

Synchronization Of the RTRW Utilization Program to The RPJMD and RKPD of North Lampung District In 2020-2024

Aken Andha Runiawan^{1*}, Teguh Endaryanto², and Dedy Yuliawan³

Corresponding author. *Email: akenandhar@gmail.com

Submitted: 2024-08-20 | Accepted: 2024-12-31 | Published: 31st December 2024

Abstract

North Lampung Regency currently has a North Lampung Regency RTRW for 2014-2034, apart from that, North Lampung Regency has also prepared a medium-term development plan in the form of an RPJMD document and an annual short-term one in the form of an RKPD document. The mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law states that spatial planning plans must be able to act as direction. regional development. Synchronization of spatial plans with regional development plans ensures the implementation of regional development well. However, synchronizing space utilization programs in regional spatial plans with development plans has problems in North Lampung Regency. Therefore, the aim of this research is to evaluate the synchronization of the North Lampung Regency RTRW medium-term space utilization program with the North Lampung Regency RPJMD in 2020-2024 and evaluate the synchronization of the North Lampung Regency RTRW short-term space utilization program with the North Lampung Regency RKPD in 2020-2024. The research method uses quantitative descriptive analysis with secondary data from planning documents in the North Lampung Regency Government. The research results show that the synchronization of the medium-term space utilization program (RTRW-RPJMD) is still not optimal, with low levels of synchronization dominating. This is caused by a lack of socialization and involvement of implementing agencies in the preparation of spatial planning and development documents. Furthermore, at the short-term level (RTRW-RKPD), the level of synchronization is also relatively low. Several factors that are obstacles include inadequate planning, budget limitations, lack of community proposals, land availability, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: synchronization; evaluation; RTRW; RPJMD; RKPD.

¹⁻³ Magister Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Pascasarjana, Lampung, Jl. Sumantri Brojonegoro 1, Bandar Lampung, 35145, Lampung.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of problems

Regional planning is a development process that aims to direct changes towards better development for the community, government, and environment in a certain area, by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and must have a comprehensive, complete orientation, adhering to the principle of priority. The implementation of this regional spatial planning is synonymous with the final result to be achieved, namely the spatial plan. Spatial plan is a guideline for the implementation of development that contains strategic policies and programs for the use of space in the planning period. Therefore, spatial planning must be operational realistic that functions as a coordination tool for development programs from various funding sources, as a form of space utilization. The implementation of spatial planning is often considered the weakest stage in planning because it is less explored theoretically, does not have a clear position methodologically, and in practice is only partially implemented. The implementation and evaluation of the plan is very important in the planning process, as emphasized in the rational planning approach. The implementation of spatial planning involves steps and tools that must be ensured to realize it. (Riyadi & Bratakusumah, 2005) (Sujarto, 1992) (Kartasmita, 1996) (Stefanović et al., 2018) (Stefanović et al., 2018)

This synchronization is mandated by, which has been changed with. This law requires the spatial plan of the province/district/city to refer to the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), and vice versa, the provincial/district/city RTRW is a guideline for the preparation of the RPJPD and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017, one of the principles in preparing a regional development plan is to integrate spatial planning with development plans. This integration is necessary to create integration, harmony, balance of growth rate, and sustainability of regional development. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning Law Number 6 of 2023 (Pramundarto & Ma'Rif, 2017)

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Suitability of Space Utilization Activities and Synchronization of Space Utilization Programs aims to realize the integration of the revenue space utilization program from the five-year medium-term SPPR and determine the priority of the revenue space utilization program from the short-term one-year SPPR. The implementation of the district RTRW space utilization, which is described in the indication of the space utilization program, can be realized by synchronizing the district RPJMD and realized in the annual regional development program plan in the district Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). Therefore, synchronization is needed between the regional development plan and the spatial plan in the region through the realization of the district RTRW space utilization program in the preparation of development program proposals.

North Lampung Regency is one of 15 Regencies/Cities in Lampung Province. Every year, population growth in North Lampung Regency continues to increase, with a larger number of productive age population compared to other age groups. This is one of the significant human resource potentials for North Lampung Regency. In recent years, the economic structure of North Lampung Regency has been dominated by the primary sector, which accounts for 40.65% of GDP. The agriculture and plantation sectors are the largest contributors to the region's economy. To take advantage of the existing potential and

resources, North Lampung Regency has prepared various plans, both in terms of development and spatial planning.

Since the establishment of the North Lampung Regency RTRW for 2014-2034, the North Lampung Regency government has implemented various development programs and prepared regional development plans. However, in 2021 there were changes in the RPJMD due to the Covid-19 pandemic, harmonization of national policies, and adjustments to the nomenclature of programs/activities. This change has an impact on the synchronization between spatial plan documents and development plans, especially on the priorities of development programs. Until now, the development of the North Lampung Regency has not been fully integrated and synchronized properly, focusing more on the vision and mission of the elected regional head. In addition, development in the regions tends to ignore existing spatial plans, making them only a guideline. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the level of synchronization of the space utilization program in the North Lampung Regency RTRW against the development plan in North Lampung Regency. (Andiana & Hendrakusumah, 2015)

1.2. The problems

North Lampung Regency until now has had the RTRW of North Lampung Regency for 2014-2034, in addition to that North Lampung Regency has also prepared a medium-term development plan in the form of an RPJMD document and a short-term development plan every year in the form of an RKPD document. The mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law states that spatial planning must be able to act as a direction for regional development. Synchronization of spatial planning with regional development plans ensures the proper implementation of regional development. However, the synchronization of space utilization programs in regional spatial plans with development plans has obstacles in North Lampung Regency. Although the policy to synchronize spatial plan documents with development plans is already available, in its implementation it is not yet known to what extent the level of synchronization is in the medium and short term.

The planning process is a cycle consisting of 9 sequential stages, starting from the definition of the problem/problem, the formulation of goals and objectives, the collection of data and information, analysis, alternative identification, evaluation and selection of alternatives, implementation, monitoring, and ending with an evaluation that will be a bridge to the next cycle of the planning process (Moore, 1988). Evaluation is an assessment of the performance of the implementation of the plan carried out within a certain period of time (at the end of a certain stage of the implementation of the plan), which can be in the form of on-going evaluation and ex-post evaluation. Therefore, evaluation of the implementation of the synchronization of the RTRW space utilization program against the development plan is essential to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of development policies. Through in-depth evaluation, a strategy will emerge to increase the synchronization of the RTRW space utilization program that has been determined against the development plan.

Based on the description above, several problem formulations emerged in this study, including:

1. How is the synchronization of the North Lampung Regency RTRW medium-term space utilization program with the North Lampung Regency RPJMD in 2020-2024?

2. How to synchronize the short-term space utilization program of the North Lampung Regency RTRW to the RKPD of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024?

