



FARMLAND POLICY FOR YOUNG GENERATION IN INDONESIA

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Introduction:

- ❖ Farmland is the major gov policy since independence (1945) until now.
- ❖ The Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960 = provide assurance to the public and farmers to enough land for agricultural activities and ensure their welfare.
- ❖ But, implementation of farmland policy in Indonesia has **limited**.
- ❖ Agricultural census of 2003-2013:
 - Farmer with land tenure <0.5 ha/hh fell 25 % (19.0 to 14.2 million)
 - Agricultural enterprises rose 36.8 % (4.0 to 5.5 million companies)
 - Millions farmers become **landless**

- ❖ However, hope is always there.
- ❖ At last time, the president has promised a lot of improvements to the access of farmers to land.
- ❖ Whether this policy for **young generation** of agriculture? Or, for the **next generation** of agriculture?
- ❖ **No.** This policy to all farmers, not specific for young farmer.
- ❖ Existing farmers: hunger land

Outline :

1. Recent Policy of Farmland In Indonesia
2. Food Sovereignty: hope to access farmers to farmland
3. Agricultural Labour Force and Young Farmers In Indonesia
4. Land Distribution Opportunities In The Future: “**Eastern Culture**”

Recent policy of Farmland in Indonesia

- The last ten years: Indonesian agricultural development policy more **democratic and participatory**.
- Many new legislation pro to farmers:
- **The Law No. 19 of 2013 on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers.**
- Article 12, farmland will give to: the share crop farmer <2 ha

- It is giving farmers the opportunity to access state land (*Article 58*), for farmer <2 ha and have been cultivating at least 5 years
- Farmers can "rented" government land (*Article 59*): revised by the constitutional court
- Government facilitate financing to own and expand the landholding (*Article 66*).
- This act gives great hope for the younger generation of farmers to acquire farmland.

Food Sovereignty: hope to strengthen access and control farmers to land

- Food sovereignty: mention clearly in **The Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food**
- This law contains three basic approaches, namely: food security, food sufficiency, and food sovereignty.
- *“Food sovereignty is the right of nations and peoples to independently determine the policy which guarantees the right of Food to Food for the people and which entitles people to determine Food systems in accordance with the potential of local resources” (Article 1).*
- Food sovereignty as a spirit, method, and also the goal.
- Food sovereignty = the concept that is still open to discuss and formulated



Food sovereignty in "Nawacita" (a campaign promise of President Jokowi 2014)

- "Nawacita" = nine agenda for change.
- Food sovereignty on the agenda of the number 7: *"Creating Economic Independence With Moving the Strategic Economic Sectors Domestic"*.

Food sovereignty using five approaches:

1. Build a populist agri-based food sovereignty: food import control, poverty alleviation, support for the re-generation of farmers, agrarian reform, and agribusiness populist (people's agribusiness).
2. **Stop food imports** for rice, corn and beef
 - Sovereignty for corn seed = seed bank
 - Sovereignty for fertilizer = organic fertilizers
3. Stop food imports for soybeans, onion and red pepper: soybean seed bank.
4. Three programs of agrarian reform:
 - (a) increase of 1.1 million ha of land redistribution to 1 million hh of small farmers and farm workers each year,
 - (b) distribution 9 million ha of land to farmers and farm workers, and
 - (c) increasing the access of small farmers to the ownership of agricultural land.

5. Combating poverty and **regeneration agricultural farmers:**

- a. 1,000 vilages sovereign of seed until 2019,
- b. increase the ability of farmers' organizations and the active involvement of women farmers as the backbone of food sovereignty,
- c. rehabilitation of damaged irrigation networks at 3 million ha, and
- d. support the regeneration of young farmers Indonesia.

- ❖ Nawa Cita is the only one policy that says that there are "**regeneration farmers**".
- ❖ Food sovereignty= granting access to and control large to farmers, especially to agricultural land, water, seeds, and markets.
- ❖ The farmer has, master and control the means of food production, especially land.
- ❖ President Jokowi: *“Food security is different from food sovereignty. Food security is simply the availability of foodstuffs (logistically) in warehouses and in the markets regardless of the origin whether from import or from locally produced. Food sovereignty means **we produce and market our foodstuffs ourselves**, while the surplus of agricultural crops is exported”* .

- Spirit of Nawa Cita formalized in Presidential Decree No. 2 of 2015 about the **National Medium Term Development Plan** for Years 2015-2019, January 8, 2015.
- Land reform and land ownership program: 9 million ha.
- Target: ownership of farmland increased from **0.3 to 2.0 ha/hh**

Agrarian Reform program 2015-2019:

- Identify and land inventory: 9 million ha
- Identify forest area which will be released: 4.1 million ha
- Identify land to assets legalization: 3.9 million ha.
- The redistribution of land and the legalization of assets = 9 million ha:
 - Land redistribution = 4.5 million ha (forest, HGU, wastelands)
 - Asset legalization = 4.5 million ha (transmigration, and land certification)
 - Farmers receiver = smallholders (<0.5 ha / HH) and farm workers.

