Strategies for Ensuring Food Security

in the Ciamis Regency of West Java[[1]](#footnote-1)

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**Abstract**

There are still numerous phenomena that contribute to the food security issues in Ciamis Regency, such as the unmet targets of regional government food reserve availability, the low diversification of food consumed by the community, the declining fertility of soil and agricultural land, and the damaged agricultural infrastructure. It is the objective of this research to ascertain the manner in which the local authority collaborates to ensure food security in Ciamis Regency. The extant phenomena are analyzed using a qualitative descriptive research method. Data collection was accomplished through interviews and observation, and the data were analyzed through the stages of reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. The following aspects are indicated by the investigation findings: Beginning Conditions; the Food Security Council of Ciamis Regency's activities demonstrate the involvement of a variety of actors. The Food Security Agency, as the principal sector, is responsible for coordinating food security efforts at the regional level, as evidenced by coordination meetings. Facilitative leadership is demonstrated. Institutional Design: The Food Security Council provides coordination for all stakeholders involved in the pursuit of food security. The collaborative process is implemented through dialogue forums that involve representatives from a variety of government levels, including the regency, provincial, and national levels. The Collaborative Governance approach to achieving food security in Ciamis Regency underscores the critical role of institutions and leadership in facilitating this process, as well as the importance of coordination and cooperation among various parties. Through efficient collaboration, a variety of obstacles to food security can be more effectively resolved.

**Keywords:** collaboration; local government; food security.

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**Introduction**

Food security, a persistent global issue, has been thoroughly analyzed by scholars using both theoretical and practical approaches (Abay et al., 2023; Abu Hatab et al., 2019; Aziz et al., 2022; Bala, 2023; Brimbetova et al., 2023; Hornick, 2023; Kumar et al., 2024; J. Zhang et al., 2018). Food security on a global scale has garnered growing attention because to its links to climate change, geopolitical conflicts, fluctuations in food prices, and export limitations imposed by producing nations. The combination of these challenges presents a possible threat to the stability of the worldwide food supply and could result in concurrent crises in the energy sector. (Abu Hatab et al., 2019; Barlow et al., 2020; Bazerghi et al., 2016; Brimbetova et al., 2023; de Souza Ferreira Filho & Horridge, 2017; Fujimori et al., 2019; Li & Song, 2022).

The G-20 nations have been engaging in extensive discussions on the subject of food security for a significant duration. This highlights the reality that in our ever more interconnected global society, guaranteeing food security is a crucial and unavoidable matter (Clapp & Murphy, 2013; Clarke, 2023; Margulis, 2012; Rayfuse & Weisfelt, 2012; Turenko, 2022) .

The implementation of Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food in Indonesia illustrates the government's commitment to addressing this matter. The purpose of this act is to enhance food production, augment the value of food products, promote food accessibility, and offer a wide range of food options. To improve understanding of this subject, this study examines it via the lens of Collaborative Governance. This technique has demonstrated its indispensability in the current circumstances of limited government resources for addressing public issues. Collaborative Governance refers to the involvement of different non-governmental players in the processes and structures of public policy-making and governance (Kwarta et al., 2024; Septiyanto et al., 2024; Tando et al., 2020; H. Zhang & Wang, 2023).

Collaborative Governance is a concept that experts define differently, although they generally agree that it involves the involvement of non-governmental actors. Collaborative Governance, as defined by (Emerson et al., 2012) refers to the systematic and organized approach of formulating and implementing public policies, as well as managing them, via the active participation of persons from many sectors, including public agencies, government levels, and the public, private, and civic spheres. The purpose of this is to attain a public objective that would be challenging to achieve through other means.

(McGuire, 2006) defines ollaborative governance as a structured and guided approach that involves the participation of various institutions, including government, civil society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The objective of this initiative is to tackle common challenges that are beyond the capacity of any individual government institution to resolve. In their study, (O’Flynn & Wanna, 2008) provide a definition of collaboration as the act of people, groups, or organizations engaging in cooperative and collective efforts with others.

(Ansell & Gash, 2008) offer another point of view, defining collaborative governance as a type of governance where government institutions actively involve non-governmental actors (such as the community, NGOs, and the private sector) in formal decision-making processes that prioritize the collective welfare. The goal is to work together to execute policies and oversee the administration of programs and resources. From this perspective, it is feasible to highlight multiple crucial ideas: (1) Government institutions initiate cooperation; (2) Non-governmental actors participate; (3) All actors are involved in the policy-making process; (4) The collaborative forum is jointly organized and designed; (5) The objective of the collaborative forum is to reach collective decisions; and (6) The collaboration is specifically focused on policy-making and governance.

