

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE: ACEH TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SDGS LOCAL WISDOM OF ACEHNESE COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture are the local wisdom of coastal communities on Simeulue Island. It aims to realise the development of SDGs on the basis of local wisdom which is the right strategy in government organisations to fulfil public services. Targets and development are carried out with the strength of the social values of coastal communities that have been determined with the provisions of public policy concerning customary institutions in Aceh. It is related to adaptive in managing rice fields by the Keujreun Blang customary institution. This research was carried out using a descriptive approach and qualitative analysis. The data sources of this research consist of primary and secondary data, interview data collection techniques and documentation. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction and presentation, data verification, and conclusion. The result indicated that in implementing customary institution policies, Keujreun Blang handles cases according to their duties and functions as rice field management to improve welfare. Thus, the village government in the Aceh region requires an interactive, participatory approach by the village government to coastal communities to grow sustainable village development goals. Specifically, the development targets have realised the solidarity value of planning the development of rice plants in rice fields simultaneously. However, the supervision inherent as an embodiment of sustainable development policies is still weak not controlled by a directed mechanism by public policy provisions. Realising participatory village development requires implementing targeted policies guided by standard mechanisms and operational procedures integrated with binding government regulations by an adaptive culture by the local wisdom of coastal communities on the island of Simeulue Aceh.

Keywords: Public policy, traditional institutions, Development of SDGs, local wisdom.

Introduction

Customary institutions are an organisation in Governance at the lowest rank. This customary institution has a unique review in creating community development by public policy provisions. It is like in the government of Papua Southeast Morocco, Eastern Africa (Mugizi & Matsumoto, 2021). The dynamics of customary institution policies in Latin America and England by Scheyvens *et al.* (2020) show that customary institutions for rural communities dealing with poverty are based on public policy. Khalid *et al.* (2015), Po and Hickey (2018), Ibrahim *et al.* (2020) and Kumeh *et al.* (2021)

explained that the implementation of customary institutional policies in Ghana West Africa, could collaborate with village governments to improve sustainable community welfare by dynamic and adaptive village potential by local wisdom such as, in Ghana, Germany, Pakistan, Kenya, and Finland. McDonnell (2021) states that institutional policies are very important to be achieved interactively by the government. It is because there is a risk in police provisions of non-compliance to achieve agricultural productivity if the government ignores these institutions.

Customary institutions are the cultural values of the community that have developed in the life of the Acehese community since the past until now. The existence of this customary institution has an important role in building cultural values, customary norms, and rules to create peace, order, tranquillity, harmony, and well-being for the community. Aceh conforms to Islamic values. The policy of customary institutions is an increase in the community's well-being which the main point is the achievement of food needs that must be well managed through customary institutions by traditions that should be valued and respected (Akbar *et al.*, 2020). The implementation of Acehese traditional institutions as part of the Indonesian government has a position by Law No. 44 of 1999 regarding the specific autonomy of the Aceh region, which requires the management of adaptive and dynamic village development achievements by local wisdom. Then it was strengthened again with the provisions of legal and cultural values to achieve sustainable development for rural communities by Qanun No. 10 of 2008 regarding Acehese Traditional Institutions. Through the provisions of the Qanun by article 1 in point 22 affecting that customary institutions that must be well optimised to achieve food security for the community to realise the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on potential and dynamic customary institutions in villages and adaptive culture based on local wisdom that is valued and respected.

Implementing customary institutional policies in achieving food security for village communities manifests village SDGs development with dynamic and adaptive institutions according to village potential through the implementation of hybrid model policies by Franklin and Ripley (1983). Also, Akib and Tarigan (2008) said the dual galloping

approach of governmental collaboration and community involvement in development. This approach is as stated by Akib and Tarigan (2008), Fauziyah *et al.* (2020), Kurnianingsih *et al.* (2020), del Arco *et al.* (2021), George, (2021) and Mamu *et al.* (2020). Some of these studies use reviews on implementing customary institution policies with various model approaches described by the reviewers to answer the government's solutions and challenges in implementing existing policy provisions.

