set will affect their willingness to implement the policy. However, what happened in Bogor Regency was that the West Java Provincial Government was less open to districts / cities so that the response to the revision of the Bogor Regency Regional Regulation was delayed in the revision process.
- 2) Implementors already have an understanding of the policies that will be implemented because they are based on strong regulations with support from both the central and regional governments. In Bogor District, support from the leadership is lacking even though regulations are strong in resolving overlapping

space utilization. This may be due to not understanding the implementation of the KSP.

- 3) Implementors have a strong concept to carry out the policy because in the applicable regulations each K / L / Pemda already has a responsibility. In Bogor Regency, it may be because they do not understand the policy so they do not have a concept in making decisions.

The results of the analysis related to the non-optimal implementation of KSP implementation in Bogor Regency based on Van Metter and Van Horn's policy implementation theory (1975) of the five factors and the disposition of the implementor, the main obstacles are resource factors, social, political and economic conditions and the disposition of the implementor (Hartawan & Kosasih 2023). Therefore, resources greatly affect the implementation of KSP in Bogor Regency in terms of human resources who are able to master the IG is still limited, budget availability is not yet available specifically dealing with the settlement of overlapping space utilization, social, political and economic conditions and the disposition of implementors lack of response from internal leaders in Bogor Regency will affect the direction of the policy (Olin et al., 2021).

Other factors, namely the standard and target factors, are in accordance with the Perpres 23/2021 regulations, both compilation and integration activities have been carried out, while synchronization depends on having local regulations, the factor of national inter-organizational relations in implementing the program has established good cooperation because each K / L / Pemda already has responsibilities, the factor of implementing agent characteristics has formed an organizational structure to create guidelines that will be used as a reference for implementing the policy and there is no overlap of responsibilities.

5. Conclusions

The implementation of the One Map Policy (KSP) has been running optimally thanks to the existing organizational structure and standard procedures. However, social, political, and economic factors have a major impact, especially if leaders do not understand the policy, this can affect the direction of the policy. The implementer disposition factors related to KSP implementation in Bogor Regency are not yet optimal, mainly due to the lack of information disclosure from the West Java Provincial Government to Bogor Regency. To optimize the implementation of KSP, the government plans to apply regulations in all provinces in Indonesia by forming a coordination team to resolve overlapping spatial utilization in each province. Thus, national problems can be resolved jointly between local governments and districts/cities. With cooperation between local/provincial governments and districts/cities, all problems can be properly resolved. The ultimate goal is to achieve one geospatial reference, one standard, one database, and one geoportal, and if this goal is achieved, KSP data will be integrated with One Data Indonesia in the long term. Future researchers can focus on the development and improvement of geospatial knowledge, especially in Bogor Regency and West Java Province. This is important

for accelerating the implementation of the One Map Policy (KSP), and also further research needs to be done to understand more deeply how social, political, and economic factors can influence the implementation of KSP.

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