

Implementation of Palm Oil Plantation Licensing Policy in West Papua Province

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Licensing Policy, Oil Palm Plantations, West Papua, Monitoring, Collaborative Governance

Received : 16, May

Revised : 30, May

Accepted: 22, June

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the oil palm plantation business licensing policy in West Papua Province faces a variety of complex challenges, including weak supervision, company non-compliance with regulations, and social conflicts with indigenous communities. This study aims to analyze the policy implementation process, factors that influence its success, and strategies that can be applied to improve the effectiveness of the policy. The research method used is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, involving interviews, observation, and documentation. The results show that although regulations have been established, their implementation is still constrained by various factors, including the lack of coordination between agencies and the lack of community participation. Proposed recommendations include strengthening supervision, increasing transparency, and implementing a Collaborative Governance model to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in the licensing process. This research is expected to provide input for the government in improving the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province.

INTRODUCTION

Plantations have a strategic role in national development, especially in increasing the prosperity and welfare of the people, foreign exchange earnings, providing employment, obtaining added value and competitiveness, and meeting domestic consumption needs. In addition, plantations also play a role as a provider of raw materials for domestic industries. One of the plantation commodities that has high economic value is palm oil, which provides many benefits for human life. Indonesia is a country with the largest palm oil plantations and is the main producer of palm oil in the world. This commodity is also one of the largest sources of foreign exchange from non-oil and gas exports in the structure of APBN postal revenues. The large amount of income from the palm oil industry cannot be separated from the various benefits it produces. The most obvious benefit for humans is as a raw material for cooking oil, which is one of the nine basic ingredients most widely used by various groups, from households, restaurants, the food industry, cosmetics, to alternative fuels in the future. Given its strategic role, the management of oil palm plantations needs to be regulated by the state in order to provide welfare for the Indonesian people, as mandated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which states that the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein are used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. Based on the Plantation Law, plantations are defined as all activities of managing natural resources, human resources, production facilities, tools and machines, cultivation, harvesting, processing, and marketing related to plantation crops.

One of the regulations governing oil palm plantation business licensing is the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture (Permentan) Number 98 of 2013 concerning Guidelines for Plantation Business Licensing. This regulation includes provisions regarding the licensing process, types and procedures for plantation business licensing, licensing officials, obligations of license holders, and mechanisms for fostering and supervising license issuers. West Papua Province is one of the regions that issues business licenses for oil palm plantations. However, in practice, the utilization and management of natural resources, especially oil palm, does not go as expected.

In 2018, the government issued Presidential Instruction Number 8 of 2018 concerning the Postponement and Evaluation of Oil Palm Plantation Licensing and Increasing Oil Palm Plantation Productivity, better known as the Palm Oil Moratorium Presidential Instruction. The evaluation conducted by the West Papua Province Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantation Service Team found various problems in the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing policies. The evaluation results showed that the implementation of plantation business licensing was not in accordance with applicable provisions, especially the obligations required in Chapter VII Article 40 of Permentan 98 of 2013. Several obligations that must be met by plantation companies include having human resources, facilities, infrastructure, and a land clearing system without burning and fire control; implementing land clearing technology without burning and managing natural resources sustainably; having a plant pest control system (OPT); implementing an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) or

Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL) in accordance with laws and regulations; submit a digital map of the location of the plantation business permit (IUP) to the Directorate General in charge of plantations and the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). In addition, plantation companies are also required to facilitate the development of community plantations with the development of company plantations and the development of community plantations completed within a maximum of 3 (three) years; establish partnerships with plantation owners, employees, and surrounding communities; report on the development of plantation businesses periodically every 6 (six) months with a copy to the Minister of Agriculture in this case the Director General in charge of Plantations and the governor or regent/mayor, complete the process of obtaining land rights in accordance with laws and regulations in the land sector, and realize the development of plantations and/or processing units in accordance with feasibility studies, technical standards, and laws and regulations.

