

The Body of Knowledge of Land Governance in Indonesia

Wahyuni Wahyuni, Kusmiarto Kusmiarto, Salim M.Nazir and Rineksi Trisnanti Widi (Indonesia)

Key words: Capacity building; Education; Land Governance; the Body of Knowledge; Competency Framework

SUMMARY

Land governance in Indonesia has experienced a fundamental transformation following institutional reforms and global developments in agrarian management. Since 2014, the elevation of the National Land Agency into the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) has expanded its mandate from conventional land administration to the formulation of strategic policies in spatial planning, agrarian reform, and sustainable land resource management. This institutional change reflects the growing need for a comprehensive and multidisciplinary framework to strengthen land governance in line with global development goals.

This study aims to formulate the Body of Knowledge (BoK) of Land Governance in Indonesia by identifying its core domains, competency structure, and interlinkages with international frameworks such as the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research employs a qualitative descriptive method through literature review, policy analysis, and synthesis of national and international references, including regulatory documents, academic papers, and institutional reports related to land governance and human resource development.

The results reveal that Indonesia's land governance encompasses three main competency clusters: (1) legal and institutional governance, (2) spatial and technical management, and (3) socio-economic and environmental integration. Each cluster contains specific competencies that reflect the integration of law, geomatics, spatial planning, administration, and sustainability sciences. The BoK framework developed in this study provides a structured foundation for curriculum design, professional certification, and policy development in the land governance sector.

The implication of this research lies in strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing transparency,

and ensuring intersectoral collaboration to support sustainable land management. A well-defined Body of Knowledge can serve as a national reference for capacity building and guide future innovation toward adaptive and inclusive land governance in Indonesia.

¶Keywords: Land Governance, Body of Knowledge, Competency Framework, Sustainable Development, Indonesia

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