The **NATIONAL LAND COALITION (NLC) INDONESIA** works towards the realisation of the following ILC commitments for People-Centred Land Governance:

- **Commitment 1**: Secure tenure rights
- **Commitment 2**: Strong small-scale farming systems
- **Commitment 7**: Inclusive decision-making
- **Commitment 8**: Transparent and accountable information

**UNITING FOR LAND RIGHTS IN INDONESIA**

**HOW OUR MEMBERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO CHANGE**
This report provides an overview of the work of ILC and its members in advancing people centred land governance in Indonesia through pro-poor agrarian reform in national and local agendas. The report details the achievements of ILC’s NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY (NES), referred to as the NATIONAL LAND COALITION (NLC) INDONESIA and/or JOINT COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRARIAN REFORM (KNPA), a civil society platform working to improve land-related policies and practises at the local and national level as well as advocacy efforts from the local to the global level, and with a particular focus on Women’s land rights.

NLC INDONESIA FORMULATION & EVOLUTION

In 2014, the KNPA was established through the National Conference of Agrarian Reform, in an evolving political context with the election of a new President and Government that provided a major opportunity for civil society participation in key land-related political processes. Since its formulation, the it utilised this political momentum and established key partners in the National Government, including the National Land Agency (part of the Ministries of Agrarian and Spatial Affairs); the President’s Executive Office for the Advancement of National Agrarian Reform; as well as Environment and Forestry Ministry.

The platform is composed of four national ILC members - namely the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI), Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP), and Sajogyo Institute (SAINS) - as well as government agencies, international organisations, civil society (CSOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Key allies of the platform include journalists, academics and students, research institutes, and other NGOs, such as the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and OXFAM International.

The Platform’s 2017-2021 strategy followed three key strategic objectives, including:

1. Since 2021, the Platform has been developing a new strategy to guide its activities from 2022.
2. The strategic objectives vary according to the strategic cycle of the Platform. Each cycle comprises a period of three/four years. The first cycle began in 2014 and its strategic objectives included: (i) the consolidation of the NES; (ii) promotion of people-centred land policies; and (iii) support to local communities in obtaining land rights by enforcing pro-poor land laws.

The work of KNPA included participatory mapping initiatives extended to 1,023,212 Ha of land, of which 279,832 Ha were redistributed in favour of local and indigenous communities. Key national policy outcomes influenced by the platform and its civil society partners include the formulation of a White Book on Agrarian Reform that serves as a guide to the agrarian policy reform agenda, while its relevant formulation processes also prompted the conversion of the National Land Agency to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and Spatial Planning (ATR BPN) in order to guarantee a stronger, influential institution. The advocacy and research campaigns led and supported by KNPA also contributed to the rejection of an economic development master plan (MP3EI, 2011-2025) that would have allowed for widescale natural resource depletion.

National land-related practices influenced by KNPA and its members’ active participation to help ensure Government compliance with the White Book of Agrarian Reform.
LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LAND IN INDONESIA

THE KEY ISSUES FACING THE LAND SECTOR IN INDONESIA INCLUDE A HIGH IMBALANCE OF LAND OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL; A HIGH DEGREE OF AGRARIAN CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS; AS WELL AS ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE DUE TO WIDE-SCALE EXPLOITATION OF AGRARIAN SOURCES BY LARGE-SCALE LAND INVESTORS.

In 1960, the Indonesian government established the Basic Agrarian Law (BAL) to sustain the administration of the country’s land, forests, coasts, and other natural resources. More than six decades later, the BAL remains one of the only legal safeguards to protect the land rights of farmers, smallholders and other vulnerable tenants.

However, the implementation of BAL and the basic rights it enshrines in theory, are often subject to impediments in practice fuelled by overlapping ministerial jurisdictions, as well as land investments and measures that interfere with rural communities’ access and management of natural resources, often exacerbating land conflicts in the process. The country still suffers the legacy of President Suharto’s authoritarian regime (1966-1998), during which large-scale local and foreign investments were heavily encouraged, significantly depleting the country’s natural resources. These lingering effects, followed by land decentralisation processes in the 2000s combined with the introduction of state-run industries exploitative of natural resources, have propelled a mesh of highly complex agrarian issues.

