

# Food Security Policy Implementation Network in Bone

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## Food Security Policy Implementation Network in Bone

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### Abstract

<sup>1</sup> This study aims to explain the structure in the network of food security policy implementation in Bone Regency and explain the coordination in the network of food security policy implementation in Bone Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques for in-depth interviews, documentation, and observation. Data were analyzed with data reduction techniques, data presentation, conclusion making, and verification. The results showed the structure in the network organization for implementing food security policies which included non-government officials and CBOs (Community-Based Organization). The actor interaction pattern is measured by the frequency of contacts in the food security policy network including the contribution of actors, namely providing resources, the high intensity of actor introductions and the utility obtained by the Community Based Organization in the implementation of the program. The second sub-dimension is the low level of trust between actors, seen from the ineffective program implementation. The quality of information sharing in the food security policy network is still low. Resources exchange in food security policy is still limited.

**Keywords:** *Public Policy Network; Implementation; Food Security*

### Introduction

The network of public policy implementation basically involves government and non-government parties to be involved in the implementation process which is considered capable of solving various complex problems and improving the quality of meeting public needs.

The development of food security in Indonesia is affirmed by the Food Law No. 18 of 2012 in lieu of the Food Law No. 7 of 1996, defined as the ability of a nation to ensure that all its citizens obtain adequate food, of decent and safe quality, based on the optimization of utilization and based on the diversity of local resources.

Bone Regency as one of the granary regencies in South Sulawesi, from the calculation results of the 2018 Food Security Index by looking at aspects of food availability, food affordability, and aspects of food utilization based on 9 indicators for the regency area. Bone Regency ranks 166 with a score of 77.17 from 412 regencies in Indonesia. For South Sulawesi, Bone Regency ranks 10th out of 24 regencies. Food security index scores in South Sulawesi are highest in Sidenreng Rappang, Barru and Gowa regency. This

is very inconsistent with the fact that the total area of bone paddy fields in the area of 89,700 is much higher than the regencies of Sidrap, Barru, and Gowa.

The high consumption of existing rice food and beyond the national expectation food pattern. Food consumption, which is not yet diverse, still dominates one commodity (2019 expectation food pattern report). The malnutrition rate is also increasing every year. Based on data released from the Bone Regency Health Office, 2019, the number of malnutrition from 2016 continues to increase. In the last three years, there have been 45 people. The stunting rate in bone regencies reached 40, 36%. This is the impact of the problem of fulfilling safe and nutritious food that has not been achieved.

There are previous studies that examine the policy implementation network, among others, Vargas et al (2015) which discusses the implementation of a policy network in the health sector that shows an integrated policy network. Furthermore, Hidayat et al., (2016) analyzed the process of indigenous peoples' policy formulation networks. Furthermore, Susanti et al., (2017) designed a network model of community empowerment policies that were integrated with stakeholders. This study examines the structure in the policy implementation network and explains the coordination in the policy implementation network.

Food security policy implementation network that involves many actors from different backgrounds. Differences in interests, skills, and resources possessed by actors and actors greatly affect the interaction process of each actor in terms of the structure of the network organization. The structure in network organizations can be described through the Social Network Theory approach which sees the structure of four dimensions, namely contact, trust, information sharing, and resource exchange. Based on this description, this study aims to explain the structure in the network of food security policy implementation in Bone Regency and explain the coordination in the network of food security policy implementation in Bone Regency.

## **Methods**

This research design uses a qualitative approach with an explanative type case study research strategy. The design and research strategy used aims to obtain in-depth information about the complexities in the network for implementing food security policies. This research was carried out in Bone Regency, this area is one of the potential food storage areas in South Sulawesi. Determination of informants using purposive sampling techniques. Informants in this study are Head of Farmer Group, Chairperson of Gapoktan, district extension team, regency extension team and related Head of Office.

This study uses data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation. All informants mentioned were interviewed in-depth and various documents such as regulations, activity reports related to the implementation of the program were collected to support this research data. This study uses data analysis proposed by Huberman & Miles (2002) covering data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions/verification.

## **Results and Discussion**

The structure in the network for implementing food security policies is the pattern of relationships between actors in the network that influences the behavior patterns of the actors and also characterizes the network organization. This can be seen from how the ties and the closeness of the relationship possessed by each actor involved in the network organization. Based on the results of research with the social network theory approach, which looks at the structure in network organizations, the structure in network

organizations includes four dimensions, including contact, Trust, Information Sharing, Resources exchange.

### Contact

Contact in a network organization is defined as a social bond between actors as seen from the close relationship possessed by each actor in a network organization. To see the frequency of contact there are three aspects that need to be seen, namely contribution, duration, and utility of network organizations. Based on the results of the study showed the closeness of the relationship possessed by actors in the network implementation of food security policies in Bone Regency. This can be shown in table 1 below.