From the evaluation results, several empirical phenomena were found related to the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing in West Papua Province. First, the control and supervision system for oil palm plantation licensing is still weak, resulting in non-compliance by business actors. Second, companies that obtain business licenses do not fulfill their obligations as stipulated in Permentan 98 of 2013. Third, there are other factors outside the regulation, such as the rejection of indigenous peoples against the existence of oil palm plantations, a long negotiation process with the community due to local cultural factors, and the possibility of the company's unpreparedness to invest in the area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Normative phenomena that emerge in the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing in West Papua Province include the absence of local policies that accommodate the interests of the community and business actors related to oil palm licensing, as well as weak policies that regulate joint supervision between institutions or agencies that issue licenses. According to Andrew Dunsire (1978), the implementation of public policies often experiences an "implementation gap", namely the gap between policy objectives and the results achieved due to various distortions in the implementation process. Policy implementation does not always go according to plan and often faces the risk of failure due to external factors that cannot be fully controlled by the implementers.

The empirical phenomena that have been described show that there are shortcomings in the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province. This implementation gap occurs due to the failure to fulfill obligations by plantation companies, as well as external factors that have quite an influence on the policy implementation process. Therefore, a special approach is needed in the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province that considers the characteristics and challenges of the local area.

The dynamics of the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province have been going on for quite a long time and involve large resources. Although the licensing process and stages have been carried out clearly, there are still various obstacles that hinder its success. These obstacles do not only come from internal regulatory factors, but are also influenced by external factors that require a different implementation approach. Based on the science of public administration and public policy, as well as various problems that occur both theoretically, empirically, and normatively, this study aims to examine in more depth the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing policies in West Papua Province.

This study highlights the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province by examining the implementation process, factors that influence its success, and strategies that can be applied to improve the effectiveness of the policy. Based on initial findings, problems in the implementation of licensing policies are caused by weak supervision, company non-compliance with regulations, and social and cultural factors that influence community acceptance of oil palm plantations. The results of this study are expected to provide recommendations for the government in efforts to improve the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing in West Papua Province, as well as provide input regarding appropriate policies for granting oil palm plantation business licenses. This study is also expected to be an alternative to solving problems related to the granting of oil palm plantation business licensing in West Papua Province.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to analyze the implementation of oil palm plantation business licensing policies in West Papua Province. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to explore in depth the social phenomena related to policy implementation, as well as analyze various factors that influence the oil palm plantation licensing process.

The location of the study was focused on West Papua Province because this region has significant oil palm plantation permits and plays a role in the agricultural sector and the regional economy. The selection of this location was based on the relevance of West Papua Province in the implementation of plantation business licensing policies, as well as its impact on the community and the surrounding environment.

Data collection in qualitative research is not guided by theory, but is guided by the facts found during the study. So that the data analysis carried out is inductive based on the facts found and constructed into a hypothesis or theory. The data criteria are definite data, namely data that actually occurs as it is (Sugiyono, 2016).

The data sources in this study were obtained from district and provincial government agencies in West Papua, oil palm plantation companies, and affected communities. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation, using purposive sampling techniques based on the relevance and competence of informants. Research informants included government

officials and company representatives who understood the licensing process for oil palm plantations in West Papua (Barlian, 2016).

The research instruments used included researchers as the main instrument, supported by interview guidelines, observation lists, and documents related to oil palm plantation licensing.

Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The validity of the data was tested through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

Data analysis in this study used the Miles and Huberman (2014) model which included data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. All four were carried out interactively and continuously until the data reached clarity and valid conclusions.

Data were analyzed with the help of the Nvivo 12 Pro application using the a posteriori paradigm. This paradigm is based on the fact that researchers already know the initial picture of the scope of the study. The analysis begins by understanding the contents of the transcript (familiarization) and noting important points that are relevant to the focus of the study. The familiarization process is carried out repeatedly and depends on the level of confidence or the researcher's wishes if the note points are deemed sufficient.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Palm Oil Plantation Licensing Policy in West Papua Province

a. Reality of Policy Implementation

The implementation of the oil palm plantation business licensing policy in West Papua Province shows complex dynamics as a result of regulatory changes and challenges at the local level. Before the enactment of the Job Creation Law (UUCK), plantation business licensing referred to the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 98/Permentan/OT.140/9/2013. However, after the UUCK was passed, licensing regulations shifted to Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing. This regulatory change requires business actors to meet a number of basic requirements, such as ownership of a Location Permit or KKPR, environmental approval, and building approval.