Furthermore, while the Widodo government has committed to redistributing more than 12 million hectares of forestland, it is still unclear how and when this will be carried out in practice. While these issues greatly affect society in its entirety, civil society organisations rarely provide cohesive responses to address them; while advocacy campaigns and engagement with government actors often stem from unilateral actions, representing both challenges and opportunities for the KNPA platform and partners.

In 2014, the election of President Joko Widodo saw a new surge of momentum around Agrarian Reform; the government established novel ministerial institutions, such as the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, the Spatial Planning, the National Land Agency, the Ministry of Rural Development, as well as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Nonetheless, and despite the political inclination regarding issues affecting natural resources growing stronger, the translation of this momentum into concrete changes is less evident, as demonstrated by the permanence of agrarian conflicts across several regions, particularly in indigenous territories as the identification of their territories has not been undertaken at a significant level.
The ILC’s 2022-2030 Strategy outlines three objectives, namely:

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:**
**NATIONAL LAND COALITIONS ADVANCE PEOPLE-CENTRED LAND GOVERNANCE**

ILC works to influence actors to improve land-related policies and practices at the local and national level, through National Land Coalitions that build broad and diverse partnerships to defend, secure or regain land rights—ideally with people’s organisations at the helm.

In Indonesia, the KNPA has drawn on the diverse strengths of the Coalition’s membership, united allies to contribute to securing land rights (including alliances with people’s organisations), protected civic space, strengthened accountability, and improved policies and practices in order to address the highly unequal state of land rights in the country. The cooperation of ILC members and the culmination of their comparative advantages—particularly land mapping processes by JKPP, action research by SAINS, community-level work from RMI, and powerful advocacy by KPA—manifested in a strong, evidence-based approach that influenced the national land context with tangible improvements in both policies and practices.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:**
**PEOPLE’S DATA IS PRODUCED AND USED TO HOLD GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS ACCOUNTABLE**

ILC produces and uses people’s data to provide a powerful basis for evidence-based dialogue and subsequent action between key actors—including governments and civil society, among others. In relation to the production and use of land-related data, KNPA and its member organisations (particularly JKPP) have conducted extensive work to produce, analyse, and disseminate land-related data. These outputs are utilised in advocacy actions to highlight the value of bottom-up agrarian reform to government ministries using a participatory, evidence-based approach. Key data work of KNPA included a series of participatory mapping processes; in 2018, the mapping processes took place in 50 villages and influenced the redistribution of 337 hectares and 515 land titles to the Mangkit community in Minahasa, North Sulawesi.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:**
**REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ADVOCACY BUILDS POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO PEOPLE-CENTRED LAND GOVERNANCE**

ILC amplifies the voices of people’s organisations to build political will for people-centred land governance at the regional and global level through processes that recognise the right to land as key to addressing the climate emergency and other global challenges.

In relation to regional and global advocacy efforts, KNPA participated in the work of the ILC’s regional initiative on Youth in Asia that seeks to involve youth in land-related concerns, alleviate poverty among rural youth, improve food sovereignty, and to generate youth employment. KNPA member RMI serves as the initiative’s focal point and in 2021, produced a national position paper condemning the underrepresentation of youth in land governance while providing improvement areas towards a truly inclusive land management system.

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3 Between 2006 and 2013, JKPP influenced the Sekadau District Administration and the Nega Mahap Sub-district Administration to endorse a participatory planning map developed by the indigenous Dayak community. The maps served to address tensions around village boundaries and officially delineate the boundaries of the villages, securing the rights of the indigenous community living within their borders.

