POLICY HARMONISATION IN LAND GOVERNANCE THROUGH SPATIAL DATA INTEGRATION AND INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION

Chairul Annam
Universitas Panca Bhakti
6699anam@gmail.com

Billy Balovan Langi
Universitas Panca Bhakti
balabilly19@gmail.com

Ridho Rachmawan
Universitas Panca Bhakti
rachmawanridho@gmail.com

Al Amin
Department of Islamic Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia. Department of Economics and Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Bukittinggi, Bukittinggi, Indonesia
al.amin-2024@feb.unair.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze how the integration of spatial data and inter-agency coordination contribute to policy harmonization in land governance. Using a descriptive, qualitative approach, this study examines the experiences and perspectives of land officials, spatial planners, geospatial data managers, and stakeholders at both central and regional levels. The study's results indicate that regulatory fragmentation and overlapping authority between institutions continue to be the primary obstacles to achieving a consistent land policy. Spatial data integration through Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) has been proven to enhance information consistency, minimize data duplication, and enhance cross-sector decision-making processes. However, the effectiveness of data integration is greatly influenced by the quality of institutional coordination, including data sharing mechanisms, technical standards, and alignment of mandates between agencies. The study also found a capacity gap between the central and regional governments, with implications for uneven policy implementation. These findings confirm that policy harmonization requires synergy between geospatial technical innovation and institutional reforms that encourage cross-sectoral collaboration. Thus, research makes a significant contribution to the development of a more integrated, transparent, and responsive land governance model that addresses development challenges.
Keywords: *Policy harmonisation; land governance; spatial data integration; institutional coordination; land administration; geospatial information systems.*

Introduction

Land governance is a crucial foundation for economic development, social stability, and sustainable management of natural resources. An effective land system not only regulates land use but also ensures the protection of tenure rights, increased investment,