

The Proposed Institutional Framework for Integrating Land Administration and Spatial Planning in Indonesia.

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SUMMARY

The separation between land administration and spatial planning in Indonesia has created long-standing challenges in land governance. Land administration focuses on recording land rights and managing cadastral information, while spatial planning organizes land use to achieve social, economic, and environmental balance. Because these two systems developed under different laws and institutions, they often overlap in authority, use inconsistent data, and produce conflicting policies. Despite ongoing reforms such as the One Map Policy and the Integrated Land Administration and Spatial Planning Project (ILASPP), coordination among the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR/BPN), and other related ministries including National Geospatial Agency (BIG) National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), and regional planning authorities remains limited.

This study proposes a practical institutional framework that can strengthen and continue ILASPP's objectives after the project period. The framework consists of four connected elements. First, governance coordination, through the creation of national coordination mechanism, which enables ministries and agencies to make joint decisions and maintain consistent policy direction. Second, legal alignment, by simplifying and harmonizing the rules between land and spatial laws. Third, data integration, by developing one national land-spatial database that can be shared by all agencies. Fourth, operational collaboration, where major institutions and local governments work together in data exchange, spatial planning, and land registration.

By combining these elements, the framework turns ILASPP's project-based approach into a continuous and institutionalized system. It promotes collaboration, reduces duplication, and makes land information and spatial planning more transparent and accessible. The expected result is a

unified governance model that improves tenure security, supports sustainable land use, and helps Indonesia move toward a more efficient, coordinated, and climate-responsive land and spatial management system.

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