4 The process was conducted in the framework of the Presidential Regulation no. 86 on Agrarian Reform in 2018 that strengthened the agrarian reform programme by including greater implementation opportunities for land distribution to local governments and stakeholders.
**NOTABLE OUTCOMES**

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN NATIONAL POLICIES**

**PREVENTING GOVERNMENT APPROVAL OF 2019 LAND BILL**

In 2019, the Indonesian government was in the process of finalising a series of controversial legislations on land governance and land use, including a Land Bill that had been in drafting since 2015. The Bill facilitated the process of imposing penalties and imprisonments for rural communities, which defend their lands against interference and intrusions by private investors. Moreover, the Bill prolonged land concession contracts to plantation companies. Most worryingly, the law would have established a two-year deadline by which landowners must register their lands with government agencies. Failure to meet this requirement would have allowed state authorities to confiscate unregistered land and to redistribute it through the land reform program or allocated to private corporations.

Civil society representatives severely criticised the draft Bill for encouraging investments and the expansion of extractive companies at the expense of local and indigenous communities. In response to the proposed bill, KNPA both organised and participated in numerous protests, advocacy actions, and engaged with broader civil society groups to counter its approval. The combination of KNPA and partners’ initiatives led to the suspension of the approval of the Land Bill.

**2018 GLOBAL LAND FORUM BANDUNG, INDONESIA: PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON AGRARIAN REFORM**

ILC’s Global Land Forum (GLF) is a triennial conference where Coalition members and partners gather to discuss land-related issues and to formulate roadmaps for people-centred land governance. The 2018 Global Land Forum in Bandung was co-hosted by KPA, the Government of Indonesia, and the National Organising Committee (NOC) that appointed representatives of ministries/national institutions, and 15 Civil Society Organisations.

The event gathered over one thousand participants from more than eighty countries in a constructive space for discussion on land reform, and provided an opportunity to learn from the experiences of other regions. The thematic foci encompassed food sovereignty, women’s and indigenous people’s land rights, as well as land grabbing, climate change, and the youth. The background of the discussion was the 1960 Agrarian Law, which provided an opportunity for members to highlight the insufficiency of government actions in ensuring its adequate enforcement and implementation.

A key outcome of the Global Land Forum was the President of the Republic of Indonesia signing Decree No. 86 on Agrarian Reform during the opening ceremony of the event – representing a long-awaited milestone for land activists, local communities, and civil society. Based on 28 articles, the policy outlines the terms of the Agrarian Reform and seeks to:

- reduce inequality in land tenure and ownership in order to create an equitable justice;
- deal with agrarian disputes and conflicts;
- create a source of agricultural prosperity through land tenure, land ownership, use and utilisation arrangements;
- create income generating activities to reduce poverty;
- improve community access to economic resources;
- increase food security and sovereignty;
- improve and maintain the quality of the environment

The Global Land Forum also led to changes in local and national practices, outlined in the relevant section below.

**ELIMINATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN (MP3EI)**

The Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development (MP3EI, 2011-2025) was used as the government’s guide to conduct business practices and increase export earnings. In 2013-2014, KNPA and ILC member Sajogyo Institute (SAINS) conducted a study on the effects of the production sites expanded by the Masterplan. The study evidenced how the plan was based on an extractive approach that encouraged the depletion of natural resources and which allowed for a significant increase in national greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, the research showed the exacerbation of agrarian conflicts, the ecological crisis, as well as unequal land and natural resource access and control. Seeking to incorporate the findings into public policy, KNPA worked to ensure that the effects of MP3EI were widely understood and publicised, while calling for an alternative development strategy to prevent further social and ecological risks. SAINS also supported consultations between various national stakeholders, and encouraged participation in relevant trainings and advocacy efforts. These collective actions, among others, influenced the new Administration (led by President Joko Widodo) to abandon the adoption of the MP3EI in 2015.
Despite the rejection of the plan, the prevalent development paradigm centred on mega infrastructure projects and the creation of new industrial zones continues to dominate, as evidenced by the Government's aspirations to transform the country to a domestic and foreign investment haven. KNPA members and CSOs (often together with local governments and provincial development planning agencies) have sustained research and advocacy work on alternative development models in order to counter the trend towards environmental depletion and to provide a roadmap to advance people-centred land governance and ecological sustainability.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN NATIONAL PRACTICES

FORMULATION OF WHITE BOOK ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RESOLUTION (2014)

In September 2014, National Conference of Agrarian Reform was organised with the support of ILC, to discuss national land-related legislations, participatory research and financing, among other topics. One major achievement of this Conference was the formulation of the Joint Committee for National Conference of Agrarian Reform (KNPA) by 35 civil society and grassroots organisations that participated in the event. The newly established Committee produced two key documents, namely The White Book of Agrarian Reform that provides an implementation guideline for agrarian reform; and a resolution of 18 joint demands and recommendations to the newly-elected government.

