

## INTISARI

Program Kampung Reforma Agraria (KRA) merupakan inisiatif lintas sektor yang bertujuan mengatasi ketimpangan penguasaan lahan serta memperkuat kapasitas ekonomi masyarakat melalui penataan aset, penataan akses, dan penguatan kelembagaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi implementasi Program KRA di Desa Kalisari, Kabupaten Banyumas, serta menganalisis keterkaitannya dengan enam dimensi *smart city* yang dirumuskan oleh Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika (2021). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deduktif-kualitatif deskriptif, dengan kerangka evaluasi model CIPP (*Context, Input, Process, Product*) dan analisis tematik sebagai alat bantu dalam menjelaskan relasi antara program KRA dengan dimensi *Smart city*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penataan aset melalui sertifikasi tanah berhasil memberikan kepastian hukum bagi pelaku UMKM tahu dan membuka akses terhadap pembiayaan formal. Penataan akses difokuskan pada fasilitasi Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR), pelatihan legalitas usaha (NIB, PIRT, sertifikat halal), pengemasan, pemasaran digital, serta pemberdayaan ekonomi melalui pelibatan lintas OPD dan perbankan. Namun, implementasi hasil pelatihan masih terbatas karena kendala usia, kebiasaan tradisional, dan minimnya regenerasi. Tahap penguatan kelembagaan mendorong pembentukan kelompok usaha resmi dan pelibatan BUMDes sebagai mitra promosi, yang menjadi fondasi keberlanjutan program.

Program KRA menunjukkan kontribusi terhadap dimensi *smart city*, khususnya *Smart Governance* (koordinasi GTRA dan partisipasi desa), *Smart Economy* (akses permodalan dan legalitas usaha), *Smart Branding* (penguatan identitas desa sebagai sentra tahu), dan *Smart Society* (pelatihan dan transfer pengetahuan antar-generasi). Kontribusi pada *Smart Living* dan *Smart Environment* masih terbatas pada aspek kesadaran sosial dan inovasi lokal yang belum berkelanjutan, seperti pemanfaatan biogas. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi teoretis dalam menjembatani konsep Reforma Agraria dan *smart city* dalam konteks pedesaan, penelitian ini menawarkan pembelajaran penting bagi integrasi program dalam mengembangkan kebijakan pembangunan desa dan pentingnya integrasi lintas program.

**Kata Kunci** : Reforma Agraria, *Smart city*, Evaluasi CIPP, Desa Kalisari.

**ABSTRACT**

*The Agrarian reform Village Program (Program Kampung Reforma Agraria / KRA) is a cross-sectoral initiative aimed at addressing land tenure inequality and strengthening the economic capacity of rural communities through asset structuring, access facilitation, and institutional empowerment. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the KRA program in Kalisari Village, Banyumas Regency, and to analyze its relevance to the six dimensions of smart city as formulated by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (2021). The research employs a descriptive qualitative method with a deductive approach, using the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, Product) and thematic analysis to explain the relationship between the KRA program and smart city dimensions.*

*The findings indicate that asset structuring through land certification successfully provided legal certainty for tofu-producing micro-entrepreneurs and opened access to formal financing. Access facilitation focused on the provision of People's Business Credit (Kredit Usaha Rakyat), training on business legality (NIB, PIRT, halal certification), product packaging, digital marketing, and economic empowerment through the involvement of local agencies and banks. However, the implementation of these training outcomes remains limited due to age-related constraints, traditional practices, and a lack of generational regeneration. The institutional empowerment phase encouraged the formalization of business groups and the involvement of the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) as a promotional partner, laying the foundation for program sustainability.*

*The KRA program has contributed to several smart city dimensions, particularly Smart Governance (through GTRA coordination and village-level participation), Smart Economy (via access to credit and business legality), Smart Branding (through the promotion of Kalisari as a tofu production center), and Smart Society (through training and intergenerational knowledge transfer). Contributions to Smart Living and Smart Environment remain limited to aspects of social awareness and local innovation, such as biogas utilization, which have yet to achieve sustainability. Theoretically, this research bridges the discourse between agrarian reform and smart city concepts in rural contexts. Practically, it offers valuable lessons for program integration in rural development policies and emphasizes the importance of cross-program synergy.*

**Keywords** : Agrarian reform, Smart city, CIPP Evaluation, Kalisari Village.