2. Methods

2.1 Data

Primary Data Collection is the collection of primary data or primary data obtained directly from primary sources, such as respondents or research objects. The primary data collection technique of this research is through interviews, this technique is carried out through direct questions and answers to resource persons related to the problem being researched. The interview tool used in the research is a questionnaire. The determination of resource persons for the questionnaire in this study was determined using *the purposive sampling method*. *Purposive sampling* is a technique for determining samples with certain considerations. The considerations chosen to be the resource person from the questionnaire are: (Advice, 2008)

- a. The head of the field is responsible for the preparation of development plan documents in North Lampung Regency.
- b. Head of field responsible for the preparation of spatial planning documents in North Lampung Regency.
- c. Structural officials or functional officials in the implementing office of the space utilization program for the period of 2020-2024 RTRW North Lampung Regency.
- d. Academics from the Spatial Planning Forum (FPR) of North Lampung Regency.

Secondary Data Collection is the process of collecting pre-existing information from other sources, such as books, websites, or government documents, to be used as a complement to research data related to the evaluation of spatial plan synchronization against development plans in North Lampung Regency. Secondary data in this study were obtained from several spatial plan documents and development plans in the North Lampung Regency Regional Government. The following is a table of secondary data needs, complementary data for research, Evaluation and Synchronization Strategy of the Regional Spatial Plan Space Utilization Program on the Development Plan in North Lampung Regency.

Table 1. Secondary Data Needs

No	Data	Scope of Research	Data Source	Year
1	National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) Document for 2020-2024	Indonesian	National Development Planning Agency	2020-2024
2	National Spatial Plan Document (RTRWN)	Indonesian	Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning/National Land Agency	2020-2024

No	Data	Scope of Research	Data Source	Year
3	Sumatra Island Spatial Plan (RTR) Document 2011-2027	Indonesian	Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning/National Land Agency	2011-2027
4	Lampung Province Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) Document for 2023-2043	Lampung Province	Lampung Province Public Housing, Settlement Area, & Cipta Karya Office	2023-2043
5	Lampung Province Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Document for 2019-2024	Lampung Province	Lampung Provincial Regional Development Planning Agency	2019-2024
6	Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) Document of North Lampung Regency for 2014-2034	North Lampung Regency	Office of Public Housing, Residential Areas, Cipta Karya, & Spatial Planning of North Lampung Regency	2014-2034
7	North Lampung Regency Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Document for 2019-2024	North Lampung Regency	North Lampung Regency Regional Development Planning Agency	2019-2024
8	Strategic Plan Document (Renstra) of the Regional Apparatus of North Lampung Regency for 2019-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDABMBK Office • PRKPCKPR Kota • Environment Agency • Food Crops and Horticulture Service • Tourism and Culture Office • Education Office 	North Lampung Regency Regional Development Planning Agency	2019-2024
9	North Lampung Regency Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) Document for 2020-2024	NorthLampung Regency	North Lampung Regency Regional Development Planning Agency	2020-2024

No	Data	Scope of Research	Data Source	Year
10	Evaluation Document of the Work Plan (Renja) of the Regional Apparatus of North Lampung Regency for 2020-2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDABMBK Office • PRKPCKPR Kota • Environment Agency • Food Crops and Horticulture Service • Tourism and Culture Office • Education Office 	North Lampung Regency Regional Development Planning Agency	2020-2024

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

2.2 Analysis Methods

Synchronization Analysis of Medium-Term Space Utilization Program Synchronization of medium-term space utilization programs is carried out through 3 (three) aspects of assessment, namely synchronization based on function, location, and time. After the process of analyzing the synchronization of the space utilization program based on the aspects of function, location, and time, a total assessment/recapitulation was carried out for the entire program so that the synchronization level of the space utilization program was produced. The synchronization level is grouped into 3 (three) classifications, namely high, medium, and low based on the calculation of the classification interval as follows:

$$interval = \frac{\text{nilai tertinggi} - \text{nilai terendah}}{3}$$

Meanwhile, Synchronization Analysis of Medium-Term Space Utilization Programs Synchronization of short-term space utilization programs is carried out through 4 (aspects) of assessment, namely planning aspects, synchronization aspects, management aspects, and regional aspects. After the process of assessing the synchronization of the space utilization program based on the 4 (four) aspects above, a total assessment/recapitulation is carried out for all programs so that the level of synchronization of the space utilization program is produced. The synchronization level is grouped into 3 (three) classifications, namely high, medium, and low based on the calculation of the classification interval as follows:

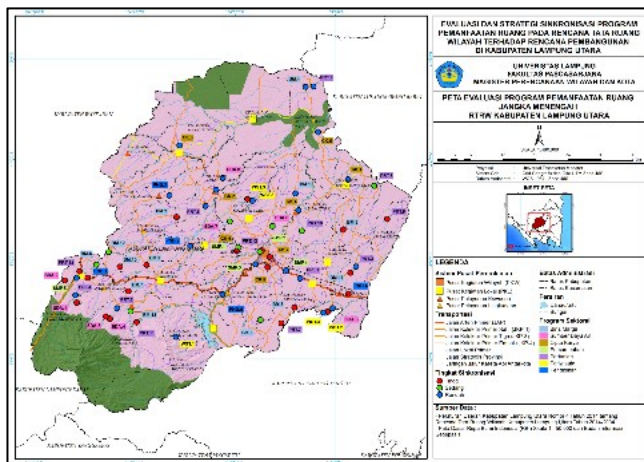
$$interval = \frac{\text{nilai tertinggi} - \text{nilai terendah}}{3}$$

3. Results, Analysis, and Discussions

3.1 Evaluation of the Synchronization of the Medium-Term Space Utilization Program (SPPR) of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024

The Evaluation of Synchronization of the Medium-Term Space Utilization Program (SPPR) is an evaluation carried out to assess the alignment between the program indications in the Spatial Plan (RTR) and sectoral and regional programs in the medium-term development plan document. The evaluation of the Medium-Term SPPR of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 was carried out using the 5 (five) Annual Medium-Term SPPR analysis method. This method is used to assess the level of synchronization in the indication of the main RTR program with the sectoral and regional programs in the development plan document. This analysis refers to the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Suitability of Space Utilization Activities and the Synchronization of Space Utilization Programs. However, there are adjustments made according to the needs in this study.

After a synchronization analysis, the collected programs are recapitulated and formulated into an evaluation of medium-term space utilization programs. Programs are recapitulated per Sector and are equipped with program descriptions. The program information consists of codes, regional development targets, implementing agencies, implementation years, and synchronization levels. The final output produced in this stage is in the form of "Matrix 5 Recapitulation of Evaluation of the Medium-Term Space Utilization Program" and "Evaluation Map of the Medium-Term Space Utilization Program of RTRW North Lampung Regency". Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that 57 programs that all targeted the region were encouraged because the programs in the controlled area as a whole were the authority of the district government. The most programs are in Bukit Kemuning street vendors with 7 programs, South Abung street vendors, Tanjung Raja PPK, and Blambangan Pagar PPK with 6 programs. The distribution of the Program can also be seen in the Attachment to the Medium-Term SPPR Map of North Lampung Regency.