The development of customary institution policies for rural communities dealing with poverty is based on existing public policies (Scheyvens *et al.*, 2020). The handling of poverty in some studies such as, Kloke-Lesch (2015) in Germany, requires an implementation strategy to achieve the rural SDGs development program. A study by Shahbaz *et al.* (2021) showed that India's economic growth pattern had been identified in overcoming underdevelopment and poverty. Similarly, the study of Omer and Noguchi (2020) in Japan, the achievement of the SDGs development goals with a framework to understand the contribution that focuses on building facilities and infrastructure is a real contribution to society.

Figure 1 displays a stage and process of collaboration between the government, traditional institutions, and coastal communities which is a stage of a collaboration model that is important to note as a strategy in the management aspect of a public affair. The process of collaborative Governance in achieving food security for coastal communities requires an interactive and participatory approach to implementing sustainable development by the goals and objectives of the SDGs of local wisdom. According to Bryson *et al.* (2006), the approach in questioning the implementation of customary institutional policies in Aceh is based on local Acehese wisdom in the policy provisions of Qanun No. 10 of 2008.

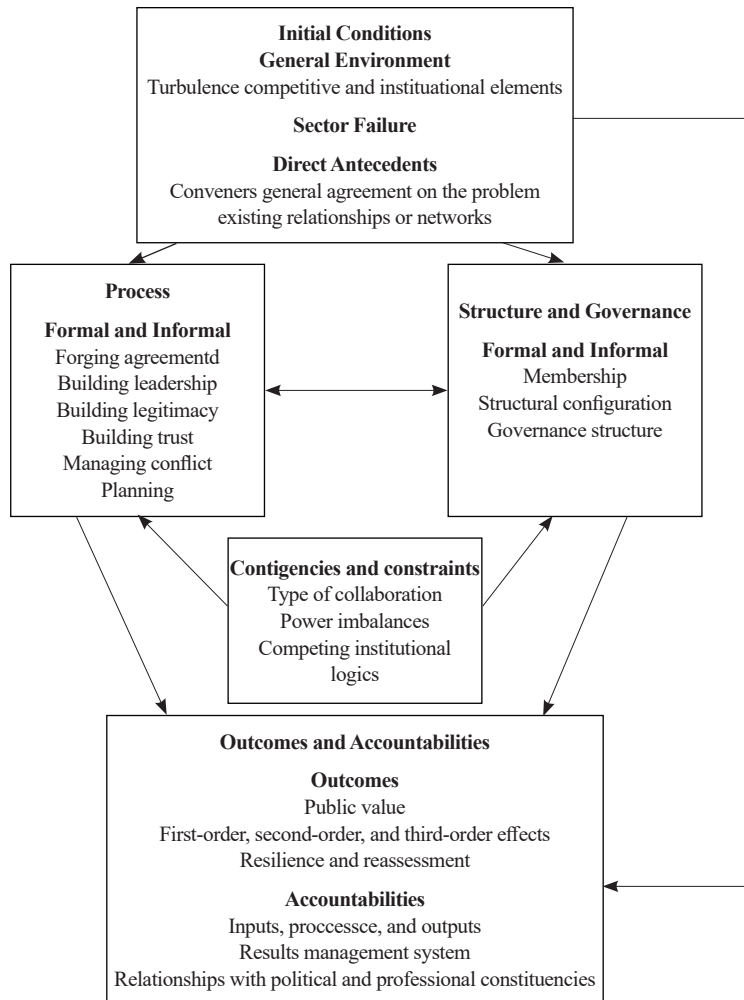


Figure 1: Stage and process of collaboration between the government, traditional institutions, and coastal communities

Source: Bryson *et al.* (2006)

Also, the objective of this collaborative governance approach and customary institutions is to strengthen and optimise them as normative values of dynamic local wisdom and adaptive cultural values carried out by the government and customary institution Keujruen Blang in creating food security for coastal communities as a manifestation of village SDGs development in Simeulue Aceh.

Literature Review

All countries universally carry out SDGs development, specially developed and developing countries (Kloke-Lesch, 2015). According to Sarabhai (2015), Deacon (2016), Willis (2016), McBride *et al.* (2019) and Whitcraft *et al.* (2019) explained the SDGs development target initially as an agreement in achieving world development. So operationally,

is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the country America is one of the development targets involved in initiating the Association of Nations Conference (UN) by the United Nations Conference Environment and Development (UNCED) Rio Summit and Rio de Janeiro Conference Brazil in 1992 (Moyer & Hedden, 2020). Further, a study by Fleetwood, (2020) stated that implementing policies on the development aspect of the SDGs requires an agenda for examining progress and target indicators, a challenge faced by the country in the era of COVID-19.

