

Accelerating Waqf Land Certification in the Digital Era to Achieve Legal Certainty

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Abstract

Waqf land is a religious asset that has a key role function in supporting worship activities and social welfare. However, in practice, there is still a lot waqf land with no official land certificate. In this case, the government issued a policy to accelerate waqf land certification to ensure legal certainty. The government encourages the acceleration of waqf land certification through digital transformation in public services. This article aims to analyze determinants of cause the acceleration of waqf land certification in the digital era and its implementation in achieving legal certainty. This study employs an empirical legal research method with a qualitative approach, through the collection of primary data obtained from interviews and secondary data sourced from laws and regulations and literature studies. The results of the study indicate that in Kebumen Regency, there is still a lot of uncertified waqf land and its implementation is said to be still suboptimal. The factors causing the acceleration of waqf land certification are influenced by several factors, including government regulations and policies, synergy of cooperation between institutions, the active role of officials and assistance to nadzir, increased public legal awareness, and the digitalization of land services. While its implementation demonstrates that



actions to accelerate waqf land certification are progressing, strengthening is still need to optimally achieve the set targets. Furthermore, the acceleration of waqf land certification is supported by inter-agency synergy and the use of digital-based information systems.

KEYWORDS

Land Certification, Waqf, Digital Era, Legal Certainty

Introduction

Indonesia, as a nation governed by law, upholds the principle of legal certainty as the primary foundation for governance and public services across various sectors, including land administration. Law enforcement serves as an instrument for maintaining social order and providing solutions to various problems that arise within society. In the context of land within the **life on land**, legal certainty plays a crucial role, given that land is a strategic resource, not only from an economic dimension but also with cultural and social dimensions. Land holds not only economic value but also significant social and religious value for the community. Through Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (UUPA), specifically Article 19 paragraph (1), the state mandates the government to implement land registration throughout Indonesia. This provision is intended to ensure legal certainty for every land rights holder, ensuring that community land rights receive clear legal protection and are administered in an orderly manner. (Wangi et al., 2023).

One land object with specific characteristics that functions as a religious instrument is waqf land. This institution is prescribed as an effort to distribute God's gift of wealth for the benefit of humanity. As stated in Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf, waqf is a legal act of a waqif to separate and/or hand over a portion of his/her property to be used forever or for a certain period according to his/her interests for the purposes of worship and/or general welfare according to sharia. In Islam, waqf is a form of demonstrating loyalty and obedience to

Allah SWT. This is a type of sustainable philanthropy. Furthermore, waqf land is regulated by a number of rules and regulations in the national legal system that highlight the importance of legal protection for waqf assets provided they are managed in accordance with their intended purpose. As a legal act, waqf is specifically regulated through Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf and its various implementing regulations. In alignment with importance of waqf land certification, Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf emphasizes the need for organized and accountable waqf documentation and administration. In this regard, the registration and issuance of waqf land certificates are intended to provide legal protection for waqf assets against potential misuse or future disputes and to ensure legal certainty regarding the status of waqf land.

One important instrument for achieving legal security of waqf land is through waqf land certification. The purpose of waqf certification is to the assurance of legal certainty for waqf land so it can be managed and used sustainably. Waqf land is vulnerable to legal challenges and loses its social and economic value if it lacks a valid certificate (Choiri et al., 2025). Based on these conditions, the government is encouraging the realization of a waqf land certification the acceleration program as a strategic measure in realizing legal certainty, **peace, justice, and strong institutions**. With legal certainty regarding its status and use, the land is expected to be managed efficiently so that it can serve as an effective religious and social tool in improving community welfare. However, in reality, the majority of waqf land remains uncertified. This condition also occurs in Kebumen Regency, where based on data from the Waqf Information System (Sistem Informasi Tanah Wakaf/SIWAK), of the total 5.042 recorded waqf land plots, there are still 2.104 waqf land plots that have be uncertified (Sistem Informasi Tanah Wakaf (n.d.). This fact shows that the implementation of waqf land certification has not been fully optimal even though regulations in the waqf and land sector have been established.

The issue of uncertified waqf land remains a significant issue in Kebumen Regency, as it has the potential to lead to disputes and undermine legal certainty regarding waqf assets. This indicates that the waqf land certification process has not been fully implemented optimally, despite the establishment of regulations and policies to accelerate certification. This situation is reflected in the Mirit District, part of Kebumen Regency, which has a number of uncertified waqf lands. One area in Mirit District that was the focus of this research is Ngabean Village, where uncertified waqf land remains, but is beginning to be included in the waqf land acceleration program certification.

The issues that appear in the certification of waqf land can be traced in depth through empirical data that has occurred in the Ngabean Village area, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency. For further details, Table 1.1 below presents a summary of data on waqf land that has not been certified and is currently participating in the waqf land certification acceleration program as a principal for urgency of expediting the certification of waqf land in the digital era to achieve legal certainty in Kebumen Regency.

