

## ABSTRAK

### INDIKASI POTENSI DAN STRATEGI PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK TENURIAL DI KPH GEDONG WANI, KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN, PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Konflik tenurial di kawasan hutan Register 40 Gedong Wani, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, merupakan konflik tenurial yang berlangsung lama akibat tumpang tindih klaim antara negara dan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor penyebab konflik, memetakan aktor dan relasi antar aktor, serta mengidentifikasi strategi penyelesaian konflik tenurial. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan September hingga November 2025 dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif melalui survei terhadap 60 responden, wawancara mendalam, analisis regresi linear berganda, Rapid Land Tenure Assessment (RaTA), dan Analisis Gaya Bersengketa (AGATA).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepastian hak kelola berpengaruh signifikan terhadap konflik tenurial, sedangkan kejelasan batas kawasan dan efektivitas kelembagaan tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Model regresi menjelaskan 63,9% variasi konflik. Secara historis, konflik berkembang dari konflik masyarakat dengan perusahaan menjadi konflik antara masyarakat dan negara akibat ketidaksesuaian antara status administratif kawasan dan kondisi faktual di lapangan. Analisis RaTA menunjukkan relasi antar aktor bersifat dinamis dan asimetris, dengan dominasi legal oleh negara dan kekuatan sosial oleh masyarakat. Analisis gaya bersengketa menunjukkan kecenderungan gaya kompromi dan kolaboratif pada masyarakat serta akomodasi dan kolaborasi pada institusi kehutanan. Penyelesaian konflik memerlukan kepastian hak kelola, pendekatan kolaboratif, dan sinkronisasi kebijakan dengan kondisi sosial masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci:** konflik tenurial, Register 40 Gedong Wani, kepastian hak kelola, AGATA, RaTA

## ABSTRAC

### INDICATION OF POTENTIAL AND STRATEGY FOR RESOLVING TENURE CONFLICTS AT GEDONG WANI FCC, SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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*The tenure conflict in the Register 40 Gedong Wani forest area, South Lampung Regency, is a long-standing tenure conflict due to overlapping claims between the state and the community. This study aims to analyze the factors that cause conflicts, map actors and relationships between actors, and identify strategies for resolving tenure conflicts. The research was carried out from September to November 2025 using quantitative and qualitative approaches through a survey of 60 respondents, in-depth interviews, multiple linear regression analysis, Rapid Land Tenure Assessment (RaTA), and Dispute Force Analysis (AGATA).*

*The results of the study showed that the certainty of management rights had a significant effect on tenure conflicts, while the clarity of regional boundaries and institutional effectiveness did not have a significant effect. The regression model explains 63.9% of the variation in conflict. Historically, conflicts have evolved from conflicts between communities and companies to conflicts between communities and the state due to the mismatch between the administrative status of the region and the factual conditions on the ground. RaTA's analysis shows that the relationship between actors is dynamic and asymmetrical, with legal dominance by the state and social power by society. The dispute style analysis shows the tendency of compromise and collaborative styles in communities as well as accommodation and collaboration in forestry institutions. Conflict resolution requires certainty of management rights, collaborative approaches, and policy synchronization with the social conditions of the community.*

**Keywords** : tenure conflict, Register 40 Gedong Wani, certainty of management rights, AGATA, RaTA.