The United States can implement innovative policies in line with the development of SDGs, requiring external support to alleviate community poverty—the impact of COVID 19 (Barbier & Burgess, 2020). Pedersen (2018) mentioned that the development of civil society is the goal of business opportunities in the achievement of SDGs development is a crystal ball in the business aspect. The development of SDGs is an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process that is open to all stakeholders for Commonwealth countries such as, the UK has an obligation to the socio-cultural aspect of education to be a policy choice (William, 2015; Kioupi & Voulvoulis, 2019; Scharlemann *et al.*, 2020). Not only in the education aspect, but this country also focuses on the aspect of goal-3 that the realisation of SDGs development in the global health aspect has the potential to impact the economy and trade to achieve the 2030 vision agenda.

A Study by Ng (2020) found that the SDGs development planning in the era of COVID-19 community economic governance in several countries is hampered, such as; England, America, and Indonesia need a commitment and approach that is the progressive and transformative social capital practice in enhancing community development with design principles in multi-sectorial. Shulla *et al.* (2021) studied that the discussion focuses on challenges to achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 9 (Infrastructure and Innovation), and SDG 10 (Reducing inequality), SDG 17 (partnerships

for goals), SDG 11 (sustainable city). Therefore, there are interdependent implications and recent trends in international development related to sustainability as a useful framework during the post-pandemic recovery period. Likewise, the study by Omer and Noguchi (2020) in Japan as a developed country in Asia, the achievement of the SDGs goals with a conceptual framework to understand the contribution in achieving the development of the SDGs that focuses on building facilities and infrastructure. This idea is a framework has been observed in SDG 3, SDG 7, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, and SDG 15, while the invisible contribution has been shown in SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 10, and SDG 16 (Stevens & Kanie, 2016); (Mwebesa *et al.*, 2021).

Panuluh and Fitri (2016), Pribadi (2017), Patiung (2019), Sofianto (2019), A. Hidayat and Safitri (2020), Daulay (2020), Mahdi *et al.* (2020), Iskandar (2020), Santosa (2020) and Pangestu *et al.* (2021) explained that the developments in the State of Indonesia in implementing SDGs development policies on both a national and international scale. Other studies explain strategic issues that are concern to the Indonesian government in overcoming issues that are concern to the SDGs development aspect, namely, (i) Economic growth and justice, (ii) Social development, (iii) Conservation of natural resources, and (iv) Good governance. Developing these SDGs requires an interactive approach through sustainable development based on *Bottom-up* and *Top-down* as the development of village SDGs based on law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Surya, 2019).

Rifa'i and Ayu (2019) explained that the development of SDGs is a program for alleviating poverty in Sharia-based communities. Then, it was emphasised that the management of the SDGs development program in Indonesia as a whole so that the phenomenon can be answered that Islamic community empowerment programs can provide solutions in community development through the SDGs program (Baggio & Saraswati, 2018). Furthermore, Hannan (2018) and Wahyuningsih

(2018) added the aspects of gender development in achieving the SDGs indicators for developing the empowerment of Madura women to increase SDGs in strengthening cultural optimisation. According to Surya (2018), SDGs development indicators can be mapped and aligned with regional medium-term development plans that estimate the readiness of facilities and infrastructure to implement target indicators in SDGs development.

However, Aceh shows highly committed to the success of SDG development (Fitri & Vonda, 2017). Similarly, Ariani and Juraida (2020), Nurdin and Haris Riyaldi (2020) and Riyaldi *et al.* (2020), the existence of community economic empowerment in poverty alleviation. Likewise, the studies by Pamungkas *et al.* (2018) and Rustinsyah *et al.* (2021) stated that women's empowerment could support the SDGs program that has been implemented in the development of cooperative aspects for daily needs in increasing formal development participation for low-income families by strengthening modalities social services for coastal communities. In the literature on SDGs development, studies on SDGs development in Aceh have not been carried out comprehensively from various existing aspects. It is primarily about realising the development of traditional institutions based on local wisdom to create food security for coastal communities in Aceh sustainably.