Table 1.1 Summary of Uncertified Waqf Land and Currently Following the Waqf Land Certification Acceleration Program in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency

No	Year of Certification	The parties	Allocation of Waqf Land	History of Waqf Land
1	2025	Wakif: KR Age: 80 tahun Nadzir: MNS Age: 72 tahun	Sirrojul Ulum Mosque	1. In 2016, KR donated a plot of land, consisting of a yard. 2. The donated land was handed over to the trustee, MNS, to manage. 3. The donated land was inherited from KR's parents.

				4. The donated land was used for the construction of the Sirrojul Ulum Mosque, which is currently standing and in use by the community. 5. The donated land was documented in the Donation Pledge Deed Number W2/114/16/2016.
2	2025	Wakif: S Age: 60 tahun Nadzir: MNS Age: 72 tahun	Baitussalam Prayer Room	1. In 2018, S donated a plot of his land, consisting of a yard. 2. The donated land was handed over to MNS to be managed and used as a place of worship. 3. The donated land was used for the construction of the Baitussalam prayer room, which is currently standing and used by the community. 4. The donated land represents assets S acquired from his parents. 5. The donated land was documented in the Donation Pledge Deed Number W2/131/16/2018.
3	2025	Wakif: J Age: 60 tahun Nadzir: T Age: 57 tahun	Al Firdaus Islamic Boarding School	1. In 2022, J donated a plot of land that was originally a yard D.I. 2. The donated land was donated to T for management. 3. The donated land is used as the Al Firdaus Islamic Boarding School.

				4. The donated land is property J inherited from his parents. 5. The donated land was set forth in the Donation Pledge Deed Number WT.2a/148/16/2022.
4	2025	Wakif: HA Age: 80 tahun Nadzir: MNS Age: 72 tahun	Al Muttaqin Mosque	1. In 2025, HA donated a plot of land to MNS for management. 2. The donated land is used as the site of the Al Muttaqin Mosque. 3. The donated land was originally a yard. 4. The land was HA's personal property, acquired through a sale and purchase. 5. The donated land was outlined in Deed of Waqf Pledge Number W2/185/16/2025

Based on the table, the results show that there are still a number of waqf lands in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency that do not yet have certificates. This condition indicates the need for a more effective service mechanism to accelerate waqf land certification. Along with the development of information technology, the government has begun implementing digital transformation of public sector services, encompassing land affairs sector. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public service delivery and encourage community involvement in the development process, digital transformation in the public sector is directed at implementing digital transformation through the utilization and technological advancement in information and communication systems (Adinegoro et al., 2023). The digitalization of land services is expected to increase the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of land certification procedures. The implementation of digital systems in the

context of waqf land provides an opportunity to accelerate certification procedures, simplify service use, and improve land data governance to ensure legal certainty (Sembiring et al., 2025).

In this regard, Kebumen District Land Office has implemented the Computerization of Land Office (Komputerisasi Kantor Pertanahan (KKP)) system as an integrated application that supports the digitization of data and land administration processes, including the management and certification of waqf land. By means of the KKP system, the process of waqf land registration, waqf data recording, and waqf land certificate issuance may be applied in a more systematic and efficient approach, thereby contributing to waqf land certification's acceleration. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kementerian Agama/Kemenag) is also implementing the digitization of land services through the Sistem Informasi Tanah Wakaf (SIWAK) application, which is used as a means of digitally recording and managing waqf administration. The use of SIWAK is also developed by using the electronic Waqf Pledge Deed (Elektronik Akta Ikrar Wakaf/E-AIW) service, which facilitates the process of recording waqf pledges digitally as the initial legal basis for submitting waqf land certification applications. The existence of this system reflects the government's efforts to improve service efficiency and accelerate the realization of legal certainty for waqf land.

However, accelerating waqf land certification in the digital era has not been without obstacles. In practice, the acceleration of waqf land certification remains subject to various challenges. Although regulations address the importance of certification as an instrument of protection and legal certainty, implementation of these policies has not been fully optimal.

Previous research has been conducted on accelerating waqf land certification. Puspita et al.'s study, "Implementation of Waqf Land Certification Policy for Legal Protection and Certainty in Magelang Regency," showed that the implementation of the waqf land certification policy in Magelang Regency has not been optimal, as several

implementation indicators have not been met. Furthermore, the community considers that verbal waqf practices are considered valid and sufficient, so they do not need to be registered through the local Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) or processed further in the form of land certification. (Puspita et al., 2022). Furthermore, Choiri et al.'s study, "Waqf Certification Policy in Indonesia in Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges," shows that the waqf land certification process still faces various obstacles, but there are significant opportunities to improve waqf management through inter-institutional collaboration and efforts to promote public awareness regarding certification of waqf land (Choiri et al., 2025).

Furthermore, Astriani et al in their study entitled "The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Waqf Land Certification Policy in Temanggung Regency in Facing Low Public Awareness and Inheritance Disputes" stated that the free waqf land certification program contributed to increasing the legality of waqf land and the participation of nadzir. However, in its implementation the program still faces various obstacles, including delays in the administrative process, inheritance conflicts, minimal staff capacity and data digitization systems, and differences in procedures across sub-districts. (Astriani et al., 2025). Then, a study conducted by Syahbibi et al entitled "The Potential for Waqf Digitalization in Indonesia in the Era of Society 5.0" shows that waqf digitalization in Indonesia has significant potential, including expanding the reach of prospective waqif, increasing fundraising and encouraging an increase in the number of waqf nadzir. In this case, the implementation of waqf digitalization provides convenience in waqf implementation, increased transparency, increased effectiveness of waqf management and certification, and reduced potential legal risks. (Syahbibi et al., 2025).