Picture 1. Evaluation Map of the RTRW Medium-Term Space Utilization Program in North Lampung Regency

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on the results of the recapitulation of the evaluation of the medium-term space utilization program, it was found that the synchronization level was not good enough.

Table 1. Recapitulation of the Results of the Assessment of the Synchronization Level of the Medium-Term Space Utilization Program

Sector	Number of Assessment Results Programs		
	Low	Keep	Tall
Bina Marga	2	4	7
Water Resources	2	2	4
Create Works	5	1	2
Waste	3	0	2
Agriculture	6	3	4
Tourism	3	0	2
Education	3	0	2
Number of Programs	24	10	23
Percentage	42%	18%	40%

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the recapitulation of the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the medium-term space utilization program from 2020 to 2024 can be seen. The evaluation results showed that there were 24 programs with a percentage of 42% having a low synchronization rate, 23 programs with a percentage of 40% having a high synchronization level, and only 10 programs with a percentage of 18% having a moderate synchronization level. Based on the results of this evaluation, it is necessary to further review the causes of the synchronization level results in the North Lampung Regency RTRW space utilization program in 2020-2024. Further review related to the causes of the synchronization level results based on the evaluation of the medium-term space utilization program is seen from several aspects. The cause of the results of this synchronization level was obtained from the results of interviews with the agencies that prepared planning documents and the agencies implementing space utilization programs in North Lampung Regency. The first aspect that needs to be reviewed is the knowledge of human resources related to spatial planning documents and development plans. Based on the results of interviews with the implementing agencies, all of them said that they knew the contents of the spatial plan document. However, this knowledge is only limited to knowing the spatial structure plan or spatial pattern related to the affairs of each agency.

Based on the results of interviews related to the knowledge of development plan documents at the implementing agencies, they said they were quite aware of the contents of the development plan documents. Development plan documents such as the RPJMD contain the elaboration of the vision and mission of the regional head and the RKPD is the elaboration of the RPJMD. According to them, the RPJMD and RKPD documents are a reference in the implementation of development which contains development indicators, programs that must be implemented, and budget estimates for the implementation of development programs.

The next aspect that needs to be reviewed after the preparation is the socialization of the content of spatial plan documents and development plan documents. Based on the results of interviews with the implementing agencies, all of them said that they had never received socialization related to the content of the spatial plan document that had been determined into regional regulations. The Spatial Planning Division of the PRKPCKPR Office also said the same thing that they never disseminated the contents of the spatial plan document that had been completed, the spatial plan document was only presented to the implementing agency during the preparation process. Socialization of spatial plan documents is important because it allows regional apparatus to know the use of space, area, spatial structure, spatial patterns, and development objectives to be carried out, so that regional apparatus can better understand and follow the development activities that will be carried out.

The results of subsequent interviews related to the socialization of development plan documents, namely RPJMD and RKPD documents that have been stipulated as regional regulations, show that all implementing agencies said they were not officially socialized regarding the content of the document. The implementing agencies are only notified of the contents of the development plan document during the process of preparing the planning documents of their respective regional apparatus. Later, each region will provide assistance with Bappeda to synchronize the district regional development plan document with the planning document of their respective regional apparatus. The results of the interview are also in line with those submitted by the North Lampung Regency Bappeda as the compiler of the development plan document. They stated that they would provide assistance to implementing agencies related to development programs that must be implemented by each agency, in accordance with the content of the RPJMD and RKPD documents.

The next aspect that needs to be reviewed is the involvement of implementing agencies in the process of preparing spatial plan and development plan documents. Based on the results of the interview, the involvement of the implementing agencies in the preparation of spatial plan documents occurs in several stages, such as conveying development issues, providing the data needed for analysis, and providing input on the planning results that have been prepared. However, in the preparation of program indications in the spatial plan document, the implementing agency is not involved in preparing the space utilization program to be implemented and the implementation time. Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Spatial Planning Division of the PRKPCKPR Office as the compiler of the spatial plan document, it is known that the implementing agency is not involved in the preparation of program indications. As a result, the implementing agencies only accept the results that have been prepared by the Spatial Planning Division of the PRKPCKPR Office. The stage of preparing program indications is the most important stage before the implementation of SPPR. This is important so that the implementing agencies know the programs they must implement through the development programs contained in the development plan documents of each agency.

The results of interviews related to the involvement of implementing agencies in the preparation of development plan documents show that they are not very involved in the process. In the preparation of the RPJMD document in North Lampung Regency, the implementing agency only accepts the results that have been prepared by Bappeda to be implemented in the form of a regional apparatus strategic plan document. The North Lampung Regency Bappeda, as the compiler of the RPJMD document, also confirmed that the implementing agencies were not too involved in the preparation of the document. In the process of preparing the RKPD document, the results of interviews with the implementing

agencies and the North Lampung Regency Bappeda show that the implementing agencies are only involved in the musrenbang process to accommodate proposals from the community that will determine the location for the implementation of the development program every year.

Based on the results of the interview, it is known that the implementing agencies are not involved in determining the development program, so they only follow the program that has been prepared by the North Lampung Regency Bappeda as the compiler of the RPJMD and RKPD documents. With this condition, the implementing agency and the Spatial Planning Division of the PRKPKPR Office as the compiler of the spatial plan document should be involved in formulating the direction of development policies and programs in the development plan document. This is important so that the space utilization program can be accommodated in the development plan document. The next aspect that is reviewed is the review of spatial planning documents, especially the program indication section, in the preparation of regional apparatus development plan documents such as strategic plans and plans. Based on the results of the interview, the implementing agency never paid attention to the program indications in the spatial plan document when compiling the regional apparatus development plan document. They only pay attention to development programs and implementation budgets based on regional development plan documents such as RPJMD and RKPD that have been prepared by the North Lampung Regency Bappeda. This is one of the reasons why the space utilization program is not implemented by the implementing agency.

The determination of development programs every year by regional apparatus or implementing agencies is an important aspect that needs to be reviewed. Based on the results of interviews with regional officials, they stated that the determination of the development program that will be carried out every year is based on the district regional development plan document that has been prepared by the North Lampung Regency Bappeda. Regional apparatus only follows the RPJMD and RKPD documents that have been prepared beforehand, so they cannot choose the program to be implemented because they are not involved in the preparation of the regional development plan document. The North Lampung Regency Bappeda explained that the regional apparatus only follows the development program that has been prepared in the RPJMD and RKPD documents. This is done so that the regional apparatus can achieve the performance indicators that need to be achieved in the area. The development program in the RPJMD document is only based on the elaboration of the vision and mission of the regional head and is guided by the RPJMN, while the RTRW document is not considered in the preparation of the RPJMD document. Based on this condition, it can be seen that regional apparatus does not have the freedom to determine the development programs they want to implement, but only implement the programs that have been stipulated in the RPJMD and RKPD documents.

