

The Implementation of Collaborative Governance in Indonesia's Agrarian Reform (Case Study of the 2022 Agrarian Reform Task Force)

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SUMMARY

Agrarian reform is a national strategic program that has an important role in efforts to improve the structure of control, ownership, tenure and utilization of land as well as resolving agrarian conflicts to create a just economy and improve community welfare. In order to accelerate the fulfillment of targets for Land Objects of Agrarian Reform (TORA), whether it sourced from legalization of assets (asset reform), redistribution of land, certification for transmigration land, arrangement of access reform and other sources, an active role is needed from various parties with the goal to achieve the targets that have been set. The role of various parties/stakeholders then paved the way for the principle of Collaborative Governance, where the Government does not work alone, but can involve the participation of other parties as collaborators.

Collaborative Governance is a form of institution and government, where one or more public agencies can collaborate with non-public stakeholders in a formal decision-making process. This institution is consensus-oriented, deliberative, and can be applied in natural resource management. The implementation of Agrarian Reform in Indonesia is implemented in a task force, called the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA). The GTRA is chaired by the local regional leader, consisting of technical units from various elements, such as banking institutions, non-governmental organizations and others. However, the existence of GTRA is considered to have not been able to fulfill the expected output and outcomes, until Presidential Regulation no. 62/2023 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of Agrarian Reform was issued as an additional product, in addition to Presidential Regulation no. 86/2018 concerning Agrarian Reform, as a legal instrument to accelerate this

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program.

The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the implementation of GTRA in 34 Provinces in Indonesia, to determine whether the principles of Collaborative Governance have been implemented institutionally, the level of implementation that exists to date, and provide suggestions for improvements for implementation in the following year. The method used is qualitative by conducting a study of GTRA implementation documents in 2022, as well as interviews with several sources, to understand actual phenomena and lessons learned that can be utilized in the future.

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