Research conducted by Hazra et al in their study entitled "Implementation of Waqf Land Registration for Uncertified Land in Bukit Raya District" shows that the process of registering waqf land that remains uncertified in Bukit Raya Regency has been carried out in accordance with

applicable provisions. However, in its implementation there are still obstacles, especially related to the low level because of limited public understanding and scarce resources at the Bukit Raya Regency Religious Affairs Office and the Pekanbaru City Land Office. Therefore, actions are taken to resolve these challenges, namely by increasing socialization activities to the community. (Hazra et al., 2025).

The novelty of this research compared to previous studies lies in its more specific focus and approach to speeding up the certification of waqf land in the digital era to achieve legal certainty. Unlike previous studies that emphasized waqf land certification procedure policies in general, the effectiveness of policies in specific regions, or studies of the potential for waqf digitalization, this study specifically analyzes the factors causing and implementation waqf land certification's acceleration in the digital era to achieve legal certainty. This study also highlights the role of coordination between relevant institutions in supporting the waqf land certification's acceleration, thus expected to offer conceptual and practical contributions to strengthening waqf legal certainty.

The author views the waqf land certification's acceleration in the digital era as an urgent need and requires serious attention from the government and relevant agencies. Therefore, it is important to further examine the aspects that cause the acceleration of waqf land certification and its implementation in order to achieve legal certainty, avoid potential disputes, and maximize its use for the purposes of worship and community welfare. Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct a study titled "Accelerating Waqf Land Certification in the Digital Era to Achieve Legal Certainty." Based on the background description above, the research problem can be described as follows:

1. What factors contribute to the acceleration of waqf land certification in the digital era, ensuring legal certainty?
2. How is the implementation of waqf land certification accelerated in the digital era, ensuring legal certainty?

The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the various factors contributing to the acceleration of waqf land certification's acceleration in the digital era ensuring legal certainty, and to analyze the implementation of waqf land certification acceleration in the digital era as an effort to ensure legal certainty for waqf land.

Methods

The methodology applied in this research is an empirical legal research methodology with a qualitative approach. According to Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, empirical legal research is a type of legal research whose data sources come from primary data, where the data is collected directly from the community through field research (Soemitro, 2010). Lexy J. Moleong explains qualitative research as any study that aims to describe phenomena related to what the research subjects experience (Moleong, 2018).

The research location is in Kebumen Regency, focusing on Ngabean Village, Mirit District. Kebumen Regency was chosen because it has a significant amount of waqf land spread across various villages for religious and social purposes. Ngabean Village was chosen because it still contains uncertified waqf land, but it has been included in the accelerated waqf land certification program in the digital era, making it relevant to the research objectives.

The data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews, documentation, and literature review. Researchers conducted observations and interviews with parties involved in waqf land certification's acceleration, namely the National Land Agency of Kebumen Regency, the Religious Affairs Office of Mirit District, Kebumen Regency, and the Nadzir of Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency. In addition, secondary data was obtained through literature review, which included previous research results, literature, archives, legal materials, and relevant expert opinions to support and strengthen the primary data.

tertiary data, in the form of law dictionaries, was used as supplementary data related to the research problem.

In this research, the author uses the theory of legal certainty proposed by Gustav Radburch and the theory of public service proposed by Robert B. Denhardt & Janet V. Denhardt. The theory of legal certainty is used as a conceptual framework to analyze the factors causing the waqf land certification's acceleration, while the theory of public service is used to examine the quality and orientation of services provided by related agencies in implementing the enhancement of waqf land certification.

Result and Discussion

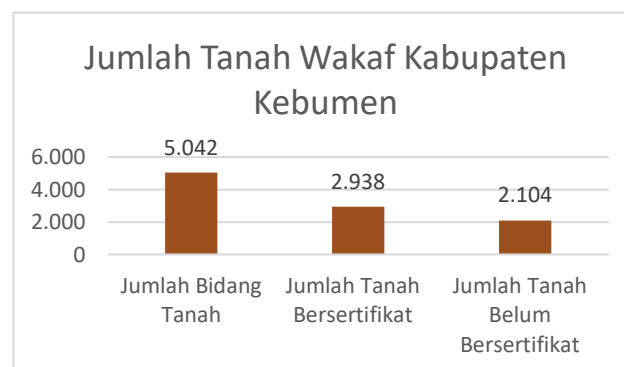
Overview of the Implementation of Accelerated Waqf Land Certification in Kebumen Regency

Linguistically, the term certification comes from the word "certificate." A certificate is a document bearing a certified statement, particularly regarding the validity of something (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-a). Meanwhile, certification is a verb meaning the act of certifying, in this case, something that has been certified (Merriam-Webster, n.d.-b). In this case, certification is the process of granting a certificate by an authorized party to a subject entitled to receive it. In essence, land is part of the earth's surface located in the upper layer that becomes a place for life and activities of a community under the authority of a state (Arba, 2009:112). Certification of waqf land is an important part of efforts to realize orderly land administration while ensure legal certainty for waqf assets that have religious and social value for the community.

