



MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE FOOD SECURITY IN MUARA NIBUNG VILLAGE REGENCY SELUMA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine how the management of food security in the village of Muara Nibung, Seluma Regency. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method. The informants in this study are all those involved in managing food security in the village of Muara Nibung, Seluma Regency, using observation, interviews, and documentation methods. Data analysis in this study uses four stages of activities: data collection, data analysis, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the management of food security in the village of Muara Nibung, Seluma Regency, has not been optimal, as there are still several problems in the management system. In terms of organization, it has not been optimal due to the lack of human resource capacity, and in terms of implementation, it has not been optimal because the management of food warehouses has not been implemented according to the set objectives. The researcher concludes that the implementation of village food security management in Muara Nibung Village has not been running well. The researcher recommends that the Muara Nibung village government in Seluma Regency can establish a management committee for village food warehouses in Muara Nibung Village and improve the capacity of human resources in carrying out tasks and responsibilities to the Muara Nibung village government in Seluma Regency.

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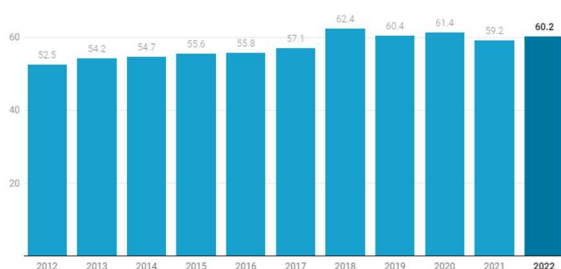
INTRODUCTION

Food is a fundamental need for every human being in everyday life, where food is a consumption, nutritional need, thus the need for sufficient food has an impact on the quality of human resources (Ening Ariningsih, 2008). Food security in Indonesia has increased in 2022, but if you look further back the level is still lower than in 2018 - 2020. This can be seen from the *Global Food Security Index* (GFSI) data in 2022 which was recorded at 60.2, higher than the previous year's 59.2. In the last 10 years, Indonesia's best GFSI was recorded in 2018.

GFSI measures countries' food security from four major indicators, namely affordability, supply *availability*, nutritional quality and food safety, and natural resources and resilience.

However, despite the increase, Indonesia's food security in 2022 is in 69th place out of 113 countries, and below the global average of 62.2. The Asia Pacific average is also higher at 63.4.

Figure 1.1
Indonesia's Global Food Security Index (GFSI).
2012 - 2022



Source: GFSI, Economist Impact

From the graph above, we can see that Indonesia's Global Food Security Index (GFSI) score was recorded at 60.2 points in 2022. Based on the Economist Impact report, Indonesia's GFSI score has increased by 1.7% compared to 2021 which was amounting to 59.2 points. The index score puts Indonesia's food security in 2022 in the moderate category (score 55-69.9 points). Indonesia is ranked 63rd out of 113 countries, flanked by Tunisia and Colombia which have scores of 60.3 points and 60.1 points respectively.

In general, the affordability of Indonesian food prices is considered quite good with a score of 81.5 points. However, several other indicators, such as supply availability, quality and safety, as well as food sustainability and adaptation, are still weak. In detail, Indonesia's supply availability indicator has a score of 50.9 points. Indonesia's food quality and safety indicator score is 56.2 points. Then, the food sustainability and adaptation indicator was 46.3 points.

Food security is a system consisting of availability, distribution and consumption subsystems. The food availability subsystem functions to guarantee food supply to meet community needs, both in terms of quantity, quality and safety, to realize this system



effectively and efficiently, inseparable from the implementation of management functions.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2022 which states that the Priority for Utilization of Village Funds for the 2022 Fiscal Year is 20% of Village funds intended for Food and Animal Security Programs, further in Seluma Regent's Regulation Number 05 of 2022 concerning Determination of Details of Village Funds within the Seluma Regency Government for the 2022 Budget Year in Chapter 4 article 7 b states that the Village Government is obliged to budget and carry out priority activities sourced from village funds for activities in the field of food and animal security. Following up on the regulations above, Village Head Regulation Number 02 of 2022 concerning Muara Nibung Village Income and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 budgets for community empowerment which is a necessity in the field of food security in Muara Nibung Village.

The 2022 Muara Nibung Village Food Security Program focuses on encouraging the production of food commodities by building infrastructure, namely a rice barn building and providing agricultural technology equipment such as electric rice sprayers which are distributed in one unit to one community house.