The public policy implementation model approach is used to achieve objectives in implementing customary institutional policies *Top-Down* approach and *Bottom-up* approach. This approach is often known as the hybrid model, also known as the mixed model. This means this approach can create participatory improvements with government collaboration and community involvement. The author's hybrid model takes the model from Franklin and Ripley (1983), which consists of 3 parts of achievement, namely: (1) The level of compliance with the applicable provisions, (2) Smooth implementation of function routines, (3) Realisation of the desired performance and impact. The model for implementing this policy

is an appropriate alternative considering the results of previous studies that have achieved glory in the Chinese empire (Si & Scott, 2019). Si and Scott (2019) explained that the Chinese government's policy system in managing food security refers to the hybrid model. The results of this study found success that has created a new method of renewal. For the Chinese empire, this model of policy implementation system has a strong value in public policy to prosper the community.

The public policy implementation approach is very important to be the concern and focus point of the government, especially from the perspective of dynamic institutional community development (Raharja *et al.*, 2020) also conveyed one of the implementation models in public policy as the value of strengthening traditional farmers' institutions which are a strong collaborative system between government and society. Resources actively strengthen the management of traditional institutions as policy-making through approach institutionalism in a system of binding rules (Rignall & Kusunose, 2018). According to Jaza Folefack and Darr (2021) and Mugizi and Matsumoto (2021), the strength of customary institutions in Cameroon in the Central African Country regarding customary land tenure arrangements can encourage implementation of SDGs development practices. In addition to the strength of traditional institutions, it also has principles as in the United Kingdom as an island nation in the statement (Ben & Gounder, 2019), customary Governance' is strengthened through the SDGs development mechanism.

Likewise, in studies by Ibrahim *et al.* (2020), Olofsson, (2021) and Rignall and Kusunose (2018), the Governance of customary institutions in Ghana, West Africa, was also carried out in a collaborative method with the village government as motivation for community groups in facing the challenges of managing productive agricultural land sustainably. Policy and position of customary institutions (Po & Hickey, 2018; Bizozza & Opio-Omoding, 2021; Huntington & Marple-Cantrell,

2021; Suhardiman & Scurrah, 2021) states that customary institution policies are one of the very strategic policies for overcoming problems land ownership in agricultural Governance in the African Country of Ethiopia. Numerous studies such as, Khalid *et al.* (2015), Hidayat *et al.* (2020), Scheyvens *et al.* (2020), Deininger *et al.* (2021), also add to the role of customary institutions as agricultural resources for land use from a gender perspective in Malawi, an African country South that customary institutions manage agricultural land in achieving SDGs development.

One of the duties and functions of Qanun No. 10 of 2008 concerning customary institutions explains that customary institutions in the life of the people of Aceh have always been firmly entrenched in the character of society from the past to the present and play an important role in cultivating cultural values and norms. Customary norms and rules to strengthen security, order, peace, harmony, and the welfare of the people of Aceh under Islamic values. The existence of customary institutions is very vital. Their role can be increased to preserve custom as a form of implementation of the uniqueness and privileges of Aceh in the field of custom in all aspects of development such as economic, political, social, and cultural. Following the policy of Law No. 44 of 1999 concerning the Privileges of Aceh. This policy (Qanun) for customary institutions strengthens customary institutional regulations, indigenous people's organisations formed by a certain customary law community, owning a certain territory, owning their assets and having the right, and power to regulate and manage matters related to Acehnese customs. One of the traditional institutions that can function in determining Policy No. 10 of 2008 is the role of Keujruen Blang in managing rice fields which is as follows:

1. General provisions of article 1 paragraph 22: Keujruen Blang or another name is a person who leads and regulates activities in the rice field business.
2. Functions and Roles of Customary Institutions in Chapters 24, 25, and 26, Chapter 8: (a) Keujruen Blang or another name consists of Keujruen Muda or another name and Keujruen Chik or another name. (b) The composition of tasks, functions, authorities, and requirements for Keujruen Blang or other names shall be determined in the deliberations for Keujruen Blang or other regional names. (c) In carrying out the tasks, functions, and authorities referred to in paragraph (2) coordinate with other related parties.
3. Keujruen Blang or another name has the following duties: (a) determining and coordinating procedures for going to the field; (b) regulate water distribution to farmers' fields; (c) assist the government in agriculture; (d) coordinating feast or other ceremonies related to customs in the rice field business sector; (e) give warnings or sanctions to farmers who violate the customary rules of rice fields or do not carry out other obligations in the traditional rice farming system; and (f) resolve disputes between farmers related to the implementation of rice farming.
4. Keujruen Blang or another name was discontinued due to: (a) dead; (b) make a request to quit of their own accord; (c) neglecting his duties as Keujruen Blang or another name; and (d) committing disgraceful acts that are contrary to the law and customs.

