

Land Use Projection for Spatial Plan Consistency in Jabodetabek

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Abstract Land use changes in Greater Jakarta area are very dynamic because of the need for settlements and converting agricultural land. It indicates land use inconsistency regard to spatial plan that can cause land damage in the future. Land use which has potential inconsistency in the future are requires for land use control in this region. This study uses spatial analysis to look at the potential inconsistencies by comparing land use projection in the future in two scenarios that is with and without control by policies. Policies in this study are land suitability and forest allocation. The result shows that land use consistency with policies raise until 97,4 % but only 93,9 % without control by policies. Areas that could potentially have inconsistency in the future are Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang and Jakarta North City for area which is directed as forest and buffer zones of cultivation.

Keywords: Inconsistency, Land use change, Land use projection, Potential inconsistencies

Abstrak Perubahan penggunaan lahan di kawasan Jabodetabek sangat dinamis dimana kebutuhan lahan permukiman meningkat dan mengkonversi lahan pertanian. Hal ini mengindikasikan terjadinya inkonsistensi penggunaan lahan terhadap rencana tata ruang yang beresiko menyebabkan terjadinya kerusakan lahan. Potensi inkonsistensi penggunaan lahan di masa datang diperlukan dalam pengendalian pemanfaatan ruang di kawasan ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis spasial untuk melihat potensi inkonsistensi yaitu dengan membandingkan proyeksi penggunaan lahan di masa datang yang diserahkan sepenuhnya kepada mekanisme pasar tanpa kontrol kebijakan dan yang mendapat kontrol kebijakan. Kontrol kebijakan dalam penelitian ini berupa kesesuaian lahan dan peruntukan kawasan hutan. Penggunaan lahan di masa datang yang mendapat kontrol kebijakan menaikkan nilai konsistensi penggunaan lahan terhadap rencana tata ruang menjadi sebesar 97,4 % dibandingkan tanpa kontrol sebesar 93,9 %. Wilayah yang berpotensi terjadi inkonsistensi terhadap tata ruang di masa datang adalah Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang dan Kota Jakarta Utara pada zona yang diarahkan sebagai hutan dan kawasan penyangga budaya.

Kata kunci: Inkonsistensi, Perubahan penggunaan lahan, Proyeksi penggunaan lahan, Potensi inkonsistensi

1. Introduction

Jakarta as well as capital of the state and also capital of government, has great interests. The high economic activity and availability of facilities and infrastructure caused Jakarta has a high interest to people around Jakarta and also from the other regions. Urbanization has an impact on area development not only on population growth, but also economy, social and political structures (Bhatta, 2010).

Land requirement for those economic activities cause land use changes. Agricultural land is the most land use converted into other land use especially for settlements. Area development of Jakarta leads to areas surrounding Jakarta that is Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi supported by transport facilities such as roads and transportation (bus, train and another type of transportation).

The emergence of settlements and industries around Jakarta or called Bodetabek showed

suburbanization (Rustiadi and Panuju, 2002). The emergence of corridors manufacturing and low density settlements causing problems for urban sustainability in the development of the Greater Jakarta area (Hakim 2010). According to Rustiadi et al. (2009), land use has problems can't be solved with partial approaches and require integrative approaches such asefficiency of allocation and distribution resources, resources possess and environmental degradation. One of the problems is land use inefficient such as emergence of corridors of manufacture and low density settlements like sprawl following the road pattern.

Peter and Glenn (2014) said that after 1980, urban expansion was most likely to occur close to existing buildings and arterial roads, suggesting nucleation outside the historical urban core. The research of Trisasonko et.al (2009) said that highways connecting Jakarta with cities surround it were one factor in agricultural land conversion into settlements. It because of access is one of the main considerations in selecting location for settlement.

Nowadays, land use change tends to be supported by informal processes which dominate land use allocation in Jabodetabek (Susantono 1998). This

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informal process indicates less obedient from people as user and less control from the government itself. It causes land use that is not appropriate with spatial plan called inconsistency. Land suitability is one of the considerations uses in making spatial plan. Spatial plan inconsistency is feared have negative impact such as land degradation which can damage sustainability of land resources.