The formulation of the committee and the documents influenced consultations between the government and civil society representatives; in 2014, this included a meeting where - guided by the documents and reform agenda - the view of civil society organisations on agrarian reform and conflict resolution was presented in a unified manner by the KNPA to the new Minister of Agrarian Affairs to issue land redistribution certificates encompassing 444 hectares of government land allocated for commercial use to 315 households in the Mangkit Village (Belang District).

In 2014, another key government consultation with the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning influenced the formulation of three roadmaps for agrarian reform that elaborated on the White Book of Agrarian Reform. The roadmaps included one for conflict resolution in plantation areas, one for conflict resolution in State’s Company Forest (Perhutani) Area, and one for the recognition of Indigenous territories. This allowed KNPA to form part of the Praesidium working group to further influence government agencies on agrarian reform in indigenous, forestry and plantation territories.

2018 GLOBAL LAND FORUM: MORATORIUM ON PALM OIL EXPANSION; IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM THROUGH EX LAND CONCESSIONS; SETUP OF AGRARIAN TASK FORCE

The aforementioned Global Land Forum in Indonesia likewise had notable outcomes in changing land-related practices in Indonesia, including President Joko Widodo’s stipulation of a three-year Moratorium on Palm Oil Expansion to ban new oil palm plantations. Another significant outcome was the establishment of a presidential regulation on the creation of a Special Task Force on Agrarian Issues (Perpres GTRA) operating at the district, provincial and national level, and inclusive of peasant organisations. Throughout the GLF, KNPA and NOC members held discussions with the President to assess the effective functioning of the Task Force. Through a bottom-up approach to land redistribution, KNPA conducted a participatory mapping process, which notably led the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs to issue land redistribution certificates encompassing 444 hectares of government land allocated for commercial use to 315 households in the Mangkit Village (Belang District).

A further key outcome of the Forum was the 2018 Bandung Declaration, a written statement of intentions formulated by its participants that committed its signatories to the protection of environmental land defenders; to address growing rural inequality; to work to incorporate agrarian reform in national political agendas; as well as to discourage investments that promote large-scale land acquisitions by national and foreign private investors.

On a broader level, the 2018 GLF helped the progress of the agrarian movement in Indonesia by increasing the recognition and credibility of the participating entities, while evidencing the influence of KNPA members on national agrarian issues, as well as the government’s recognition of the platform.

SETTLING AGRARIAN CONFLICT THROUGH SMALL-SCALE LAND REFORM

The KNPA, through its member KPA holds significant experience in uniting civil society organisations to advocate for peasant land rights, and particularly regarding the 1960 Basic Agrarian Law that fails to provide adequate protection for Indigenous People and rural communities. Over a period of 12 years, Between 1999 and 2011, KPA engaged in a small-scale redistribution process in which 280 Ha belonging to PT Sari Bumi Kawi corporation were returned to peasants communities through the Decree of Head of National Land Agency (Nomor 45/Prg/19/2011).

This initiative was driven by concerns related to the numerous and significant cases of conflicts in relation to land governance in the country. In 2013 alone, KPA registered 369 conflicts covering 1.28 million hectares and over 139 870 households; approximately half of the conflicts involved agricultural land, while over 8 percent were related to disputes over forest management.
The urgency of agrarian conflicts led KNPA to support the Emergency Solidarity Fund, financed by Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), to assist victims of land conflicts. From October 2017 to February 2019, KNPA focused on three major macro areas, namely, Kulonprogo Yogyakarta, and Central Sulawesi, supporting 1,482 local communities affected by eviction or land disputes.