**Table 1. Contacts in the Network Structure for Implementing Food Security Policies in Bone Regency**

Dimension	Sub Dimension	Informant Response		
		Government	Non-Government	CBO
Contact	Contribution	Resources Provision	-Resources	Participation
	Duration	High	Low	Low
	Utility	-Skill Improvement -Information Availability	-Skill Improvement -Information Availability	-Farmer Skill Improvement

Source: Data Reduction Result, 2019

Frequency of contact between actors in the food security council. In terms of contribution, each actor has their respective roles that support each other in achieving the goal of food security. For government actors, the main contribution is to provide resources, finances, skills, and information. The process learning approach is important in increasing the organizational bottom-up capacity of Korten (1984). The availability of these resources is the duty and responsibility of the government in realizing the achievement of food security. Non-government contribution in realizing resilience, namely encouraging the improvement of the quality of farmers' resources through training and maintaining food stability is carried out by the Bone Women's Empowerment Institute (LPP). This contribution is very important which is able to assist the government in providing guidance to farmers. Another non-governmental organization that is also involved in Bone Regency is Toko Tani Indonesia. This party participates in providing resources that include the sale and purchase of food available to farmers and the community. This availability is not only in the product but also in price stability. The Indonesian peasant shop has a large contribution to maintaining availability and price stability. Likewise in the availability of subsidized fertilizer, maintaining the stability of fertilizer availability in Bone regency. This subsidized fertilizer has so far become a problem, especially in terms of distribution which is sometimes uneven. The CBO's contribution to realizing food security is by organizing the community in the form of groups to actively participate in fulfilling family food nutrition and agricultural production, both in land management and increasing production results.

Freeman (1978) proposes three steps to look at contact frequencies, namely degree, closeness, and connectedness. That each actor has a connection in the Food Security Council network. Government agencies in implementing the program need community involvement as a target group with the resources they have, namely land and labor. Vice versa, the CBO group needs the government in terms of improving farmers' skills, agricultural technology assistance so that they can support their land productivity.

## Trust

The dimension of trust in network organizations is inseparable from the outcomes achieved in the actor collaboration process in accordance with the mutual agreement (Klijn et al., 2010). Trust has a positive influence to increase cooperation in network organizations, so that the actors, both individual actors, and group actors, do not deviate from the agreed contract. The Trust sub-dimension in this study will examine the trust in the organizational structure of the Food Security Council network, measured by the trust of each actor in the agreement/contract, the benefits of worry, reliability, and the absence of the actor's operational behavior in implementing a food security policy program agreed upon in the food security council organization. The following are the trusts that occur in the Bone Regency Food Security Council as a Food Security network organization.

**Table 2. Trust in Structure of Food Security Policy Implementation Network in Bone Regency**

	Sub-Dimension	Government	Non-Government	CBO
Trust	Trust in agreement (Agreement trust)	Program implementation has not been effective.	The program implemented has not been effective	Achievement The objectives of the program have not been effective.
	The benefits of worry (Benefit of the doubts)	High	High	High
	Realibility	Program implementation has not been effective	Effective	Not effective yet
	The certainty of opportunistic behavior (the absence of opportunistic behavior)	There is no	There is no	there is
	Goodwill trust	the achievement of food security policies has not been effective	Not effective yet	Not effective yet

Source: Data reduction result, 2019

Trust in contractual agreements (agreement trust) is important to guarantee the achievement of the program. agreement trust as a form of initial agreement agreed by each actor in this case, the meeting of the Food Security Council meeting agreed upon the duties of each office as a member of the Food Security Council network organization. The appointment of the leading sector was made by the Regent of Bone Regency as chair of the Food Security Council. In its implementation, the actors in the Food Security Council when viewed from the rules of implementing a food security policy program have not been maximized. In the implementation of the food security policy program in Bone Regency, the failure of the food security policy has become a matter of concern for the members of the food security council. The organization of the food security council in its implementation only meets once a year, namely the Food Security Council session which is attended by each member of the Food Security Council. Determination of the leading sector in the Food Security Council organization is carried out by the Regent of Bone Regency as chair of the Council.

Bone Regency's food security council in implementing food security policies is making joint efforts to achieve food security, one of which is by implementing a food diversification policy. In the

implementation of the policy of diversifying food, consumption has not been effective, this can be seen from the level of food consumption that has not varied among the bone community. The ineffectiveness of the policy on food security is also evident from the fulfillment of food needs in Bone Regency, based on the data of the Secretary for the last 3 years, the number of malnutrition continues to increase. In implementing policy programs, the actors in network organizations are indifferent or make policy programs a priority in their work. Based on the results of research conducted, the food security council consisting of government agencies, non-governmental institutions implementing food security policy programs, but in implementing the achievement of food security policy objectives that have not been effective. This can be seen from the level of local food production which has not experienced a significant increase

The dimension of trust in the Food Security Council network organizational structure seen from 5 sub-dimensions explains that the level of trust of actors in the food security council network organization is still low. This is based on the implementation of the food security policy program implemented by the actor which has not been effective.