Provisions of customary institutions Keujren Blang in the study of Hakim and Mahmuddin (2017), Hasan and Azis (2018), Maulida *et al.* (2018) and Ikhsan *et al.* (2018) explained that the existence of customary institutions Keujruen Blang in the management of water and paddy fields is one of the duties and functions as well as powers and responsibilities that have been set in the existing public policy. Similarly, Maifianti (2015) and Budi and Wardah (2021) stated that the role of traditional

institutions Keujruen Blang is very helpful to the government, farming groups, and agricultural extension workers to convey information and the application of innovation in supporting the effectiveness of agricultural activities to increase production and farmers' well-being in creating sustainable food needs. Although traditional institutions Keujruen Blang are seen as strategic in developing agriculture and rural areas in Aceh. In practice, the effectiveness of the duties and functions of this customary institution has not fully gone well (Putra *et al.*, 2016).

Materials and Methods

Materials

The study area is in the Aceh region. According to Aceh Government Law No. 11 of 2006, Aceh is “an area or region which is a legal community unit that is special in nature and is given special authority (rights and powers) to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance

with the principles of the “Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia”. Republic of Indonesia based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, led by a governor (Article 2, Law on the Government of Aceh 2006: 4). The following are research locations in the Aceh region, one of the Aceh regions.

The data and information in this study were specifically carried out in the Simeulue Aceh district (see Figure 1). This area is one of the coastal areas, the regional administrative centre in managing food sourced from rice farming for the community sustainably. Data collection techniques used through primary data with structured interviews with key informants have been determined regarding this study (Hox & Boeije, 2004). Secondary data-related journals and policy document data are fundamental to understanding coastal communities' problems. The tool used in data analysis is NVivo. This data analysis makes it easy to group according to comprehensively coordinated themes and sub-themes (Kaurav *et al.*, 2020).



Figure 1: Research location
Source: Acehprov.go.id

Methods

A qualitative approach emphasising the aspect of data triangulation is a way to find out where researchers can gather and interpret information obtained from one source by referring to the same problem from another source. In addition, the source of information obtained can be related to explaining processes and phenomena by using in-depth interviews that are unstructured, open, and made face-to-face with informants (Lichtman, 2013). This qualitative approach can adapt the qualitative approach according to the importance of policy issues, as argued by Brayman and Burgess (1999) and Rihoux *et al.* (2011). For example, it can benefit researchers to explore aspects of policy implications for the government’s actions in addressing the needs of public services under policy provisions.

As explained above, the qualitative rules are based on data collection techniques and data analysis. This research is a process and stages carried out in-depth with the objective purpose of the problem about aspects and phenomena

that are not yet clearly known (Abbato, 2009). At the same time, data-driven research relies on unstructured data (Hammersley, 2013). For example, government-owned data, as used in this study, is not open to public knowledge unless there is a need for the researcher to use it in carrying out a study. Then the data in this research is also very much related to the regional government’s policy in managing the government system especially at the lowest regional level.

Primary data is highly dependent on the results of in-depth interviews that are unstructured and non-uniform but still aligned to achieve research objectives. The research question is based on the theme and is guided by the policy document of the customary institution which is the objective and target of the research. The designated informants are a total of 6 people who have a role in managing village government policies in the coastal region. There are also informants in this research as follows (as shown in Table 1):

Table 1: Summary of informants

No.	Category Officer	Gender	Frequency
1	Head of the village community empowerment service	Male	1
2	Head of agriculture service	Male	1
3	Head of customary court	Male	1
4	Head of the traditional institution	Male	1
5	Farmers	Male and female	2
6	Public figure	Male and female	4