In its implementation, the rights and obligations of permit holders have been determined normatively. Plantation Business Permit (IUP) holders have the right to utilize resources, obtain economic benefits, carry out operational activities, and receive legal protection. On the other hand, they are also obliged to manage land sustainably, apply environmentally friendly cultivation techniques, and report activities periodically through the Plantation Licensing Information System (SIPERIBUN).

However, in practice, there are many obstacles in fulfilling these obligations. The lack of commitment from IUP holders to carry out their obligations consistently is one of the main obstacles. In addition, weak supervision from local and central governments, as well as the lack of firm sanctions for violations, further worsen the situation. One of the most crucial issues is the suboptimal implementation of the obligation to develop plasma

plantations for the surrounding community, including indigenous peoples, who should receive 20% of the total permitted land area. The failure of companies to realize these obligations often causes social tensions, especially when there is no clarity on financing or mechanisms for community involvement in the initial licensing process. Based on Articles 97 and 98 of Law Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations, which was updated by Law Number 6 of 2023, permit issuers are required to provide guidance and supervision to business actors. However, synergy between institutions, both ministries/agencies (K/L) at the central level and Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), is still not running optimally. This results in a lack of uniform understanding of the licensing business process, thus affecting the effectiveness of the overall plantation sector governance. The inaccuracy of granting location permits or KKPR, which should be based on district spatial planning, also contributes to unfair business competition and social conflict.

Administrative sanctions for violations of IUP have actually been regulated in various regulations, including fines, temporary suspension, and revocation of permits. However, the implementation of these sanctions has not been effective. Evaluation and supervision should be carried out periodically through SIPERIBUN and the Plantation Business Assessment (PUP), but in West Papua Province, the implementation is still hampered by the limited number of PUP-certified human resources at the district level.

Various proposals for improving policy implementation were submitted by respondents, including the need to revise PP Number 5 of 2021, improve the OSS system to accommodate permit adjustments, and emphasize the supervisory function for permits issued before 2021. Local governments are also encouraged to be more committed in allocating budgets for plantation business assessment and supervision activities.

The performance of palm oil licensing implementation is also influenced by the technical capacity of the implementer, the adequacy of human resources, the availability of supervision technology, the integrity of individual implementers, and collaboration between stakeholders. As long as these aspects have not been strengthened, the effectiveness of policy implementation will continue to face significant challenges.

b. Field Facts

Field findings confirm the various problems that have been identified in regulations and policies. A resource person from the West Papua Provincial Plantation Service stated that many companies have not reported their business developments regularly through SIPERIBUN, even though this system is the main instrument for supervision. The absence of this report makes it difficult for the government to monitor business actors' compliance with applicable regulations and obligations.

In addition, some companies tend not to be transparent about the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in the early stages of licensing. Indigenous peoples complained that they were not involved in the public consultation process, which led to social tensions between companies and local communities.

This is exacerbated by the fact that the obligation to develop 20% of community plantations is often not accompanied by a fair financing scheme. When companies use a credit scheme that is then charged to the community, this actually worsens social relations and gives the impression of exploitation.

In terms of supervision, the role of the district is still very limited because there are no certified PUP officers at the local level. As a result, assessments of plantation businesses are only carried out by teams from the province, and this has an impact on the limited scope of supervision. On the other hand, reports from the community stated that there were bribery practices to avoid administrative sanctions, which indicates that there are still integrity issues in the implementation of policies in the field. Overall, the reality of policy implementation shows an imbalance between the norms stipulated in the regulations and the practices that occur in the field. Strengthening of the supervision aspect, cross-sector collaboration, and community involvement in the licensing process is needed so that the oil palm plantation licensing policy truly reflects social justice and environmental sustainability in West Papua.