Generally, this study analyzed land use in Jabodetabek in the future which has potential inconsistencies which is required in spatial plan control. Specifically, there are 4 objectives to be achieved as follows:

- a. Analyze land use change period between 1995 and 2012 and the factor influence;
- b. Analyze land use projection in 2028;
- c. Analyze the consistency of existing land use in 2012 and 2028 projections with Jabodetabek spatial plan defined by Presidential Decree number 54 year 2008;
- d. Analyze potential inconsistencies occurred in Jabodetabek.

2. The Methods

The study is conducted in Jabodetabek which has area is about 680,775.69 hectares. Greater Jakarta area has 3 landform characteristics. Northern region in this area is coastal area, in the middle is lowland area and in southern are hills and highlands. Those landform characteristic affect the physical characteristics of the land and affects the types of land use.

The complexity of Jabodetabek situation needs method which can give solution that can integrates physic and socio-economic factors. Arsanjaniet. al (2013) said that a hybrid model consisting of logistic regression model, Markov chain (MC), and cellular automata (CA) was designed to improve the performance of the standard logistic regression model which integrating environmental and socio-economic factors, which are not considered in current CA models. There are 3 analyzes in this study as follows: (1) spatial analysis, (2) statistical analysis and (3) tabular analysis.

The data used in this study are spatial data as follows:

- a. Land use in Jabodetabek in 1995, 2012 and 2028 scale 1:50.000;
- b. Indonesian topographical base map for Jabodetabek year 2011 scale 1:25.000;
- c. Land system for Jabodetabek in scale 1: 250.000;
- d. Forest allocation map from Ministry of Forestry scale 1:25.000; and
- e. Spatial plan for Jabodetabekpunjur year 2008 scale 1:50.000.

Land use data in Jabodetabek in 1995 and 2012 were secondary data which derived from Centre for Regional System Analysis, Planning and Development–Bogor Agricultural Institute. Land use data were interpreted from Landsat imagery with resolution 30 meters.

- a. Spasial Analysis

Spatial analysis was performed in: (1) analyzing land use change, (2) making scenarios and land use projections, (3) analyzing land use consistency towards spatial plan and (4) analyzing land use potential inconsistencies.

Land use change information in Jabodetabek was derived from analysis using markov chain method. This analysis using data land use in certain period which is in this research using year 1995 and 2012 depend on data availability and considering year of land use projection will make. 2028 was chosen as the year of land use projection because it is ending of spatial plan regulation in Jabodetabek namely Presidential Decree number 54 year 2008.

This research use CA-Markov method in making land use projection. This method was combining form markov- chain and cellular automata.

Markov chain is a technique used to estimate the changes in the future by calculate probability of land use change over a period of time. This technique can also be used to make predictions of dynamic variables in the future mathematically. Markov chain explains the movements of several variables over a period of time in the future based on the movements of these variables in the present. The formula can be written as below:

$$Kt(j) = P \times Kt(j,-1)$$

Where:

$Kt(j)$ = probability in $t(j)$

P = transitional probability

$t(j)$ = time for j

Basic concept of Markov is transition where the transition is only depends on present and not from previous condition. In other words, Markov chain is a series of events in which conditional probability upcoming events depending on current events. Table 1 illustrates land use change into other land uses.

Cellular Automata (CA) is a grid or cell-based modeling, in which nucleus of cells interact with neighboring cells. CA is a common method for spatial interaction models, to make land use model and simulate several types of land use. CA is counting pixels based on the weight of its surrounding pixels (neighborhood). One method used in CA is the Von-Neumann Neighborhood where pixel cell value is influenced by the value of neighbor cells. CA set pixel to change based on influence of its closest neighbors. CA with The Von-Neumann Neighborhood can be described in Figure 1.

Land use projection was made in 2 scenarios as follows: (1) land use change is following market mechanism without control by policy, (2) land use change influenced by policy. Policies in this research were land suitability and forest allocation from Ministry of Forestry. Those scenario were using in cellular automata to filter pixel value changes.

Hereafter the analysis was land use consistency

using overlay method to determine suitability of land use with spatial plan while land use potential inconsistencies was analysis using data of land use projection scenario 1 and 2 with also overlay method.