Source: Simeulue Aceh Regional Secretariat

The secondary data used in this research are from national journals and international journals. As well as data guides on public policy documents from Aceh government officials and agencies related to achieving research objectives. Several reading source books were obtained from the Teuku Umar University Library, Universitas Teuku Umar and the Sultanah Nur Zahirah Library, University of Malaysia Terengganu. This study uses the content analysis method with QRS NVivo software for the analysis provided

by the informant in the research (Kaurav *et al.*, 2020). As in the statement (Neuendorf, 2017), this method of data analysis is very complex and requires a lot of time. However, the researcher divides each data obtained by placing labels to facilitate data analysis. Also, Denzin and Strauss (1988) stated that data analysis in NVivo data software is generally complex regarding its implementation. The data analysis process used in this study uses the triangulation rule in analysing qualitative research.

Results and Discussion

Collaborative Governance is one of the steps and strategies are taken to improve good cooperation in realising sustainable development (Douglas & Ansell, 2023). This step is very important for conditions where public actors and the private sector (business) work together in certain ways and processes that will later produce legal products, rules, and policies that are right for society (Maor *et al.*, 2023). Multi-actor involvement in Governance is one of the parameters for implementing the concept of Governance and society. This dynamic is very important for developing coastal communities in Aceh in increasing adaptive development in terms of public policy as a sustainable autonomous region. However, the condition of the Aceh region is very specific in regulating social and cultural values for realising people's welfare. These values and normality have been stipulated in the policy provisions for the development of participatory customary and community institutions in accordance with the provisions of Qanun No. 10 of 2008 concerning customary institutions in Aceh.

The Keujreun Blang customary institution can be carried out in 3 integrated approaches. The approach in question is an ecological approach, an administrative approach, and a planning approach. This approach aims to create participatory, collaborative Governance with the community based on local wisdom with the goals and objectives of the SDGs development indicators. Viewed from the administrative aspect, the coastal area is an area that administratively has the outermost boundary upstream of the sub-district. Thus, the position and customary institutions are formed in a coordinative process in controlling the role that must be carried out as one of the Keujreun Blang customary institutions in carrying out their duties and functions under customary institution policies. The Simeulue region highly respects the normality values of customs and traditions in developing rice fields to achieve food security sustainably. It is evidenced by the government and all levels of society establishing

a joint motto of planting rice simultaneously, fairly, and equitably.

Ecological aspects in Simeulue District still have problems due to the Aceh tsunami disaster in 2004. Especially related to the island's ecosystem, the hills that were charming green have now turned into arid, and open and turned into fields. For example, one of the ecological threats is oil palm plantations with hundreds of hectares belonging to the local government. They often experience conflicts with the community in fighting over land, which can cause the community's productive economy to become a threat to achieving food security on Simeulue Island. While seen from the planning aspect, the coastal area is a management planning area. It is focused on addressing issues that will be handled responsibly, handling the latest issues for local communities who are ecosystems as fishermen, and farmers planning for this area in dealing with the economic development of coastal communities are not developing rapidly this is due to the mechanisms and methods of Governance not being comprehensively implemented by the SDGs development targets. The SDGs development target of local wisdom in this area is very high because the results of marine resources are very rich and natural ecosystems have begun to be polluted by government policies and monopolies in the management and conversion of paddy fields to other horticultural sectors.

The collaborative governance steps and strategies are a solution to empowering the development of coastal communities in the Simeulue region, namely collective action that impacts individual welfare. Thus, the building empowers individuals in society which means that the whole personality of one's inner and outer is enhanced. So community empowerment means building a collective personality of a society. A participatory, collaborative governance approach with the Keujreun Blang traditional institutions, and the community reviews it first. The initial condition that must be focused on the wider coastal community to

meet the needs and welfare of the community with the duties and functions of the customary institution in question is to be able to assist the community in managing rice farming rice fields as stipulated in the Qanun decree No. 10 of 2008 concerning customary institutions in Aceh. As an archipelago, its greatly influences the environment in which collaboration will be carried out, the possibility of failure that will be encountered, as well as the specific conditions that must be met for this collaboration to be formed immediately.