Factors Influencing Palm Oil Plantation Business Licensing Policy

a. Palm Oil Plantation Business Licensing Policy

The oil palm plantation business licensing policy in West Papua Province is one of the crucial instruments in controlling investment and managing natural resources. The Indonesian government responded to global pressure on environmental governance and policy transparency by implementing the Online Single Submission (OSS) system, which is designed to simplify bureaucratic procedures, accelerate investment, and improve law enforcement. The implementation of this policy faces various structural and administrative challenges, as well as non-formal matters, especially with the high conflict of interest that occurs (Berenschot et al., 2022; Choiruzzad et al., 2021). Thus, the implementation of OSS still faces significant obstacles, especially in the technical licensing aspects such as Plantation Business Permits (IUP), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), and release of forest areas and Cultivation Rights (HGU). The results of the interviews showed that operational licensing, especially for large-scale companies, is still complicated because it must go through a technical verification process by the relevant agencies before being digitally approved through OSS. Overlapping authority between agencies causes delays in issuing permits, extends the duration of processing, and increases the administrative burden. The inconsistency between the IUP and the spatial utilization activity conformity agreement (PKKPR) and environmental documents is also a challenge in implementing this policy. Law enforcement in this sector is also not optimal. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has revoked 16 of 24 invalid permits as part of its efforts to restore order, but the weak consistency in enforcing sanctions, such as warnings, fines, or revocation of permits, has created legal uncertainty. In fact, a number of companies whose permits have been revoked have filed lawsuits, reflecting conflicts of interest and inconsistent implementation in the field.

b. Digitalization of Licensing

Licensing digitization through OSS is considered an important breakthrough to increase efficiency and transparency, where applicants can access licensing services independently based on risk. However, this process still depends on the capacity of human resources in the regions and the readiness of digital infrastructure. IUP is still issued by regional heads according to their authority, indicating that even though there is a national system, its implementation still depends on local capabilities and policies. Implementation theory highlights that digital innovations such as OSS do not immediately solve bureaucratic problems. Problems of cross-sector coordination, human resource capacity, and the lack of synchronization of central-regional policies remain major obstacles to licensing digitization (Pressman & Wildavsky, 1973).

c. Theoretical Perspectives on the Phenomenon of Palm Oil Licensing in West Papua

This study adopts the perspective of policy implementation theory from Pressman and Wildavsky which emphasizes the importance of coordination and resource availability in bridging policies and practices in the field. Although OSS is designed with strong legality, licensing practices in West Papua still face structural challenges such as limited technical capacity, diverse policy interpretations, and lack of supervision.

Lipsky's street-level bureaucracy approach is also relevant to understanding how policies are interpreted and implemented by field bureaucrats. Licensing officers at the DPMPTSP and the Agriculture Service, for example, must adjust national policies to local conditions such as customary rights claims, limited transportation access, and security issues. In many cases, bureaucratic discretion greatly affects the success of policies in the field. Officers even choose to stop services as a form of sanction when companies do not comply with the provisions (Hassan et al., 2021).

This study also found that limited training, weak integrity of implementers, and corrupt practices are still factors that influence the licensing process. Evaluation of nodal correlations shows an imbalance between the focus on structural barriers and weak attention to sanction enforcement, so that the effectiveness of policy implementation tends to be unbalanced. This approach emphasizes that the success of a public policy is not solely determined by the quality of regulations, but also by how the policy is operationalized by implementers in the field (Zhang et al., 2022).

d. Recommendations for the Implementation Model for Palm Oil Plantation Licensing Policies

From the findings, a policy implementation model based on three main pillars is recommended:

- 1) Regulation Alignment and Multi-Level Coordination Synchronization between central and regional policies needs to be strengthened to prevent overlapping authority. A one-stop governance mechanism is needed with an integrated technical and administrative licensing system.

- 2) Strengthening Digital Capacity and Transparency OSS development must include technical licensing and be supported by cutting-edge technologies such as blockchain and AI to ensure data transparency and accuracy.
- 3) Improving Supervision and Law Enforcement Supervision through independent audits, progressive sanctions, and increasing the capacity of supervisors must be a priority. Supervisory human resources need to be equipped with technical training and professional integrity so that supervision is not just a formality.

e. Implementation Model for Palm Oil Plantation Business Licensing Policy in West Papua

The node sentiment model shows a strong correlation (>0.60) between the categories "Challenges and Obstacles" with "Cross-Sector Coordination" and "Law Enforcement". Further analysis through keyword association and weighted percentage shows the dominance of structural-administrative issues in stakeholder perceptions, indicating the need for reform in the aspects of coordination and strengthening supervision.