Table 1. Markov Transition Matrix

Expected to	Transition to			
	C1	C2	.	Cn
C1	C11	C12	.	C1n
C2	C21	C22	.	C2n
.	.	.	.	C.n
Ci	Ci1	Ci2	Ci.	Cin

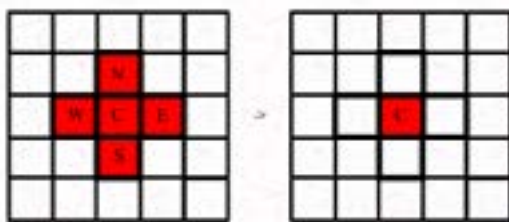


Figure 1. CA with the Von-Neumann neighborhood
Source: <http://cell-auto.com>

b. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed to determine the amount of the factors affecting land use changes using binary logistic regression method, which was performed by spatial data too. Statistical method used in this research was binary logistic regression. Land use change for settlement was used as dependent variable and distance from roads as independent variables. Type of road used are arterial, collector and highway. Roads data were derived from Indonesian topographical map and spatial plan from each city/regency in Jabodetabek. This analysis resulted in two outputs that are regression equation and land use change for settlement probability showed in a map.

Binary logistic regression expressed as below:

$$Y' = \alpha + b1X1 + b2X2 + \dots + bkXk$$

Y' = dependent variable

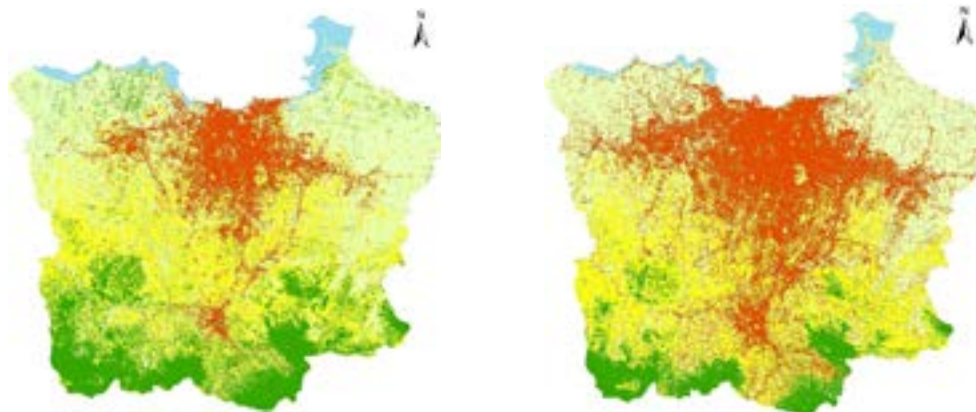


Figure 2. Land use data in Jabodetabek in 1995 (1) and 2012 (2)

a= constant

b1,b2,bk = regression coefficient from each independent variable

X1, X2, Xk = independent variables

c. Tabular Analysis

Tabular analyzes was conducted to obtain more information from the results of spatial analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

Land use data in this research was divided into 5 classes that is forest, rice field, dry land agriculture, settlement and water body. Description of each class is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Description of Each Class

Class	Description
Forest	Primary and secondary forest
Settlement	Settlement and industrial area
Dry land agriculture	Plantations, shrubs, open space
Rice field	Rain fed and irrigation rice field
Water body	Lake, pond, river, swamp

a. Spatial Analysis

(1) Land Use Change

Land use change in Jabodetabek was dominated by land use change into settlements. It showed on two land use data in year 1995 and 2012 illustrated in Figure 2. From those data showed significant increase in settlements leads to east, west and south of the Greater Jakarta area while forest is quite significant converted into dry land agriculture and rice field.

Land use change can be seen from area of each land use in those data. Spatial data was extract into data tabular to get information about area of each land use in year 1995 and 2012 and then calculate the area difference of each class. Land use change period 1995 and 2012 presented in Table 3. From Table 3 we get the information that in period between 1995 and 2012, the highest land use change is settlement which is increasing until 16,2 % while the highest land use

conversion is forest about 9,6 %.

Land use change trend in period 1995 and 2012 shown by the results from markov chain method which analyzed spatially (Table 4). The result displayed in matrix containing area of each class (rows) that turn into other class (columns). The rows and columns that form a diagonal matrix show that land use remains the same as previous land use.