The determination of development programs every year by regional apparatus or implementing agencies in North Lampung Regency is one of the reasons why the space utilization program is not implemented properly. The determination of development programs prioritizes the achievement of the vision and mission of regional heads, while the goals of RTRW and RPJMD have different focuses. This difference in focus causes many development priority programs that are not in accordance with the space utilization program that should be implemented. The vision and mission of regional heads must pay attention to the purpose of spatial planning in the RTRW to realize regional space that meets development needs by always being environmentally friendly, efficient in investment

allocation, synergizing, and can be used as a reference in development programs. The determination of the location of the implementation of development programs every year by regional apparatus or implementing agencies is the next aspect that needs to be reviewed. Based on the results of interviews with all implementing agencies, they said that the location of the implementation in the medium-term planning has not been determined. The determination of the location in the RPJMD document is still generally carried out in all regions, because in this RPJMD document it prioritizes the determination of the development program to be implemented. This is also what the North Lampung Regency Bappeda said that the RPJMD document has not determined the location of the implementation of the space utilization program, because the priorities carried out in the document only determine development priorities for the next five years.

Based on the results of interviews with implementing agencies related to the determination of the location of the implementation of the development program every year, generally the determination of the implementation location every year is based on the results of community proposals through musrenbang. The results of this proposal will later be determined by development priorities based on several considerations such as directions from regional heads, the availability of budget ceilings, and existing conditions such as the level of damage. For some regional apparatus, there are other additional considerations, such as the PRKPCKPR Office, which has consideration of focus locations for handling stunting, poverty, and slums. Then at the Education Office based on Basic Education Data (Dapodik) to see the condition of the school for the implementation of school construction. The next aspect that is reviewed is the preparation of a timeline for the implementation of the program and its implementation location within a five-year period, namely 2020-2024 in the implementing agency. Based on the results of interviews and reviews of previous aspects, it is known that the existing timeline only contains programs to be implemented, while the implementation location is not available because the location determination can only be determined one year before its implementation. The program timeline prepared by the implementing agency is usually included in the Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan document, where the content components of the program timeline include programs, indicators, achievement targets, and budgets to be implemented. Based on this condition, the implementing agency does not have a program plan that will be implemented for five years, especially the location that has been determined in the spatial plan document.

Knowledge related to the synchronization of the space utilization program is the last aspect that needs to be reviewed regarding the causes of the results of the synchronization level in the North Lampung Regency RTRW space utilization program in 2020-2024. All implementing agencies interviewed by them did not know the synchronization of space utilization programs between spatial planning documents and development plan documents. Based on the results of an interview with the North Lampung Regency Bappeda, the resource person said that he only knew the synchronization between the development plan document and the spatial plan based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017. According to the regulation, the preparation of the RPJMD needs to be guided and harmonized with the RTRW, but according to the resource person, due to the limited time for the preparation of the RPJMD, this alignment cannot be fully accommodated. So that the goals and objectives of the RPJMD document better describe the vision and mission of the regional head to achieve his campaign promises.

Knowledge about the synchronization of space utilization programs in the Spatial Planning Sector of the PRKPCKPR Office already exists, because they have participated in

the socialization of the synchronization of space utilization programs submitted by the Ministry of ATR/BPN. The resource person stated that the synchronization of the space utilization program has been established as a legal basis through the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 13 of 2021. Currently, North Lampung Regency has not prepared an SPPR document because it is still in the process of preparing the revision of the RTRW. The document will only be implemented after the revision of the RTRW is completed. According to the Spatial Planning Division, even though the SPPR document has not been prepared, the RPJMD drafting team should discuss with the Spatial Planning Division regarding alignment with the spatial planning document. This is important so that the space utilization program in the North Lampung Regency RTRW document can be accommodated in the North Lampung Regency RPJMD development program.

The low level of synchronization of medium-term space utilization programs in North Lampung Regency is due to the lack of socialization and involvement of implementing agencies in the process of preparing spatial plan and development plan documents. The implementing agencies have never been officially socialized regarding the content of spatial plan documents and only know the development program based on information from Bappeda during the preparation of their respective planning documents. In addition, they are not involved in the preparation of indications for space utilization programs, so they only receive the results that have been prepared by the Spatial Planning Division of the PRKPCKPR Office without contributing to the planning. In the preparation of RPJMD and RKPD documents, the involvement of implementing agencies is limited to the musrenbang stage, so they do not have the freedom to determine the programs to be implemented.

The determination of the location for the implementation of the development program is also unclear at the medium-term planning stage, with the implementation location only determined a year before implementation based on the results of community proposals through musrenbang. In addition, the implementing agency did not pay attention to the program indications in the spatial plan document when compiling the regional apparatus development plan document, which resulted in the space utilization program not being implemented. Knowledge related to the synchronization of space utilization programs is also limited, with only the Spatial Planning Division having an understanding of this synchronization, while the SPPR document has not been prepared because the revision of the RTRW is still in process. Bappeda focuses more on elaborating the vision and mission of regional heads and RPJMN, without paying attention to the RTRW document in the preparation of the RPJMD document, which causes the space utilization program to not be accommodated in the RPJMD development program.

The low level of synchronization of the medium-term space utilization program has a negative impact on regional development in North Lampung Regency. Lack of clarity in socialization and involvement of implementing agencies results in misunderstanding and inconsistency between development programs and spatial plans, which can lead to land use conflicts and inefficient resource allocation. As a result, the development programs implemented are often not in accordance with the actual needs and potential of the region, resulting in a slowdown in economic, social, and infrastructure development. In addition, the lack of attention to spatial planning documents causes development programs not to support optimal spatial governance, hinder the achievement of sustainable development goals, and result in environmental damage and a decrease in the quality of life of the community. All of these causal and impact factors point to the need for a better strategy to increase SPPR in North Lampung Regency.

3.2 Evaluation of the Synchronization of the Short-Term Space Utilization Program (SPPR) of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024

The evaluation of the medium-term SPPR is a derivative evaluation of the 5 (five) Annual Medium-Term SPPR evaluation which is to look at the implementation of the space utilization program in more detail in the short-term development plan. The evaluation of the short-term SPPR of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 is analyzed using the 1 (one) Annual Short-Term SPPR analysis method, this method is used to assess the level of synchronization in the indication of the main RTR program every year with sectoral and regional programs in the short-term development plan document. This analysis refers to the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Suitability of Space Utilization Activities and the Synchronization of Space Utilization Programs, but there are adjustments as needed in this study.