Interview results show that land conflicts, lack of local community involvement in the planning process, and weak communication between the government, companies, and communities are dominant challenges. This not only slows down the administrative process but also increases the potential for horizontal conflicts that pose a risk to policy sustainability. Previous studies have also confirmed that land conflicts are often the main delaying factor in the permit issuance process (Crowley et al., 2017; Kittikhoun & Staubli, 2018; Obane et al., 2020).

The implementation of the OSS digital system has been proven to be able to streamline the licensing process and reduce bureaucratic obstacles (Zahara et al., 2023). When the regulatory framework is transparent and digitally integrated, efficiency increases, document validation is faster, and stakeholder trust increases (Suroso et al., 2024; Maharani Saragih et al., 2024).

The environmental justice dimension is also very prominent, with high correlations between Environmental Justice and Community Relations and Social Impacts (0.655) and Rights and Obligations (0.780). Community involvement in natural resource management is crucial to ensure long-term sustainability. The study confirms that minimal community participation in licensing policy planning results in information imbalances and communication gaps that lead to resistance (Nindyatmoko et al., 2022).

Strategy for Implementing Palm Oil Plantation Licensing Policies in West Papua

To strengthen the effectiveness of licensing policies, strategic steps are needed, such as strengthening the regulatory framework through harmonization of rules that support OSS, increasing the capacity of technology-based supervision, and actively involving local communities in the policy planning and evaluation process. In addition, resolving land conflicts through a dialogical approach involving all stakeholders is essential to minimize social resistance (Zainal et al., 2024). No less important, a participatory approach that integrates

local values and sustainability practices will ensure that this policy is not only administratively effective but also socially and environmentally just and sustainable. This gap often arises due to the lack of effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, where the government often fails to conduct periodic evaluations and transparency in the implementation of obligations (Ngan et al., 2022). According to Bambang Supriyanto (2019), an effective licensing strategy includes three important things, namely: (1) developing the capacity of government officials and civil society to manage licensing, (2) involving the community in the licensing process and management of permitted activities, and (3) developing an effective information system to monitor and manage licensing. From the results and discussions, the strategy offered for the implementation of Oil Palm Plantation licensing in West Papua is Collaborative Governance.

Multi-party collaboration in the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing is very important. As a regulator, the government is required to provide concession land for oil palm plantation companies to manage plantations. Concession land is given with the aim of maximizing ecosystem services from the land, for example natural forests can provide oxygen, carbon absorption, water regulation and control, and many more. However, granting rights to companies to manage the land provides an economic trade-off for the surrounding community and national benefits.

The results of this study highlight the need for better governance and collaboration in oil palm plantation licensing to encourage sustainable, equitable outcomes that benefit the surrounding community. Government institutions, NGOs, surrounding communities, and all parties must work together to enforce policies and regulations to ensure that laws are enforced according to the rules and are not violated. Communities must be given space to actively participate in the decision-making process, voice their concerns, and interact with other parties, such as government agencies and companies, to negotiate fair agreements and ensure that their rights are protected.

Collaborative Governance is a concept in governance that is used as a process of facilitation and implementation by various institutions, both government, community, and private, which have the aim of solving problems together and cannot be solved by one institution alone. This is in line with the opinion of Ansell and Gash (2007) who stated that collaborative governance is a new strategy in governance that brings various policy makers together in the same forum to create a joint consensus. Furthermore, Ansell and Gash stated that collaborative governance is a governance arrangement in which one or more public institutions directly involve non-government actors in a formal, consensus-oriented, and consultative collective policy-making process with the aim of creating or implementing public policies, managing programs, or public assets.

To overcome the gap in the implementation of oil palm plantation licensing policies, the recommended strategy is Collaborative Governance. This model emphasizes the importance of cross-sector collaboration between government, communities, and the private sector in creating a more transparent, efficient, and sustainable licensing system.

a. Current Implementation Challenges

The implementation of oil palm plantation licensing policies in West Papua still faces various challenges that need to be addressed immediately. One of the main problems is the disharmony of regulations, where the Online Single Submission (OSS)-based licensing system has not fully integrated technical permits such as Plantation Business Permits (IUP), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), and Cultivation Rights (HGU). In addition, there is still a lack of clarity in coordination between the central and regional governments which causes overlapping authority in the licensing and supervision process.