The largest area converted into other land use is rice field which is converted into settlement as much as 57.563 hectares and the second is dry land agriculture turn into settlement as much as 31.289 hectares. Forest converted into other agricultural land, most of it is converted into dry land agriculture.

(2) Land Use Projection

Land use projection was made in year 2028 into 2 scenarios. The purpose of making 2 scenarios is to compare land use in the future with and without control by policies. Furthermore, from those 2 scenarios we can get the information about potential infringement land use toward spatial plan. Those scenarios made in spatial data and used in cellular automata process to filter pixel value changes which shows which area could change into other land use and which area couldn't.

Scenario one is land use projection following market mechanism without control by policy. Land use projection was made by considering land use change trend between 1995 and 2012, existing land use and one direction land use change. Scenario 1 is illustrated in Figure 3 and one direction land use change is shown in Table 5. Color area shows areas be permitted change into other land use and white area is not. The color chosen in scenarios are adapted from the color from

land use data. From Table 5, "P" means possible and "I" means impossible.

Water body in scenario 1 and 2 using the existing water body which is obtained from land use existing data in 2012. Green color in scenarios 2 means areas be permitted change into other land use and white area is not.

Land use projection as results using scenario 1 and 2 were illustrated in Figure 5. Index Kappa for accuracy from land use projection with scenario 1 is 0,77 which means good agreement while land use projection with scenario 2 is 0,52 which means moderate agreement.

(3) Land Use Consistency Towards Spatial Plan

Land use consistency was performed to show the level of compliance about land use towards spatial plan. In this research, land use consistency was performed on land use data in 2012 as existing and land use projection in 2028 scenario 1 and 2 using overlay method with spatial plan.

Spatial plan of Jabodetabek is part of spatial plan of Jabodetabekpunjur. This spatial plan was assigned in Presidential Decree no 54 year 2008. Spatial plan of Jabodetabek is regulation of land use to preserve the environment and sustainability of natural resources in this region. Spatial plan Jabodetabek is divided into several zones in which there is plan utilization in accordance with their respective zones. There are 2 zones: conservation and cultivation zone. Cultivation zone was divided into 2 zones that are cultivation zone and water area buffer cultivation zone.

Consistency matrix was made to translate the regulation into spatial plan data by adjusting land use data with its regulation then subsequently used

Table 3. Land Use Change in Jabodetabek Period Between 1995 and 2012*

Class	1995		2012		Difference
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	
Forest	129,571.3	18.9	63,734.5	9.3	-9.6
Settlement	91,216.5	13.3	203,109.4	29.5	16.2
Dryland agriculture	174,874.7	25.5	161,635.9	23.5	2.0
Rice field	261,262.9	38.1	243,514.5	35.4	-2.7
Water body	28,808.0	4.2	15,578.5	2.3	-1.9

*) Percent calculated by total area of Jabodetabek

Tabel 4. Land Use Change Trend Period Between 1995 and 2012

Area (Hectare)	Rice Field	Forest	Water Body	Dry Land Agriculture	Settlement
Rice Field	170.589	39	2.110	14.835	57.563
Forest	8.905	31.507	186	18.950	2.965
Water Body	5.616	0	7.210	1.753	1.090
Dry Land Agriculture	33.661	418	232	93.145	31.289
Settlement	1.658	24	83	2.181	194.957