An assessment of the synchronization of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency from 2020 to 2024 has been carried out, so that several of the results of the assessment need to be further reviewed related to the results of the synchronization level. The existing synchronization level will need to be further analyzed regarding the causes of the results of the synchronization level assessment. Based on the results of the annual assessment of the synchronization of space utilization programs in North Lampung Regency, the highest synchronization rate is the low synchronization level which every year is always the highest number compared to other synchronization levels. The results of the assessment of the short-term synchronization level from 2020 to 2024 can be seen in more complete terms in the table below.

Table 3. Recapitulation of the Results of the Assessment of the Synchronization Level of the Short-Term Space Utilization Program

Synchronization Level	Number of Assessment Results Programs					Number of Programs Assessment Results	Percentage of Amount Assessment Results Program
						Year 2020-2024	Year 2020-2024
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Low	11	17	15	13	11	67	57%
Keep	4	5	4	3	3	19	16%
Tall	6	6	6	9	5	32	27%
Entire	21	28	25	25	19	118	100%

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the recapitulation of the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program every year from 2020 to 2024 can be seen. Based on the table above, the results of the synchronization level assessment for high synchronization levels have a total of 32 programs with a percentage of 27%, then a medium synchronization level with a total of 19 programs with a percentage of

16% of the total programs each year from 2020 to 2024. The results of the next synchronization level assessment are 67 programs with a low synchronization rate of 57% with the largest number of programs from 2020 to 2024. Based on the results of this synchronization level, it is necessary to further analyze the causes of the results of the synchronization level assessment that has been carried out every year.

Based on the results of the assessment of the synchronization level in each space utilization program in the short term in 2020-2024 in North Lampung Regency, the synchronization level is assessed from several aspects, namely program synchronization aspects, regional aspects, planning aspects, and financing aspects. The aspect of program synchronization that is assessed based on the level of synchronization in the evaluation of the synchronization of medium-term space utilization programs can be seen in the previous analysis. Then in the regional aspect, it is assessed based on program support for regional development in the development goals of priority regions/areas that have been set in the spatial plan or development plan. The value of the regional aspect in the assessment of the synchronization level of each program is 2 or 3, where a value of 2 is given because the program supports the settlement center mandated by the RTRW of North Lampung Regency. The regional aspect with a value of 3 is because the location is in PKW Kotabumi which supports the mainstay area mandated in the RTRWN and supports the settlement center mandated by the RTRW of North Lampung Regency and the RTRW of Lampung Province.

The assessment of the planning aspect is seen based on the 2020-2024 North Lampung Regency RKP Document, then the financing aspect is seen based on the 2020-2024 North Lampung Regency Regional Apparatus Renja Evaluation Document. The planning aspect and the financing aspect are one of the determinants of the synchronization level, this is because each program that is planned and also budgeted has a medium to high synchronization level. Then in this study, an analysis was carried out to see the causes and impacts of the space utilization program which has a low synchronization level in each sector, especially in the planning aspect and financing aspect, therefore confirmation was carried out through interviews at each implementing agency of the space utilization program. The following are the results of the assessment of the synchronization level, causes, and impacts of each sector of the space utilization program.

a. Highway Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of interviews with the Functional Planning Officer of the SDABMBK Office as the implementing agency of the space utilization program for the clan sector. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the space utilization program in the clan building sector which is presented in the Table 4.

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of the short-term space utilization program from 2020-2024 in the clan development sector, it is found that the synchronization level is quite good. The results of the assessment showed that there were 12 programs with a high synchronization level, 5 programs with a medium synchronization level, and 10 programs with a low synchronization level. Based on the results of the interview, it was said that the implementation of the development program and the location of the implementation were based on the results of community proposals through musrenbang. The results of the proposal will be further analyzed for location

prioritization, then planned and budgeted. In addition, the limitations of the regional budget cause infrastructure development to not be able to accommodate the construction of all road sections, but only priority ones based on community proposals and road damage conditions. The low level of synchronization in the clan building sector in North Lampung Regency has caused several adverse impacts in North Lampung Regency. Based on the results of the interview, one of the impacts is the condition of the road which continues to decline every year. Data shows that the level of road stability in North Lampung Regency has decreased by 2% every year. This condition hampers the distribution of goods and services, which has an impact on increasing logistics costs. In addition, poor road conditions have a negative impact on investment by the private sector due to difficult access and infrastructure uncertainty.

Table 4. Synchronization Level, Causes, and Impacts of the Highway Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 10 Programs	- Budget limitations	- The level of road stability decreases
- Medium = 5 Programs	- Not proposed in musrenbang	- Declining investment interest
- High = 12 Programs		- Increased logistics costs

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on the impact on the clan development sector, this is in line with research conducted by, which states that road construction has a significant effect on investment interest. The study emphasized that the quality of good road infrastructure is one of the main factors that attract investors, because good roads will reduce logistics costs and facilitate the distribution of goods and services. On the other hand, if road construction decreases, this will have an impact on decreasing the level of road stability, which in turn leads to an increase in logistics costs. This increase in logistics costs makes the production process more expensive, which results in an increase in the price of production factors. As a result, investors have become reluctant to invest in the area due to the high operational costs and risks associated with poor infrastructure. This condition not only hampers regional economic growth, but also reduces regional competitiveness in attracting new investment. Therefore, the maintenance and improvement of the quality of road infrastructure must be a top priority in development policies to ensure that investment attractiveness remains high and promotes sustainable economic growth. Bahasa (2020)

b. Water Resources Sector

The following is the result of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of interviews with the Functional Officer of the SDABMBK Office as the implementing agency of the water resources sector space utilization program. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the water resources sector space utilization program presented in the following table.

Table 5. Synchronization Rate, Causes, and Impacts of the Water Resources Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 5 Programs	- Budget limitations	- Land use change
- Medium = 0 Programs	- Not proposed in musrenbang	
- High = 3 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of short-term space utilization programs from 2020-2024 in the water resources sector, it is found that the synchronization level is not good enough. The results of the assessment show that there are five programs with a low synchronization level and only three programs with a high synchronization level. Based on the results of the interview, it was said that the implementation of the development program and the location of the implementation were based on the results of community proposals through musrenbang. The resource person also said that the limited regional budget caused the development of the water resources sector to be unplanned and budgeted, especially in 2021 and 2022 when the Covid-19 pandemic occurred which caused the budget to be focused on the health sector. The impact of the low synchronization level or the non-implementation of the space utilization program in the water resources sector is the large number of paddy fields that have been repurposed. The conversion of raw rice fields occurred based on a 12% decrease in raw rice fields from 2019 to 2023. The raw rice fields in North Lampung Regency have been converted into fishing ponds, plantation fields, and buildings. This conversion occurs because the poor irrigation network causes unproductive rice fields, so the land owner changes the function of the land to a more productive function. The impact of the low synchronization rate on the water resources sector is in line with the results of the study, which states that land conversion is influenced by irrigation, because irrigation is an important factor in rice farming. Irrigation is an important factor in paddy rice farming, because good water availability will increase rice production. However, with a poor irrigation network due to the implementation of development, rice fields that were originally productive can become unproductive due to the lack of irrigation water flowing to the land. This situation triggers farmers to convert their rice fields into more profitable non-agricultural land. Therefore, it is important to improve and optimize irrigation networks to prevent land conversion and ensure the sustainability of paddy rice production. Hurry (2017)

c. Cipta Karya Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of interviews with the Functional Officer of the PRKPCCKPR Office as the implementing agency of the space utilization program for the creation of work sector. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the space utilization program in the work creation sector presented in the following table.