In fact, waqf land in Kebumen Regency is spread across sub-districts and villages with diverse uses, including for the construction of mosques, prayer rooms, Islamic boarding schools, and other social and religious facilities. The existence of this waqf land plays a strategic role in supporting religious activities, education, and community social services. However, in

reality, not all waqf land has a certificate as a guarantee of legal certainty. This condition also occurs in Kebumen Regency. Based on data from the Sistem Informasi Tanah Wakaf (SIWAK), as described in Table 1.2 regarding the Number of Waqf Land in Kebumen Regency, of the total 5.042 registered waqf land plots, there are still 2.104 waqf land plots that do not have certificates. This data indicates that accelerating waqf land certification remains an urgent need to prevent potential disputes and strengthen legal protection for waqf assets. This condition has the potential to cause legal problems, such as ownership disputes, overlapping land rights, and difficulties in the management and development of waqf assets. In addition, the absence of such a certificate can hinder efforts to optimize the use of waqf land, because there is no guarantee of strong legal certainty.

Table 1.2. Number of Waqf Land in Kebumen Regency



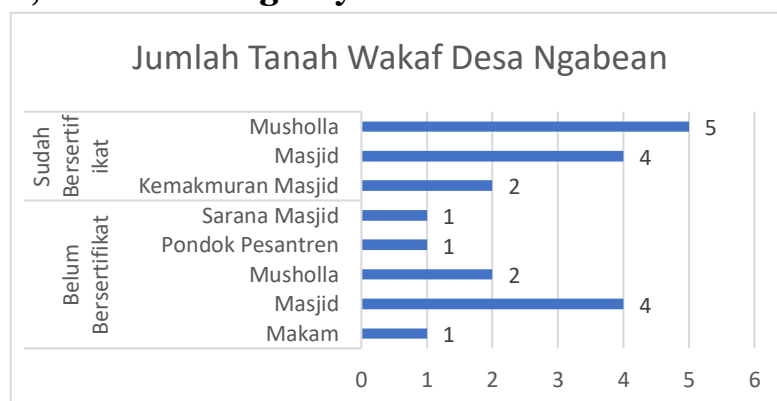
Sources : Sistem Informasi Tanah Wakaf, 2025

As the government's attention to securing waqf assets increases, efforts to accelerate waqf land certification continue to develop. In this regard, the government has issued a policy for an accelerated waqf land certification program, a national program aimed at ensuring legal certainty and optimal utilization of waqf assets. This program involves various parties, including the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, the Indonesian Waqf Agency, and local governments (Kanwil Kemenag Jabar, 2025). In its implementation in Kebumen Regency, the local government, through the Kebumen Regency Ministry of Religious Affairs, collaborates with the

Kebumen Regency Land Office, actively encouraging waqf land registration through an accelerated waqf land certification program. This collaboration represents a form of institutional synergy aimed at ensuring that waqf land has a clear legal status and is officially recorded in the land administration system. This collaboration is expected to accelerate the certification process while improving the accuracy and completeness of waqf land data.

Based on the empirical data obtained in this study, a general overview of the acceleration of waqf land certification in Kebumen Regency can be analyzed more concretely thru a village-level approach. Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency was chosen as the research location because this village represents the actual conditions of waqf land certification implementation at the local level. Through Table 1.3 regarding waqf land data in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency, we can factually determine the amount of certified and uncertified waqf lands as an indicator of the achievement of waqf land certification acceleration in Kebumen Regency. The existence of certified waqf land indicates progress in efforts to achieve legal certainty for waqf assets, while uncertified waqf land reflects administrative and technical challenges that still need to be overcome.

Table 1.3 Number of Waqf Land in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency



Sources: Kantor Urusan Agama, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency, 2025

Based on Table 1.3 regarding the number of waqf lands in Ngabean

Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency, it can be said that waqf land certification procedure in Ngabean Village is still not optimal. Of the total 20 waqf lands, only 9 have certificates. The existence of uncertified waqf lands cannot be viewed solely as administrative delays, but rather reflects the dynamics in the acceleration process of waqf land certification in the digital era. Thus, the empirical conditions in Ngabean Village illustrate that acceleration process of waqf land certification is a complex process and involves various interrelated factors.

Furthermore, the data in Table 1.3 also provides a basis for assessing how the accelerated certification of waqf land has been implemented in the digital era. The fact that a number of waqf lands remain uncertified indicates that the accelerated certification mechanism has not been fully implemented optimally and equitably. Therefore, further analysis is needed to identify the factors causing the accelerated certification of waqf land in the digital era and to examine how the accelerated certification process in the digital era achieves legal certainty.