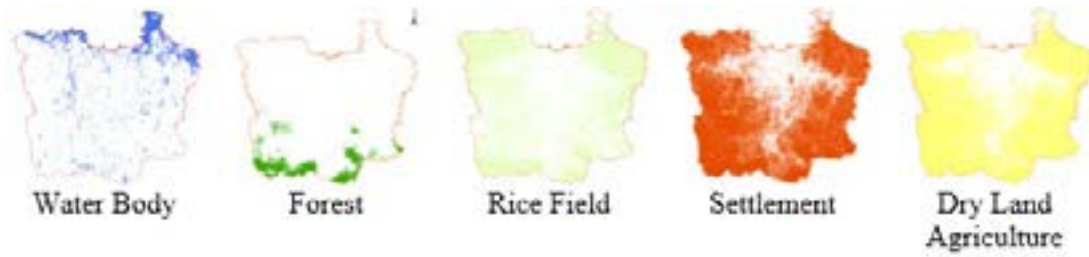


Figure 3. Land use change in Scenario 1



Figure 4. Land use change in scenario 2

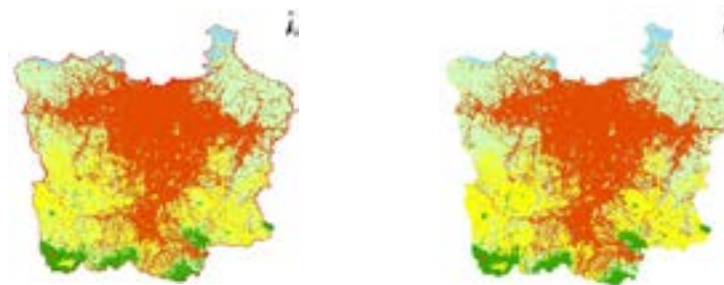


Figure 5. Land use projection in 2028 in scenario 1 (a) and scenario 2 (b)

Table 5. One Direction Change Scenario

Land Use	Forest	Settlement	Dry Land Agriculture	Rice Field	Water Body
Forest	Existing	P	P	P	P
Settlement	I	Existing	I	I	I
Dry Land Agriculture	I	I	Existing	I	I
Rice Field	I	I	P	Existing	I
Water Body	I	I	I	I	Existing

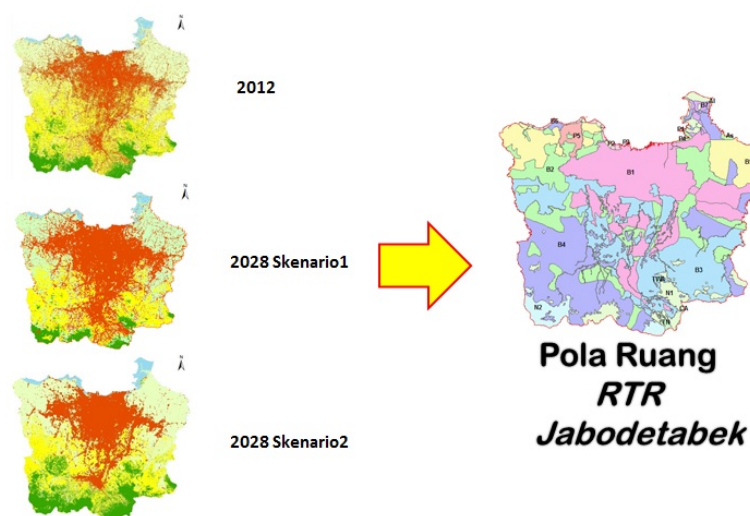


Figure 6. Land use consistency analysis towards spatial plan

Table 6. Consistency Matrix

	Ricefield	Forest	Settlements	Dry land agriculture	Water body
N1	X	√	X	X	√
N2	X	√	X	X	√
B1	√	√	√	√	√
B2	√	√	√	√	√
B3	√	√	√	√	√
B4	√	√	√	√	√
B5	√	√	X	√	√
B6	√	√	√	√	√
B7	√	√	√	√	√
P1	X	√	X	X	√
P2	X	√	X	X	√
P3	X	√	X	X	√
P4	X	√	X	X	√
P5	X	√	X	X	√

to perform consistency analysis. Consistency matrix is shown in Table 6 and consistency analysis was illustrated in Figure 6. The sign “√” means consistent and “X” means not consistent.

The results show that in 2012 as existing land use, consistency achieve 95,8 % toward spatial plan. Land use projection scenario 1 achieve only 93,9 % while scenario 2 achieve 97,4 %. It shows that policies needed in land use control in the future, to maintain purpose achievement of spatial plan in this region.

(4) Land Use Potential Inconsistencies

Land use potential inconsistency was performed to show areas which have infringement potency towards spatial plan in the future. The analysis was done with overlay method using land use projection data scenario 1 and 2. The assumption used in this analysis is land use projection in 2028 consistent with spatial plan in scenario 2, but not consistent in land use projection in scenario 1.

The results obtained from this analysis are spatial and tabular information areas that have potential inconsistencies in the future. There are 4 administration area which has potential inconsistencies that is Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang and North Jakarta City. Most of areas have potential inconsistencies directed as forests and aquatic buffer cultivation. Most of area in Bogor, potential inconsistencies occur in southern which are protected areas such as Halimun-Salak Mountain National Park. and Gede-Pangrango National Park. Forest potential to be converted into others land use mainly as dryland agriculture and others as rice field and settlement.