Table 6. Synchronization Level, Causes, and Impact of the Work Creation Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 10 Programs	- Budget limitations	- Lack of basic infrastructure
- Medium = 3 Programs		- Increasing slums
- High = 8 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of the short-term space utilization program from 2020-2024 in the work creation sector, it is found that the synchronization level is not good enough. The assessment results showed that there were 10 programs with low synchronization levels, 8 programs with high synchronization levels, and only 3 programs with medium synchronization levels. The results of the interview said that the implementation of development programs is always routinely carried out, such as the provision of drinking water in each sub-district and the construction of drainage in urban areas every year. The cause of the non-implementation of the space utilization program in the creation sector is the lack of budget, especially for the development of the Fecal Waste Treatment Plant (IPLT) which costs quite a lot. This cannot be accommodated through the regional budget. Currently, the PRKPKPR Office is proposing assistance for the construction of IPLT in North Lampung Regency.

The low level of synchronization or the non-implementation of space utilization programs in the work creation sector has a negative impact on access to proper and safe drinking water and sanitation. Currently, access to proper and safe drinking water and sanitation in North Lampung Regency is still low and has not reached the national target that has been set. This causes the provision of basic infrastructure in North Lampung Regency to not be fulfilled properly, especially in the drinking water and sanitation sectors. Another impact of the lack of adequate basic infrastructure is the increase in slums in North Lampung Regency, which in 2019 was only 13.43 hectares and increased to 77.67 hectares in 2024. Based on the impact on the creation of works sector, this is in line with research conducted by, which states that the provision of good drinking water and sanitation infrastructure forms a strong and sustainable basic infrastructure. On the other hand, if the provision of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure is not met, it can result in inadequate basic infrastructure in a region. The lack of basic infrastructure is also one of the main causes of the emergence of slums, where access to clean water and proper sanitation is very limited. Therefore, the provision of good drinking water and sanitation infrastructure must be a priority in the planning and implementation of development programs to prevent the emergence of slums and ensure community welfare. *Sebelumnya DKK. (2018)*

d. Waste Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of interviews with the Functional Officer of the Planning Officer of the Environmental Service as the implementing agency of the waste sector space utilization program. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the waste sector space utilization program presented in the following table.

Table 7. Synchronization Level, Causes, and Impacts of the Waste Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 6 Programs	- No development land available	- Environmental quality
- Medium = 2 Programs		- Increasing slums
- High = 5 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 7, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of the short-term space utilization program from 2020-2024 in the waste sector, it is found that the synchronization level is not good enough. The assessment results showed that there were 6 programs with a low synchronization level, 2 programs with a medium synchronization level, and only 5 programs with a high synchronization level. The results of the interview said that landfill optimization is one part of waste management. Waste management is a routine program that must be implemented because this program is a program that handles all waste in North Lampung Regency, starting from transporting waste from households to waste management at the Alam Kari Landfill. The resource person also stated that the cause of the TPS provision program could not be planned and budgeted was the land constraints for the construction of TPS. Currently, to build a polling station, it must be on government land or land donated to the government for development. This low synchronization level in the waste sector can cause the waste handling process to be hampered. The impact can disrupt the quality of the environment and can accelerate the growth of slums.

The impact of this low synchronization rate on the waste sector is the same as the results of the study, which states that a poor waste supply system can cause environmental quality to be disturbed and potentially cause slums. In the study, it was explained that ineffective waste handling can result in the accumulation of waste in various locations, which ultimately pollutes the soil and water, and creates an unhealthy environment for residents. Furthermore, slums that arise due to inadequate waste management will be difficult to fix, considering that this problem is often complex and requires continuous intervention. Therefore, it is important to improve the synchronization of waste programs in order to prevent these negative impacts and maintain good environmental quality. Marjuni dkk. (2021)

e. Agriculture Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of an interview with the Head of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities of the Food Crops and Horticulture Service as the implementing agency of the agricultural sector space utilization program. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the agricultural sector space utilization program presented in the following table.

Table 2. Synchronization Rate, Causes, and Impacts of the Agricultural Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 25 Programs	- Budget limitations	- Declining agricultural production
- Medium = 0 Programs		- Declining agricultural sector to GDP contribution
- High = 0 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 8, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of the short-term space utilization program from 2020-2024 in the agricultural sector, it is found that the synchronization level is not good enough. The results of the assessment show that there are 25 programs with a low synchronization level, or it can be said that all programs in the agricultural sector space utilization have a low synchronization level. In an interview with the Head of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facilities Division of the Food Crops and Horticulture Office, the implementing agency of the agricultural sector space utilization program, it was said that the cause of the space utilization program that was not planned and budgeted was due to the lack of available budget. Due to this lack of budget, the only development that can be carried out is the development related to farming roads and also the management of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B), while the space utilization program that should be implemented does not receive a budget allocation.

The low level of synchronization or the non-implementation of space utilization programs in the agricultural sector has a negative impact on agricultural production, especially paddy rice and the contribution of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors to GDP. Based on the results of the interview, rice production has decreased from 200,751 tons in 2019 to only 111,084 tons in 2023. This decrease in production is caused by rice fields that are not irrigated with irrigation water, while the irrigation system optimization program is not running well. Another impact is the contribution of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors to GDP, which also decreased by 2.88% from 2020 to 2024.

Based on the impact on the agricultural sector, this is in accordance with research conducted by, which states that irrigation has a significant effect on rice production. In this study, it is explained that good irrigation can significantly increase rice production, on the contrary, if the irrigation is poor, it will result in a drastic decrease in rice production. In addition, research conducted by stated that irrigation networks also affect the contribution of the GDP sector. This study reveals that if the condition of the irrigation network decreases, the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP will also decrease. The negative impact of poor irrigation management not only reduces agricultural production but also weakens regional economies that depend on the agricultural sector as the main source of income. Therefore, the management and improvement of irrigation networks is very crucial to maintain production stability and the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP in North Lampung Regency. Putri & Fahira (2021) Aminah & Parmadi (2018)

f. Tourism Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of an interview with the Head of Tourism Division of the Tourism and Culture Office

as the implementing agency of the tourism sector space utilization program. The results of the interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the tourism sector space utilization program presented in the following table.