1. Factors Causing the Acceleration of Waqf Land Certification in the Digital Era in Achieving Legal Certainty

The program to accelerate the certification of waqf land was initiated as a response to the significant number of uncertified waqf assets, with the main objective of providing legal certainty, asset security, and optimizing their benefits, where this program involves close collaboration between the Ministry of Religion and Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Kementerian ATR/BPN) since around 2020 so that this program is carried out nationally to overcome administrative problems and requirements.

One of the government's strategic steps to accelerate waqf land certification is to issue supportive policies and regulations. The waqf land certification program is a form of waqf asset security implemented by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry ATR/BPN, and the Badan Wakaf

Indonesia (BWI), with the aim of facilitating acceleration waqf land certification procedure. The following are the results of interviews with informants that can support this research:

Table 1.4. Informant Information Regarding the Subject

Regarding	Informant	Informant's Statement
Institutional Policies and Coordination in Accelerating Waqf Land Certification	Rights Registration and Determination Section, Kebumen Regency Land Office	- The Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of ATR/BPN have implemented policies to accelerate the certification of waqf land. - Collaboration between the Land Office and the Ministry of Religious Affairs has been established in the form of a task force to expedite the certification of waqf land.
Strategy to Accelerate Waqf Land Certification	Zakat and Waqf Administrator, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Kebumen Regency	The Ministry of Religion is implementing a proactive strategy through a task force to accelerate the certification of waqf land at the sub-district level.
Socialization of the Waqf Land Certification Acceleration Program	Staff of the Task Force for Accelerating the Certification of Waqf Land, Mirit District Religious Affairs Office	The task force for speeding up the waqf land certification process at the sub-district level conducted outreach to villages regarding the program.
Waqf Land Certificate Fee Exemption	Nadzir, Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency	Free of charge waqf land certificate acceleration program.

The data analysis above highlights the acceleration of waqf land certification in the digital era is essentially aimed at realizing legal certainty regarding the protection and status of waqf land. This legal certainty is an

important foundation in creating order and justice, which is in line with the theory of legal certainty put forward by Gustav Radbruch that legal certainty is one of the main objectives inherent in the validity of the law itself (Rahardjo, 2012:19). With the release of waqf land certificates, the community obtains clarity regarding the juridical standing of the land, the rights and obligations of the parties, and protection from potential disputes. Furthermore, the enhancement of waqf land certification in the digital era not only speeds up the administrative process but also substantively realizes legal certainty as intended by Gustav Radbruch's theory. To further understand the factors causing waqf land certification's acceleration in the digital era, the following are some examples:

1. Government Regulations and Policies

One factor driving waqf land certification's acceleration in the digital era is the existence of government regulations and policies that provide a clear legal basis and are applicable. The government, through the Ministry of Religion dan Ministry of ATR/BPN, has established diverse provisions to enhance the acceleration of waqf land certification. One such provision is Regulation Number 2 of 2017 of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Waqf Land Registration Procedures at the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, which systematically regulates the stages and flow of waqf land registration.

Besides to these regulations, waqf land certification's acceleration is also strengthened through Circular Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1/SE/III/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Accelerated Implementation of Land Registration for Places of Worship throughout Indonesia. This circular contains guidelines for the accelerated implementation of land registration for worship facilities in Indonesia, while also aiming to achieve legal

certainty for such land. This circular provides technical guidance for Kebumen Regency Land Office in implementing waqf land certification policies more effectively and efficiently (Dusa et al., 2025). This aligns with Gustav Radbruch's perspective, which holds that law is positive in nature, implying that positive law is manifested through statutory regulations.

With these regulations, the waqf land certification process has a clearer and more structured direction. The clarity of these regulations also promotes uniformity in field procedures for both implementing officials and the waqif and nadzir involved in the process. Furthermore, these regulations not only expedite the waqf land certification process but also provide strong legal certainty for waqf land assets, allowing them to be optimally utilized for religious purposes and the social welfare of the community.

2. Synergy and Collaboration Among Institutions

Accelerating waqf land certification is influenced by inter-institutional collaboration. This includes cooperation at the central level between the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs, as a form of shared commitment to expediting waqf land legalization. This collaboration at the central level is then followed up at the regional level through the establishment of a Task Force for Accelerating Waqf Land Certification, which is structured in stages, starting from the regency level and ending with the Religious Affairs Office at the sub-district level. In Kebumen Regency, the collaboration between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and ATR/BPN is followed up through ongoing outreach activities down to the sub-district level.

The outreach activities conducted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Kebumen Regency Land Office aim to provide understanding to the public, particularly waqif and nadzir (owners of

waqf land), regarding the importance of accelerating waqf land certification and the necessary procedures. This ongoing outreach program encourages the public to expedite waqf land certification. Working together the Kebumen Regency Land Office and the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the involvement of the Kebumen Regency Government, waqf land certification efforts are expected to not only provide ensuring legal clarity and making the best use of waqf assets, but also contribute to sustainable development and improved community welfare.