Environmental factors in achieving Collaborative Governance must be able to optimise well in the method of working with traditional institutions directly the goals and objectives in economic growth and food security which are the main themes needed to the goals and objectives of SDGS development of local wisdom in this archipelago region to be realised well. To unify the organisation, it must be carried out in a structured manner by optimising the existence of goals which is one of the objectives of public policy. The goal is that the synergy of the government, traditional institutions, and coastal communities can increase economic growth which is complex according to local wisdom by the region's potential and reduces food security uncertainty sustainably. The uncertainty in the cross-sector collaboration approach between the government and customary institutions is influenced by public problems between the governments and coastal communities that have failed to be resolved. Failure in public issues does not understand that every public policy is made to have goals and objectives in creating sustainable development. Because of that, increasing the actualisation of the bureaucracy must consistently carry out decisions in development under established public policies.

The Keujreun Blang custom institution is an organisational intermediary in government that can usually pay direct attention to public issues that are very important to provide legitimacy to certain groups of stakeholders. This legitimacy is still very weak in the position of traditional

institutions even though social normality has functioned by cultural values and local wisdom in the customary management of rice fields in Simeulue Aceh. Therefore, as an autonomous region in Aceh, it has a very specific legal status and legality in the existence of customary institutions that have been recognised under Qanun No. 10 of 2008 concerning Acehnese customary institutions. This principle of legal standing can be given clear legitimacy in the government organisational structure to play a comprehensive role in assisting the government in rice agriculture to maintain food security sustainably following the SDGs target values and indicators of local wisdom in Simeulue Aceh.

Conclusion

In conclusion, collaboration can make cooperation agreements every year between the government and traditional institutions open to the public. The purpose of this agreement was made so that the goals and performance achievements in growing the value of the agricultural index in a unified manner with the government are by the values and social modalities of the SDGs of local wisdom for coastal communities in Simeulue Aceh. These performance agreements can build leadership, the legitimacy of customary institutions, trust in coastal communities, manage conflict, and plan sustainable development. The forms and mechanisms created are formal and informal to increase food security for coastal communities. Formal agreement elements of a formal agreement may cover a wider purpose to the Keujreun Blang custom institution and providing a formal mandate under public policy. The goal is that the commitment as an organiser in terms of resource value can be actualised properly in an integrated manner from the performance agreement that will be achieved in the development targets for coastal community development by the SDGs indicators of local wisdom in Aceh.

In addition, it can show the existence of traditional institutional leadership that is formally described in a decision-making structure built

flexibly to deal with social conditions and transformation. Informal agreements regarding composition as customary institutions by social values and modalities are urgently needed by coastal communities in managing rice fields for the sake of the sustainability of food security which is their mission and the collaboration process can be carried out properly. Collaborative Governance from the perspective of Public Administration emphasises that one of the conditions for successful collaboration is building sustainable trust. Collaboration can build trust in the government in the Keujreun Blang customary institution by sharing information and knowledge that is united according to their respective duties and functions. Apart from that, the government which has duties and responsibilities in a bureaucratic position can demonstrate competence, goodwill and follow-up on activities, and programs jointly planned and made in the form of performance planning commitments every year. The findings of the current investigation can be useful for the government and society in improving regional development. They can be a reference for future writers about the organisation of traditional institutions.

Conversely, the failure of this collaboration will occur if an action undermines both parties' trust. Therefore, the government and customary institutions must be consistent with the goals and objectives of sustainable coastal development in Simeulue Aceh. Collaborative Governance can manage conflict in which collaboration can arise from goals and expectations that differ from each other's goals. Conflict management is a strategy and tactic as well as an effort to protect or increase the control of traditional institutions in carrying out their duties and functions by the agreement of the mutually agreed performance agreement. The conflict between the two parties is still complicated to suppress because cultural values have not been properly integrated into binding policies. In addition, the collaborative governance approach and customary institutions Keujreun Blang in creating food security there are several implications as follows:

1. The position of the Keujreun Blang customary institution is still very weak. It cannot be integrated ecologically and administratively according to the legitimacy of the autonomous region in sustainable development.
2. Complexity and interdependence between government and traditional institutions in creating food security have not synergised.
3. Conflicts between interest groups are latent and difficult to suppress.
4. It still requires efforts to find new ways to achieve political legitimacy in a structured manner within government organisations.
5. Failure to implement policies at the field level.
6. The inability of groups mainly due to the separation of regimes of power to use other institutional arenas to impede decisions adaptively.

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