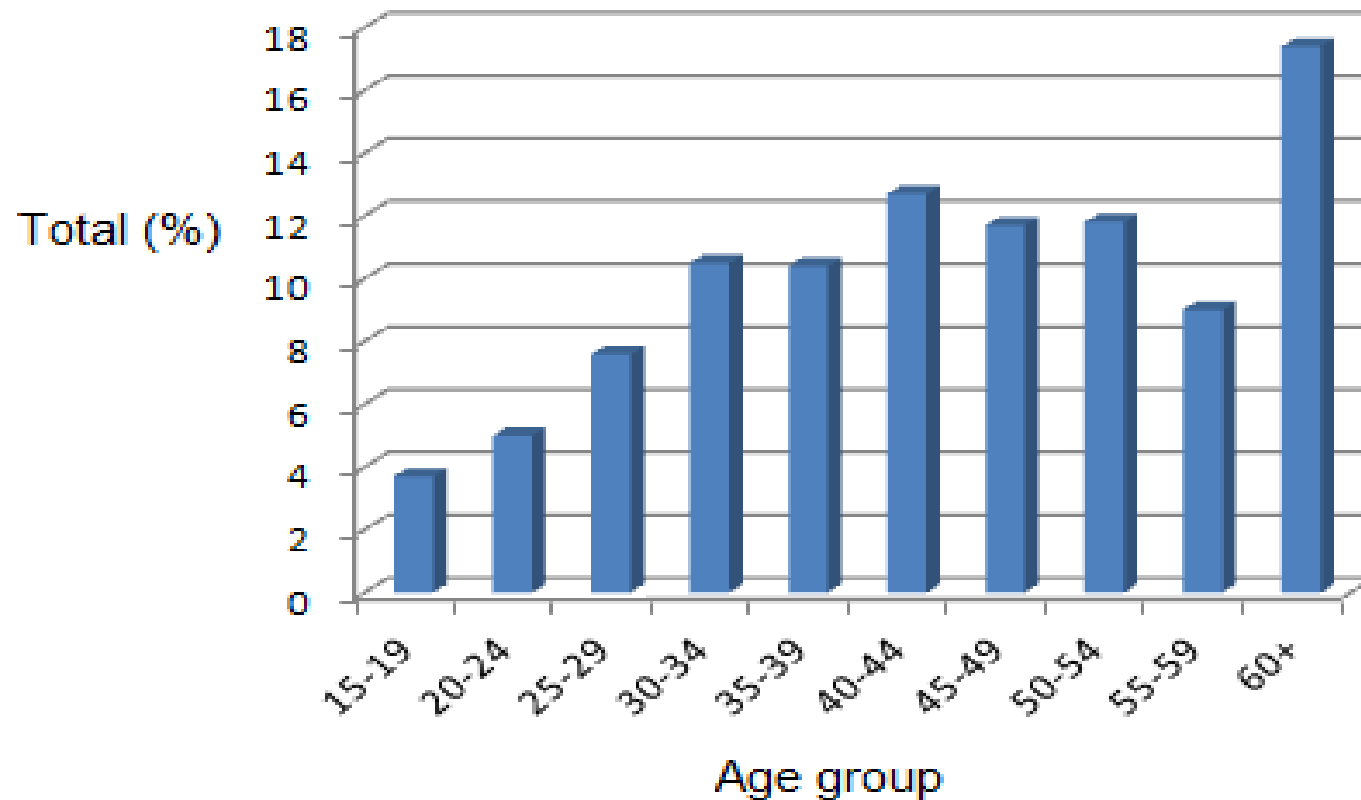
Agricultural Labour Force and Young Farmers In Indonesia

- Concern about young farmers is very limited, including research
- The agricultural sector is burdened with excess labor, so labor productivity is low.
- Agricultural laborers in 2007-2011: between 36.54 to 38.70 million people, equal to 33.84% of the national workforce
- The percentage of the labor force, including the **younger generation has decreased.**

Farm worker by age group, 2007-2011:

Age group (year)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	change in average (% / year)
15 – 19	2.370.225	2.221.909	2.343.007	1.969.978	1.945.164	-4,82
20 – 24	3.324.937	3.105.038	3.062.673	2.659.967	2.775.229	-4,42
25 – 29	3.882.471	3.985.705	3.867.448	3.791.868	3.696.502	-1,22
30 – 34	4.203.425	4.357.044	4.326.707	4.354.144	4.205.982	0,02
35 – 39	4.233.721	4.489.565	4.427.287	4.490.445	4.286.376	0,31
40 – 44	4.304.480	4.253.027	4.308.575	4.508.596	4.289.778	-0,09
45 – 49	4.092.417	4.175.941	4.153.080	4.250.894	3.997.870	-0,58
50 – 54	3.537.360	3.717.904	3.796.501	3.984.394	3.737.020	1,38
55 – 59	2.909.114	2.812.689	2.922.197	3.146.343	2.749.852	-1,40
60+	5.275.738	5.246.159	5.402.522	5.542.414	4.858.199	-2,04
Total	38.133.888	38.364.981	38.609.997	38.699.043	36.541.972	-1,06

Farm workers in the sub-sector Food Plant by age group, 2013 (%)



Total Labor in Agriculture Sector, 2007-2011

Age group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	change in average (% / year)
Young (old 15-29 years)	9.577.633	9.312.652	9.273.128	8.421.813	8.416.895	-3,18
%	25,12	24,27	24,02	21,76	23,03	
Adult (old more than 30 years)	28.556.255	29.052.329	29.336.869	30.277.230	28.125.077	-0,38
%	74,88	75,73	75,98	78,24	76,97	
Total	38.133.888	38.364.981	38.609.997	38.699.043	36.541.972	-1,06
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Attention to young farmers:

- ❖ 29 October 2014: People's Coalition for Food Sovereignty (KRKP) asked the Minister of Agriculture made special policies for young farmers (discussion "Last Farmer: Loss of Young Farmers of Agriculture")
- ❖ AKATIGA (2014):
 - the **possibility for upward social mobility**
 - depends on the **social context** they come from
 - kind of involvement (farm-labor? Semi-labor? the owner?)
- ❖ Research in Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency in Province of South Kalimantan (Indraningsih et al., 2013): **Young farmer are increasingly coming back to agriculture. The main reason has been the overwhelmingly high yields of chilli and tomato and the subsequent high farmer income.**

Land Distribution Opportunities in the Future: eastern culture

- Land holding farmers increasingly narrow
- **In 2013:**
 - a. 26.14 million farm households owns land on average 0.89 ha/hh
 - b. 14.25 million farm households own <0.5 ha/hh
- Farm household tenure decreased, contrary to the agricultural companies increased

Distribution farmer household based on landholding, 2003 and 2013 (million household)

Land Holding (ha/household)	2003	2013	change in average (% / year)
<0,1	9.4	4.3	-53.8
1-1,9	3.6	3.6	-1.5
2-4,9	6.8	6.7	-1.2
5-9,9	4.8	4.6	-4.8
10,19,9	3.7	3.7	1.0
20-19,9	1.7	1.6	-3.3
>30	1.3	1.6	22.8
Total	31.2	26.1	-16.3

- ❖ Land controlled by corporation, landless farmer increases.
- ❖ Landreform history:
 - 1960 to 1965: limited landreform
 - 1965-1980: transmigration program
 - 1981-onwards: land registration
 - Total landreform program 1960-2000 = 840.227 ha for 1.3 million farmers

Historically: how to Indonesian farmers acquire land?

1. Government gives the land to people (the King, colonialist government, RoI)
2. Farmers clearing forests by themselves
3. Farmers renting land “*titisara*” or “*bondo desa*”), which is the land that belongs to village government
4. Farmers renting land of village leader (“*lungguh*” land)

How the opportunities and future patterns of agrarian reform?

- Agrarian structure Indonesia in the future could be based on the land tenure system according to oriental culture.
- Namely the principles of **customary law and Islam**.
- Gov attention, for example: communal ownership (Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian No. 5 of 1999)

Parallels between the nature of tenure under customary law in Indonesia and Islamic law:

1. The absence of absolute ownership
2. Acquisition is **inclusive**
3. Prohibition to peddle copies of land even privately owned land,
4. More respect for **man and his works** than land.

- Is the agrarian reform Indonesia in the future will follow or go back to the customary law and Islamic law?

Not entirely so.

This spirit need to be considered, because it has a strong cultural roots in Indonesian society.

Conclusion:

1. Farmers and prospective farmers access to farm land is weak, because historically since ancient land is the property of the ruler. Land in Indonesia is always regarded as belonging to the ruler, i.e the king, the Dutch government, the local government, and the state.
2. Land reform as the core of agrarian reform still **requires serious attention**. Upholding and strengthening the rights of farmers to land tenure is the result of laws and policies of the ruling government. From a legal standpoint, but its implementation is limited.
3. Land reform by providing sufficient land to farmers agreed to all parties as things to be done by the government.
4. However, when the land reform program is not effective, some form of another attempt can still be executed (**land consolidation, transmigration, and improved sharing system**).

Thank you