3. Active Role of Government Officials and Assistance to Nadzir

The active involvement of government officials, both from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Land Office, is a supporting factor in hastening the Waqf land certification process. Furthermore, the Kebumen Regency Ministry of Religious Affairs is taking practical and proactive steps in the field. These efforts are being undertaken to guarantee the target of accelerating waqf land certification in Kebumen Regency can be optimally achieved. One form of this involvement is the implementation of a proactive approach to the land location, namely by directly visiting the waqf land location in collaboration with the village government, the nadzir (religious advisor), and the mosque administrators. In this case, the law is based on facts, where laws are made based on reality. This means accelerating waqf land certification can reach the community directly and expedite the process of data collection and identification of uncertified waqf land (Kementarian Agama Kabupaten Kebumen, 2025).

In line with these proactive measures, the assistance provided to the nadzir (Islamic trustee) also plays a role in the filing process and fulfilling administrative requirements, helping to mitigate frequently encountered technical obstacles. In this regard, the established Task Force is tasked with assisting the nadzir from the

initial certification process through to the publication of the Waqf Pledge Deed and Waqf Land Certificate.

4. Increasing Public Legal Awareness

Increasing public legal awareness, particularly among waqif and nadzir, is a crucial consider accelerating waqf land certification. This awareness is fostered through outreach activities conducted by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Kebumen District Land Office and Office of Religious Affairs (Kantor Urusan Agama/KUA). Through these outreach activities, the public gains a more comprehensive understanding of the significance of accelerating waqf land certification to protect assets and avert future controversy.

Table 1.4 shows that the increased public participation in this program was also influenced by the government policy that makes the waqf land certification process free of charge. With the free waqf land certification program, economic barriers, which have been a major obstacle to waqf land registration, can be minimized. This situation encourages nadzir and waqif to expedite waqf land certification applications. Consequently, the number of waqf land registered has increased along with growing public consciousness of the consequence of legal certainty for waqf assets.

5. Digitalization of Service Systems

Information technology implementation in land services is a crucial factor in accelerating waqf land certification in the digital era. Digitizing service systems enables land administration processes to be carried out more efficiently, transparently, and integrated. In the context of waqf land certification, the use of digital-based systems plays a role in accelerating service flows while improving the accuracy of data management.

Within the Kebumen District Land Office, the use of the Komputerisasi Kantor Pertanahan (KKP) application is a key tool in supporting the land registration and certification process. The KKP

application enables electronic land data recording, from legal and physical data input, document verification, and monitoring of certification process stages. In implementing waqf land certification, the use of the KKP helps reduce manual administrative processes that can potentially lead to delays and recording errors, allowing the certification process to be carried out in a more orderly and measurable manner, in line with **partnerships for the goals**.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Religious Affairs is also developing the Waqf Information System (SIWAK) as a digital waqf database. SIWAK is a digital innovation developed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs as a form of transformation from a manual waqf recording system to a digital one (Adainuri et al., 2024). This application is designed to collect, record, and manage land waqf data, both previously recorded and new registrations. The existence of SIWAK supports the acceleration of certification by providing the initial data required in the administrative process, thereby facilitating coordination between the Land Office and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Khulifah, 2025). In the digital transformation, SIWAK was updated with the e-AIW service used by the Religious Affairs Office to electronically record and issue Waqf Pledge Deeds. The use of e-AIW and SIWAK simplifies the data input process and speeds up the legal documents that will serve as the basis for certification applications at the Land Office. The digitalization of waqf services through this system can raise the standard of public services.

2. Implementation of Accelerated Waqf Land Certification in the Digital Era to Achieve Legal Certainty

The accelerated implementation of waqf land certification in the digital era is part of the government's program to increase legal certainty over waqf assets. This acceleration is not only interpreted as reducing certification

completion time but also as a transformation of waqf governance to be more orderly, transparent, and accountable (Solihah et al., 2022). Waqf land certification serves not only as formal proof of the land's legal status but also as a crucial instrument for preventing disputes and ensuring the sustainable use of waqf assets according to their intended purpose.

In its implementation in Kebumen Regency, the waqf land certification acceleration program was carried out from July to December 2025. The implementation of this program is not specifically for waqf land assets in the form of mosques or prayer rooms but all other religious and societal interests. Furthermore, the application of enhancement waqf land certification in Mirit District has begun and the community is enthusiastic about participating in the program. In supporting the implementation of this program, the Mirit District Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) formed a Task Force at the District level consisting of the Head of KUA as the Waqf Pledge Deed Making Officer and 2 extension workers. The task force then conducted direct visits to villages to conduct socialization regarding the program. In this case, the task force conducted data collection related to waqf land in the village, including ensuring the waqf land's status and tracing whether the land had been certified or not.