Table 9. Synchronization Level, Causes, and Impact of the Tourism Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 8 Programs	- Budget limitations	- The decline in the number of visitors to tourist attractions
- Medium = 1 Program		
- High = 0 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 9, it can be seen that the results of the assessment of the synchronization of short-term space utilization programs from 2020-2024 in the tourism sector, it is found that the synchronization level is not good enough. The results of the assessment showed that there were 8 programs with a low synchronization level, and only 1 program with a moderate synchronization level. The results of the interview said that the planned and budgeted space utilization program was a program in collaboration with the North Lampung District Attorney's Office in 2021 to promote the Way Tebabeng Tourism Park area. The cause of the space utilization program that was not planned and budgeted was due to the unavailability of the budget given to the Tourism Sector of the Tourism and Culture Office, this was due to the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster which caused the regional budget to be focused on handling the disaster that occurred. The impact of this condition causes the number of visitors to tourist attractions in North Lampung Regency to decrease every year.

The impact of the low synchronization level on the water tourism sector is in line with the results of the study, which stated that the impact of the non-implementation of the development of tourism areas is the decrease in the number of tourist visitors. The budget allocation focused on handling Covid-19 has resulted in tourism development programs being unbudgetable. This situation exacerbates the state of the tourism sector, which was previously affected by travel restrictions and the closure of tourist attractions during the pandemic. Without adequate budget support, infrastructure and tourist facilities cannot be repaired or developed, so that tourist attraction decreases. In addition, the lack of synchronization between budget policies and tourism development needs hampers efforts to recover and develop the sector post-pandemic. Pradana & Mahendra (2021).

g. Education Sector

The following is presented the results of the assessment of the synchronization level of the short-term space utilization program in North Lampung Regency, along with the results of interviews with the Functional Officer of the Planning Office of Education as the implementing agency of the education sector space utilization program. The results of this interview include the causes and impacts of the non-implementation of the education sector space utilization program presented in the following table.

Table 10. Synchronization Level, Causes, and Impact of the Education Sector

Sync level	Cause	Impact
- Low = 1 Program	- Not included in the priority	- Educational activities are not running effectively
- Medium = 5 Programs		
- High = 7 Programs		

Source: Researcher Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on Table 10, it can be seen that the results of the synchronization assessment of short-term space utilization programs from 2020-2024 in the education sector, it is found that the synchronization level is quite good. The assessment results show that there are 7 programs with a high synchronization level, 5 programs with a medium synchronization level, and only 1 program with a low synchronization level. The results of the interview said that the planned and budgeted space utilization program is an education management program. The education management program is determined based on the application of Basic Education Data (Dapodik) in the application can be seen schools that need to be built and rehabilitated supporting facilities and infrastructure for educational areas by the Education Office.

Based on the available data, priorities that need to be planned and budgeted are determined. Based on the results of the 2024 assessment, Blambangan Pagar District is not planned and budgeted because schools in this sub-district are not included in the priority, considering the limited budget at the Education Office. The current condition of the implementation of the education sector space utilization program is quite good, but if this education sector program is not implemented, educational activities will not run effectively. Inadequate facilities can interfere with students' concentration on learning, reduce the quality of learning, and hinder students' ability to absorb material. Based on the results of the interview, the impact on the education sector is in accordance with the research conducted by, in this study stated that the poor condition of educational infrastructure affects the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process and comfort for both students and teachers. Adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as proper school buildings, comfortable classrooms, good sanitation facilities, and adequate learning equipment, are essential to support the educational process. Therefore, the improvement and improvement of educational infrastructure must be a priority, so that the teaching and learning process can run smoothly and optimally, creating an environment that supports the growth and development of students holistically. Sinaga et al. (2024)

The results of interviews with all implementing agencies of the space utilization program from 2020 to 2024, programs whose planning aspects are not planned and financing aspects that are not budgeted are caused by several reasons such as not being proposed by the community through musrenbang, constraints on land availability, and the most common is the limitation of the existing regional budget. One of the causes of the limited regional budget is the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster which caused the budget to be focused on handling the Covid-19 pandemic disaster. Based on various causes of the low level of synchronization in North Lampung Regency, a strategy is needed to overcome this problem so that it does not happen again.

Based on the condition of the space utilization program which has a low synchronization level and the non-implementation of the planned program, there are various impacts on the area in North Lampung Regency. The direct impact of this development condition includes a decline in road stability, land conversion, non-fulfillment of basic infrastructure, disruption of environmental quality, declining agricultural production levels, declining number of visitors to tourist attractions, and educational activities that are not running effectively. The further impacts caused include a decrease in investment interest by the private sector, an increase in slums, and a decrease in the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP. Based on these results, it can be seen that the low level of synchronization or non-implementation of development causes various adverse impacts in North Lampung Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare a strategy to increase SPPR in North Lampung Regency in order to reduce the adverse impacts that occur in the region.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the results of the research that have been obtained through the data that has been obtained and analyzed, the results and discussions can be concluded as follows:

1. The results of the evaluation of the synchronization of the RTRW medium-term space utilization program against the RPJMD of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 show that the synchronization level is not good enough. As many as 42% of programs have low sync levels, 40% high, and 18% medium. The main cause is the lack of socialization and involvement of implementing agencies in the preparation of spatial planning and development documents. The determination of the location of the implementation of the development program also does not pay attention to the indication of the spatial plan program, because the location is only determined a year before the implementation through the musrenbang. As a result, development programs often do not conform to spatial plans. This causes conflicts in land use, inefficient resource allocation, and a slowdown in economic, social, and infrastructure development. Lack of attention to spatial planning documents also hinders the achievement of sustainable development goals and lowers the quality of life of the community.
2. The results of the evaluation of the synchronization of the RTRW short-term space utilization program against the RKPD of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 show that 27% of programs have a high synchronization level, 16% are at a moderate synchronization level, and 57% show a low synchronization level. This evaluation identified various problems such as immature planning, inadequate financing, as well as obstacles such as the lack of proposals from the community through musrenbang, land availability, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic that forced the budget to focus on disaster management. The impact of this low level of synchronization is significant, including declining road conditions, land conversion, unavailability of basic infrastructure, disruption of environmental quality, as well as declining agricultural production, tourist visits, and the effectiveness of educational activities. The continued impact of these problems is a decline in private investment interest, an increase in slums, and a decrease in the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP.