Apart from that, the government also provides rice grass medicine for support farmers' harvests. Empowering farmers, especially the people of Muara Nibung Village, in terms of food distribution is very appropriate to implement, because Muara Nibung Village has enough food to distribute, has facilities and infrastructure, the local government is also very productive in encouraging its people to innovate

The Village Head makes budget planning according to community needs, in collaboration with institutions, both profit and non-profit institutions, with the aim of providing guidance to the community regarding farming procedures, so that local communities can improve their welfare. In this way, food remains available, and there is economic value that can improve people's welfare. The success of a development program is not only based on the ability of the local government, but also on the collaboration between the community and the local government in carrying out development programs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this research the author using a qualitative approach, namely research that



prioritizes descriptiveness. The focus of this research is to look at Village Food Security Management in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency . To see how Village Food Security is managed in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, this research uses Functions theory Management founded by George R. Terry . The research aspects that the author will examine are: Aspects adopted _ from theory George R. Terry y that is ; 1. Planning , 2. Organizing , 3. Implementation , and 4 Supervision . As for the data collection techniques that will be used in this research in order to obtain valid data, the author uses several techniques as follows: 1. Observation , 2. Interviews , 3. Documentation .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Planning

From observations and interviews conducted by researchers, it is stated that the planning process for managing village food security in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, is already quite good and structured. The interviews in the planning stage have determined the goal-setting process established during planning, where the purpose of the existence of food warehouses in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, aims to improve the food security of the local community, which will be used as a place to store the harvest of farmers. In addition, the village government also

prepares plans in the field of physical design of food warehouses, which will be used as references or guidelines during the construction process and during monitoring or evaluation.

2. Organization

Based on the results of research and interviews from previous research, organization in managing food security in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, is already quite good, where at this stage, the activity supervisor has determined and appointed people involved in the implementation, including village officials and the village government of Muara Nibung. There are six individuals responsible for managing food security in Muara Nibung Village, each with their own duties and responsibilities. From the research results, it can be said that the organizational stage in managing food security in Muara Nibung Village is already quite good, as seen from the clear division of tasks and responsibilities determined by the activity supervisor, who is the village head.

3. Implementation

Based on interviews from previous research, the implementation stage of managing food security in Muara Nibung Village has not yet proceeded as planned, as there are still some problems. The construction of the Village Food Warehouse has been implemented according to plan, but there are still problems in the management of the food security warehouse,



leading to the absence of managers overseeing the village food warehouse, resulting in inactive management of village food security. Furthermore, from the perspective of Human Resources, not everyone is participating fully due to the lack of interest from the community in joining, as some still prefer to store their harvest personally at home. With these problems, it can be said that the Muara Nibung Village food warehouse has not been managed properly, thus failing to provide essential food supplies, partly due to the lack of members involved in managing the Village Food Warehouse and the inadequate involvement of Human Resources in implementing the Village Food Warehouse.

The distribution or handover of Appropriate Agricultural Technology Tools is carried out by the Implementation Team, assisted by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) of Muara Nibung Village. The distribution is carried out at the Muara Nibung Village Hall, directly involving all recipients registered at the Muara Nibung Village Hall. The handover is done directly by the head of Muara Nibung Village to the residents of Muara Nibung Village. A total of 100 units of Appropriate Agricultural Technology Tools are distributed directly by the head of Muara Nibung Village, in accordance with the data collected by village officials. However, there are still obstacles, such as some households not receiving the tools due

to still living with their parents, resulting in protests from the community for not receiving the appropriate agricultural technology tools, and insufficient budget being one of the issues hindering the process, which should be re-evaluated by the Muara Nibung Village government.

4. Control

Based on the division of duties and responsibilities, the implementing supervisor for overseeing the construction of the Village Food Warehouse is the Village Consultative Body (BPD) of Muara Nibung Village and the supervisor from the district. The supervision system implemented by the overseeing supervisor is done through direct monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the district authorities, who monitor the progress of the construction of the village food warehouse in Muara Nibung Village from the beginning to the end.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that the management of village food security in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, is already quite good and structured, as seen from the planning which has determined the goal-setting process for the existence of food warehouses in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency. Also, outreach on Appropriate Agricultural



Technology is conducted as part of planning. Organization in managing food security in Muara Nibung Village, Seluma Regency, is already quite good, as the activity supervisor has determined and appointed people involved in the implementation, all of whom have their own duties and responsibilities. The implementation of managing food security in Muara Nibung Village has not proceeded as planned, with problems still existing. The construction of the Village Food Warehouse has been implemented according to plan, but there are still issues in management that need to be addressed. Additionally, the distribution of Appropriate Agricultural Technology Tools faces challenges. Supervision of the construction of the Village Food Warehouse is carried out by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) of Muara Nibung Village and the supervisor from the district, with monitoring being done directly. From the conclusions outlined, the researcher provides recommendations:

1. The Muara Nibung Village government and supervisors must be more competent in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.
2. The village government should conduct open data collection to the public.
3. Based on monitoring results conducted by supervisors, the village government should re-evaluate previous mistakes or evaluation outcomes.

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