In the age of digital, the acceleration of waqf land certification is being implemented through utilizing information technology in administrative processes that were previously performed manually. Digitizing services simplifies procedures, improves data accuracy, and strengthens integration between involved agencies, particularly between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Land Office. Through a digital-based service system, the process of recording waqf pledges, managing waqf data, and submitting land certification applications can be carried out in a more systematic and coordinated manner. The following are the results of interviews with informants that can support this research:

Table 1.4. Informant Information Regarding the Subject

Regarding	Informant	Informant Statement's
Achievements in Accelerating Waqf Land Certification and Utilizing Digital Services	Land Rights Registration and Determination Section, Kebumen Regency Land Office	- In August 2025, a Task Force was established to improve waqf land certification as a collaboration between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Kebumen Regency Land Office. - By December 2025, more than 1,000 plots had been declared, approximately 500 plots had been submitted to Kebumen Regency Land Office, and approximately 450 plots had been registered in the Kebumen Regency Land Office land service system. - The certification process was implemented in an integrated manner through a digital-based land service system, namely the Komputerisasi Kantor Pertanahan (KKP) application.
Achievements in Accelerating Waqf Land Certification and Utilizing Digital Services	Zakat and Waqf Organizer of the Ministry of Religion of Kebumen Regency	- As of September 2025, the acceleration of waqf land certification in Kebumen Regency reached 35.39 percent of the 2,104 target locations. - The use of e-AIW is considered capable of accelerating the issuance of electronic copies of Waqf Pledge Deeds, which are then used as submission documents to the Land Office. - The use of e-AIW has been largely implemented in several sub-district KUA.
Use of Digitalization of Services	Staff of the Task Force for Accelerating Waqf Land Certification, Mirit District Religious Affairs Office	The implementation of e-AIW usage has not yet been implemented in 2025. However, starting from 2026, the use of e-AIW has been running.

Impact of Accelerating Waqf Land Certification	Nadzir of Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency	With the accelerated waqf land certification program, the nazir feel the certification process has become faster and more focused. The free waqf land certification acceleration program encourages nazir to immediately apply for waqf land registration.
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The data processing above indicates the existence of public service theory as proposed by Robert B. Denhardt and Janet V. Denhardt, particularly within the framework of New Public Service. This theory emphasizes that the implementation of public services must be oriented towards the interests of the community as citizens, not merely as recipients of administrative services (Denhart & Denhart 2003:28-29). According to Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, public services are the embodiment of the principles of good governance as well as a form of optimization of government functions. In relation to speeding up the waqf land certification process, the role of the National Land Agency, the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), and the Ministry of Religious Affairs is not only limited to the implementation of administrative tasks, but also includes providing responsive, transparent, and equitable services to facilitate the society, mainly nadzir and waqf managers, in obtaining legal certainty over waqf land.

The establishment of a task force to increase the certification of waqf land is a form of collaboration between the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Kebumen Regency Land Office as a strategic effort to accelerate the certification process of waqf land in line with the principle of serving citizens not customers. Where public service is understood as the state's effort to ensure the rights of citizens. In this case, the task force has the main task of providing assistance to the nadzir from the beginning until the publication of the AIW and waqf land certificate. Related to the achievements of the program, it shows that efforts to accelerate waqf land certification have been

carried out, although still need to be strengthened in implementation to ensure the achievement of the set targets (Ministry of Religious Affairs of Kebumen Regency, 2025). The implementation of waqf land certification accelerated in the digital era can be seen concretely through the practices taking place in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency. This condition encouraged Ngabean Village to participate in the accelerated waqf land certification program involving nadzir, takmir, KUA Mirit District, the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Kebumen Regency, and the Kebumen Regency Land Office.

In the accelerated waqf land certification program, the registration process through to certificate issuance is essentially free of charge. If all administrative requirements are complete, including both legal and physical land data, including the measurement process, the certification process is free of charge, as the program is part of a government program. However, during the initial filing stages, administrative fees, such as stamp duty and photocopying, are required.

In accelerating waqf land certification in the digital era, there is no dedicated stand-alone service. The process is implemented within the Land Office through an integrated digital-based land service system, the Computerized Land Office (KKP) application. The use of the KKP application is one form of land service implementation in the digital era, serving as a supporting tool to expedite the land registration process, including waqf land (Adinegoro, 2023). This application is used to manage the administration of waqf land registration, both for Village Letter Cs and for certified land, in this case, Land Ownership Certificates (SHM) that are then donated. In the process of waqf land registration through the KKP application, there is a difference in the time to reach the stage of issuing a waqf land certificate, this depends on the initial status of the registered land. For land that has not been certified and is still registered as a Letter C-Village, the certificate issuance process takes relatively longer, because the land still needs to be measured first. Then the results of the measurement

are then processed and in the back office by the Land Office as the basis for processing physical and legal data integrated in the KKP system. Meanwhile, if the land is already certified, the time to reach the certificate issuance stage is relatively short because the land is not measured again by Land Office officers. Meanwhile, land that has been previously certified requires approximately 2 weeks to obtain a certificate, and for land that has not been certified, it takes around 2-3 months after the application is registered at the Land Office counter. This difference in time shows that the use of the digital system through the KKP has been able to accelerate the waqf land certification process, especially for land that already has complete physical and legal data.

In addition to the use of the KKP application within the Land Office, the waqf land certification acceleration is also supported by the use of the SIWAK developed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. SIWAK serves as a support system in the initial stages of waqf administration, particularly regarding the digital data collection and recording of waqf land. Technically, SIWAK allows applicants, both waqif and nazhir, to register online by uploading supporting documents and data, which are then verified by the Waqf Pledge Deed Making Officer (Musyafah et al., 2023).