Bekasi and Tangerang has the same potency, most of land use in this area potential to be used as settlements in the future. Northern part of Bekasi and

Tangerang which is directed as water area has potential inconsistency most to be used as settlements.

North Jakarta City has potential inconsistencies in area which is directed as forest. Forest in this city is used as mangrove forest as conservation area. Potential inconsistencies spatially illustrated in Figure 7 and information about city/regency which has potential inconsistency is described in Table 7.

b. Statistical Analysis

Statistic analysis was done in this research use binary logistic regression. Dependent variable in this analysis is land use change for settlement period between 1995 and 2012 and independent variable is distance from road. There are 3 types of roads as independent variable that is considered affected land use change for settlements. The roads are arterial, collector and highway. Road data used in this analysis is distance from the road, which derived from buffer from its road. This statistical analysis was done by spatial analysis using Idrisi software. The results from this analysis were regression equation and probability land use change for settlement map. Regression equation as result is shown below:

$$Y = -0,88 - 0,05 \cdot X1 - 0,03 \cdot X2 - 0,06 \cdot X3$$

Where:

Y = Land use change for settlement between 1995 and 2012

X1 = distance from arterial streets

X2 = distance from collector streets

X3 = distance from highway streets

From 3 roads used in this analysis, distance from highway is the most affected in land use change from settlement.

Dependent variable, independent variable illustrated in Figure 8. And second result from this

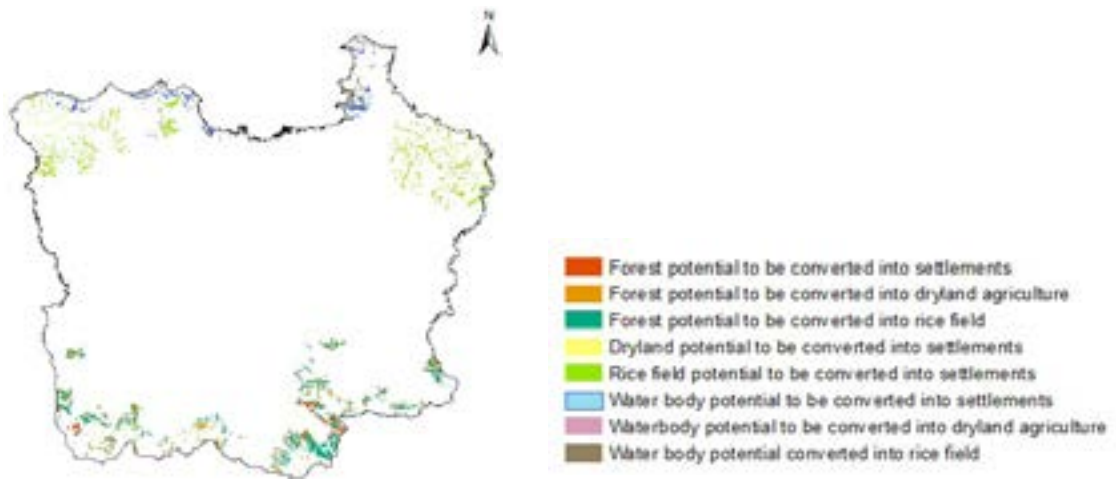


Figure 7. Potential inconsistencies in 2028 in Jabodetabek

Table 7. Potential Inconsistencies City/Regency in 2028

City/Regency and Spatial Plan Zona	Area (Hectares)
Bogor Regency (N1 and N2)	14,668
Bekasi Regency (N1, B5, P1 and P4)	5,475
Tangerang Regency (N1,B5, P1 and P5)	3,869
North Jakarta City (N1, P2, P3 and P5)	240