In addition to regulatory issues, supervision and law enforcement against policy violations are still weak. Many cases show that sanctions against companies that violate regulations are not implemented consistently, thus reducing the effectiveness of the policy. In fact, several companies that do not meet the requirements can still operate due to minimal inspection and supervision by the relevant authorities.

Another challenge that arises is the lack of community participation and minimal transparency in the licensing system. In many cases, the rights of indigenous peoples are often neglected, especially in the licensing process involving customary areas. In addition, the lack of transparency of information regarding licensing causes public distrust of the policies implemented by the government. Without community involvement and a more transparent system, licensing policies risk creating social conflict at the local level.

b. Implementation Strategy for Policy Improvement

To overcome these challenges, an implementation strategy is needed that aims to improve the current licensing policy model, so that it is more transparent, efficient, and equitable. One of the main steps that needs to be taken is the alignment of regulations and policies, especially through the implementation of One-Stop Governance which allows for better coordination between the central and regional governments in harmonizing the licensing system. In addition, risk-based regulations also need to be revised so that the classification of permits is more accurate and in accordance with conditions in the field.

Another strategy that must be strengthened is more effective supervision and law enforcement. The government needs to improve the technology-based periodic audit system so that company compliance with regulations can be monitored in real time. In addition, the implementation of progressive fines and a more transparent permit revocation mechanism must be a priority, so that companies that do not fulfill their obligations can be subject to clear and firm consequences.

On the other hand, the digitalization and transparency of licensing also need to be improved to be more efficient and reliable. The development of OSS must be expanded so that it can be integrated with data from AMDAL, IUP, and HGU, so that the licensing process becomes more systematic and does not overlap. In addition, the application of blockchain technology in the licensing system can help increase transparency and ensure that every permit granted can be digitally verified and cannot be manipulated. Finally, the application of the Collaborative Governance model is an important step in ensuring that the

implementation of licensing policies is more inclusive and participatory. The government needs to increase community involvement in the licensing and decision-making process, so that local communities can voice their interests and get protection for their rights. In addition, a dialogue-based conflict resolution mechanism must be developed to resolve land disputes and prevent social conflicts.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implementation of the Palm Oil Plantation Licensing Policy in West Papua Province still faces obstacles because licensing has not fully accommodated licensing policies, there are weaknesses in supervision and fulfillment of obligations of Palm Oil Plantation Companies. Improvements in Palm Oil Plantation licensing need to be carried out in terms of the effectiveness of supervision from the licensing authority and fulfillment of obligations for those who are granted permits (Palm Oil Companies).
2. Factors that influence the palm oil plantation business licensing policy in West Papua include weak coordination between agencies, suboptimal integration of OSS, obstacles to digitalization and human resources, and the dominance of structural and administrative obstacles compared to the application of sanctions, which requires policy synergy between the central and regional governments and a balance between process efficiency and regulatory enforcement.
3. The implementation model of the oil palm plantation business licensing policy in West Papua shows that supervision, evaluation, and enforcement play a central role in connecting challenges and obstacles, actor synergy, and the licensing process, with findings of strong correlations to administrative, regulatory, and social impact aspects, which emphasizes the importance of effective supervision and a strong legal umbrella to accelerate and simplify licensing procedures.
4. The strategy offered for the implementation of Oil Palm Plantation licensing in West Papua is Collaborative Governance through multi-party collaboration between government institutions, NGOs, and surrounding communities and all stakeholders must work together to enforce policies and regulations, to ensure that enforcement of policies and regulations and laws are in accordance with the rules and are not violated.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

For future advanced research, it is essential to explore the operationalization of Collaborative Governance in the context of oil palm plantation licensing in West Papua by empirically examining the roles, interests, and power dynamics among government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector. Further studies could investigate how institutional trust, transparency mechanisms, and local wisdom contribute to or hinder the success of collaborative approaches. A comparative study between provinces with varying licensing performance may reveal structural and cultural variables that affect the enforcement of regulations. Additionally, integrating geospatial data analysis with policy compliance metrics could enhance the monitoring of land

use changes and permit violations. This multidimensional approach would help develop a more adaptive, inclusive, and enforceable model of sustainable palm oil governance in Indonesia.

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