KPA additionally led the substantive work of KNPA in pushing for small-scale land reforms through research studies, such as the “Report on the implementation of the agrarian reform in Jokowi era”. In recognition of its expertise and experience, KPA was selected to represent CSOs as panellist during the 2nd round of Presidential Candidates Debate Programs, taking place in preparation for the country’s Presidential Elections in 2019. During the Presidential Candidates Debate Programs (that led to the second mandate of President Joko Widodo), KPA gave voice to the issues of land, mining and natural resources in the country.

IMPROVING INDIGENOUS WOMEN’S ACCESS TO LAND AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (2000 – PRESENT)

The KNPA, with the support of ILC’s Regional platform on Women’s Land Rights in Asia, produced a parallel report on the conditions of women in the national land governance context. The study, titled “Rural Women and Land Rights: A Situation in Indonesia” suggested the need to ensure a gender-sensitive approach to the implementation of agrarian reform policies, and to transform the general paradigm by advancing the principle that “women are also farmers and fishermen, and are not merely housewives”. Moreover, KNPA organised a variety of training and forums, including the Kasepuhan Indigenous Women Forum (2018) and a training on women’s land ownership in Indonesia (2019).

KNPA (especially through the work of RMI) has built on RM’s extensive experience and to work to advance women’s land rights in the Kasepuhan community (West Java Province), where women were often excluded from decision-making processes. After many years of interventions, women’s recognition has notably increased as the community now acknowledges their historically denied rights.
TIMELINE

1950

- Formulation of KNPA National Conference for creating a Common Platform on Agrarian Reform
- The White Book of Agrarian Reform stressing the urgency of agrarian reform
- Guidelines for the government

2014

- Influenced Government’s Establishment of the President Regulation (R.I. No. 86 of 2018) on Agrarian Reform

2015

- Influenced the Elimination of the Masterplan for the Economic Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development (MP3EI)

2018

- Influenced President to stipulate a Three Year National Moratorium on Palm Oil Expansion
- Influenced Government’s Establishment of the President Regulation (R.I. No. 86 of 2018) on Agrarian Reform

2019

- Influenced the Block of the Government’s Approval of the Land Bill

GLOBAL LAND FORUM INDONESIA

- Influenced establishment of a presidential regulation on the creation of a SPECIAL TASK FORCE ON AGRARIAN ISSUES (PERPRES GTRA)
MEET THE PLATFORM

The KNPA platform is composed of four national ILC members - namely the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI), Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP) and Sajogyo Institute (SAINS) - as well as government agencies, international organisations, civil society (CSOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Key allies of the platform include journalists, academics and students, research institutes, private entities such as the Ford Foundation and other NGOs, including Tenure Facility, the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and OXFAM International.

Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA): promotes agrarian reform in Indonesia through advocacy and the strengthening of people's organisations. KPA's focus on land reform, tenure security, and works in the forefront of the land rights struggles of Indonesia's landless rural poor, especially with the indigenous peoples in several areas in outer Java. KPA encourages a participatory and pluralistic approach which recognises the development of different systems of land use and tenure to ensure land rights.

Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI) (CSO, community-based organisation): empowers people to strengthen their bargaining position on land and other natural resources as well as their equitable, democratic and sustainable natural resources management system. RMI aims to enhance consciousness and concern, as well as to change the thinking and behaviour patterns of decision makers and members of communities in respecting people's rights on land and other natural resources.

Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP) (CSO, network-based organisation): is composed of 68 members and has developed into a national network within Indonesia. The organisation now has strong experience in participatory mapping, spatial conflict advocacy and community land rights.

Sajogyo Institute (SAINS) (research institute): supports and empowers people in knowledge accumulation, policy making, and in conceiving social movement strategies on agrarian reform and rural development.

KEY CHALLENGES

TRANSLATING COMMITMENT INTO PRACTICE

CULTIVATING AND MANAGING MULTI-ACTOR SYNERGIES

KNPA members experienced difficulties in fostering and facilitating synergies between peasant organisations and government authorities at the local and national level, and particularly regarding the land distribution process. This hindered the advancing of civil society demands, while interactions with government bodies further slowed key processes. As multi-actor cooperation necessitates constant capacity-building and dialogue - maintaining a constant communication between the government and the civil society is pivotal in working towards a bottom-up approach to land redistribution.