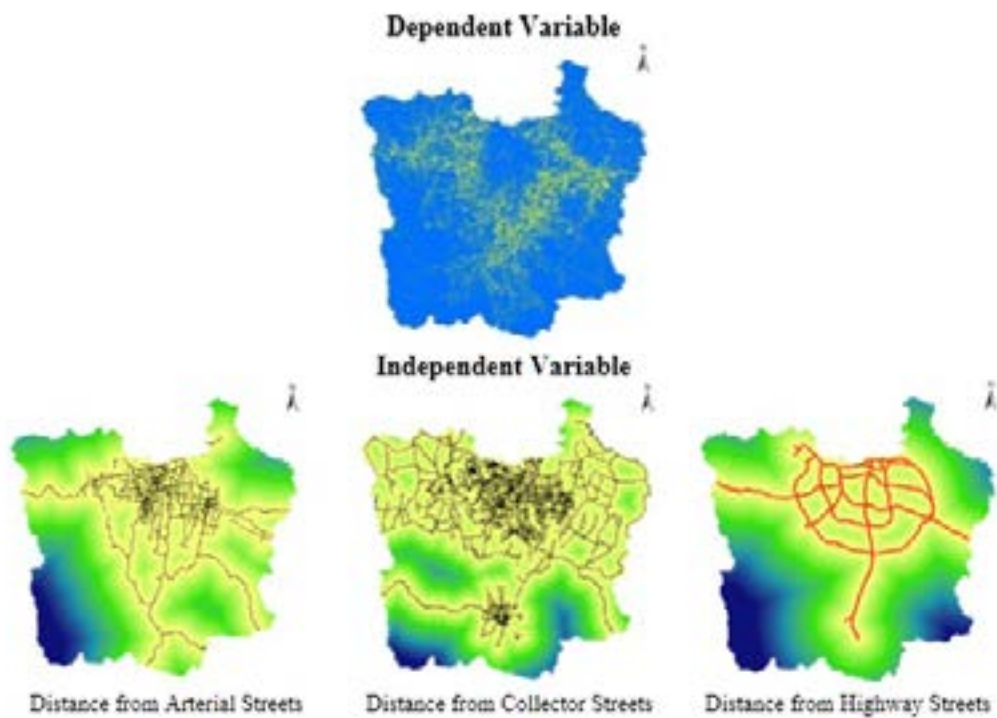


Figure 8. Dependent and independent variable in statistical analysis

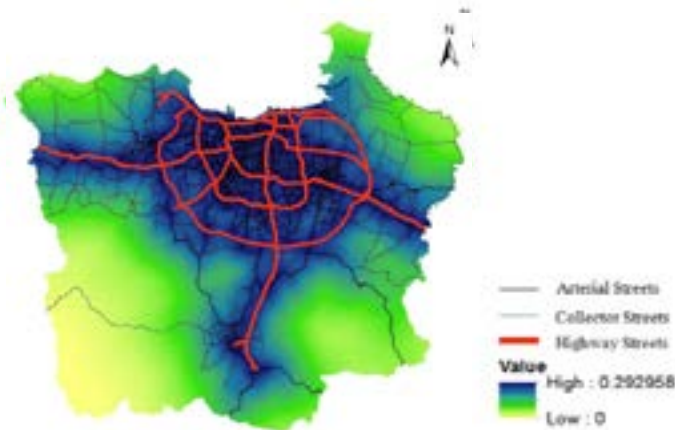


Figure 9. Probability land use change for settlement

analysis was probability map land use change for settlement illustrated in Figure 9. From Figure 9 we get the information that the highest probability in land use change for settlement is shown by blue area while yellow area shows the lowest.

4. Conclusion

Spatial analysis is very helpful in land use change in accordance with the spatial plan which can be used in spatial controlling. Land use projection is used to predict land use in the future by using current land use. CA-Markov method is very helpful in making future projections spatially considering trend of land use changes and desired scenario. Land use projection with 2 scenarios be used to calculated the level consistencies and to obtained information about potential inconsistencies.

Consistency is one indicator of compliance of land use towards its regulation, so land use projection made in two scenarios ie with and without control policy. Both scenarios are also used to obtain information about potential inconsistencies land use in the future in accordance which is used in spatial plan control.

The highest land use change in Jabodetabek between 1995 and 2012 is for settlements. The needs of settlements threaten agricultural land such as forest, rice field and dry land agriculture. Development of settlements in Jabodetabek indicated following growth of road network especially highway, so that area around roads especially highway needs high intention in land use control. Furthermore, from potential inconsistencies high intention in land use control is also needed in areas which is directed as forest and water area where buffer cultivation area.

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