In the digital transformation of waqf services, the Ministry of Religious Affairs is updating SIWAK, which was developed and updated through the implementation of the elektronik Akta Ikrar Wakaf (e-AIW), which facilitates the recording of waqf pledges and the issuance of Waqf Pledge Deeds. The previous generation of SIWAK stopped updating its data in 2023. Through the E-AIW system, service recipients can apply online by uploading all requirements for waqf land certification. This allows all documents to be digitally uploaded, along with photos of the activities and location of the waqf land. The E-AIW application streamlines waqf land administration, thereby minimizing waqf land disputes at the sub-district KUA level.

In the early stages of accelerating waqf land certification, the entire administrative process in Kebumen Regency was not yet digital. However, some sub-district KUA have begun implementing e-AIW to accelerate waqf land certification. Furthermore, in 2026, e-AIW will be mandatory as the primary mechanism for AIW recording and issuance. Prior to the implementation of e-AIW, AIW issuance was submitted to the Land Office via a duplicate of the AIW issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, acting as the SIWAK administrator. The introduction of e-AIW has brought about a change in system management, expanding to the district level. Any missing files or data errors can be corrected directly without having to wait for processing at the central level. This has accelerated the issuance of e-AIW copies, which are used as supporting documents for waqf land certification applications.

Furthermore, the apply of e-AIW at the sub-district level, particularly in Mirit District, has not yet been operationally implemented. However, in 2026, the implementation of accelerated waqf land certification will begin gradually using e-AIW as part of the digital transformation of waqf services initiated by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This indicates that the accelerated implementation of waqf land certification is still in the transitional phase and is ongoing. Although not yet fully digital, these preparations provide a crucial foundation for the future implementation of e-AIW. However, during this transition period, manually compiled application documents are still received and processed by the Land Office for the release of waqf land certificates.

The e-AIW plays a crucial role as the initial foundation of the waqf land certification process, as the Waqf Pledge Deed is the primary document required for submitting a waqf land certificate to the Land Office. Furthermore, the use of e-AIW can improve time efficiency in the waqf land certification process, as all stages are conducted online using a barcode. The resulting waqf data is then directly entered into the central Ministry of Religious Affairs database because the AIW certificate, which is printed by

the KUA, has a corporate number on the paper used for the AIW. The implementation of e-AIW is essentially the same as the Waqf Pledge Deed. The difference lies in the electronic registration of the e-AIW online, making printing faster and more efficient than the manual system, which still requires written data entry.

The online waqf registration program, conducted through e-AIW, represents a breakthrough relevant to current technological developments and societal needs. The implementation of electronic waqf registration not only simplifies the administrative management and storage process, but also plays a role in establishing the legal standing of waqf assets through the Waqf Pledge Deed certificate as authentic proof. Thus, accelerating waqf land certification in the digital era not only expedites administrative completion but also makes lawful protection and the sustainability of management of waqf land. By means the utilization of digital-based services and increasingly integrated inter-agency coordination, the waqf land certification implemented in an orderly and transparent manner, thereby minimizing the potential for disputes and ensuring legal certainty for the community.

Conclusion

Accelerating waqf land certification in the digital era represents a strategic government initiative to achieve legal certainty and protect waqf assets. This program involves various parties, including the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Indonesian Waqf Agency, and local governments. In its implementation in Kebumen Regency, referring to the Waqf Information System (SIWAK), of the total 5.042 recorded waqf land plots, 2.104 waqf plots remain uncertified. Based on empirical findings in Ngabean Village, Mirit District, Kebumen Regency, the implementation of the waqf land certification acceleration has shown

positive progress, although it is not yet fully optimal. Of the total 20 waqf plots, 9 waqf plots remain uncertified.

One of the steps taken by the government to expedite waqf land certification, the government can issue a strategic policy. This policy provides guidelines for the mechanisms used in waqf land registration mechanism through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). Several factors contribute to the acceleration of waqf land certification in the digital era, including government regulations and policies, synergy between institutions, the active role of officials and assistance to land administrators (nadzir), increased public legal awareness, and the digitalization of land services.

In its practice, the strategic program to expedite waqf land certification in Kebumen Regency by September 2025 reached 35.39 percent of the 2,104 target locations. Furthermore, based on data as of December 2025, it was recorded that waqf pledges had been implemented on more than 1,000 plots of waqf land. Of these, approximately 500 plots of waqf land had gone through the filing process and been forwarded to the Kebumen Regency National Land Agency (BPN). Regarding accelerating the certification of waqf land in the digital era, there is no special stand-alone service. This process within the Land Office is implemented in an integrated manner through a digital-based land services system, namely the Computerized Land Office (KKP) application. In addition to the use of the KKP application within the BPN, the enhancement of waqf land certification is also supported by the use of the Waqf Information System (SIWAK) designed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. SIWAK is then integrated with the e-AIW service used at the KUA level. The use of digital-based information systems, particularly through KKP, SIWAK, and e-AIW, is a strategic step in the enhancement of waqf land certification process. Therefore, the use of these systems reflects the implementation of public services in the digital era, oriented towards service efficiency and strengthening legal certainty for waqf land.

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