



## INTISARI

Pertanian mempunyai peran penting dalam menjaga ketahanan pangan nasional. Dalam perkembangannya luas lahan pertanian semakin berkurang oleh alih fungsi lahan. Dalam upaya untuk mencegah terus berkurangnya lahan pertanian, pemerintah mengeluarkan peraturan tentang perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelaanjutan (LP2B). Implementasi LP2B hingga saat ini belum berjalan sebagaimana mestinya, karena keterwujudannya masih sangat kecil. Terdapat peluang untuk mewujudkan LP2B melalui pemberian insentif non fiskal berupa jaminan pendidikan dan kesehatan di masa depan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan peluang implementasi insentif non fiskal berupa jaminan pendidikan dan kesehatan dalam perwujudan LP2B dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi insentif tersebut.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Godean, Kabupaten Sleman dengan mengeksplorasi kebijakan dan stakeholder dengan pendekatan institusional. Penilaian besaran nilai ekonomi pemberian insentif dilakukan untuk mengetahui peluang kemampuan daerah dalam mengimplementasi insentif LP2B. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi insentif diperoleh dalam proses analisis implementasi insentif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa suatu daerah yang mempunyai kemampuan keuangan yang tinggi belum tentu mampu membiayai program insentif LP2B dengan prosentase biaya yang besar, karena kapasitas APBD lebih kecil dari kebutuhan pembiayaan. Pemerintah melalui kewenangannya dapat membuat regulasi untuk menaikkan pajak sektor tertentu dan digunakan untuk memberikan insentif LP2B. Diperlukan suatu inovasi dalam pembiayaan insentif dengan mendasarkan filosofi bahwa LP2B merupakan *public goods* yang pemenuhannya juga seharusnya bersumber dari dana publik baik berupa pajak maupun investasi publik yang pelaksanaannya dilakukan oleh pemerintah. Dalam melakukan inovasi diperlukan *institutional adaptation*. *Institutional adaptation* dilakukan agar sistem birokrasi yang rigid dapat menerima hal baru berupa inovasi dengan tetap berlandaskan pada ketentuan, peraturan maupun prosedur yang jelas dan mempunyai payung hukum sehingga dapat dipertanggungjawabkan implementasinya. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, faktor yang berpengaruh dalam implementabilitas insentif dalam perwujudan LP2B yakni : (1) keberadaaan dan kejelasan peraturan, (2) pendanaan yang mencukupi, (3) inovasi, dan (4) *institutional adaptation*

Kata kunci: implementabilitas, insentif, LP2B, inovasi, *institutional adaptation*



## ABSTRACT

Agriculture has an important role in maintaining national food security. In its development, the area of agricultural land has been reduced by land conversion. In an effort to prevent continued decline in agricultural land, the government issued a regulation concerning the protection of Sustainable Food Agriculture Land (LP2B). The implementation of LP2B has not yet proceeded as it should, because its realization is still very small. There are opportunities to realize LP2B through the provision of non-fiscal incentives in the form of education and health guarantees in the future. The purpose of this study is to describe the opportunities for implementing non-fiscal incentives in the form of education and health guarantees in the realization of LP2B and identify the factors that influence the implementation of these incentives.

This research was conducted in Godean District, Sleman Regency by exploring policies and stakeholders with an institutional approach. An assessment of the magnitude of the economic value of the incentive is carried out to find out the opportunities of regional capacity in implementing LP2B incentives. The factors that influence the implementation of incentives are obtained in the process of analyzing the implementation of incentives.

The results showed that an area that has high financial capacity is not necessarily able to finance LP2B incentive programs with a large percentage of costs, because the APBD capacity is smaller than the financing needs. The government through its authority can make regulations to raise taxes on certain sectors and be used to provide LP2B incentives. An innovation in incentive financing is needed by basing the philosophy that LP2B is public goods whose fulfillment should also come from public funds in the form of taxes and public investments which are carried out by the government. In making innovations institutional adaptation is needed. Institutional adaptation is carried out so that a rigid bureaucratic system can accept new things in the form of innovation while remaining based on clear provisions, rules and procedures and having a legal umbrella so that their implementation can be accounted for. Based on the results of the study, the factors that influence the implementation of incentives in the realization of LP2B are: (1) the existence and clarity of regulations, (2) sufficient funding, (3) innovation, and (4) institutional adaptation

Keywords: implementation, incentives, LP2B, innovation, institutional adaptation