LACK OF PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES

As the most knowledgeable individuals in identifying community needs and priorities, local and rural groups should be highly engaged in all activities; however, KNPA faced lack of participatory decision-making at the community level, with varying degrees of openness and willingness across the communities involved. This was particularly evident regarding the involvement of women in decision-making processes and their land ownership.

CONFLICTING METHODOLOGIES AND VALUE SYSTEMS

While the collection of data is essential to respond to agrarian conflicts, the effective lobbying of local authorities to ensure transparency and accountability, and cultivating a wide recognition of the value of participatory mapping have been significant endeavours for KNPA members. Such efforts were often met with resistance from national and district administrations, and the current challenge is to improve and accelerate participatory mapping in order to take full advantage of its potential.
WE COULDN’T DO IT ALONE!

In addition to the ILC members, KNPA closely collaborates with other entities working to contribute to the realisation of its mission.

**Civil society or community organisation:**
- Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN);
- Aliansi Gerakan Reforma Agraria (AGRA);
- Ambea Pico Indonesia (API);
- Asosiasi Pendamping Perempuan Usaha Kecil Mikro (ASPPUK); Bina Desa;
- BINDES;
- Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence (KONTRAS); Epistema Institute;
- Farmer Initiatives for Ecological Livelihood and Democracy (FIELD); Fika;
- Ford Foundation;
- GRAIN;
- Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW);
- Indonesia for Global Justice (IGJ);
- Indonesia Human Rights Committee (CIHRC);
- Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI);
- Indonesia Traditional Fishermen’s Union (KNTI);
- Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE);
- International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID);
- KARSA; Perkumpulan PRAKARSA;
- Koalisi Rakyat Untuk Keadilan Perikanan (KARAP); KONTRAS; Perkumpulan PRAKARSA;
- Konfederasi Pergerakan Rakyat (KPRI);
- Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM);
- Oxfam-GB;
- Perkumpulan HuMA;
- PUSAKA P3I;
- Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI);
- Socal Watch (SW);
- Serikat Petani Indonesia (SPI);
- Serikat Petani Kelapa Sawit (SPKS);
- Solidaritas Perempuan (SP);
- Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI);
- Transformasi untuk Keadilan Indonesia (TUK Indonesia); Yayasan Pusaka Bentala Rakyat (PUSAKA);
- YAYASAN LEMBAGA BANTUAN HUKUM INDONESIA (YLBHI)

**Government agencies:**
- Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kota Lhokseumawe (BAPPEDA);
- The National Commission on Violence Against Women;
- Fraction Gerindra and PDI-P;
- Komnas HAM;
- Local governments and village government;
- Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency;
- National Commission on Human Rights;
- President’s Transition Office;
- Sumatera Utara;

**University/research institute:**
- Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB);
- Gadjah Mada University (UGM);
- Hutan Rakyat Institute;

**Media:**
- KOMPAS;
- Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (RRI);
- Local governments and village government;
- Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency;
- National Commission on Human Rights;
- President’s Transition Office;
- Sumatera Utara;

**University/research institute:**
- LIPI and Litbang BPN RI (government’s research institute);
- North Sumatera University (USU);
- University of Indonesia on Gender Study;
National Land Coalitions - often referred to as “NLCs” – are multi-stakeholder platforms set in motion by the International Land Coalition (ILC). They are led by ILC members and include both members and non-members, to realise the Coalition’s joint goal of people-centred land governance and to push forward national land reform and agendas.

NLCs are helping to simplify and unpack land governance complexities by setting priorities and designing legitimate solutions to the most challenging land-related issues in a country.

NLCs are promoting collaboration and bridging the gap between government, the private sector, civil society including grassroots organisations, international agencies, traditional authorities and academia.

All ILC members have the opportunity to set up national platforms with the technical and financial support of the ILC.

These platforms use ILC’s 10 commitments to people-centred land governance as their compass, while promoting the Voluntary Guidelines for Land Tenure (VGGTs) and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa.

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