### Information Sharing

The actors involved, come from different backgrounds so they have contributed ideas, solutions related to policy problems. Therefore, public administrators need to develop an understanding of how to carry out policy implementation functions in the context of inter-organizational relations rather than being a major player (O'Toole et al., 2007). meanwhile to achieve this goal it is necessary to have Information Sharing between organizations, other actors and fellow governmental actors and complex individuals, especially in terms of resources, processes, products, markets, and customer forecasts with other actors who need to solve problems ( Hung et al., 2011). In achieving organizational flexibility, it is necessary to share information on planning information in numbers, in this case, what is meant is about annual contracts and periodic progress reports (Chan & Chan, 2009).

**Table 3. Information Sharing in Network Structure Implementation of Food Security Policy in Bone Regency.**

Dimension	Sub-Dimension	Informant Response		
		Government	Non-Government	CBO
Information Sharing	Information Scope	large	large	large
	Information Quality	Low	Low	High

Source: Data reduction result, 2019.

Information Sharing that occurred has not been running properly. The quality of information held by the government causes the achievement of policy objectives not yet maximized. Meanwhile, according to Hung et al (2011) that in the current organizational environment that continues to experience changes and uncertainties in achieving competitive advantage requires organizations to respond quickly to various uncertainties that may occur. Thus, the quality of information in Information Sharing in implementing food security policies is expected not only involves precise and accurate Information Sharing but also does it effectively and efficiently in ways to facilitate quality decision making (Mohr & Spekman 1994; Choudhury & Sampler, 1997; Gosain et al. 2005, Hung et al., 2014).

The quality of information available to the Government as an actor involved in implementing food security policies in this case related agencies one of which is information on land area, production and productivity are reported once a year. But not timely in providing information to other actors. This results in low-quality information. Based on the explanation above, among the scope of the information available in the Information Sharing Process in the food security council offices as implementing actors Implementation of broad food security policies, however, in terms of the quality of existing information is low. Thus causing ineffectiveness in the process of Information Sharing between the relevant agencies in

the food security council in the process of achieving the policy implementation of the panga resilience council by the Food Security Council in Bone Regency.

### Resources Exchange

Governance network as a network organization involving actors from various stakeholders, hierarchical and different organizational levels. (Carlsson & Berkes, 2005; Carlsson & Sandström, 2008). Resource exchange is a strategy that must be owned by organizations in dealing with complex problems and uncertainties. One of the reasons why each organization conducts a strategy (resource exchange) is that there are limited resources owned by each actor so that it can threaten the achievement of the organization's vision.

Based on the results of the data reduction carried out, in the following, table 4 about the exchange of resources carried out by the Food Security Council in Bone Regency.

**Table 4. Resources Exchange in Network Structure Implementation of Food Security Policy in Bone Regency**

Dimension	Sub-Dimension	Informant response		
		government	Non-government	CBO
Resource Exchange	Availability of Resources	Resources Available	Resources Available	Resources Available
	Adequacy of Resources	Inadequate Resources	Inadequate Resources	Inadequate Resources

Source: Data reduction result, 2019

Resources provided by the government as resource providers are information, skills, agricultural technology assistance, subsidized fertilizers, superior seeds, and agricultural infrastructure. Whereas Community Based Organization (CBO) as the target group provides resources such as expertise/skills in farming, land, labor and also limited farm equipment. The resources owned by each of these actors, both government, non-government and CBO, as resource givers and recipients of resources need each other in the process of achieving food security goals. Togetherness between the government, the private sector, and the community shows the support and utilization of important resources in nation-building and the delivery of public services and public policies (Alwi, 2019). The adequacy of resources obtained from the Community Based Organization (CBO) as the recipient of resources and the government and non-government as the giver of resources is in fact not sufficient. Resource providers, in this case, the relevant agencies in the food security policy basically have limited resources. The needs of recipient resources have not been able to be fulfilled as a whole by the government, the limited budget owned by the government has caused the achievement of policy objectives not yet maximized.

The process of exchanging resources within the Bone Regency Food Services Council network organization has not been effective. the availability of resources provided by the Government and Non-Government is available but when viewed from the sub-dimension Information sufficiency shows that the resources are insufficient. As for insufficient resources for recipients (CBO), the assistance provided is not enough and has not been able to meet the needs of groups as recipients of resources. The availability of resources to be exchanged between the source of the resource and the recipient of the resource is limited. Inadequate resources owned by actors to meet the needs of resource recipients in network organizations cause ineffective exchange of resources.

## Conclusion

The structure in a network of policy organizations is the pattern of relationships and interactions between actors. The structure or pattern of relationships between the actors in the network of bone regency food security policy implementation is illustrated by the relatively high contact fermentation. Trust between actors needs to be increased because the high and low level of trust in a food security network organization will greatly affect the achievement of policy objectives in food security in Bone regency. Sharing information (information sharing) in terms of information quality needs to be improved, timeliness in conveying urgent information a becoming a necessity because information sharing is very influential on decision making by actors in the network of food security policy implementation in the regency of bone. Resource exchange in the network of implementing food security policies in Bone Regency has not been effective because there are limitations to the actors in the exchange of resources.

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