Based on the results of the research that have been obtained through the data that has been obtained and analyzed, the results and discussions can be concluded as follows:

1. The results of the evaluation of the synchronization of the RTRW medium-term space utilization program against the RPJMD of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 show that the synchronization level is not good enough. As many as 42% of programs have low sync levels, 40% high, and 18% medium. The main cause is the lack of socialization and involvement of implementing agencies in the preparation of spatial planning and development documents. The determination of the location of the implementation of the development program also does not pay attention to the indication of the spatial plan program, because the location is only determined a year before the implementation through the musrenbang. As a result, development programs often do not conform to spatial plans. This causes conflicts in land use, inefficient resource allocation, and a slowdown in economic, social, and infrastructure development. Lack of attention to spatial planning documents also hinders the achievement of sustainable development goals and lowers the quality of life of the community.
2. The results of the evaluation of the synchronization of the RTRW short-term space utilization program against the RKPD of North Lampung Regency in 2020-2024 show that 27% of programs have a high synchronization level, 16% are at a moderate synchronization level, and 57% show a low synchronization level. This evaluation identified various problems such as immature planning, inadequate financing, as well as obstacles such as the lack of proposals from the community through musrenbang, land availability, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic that forced the budget to focus on disaster management. The impact of this low level of synchronization is significant, including declining road conditions, land conversion, unavailability of basic infrastructure, disruption of environmental quality, as well as declining agricultural production, tourist visits, and the effectiveness of educational activities. The continued impact of these problems is a decline in private investment interest, an increase in slums, and a decrease in the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP.

References

- Andiana, Y., & Hendrakusumah, E. (2015). Synchronization of Spatial Planning with Development Planning (Sectoral Planning). *Proceedings of Urban and Regional Planning*, 94–101.
- Bappenas. (2015). Study on the Preparation of Technical Materials for Guidelines for Synchronization of Spatial Plans and Development Plans.
- Hastuty, S. (2017). Identification of Driving Factors for Agricultural Land Conversion. *Proceedings of the National Seminar*, 3(1), 253–257.
- Kartasasmita, G. (1996). *Development for the People: Combining Growth and Equity*. Cides.
- Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 050-5889 of 2021 concerning the Results of Verification, Validation, and Inventory of Classification Updates, Codification, and Nomenclature of Regional Development Planning and Finance (2021). <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja>

&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwks9PB0KiHAXVta2wGHALfAFMQFnoECBAQAQ&url=
https%3A%2F%2Flocalisedgs-
indonesia.org%2Fasset%2Ffile%2FPengetahuan%2520TPB%2FKepmendagri%2520
050-
5889_Tahun2021%2520Kodefikasi%2520dan%2520Nomenklatur%2520Daerah.pdf
&usg=AOvVaw3Hc4fKKBhCBJqu7h9NC08&opi=89978449

Marjuni, St. N., Syafri, S., & Rahman, R. (2021). Analysis of Improving the Quality of Slums in Tallo Village, Tallo District, Makassar City. *Journal of Urban Planning Studies*, 1(2), 105–113. <https://doi.org/10.35965/jups.v1i2.22>

North Lampung Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of North Lampung Regency for 2014-2034, Pub. L. No. 4 (2014). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/62194/PEERATURAN%20DAERAH%20KABUPATEN%20LAMPUNG%20UTARA%20NOMOR%204%20TAHUN%202014%20RENCANA%20TATA%20RUANG%20WILAYAH%20KAB.%20LAMPUR A%202014%20-%202034.pdf>

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 11 of 2021 concerning Procedures for the Preparation, Review, Revision, and Issuance of Approval of the Substance of Provincial, Regency, City, and Detailed Spatial Plans, Pub. L. No. 11 (2021). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/203892/Nomor%2011%20Tahun%202021.pdf>

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 13 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Suitability of Space Utilization Activities and Synchronization of Space Utilization Programs, Pub. L. No. 13 (2021). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/203894/Nomor%2013%20Tahun%202021.pdf>

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Control and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations on Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as Procedures for Amendments to Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, and Regional Government Work Plans, Pub. L. No. 86, 53 (2017). <https://peraturan.go.id/files/bn1312-2017bt.pdf>

Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning, Pub. L. No. 21 (2021). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/154525/PP%20Nomor%2021%20Tahun%202021.pdf>

Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for the Preparation of Control and Evaluation of Regional Development Plans, Pub. L. No. 8 (2008). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/37471/PP%208%20Tahun%202008.pdf>

Pradana, M. I. W., & Mahendra, G. K. (2021). Analysis of the Impact of Covid-19 on the Tourism Sector in the Pindul Cave Tourist Attraction, Gunungkidul Regency. *Journal of Social Politics and Governance (JSPG)*, 3(2), 73–85. <https://doi.org/10.24076/jspg.2021v3i2.623>

- Purwoto, B., Anshari, B., & Budastra, K. (2018). Factors in Basic Infrastructure Development and Strategies for Improving the Quality of Slum Settlements in Mataram City Fishing Villages (Case Study of Bugis Village, Bintaro Village, Ampenan District). *Journal of Civil Spectrum*, 5(2), 80–87.
- Putri, R. K., & Fahira, A. (2021). Observation of Driving Factors for Rice Production (Case Study of Tambakdahan District, Subang). *Journal of Economic Research*, 1(3), 131–140.
- Riyadi, & Bratakusumah, D. S. (2005). *Regional Development Planning (Strategy for Exploring Potential in Realizing Regional Autonomy)*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Sinaga, L., Natalia, D., Manullang, A. A., & Ivanna, J. (2024). The condition of infrastructure in the education sector in Onan Lama Village, Pegagan Hilir District, Dairi Regency. *Journal of Educational Lanterns, LPPM UM METRO Research Center*, 9(1), 53–61.
- Stefanović, N., Josimović, B., & Danilović Hristić, N. (2018). Spatial Plan Implementation Model: Theoretical Approach and Spatial Plan Case Study for Specific Purpose Areas. In *Urban and Regional Planning Review* (pp. 1–188). IntechOpen. <https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.78242>
- Sugiyono. (2008). *Educational Research Methods: (Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Approaches)* (6 ed.). Alfabeta.
- Sujarto, D. (1992). Spatial Insights. *PWK Journal*, 3–8.
- Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Pub. L. No. 23 (2014). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/28013/UU%20Nomor%2023%20Tahun%202014.pdf>
- Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN), Pub. L. No. 25 (2004). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/30429/UU%20Nomor%2025%20Tahun%202004.pdf>
- Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Pub. L. No. 26 (2007). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/29499/UU%20Nomor%2026%20Tahun%202007.pdf>
- Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law, Pub. L. No. 6 (2023). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Download/28013/UU%20Nomor%2023%20Tahun%202014.pdf>
- Wikantioso, W. (2020). Evaluation and Strategy to Attract Investment in Garut Regency: Incremental Capital Output Ratio and SWOT Analysis. *Journal of Administrative Sciences: Media for the Development of Administrative Science and Practice*, 17(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v17i1.534>