A new paradigm in public administration is represented by collaborative governance, as can be inferred from these facts. The active participation of the community, the corporate sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders in the process of decision-making, policy implementation, and governance as a whole is a component of this strategy. The collective responsibility and cooperative actions taken to address public issues are the primary focus of collaborative governance, which guarantees that a diverse array of viewpoints and resources are utilized to achieve more efficient and inclusive policy outcomes. This model advocates for a governance style that is more democratic and participatory, in which the success and effective operation of public administration are contingent upon the involvement and contributions of non-governmental actors..

Collaborative governance has been the subject of numerous research investigations (Prahara & Dewi, 2022; Sururi, 2018) examined the collaborative process in the revitalization of the Banten Lama cultural heritage tourism area and the management of Kerinci Seblat National Park; (Iyoega et al., 2020) investigated collaborative efforts in the development of the agricultural sector in Bandung Regency; while (Zwickle et al., 2021) explored collaboration in sustainable irrigation development. Additionally, (Prabowo et al., 2021) analyzed collaborative processes in village development during the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the other hand, the author concentrates on the collaborative process in the pursuit of food security, with a particular emphasis on four critical components as identified by (Ansell & Gash, 2008): Starting Conditions, Facilitative Leadership, Institutional Design, and Collaborative Process. The objective of this comprehensive approach is to considerably contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field by providing a more advanced and detailed comprehension. By exploring these particular aspects, the research aims to provide practical implications and vital insights for improving collaborative governance practices in food security and beyond.

The problem of food security has expanded and reached regional and village levels, which are the smallest administrative units in Indonesia. This encompasses Ciamis Regency. The Ciamis Regency Government's dedication to tackling food security concerns is evident in the creation of the Food Security Council, as mandated by Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2017 about the Food Security Council of Ciamis Regency. The Food Security Council has several primary responsibilities, including creating policies, promoting collaboration across different sectors, and establishing connections between local governments, the commercial sector, and the community in order to improve food security. These endeavors guarantee a cooperative strategy to tackle food security issues, utilizing the capabilities and assets of different stakeholders to construct a robust and enduring food system. The council's objective is to establish a comprehensive framework for attaining food security at all levels of governance by incorporating policy formation, sectoral coordination, and network development.

According to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Document of Ciamis Regency for the period of 2019-2024, the food-related challenges in Ciamis Regency are as follows:

1. The local food currently lacks appropriate availability and diversity.
2. The community's food consumption patterns, particularly the use of tubers, animal-based meals, and legumes, require enhancement.
3. The goal for the accessibility of Regional Government Food Reserves has not been achieved.
4. The community still relies heavily on the consumption of rice and wheat.

Moreover, these problems are highlighted in the Strategic Plan of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security 2019-2024, which delineates the food-related concerns in Ciamis Regency as follows:

1. Decreasing soil fertility in agricultural land.
2. Agricultural infrastructure destruction.
3. There are significant amounts of post-harvest losses.
4. Insufficient regional food stockpiles and the decline of communal food storage infrastructure.
5. The diminishing expanse of arable land.

Food security in Ciamis Regency is confronted with a multitude of obstacles, as evidenced by the phenomena. The study of food security at the regional level is therefore essential to guarantee the satisfaction of fundamental human requirements. The vulnerability to food insecurity at the national, provincial, and regency levels is characterized by distinct characteristics. Consequently, not all national or provincial indicators can be employed to map vulnerability to food insecurity at the regency level. The significance and intrigue of the specific conditions in Ciamis Regency are the focus of this study, which endeavors to investigate the significance of local government collaboration in the provision of food security in the region.

This research will explore the distinctive opportunities and challenges that Ciamis Regency encounters in its endeavors to guarantee food security. The study endeavors to identify effective strategies and practices that can be employed to overcome the identified obstacles by investigating the role of local government collaboration. An understanding of the intricacies of food security at the regency level, notably in Ciamis, will offer valuable insights into the ways in which customized strategies can address regional vulnerabilities and contribute to a more resilient food system.

**Research Methods**

This study employs a qualitative approach with a phenomenological method since it is thought to be capable of revealing the significance of the symptoms studied. The informants for this study were purposefully selected and included the Head of Service, Secretary of Service, Head of Food Security, Head of Food Distribution and Price Section, Food Security Analyst, and Food Price Supervisor. Primary data for this study came from informants' utterances. Meanwhile, secondary data was gathered by collecting papers such as ministerial regulations, regional regulations, regent regulations, strategic plans, and literature relevant to the research topic. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, and documentation. As stated by (Miles et al., 2014) the data analysis technique consists of three steps: 1) data reduction, 2) data display, and 3) conclusion drawn/verification.

**Results and Discussion**

According to the Population and Civil Registration Office (2024), the Ciamis Regency has a total population of 1,436,702 people and is divided into 27 sub-districts, 258 villages, and 7 sub-districts that make up the region. Ciamis Regency is situated in the southern region of the equator, stretching from north to south from 108°19' to 108°43' East Longitude and 7°03'39" to 7°39'36' South Latitude. Its geographic location is an indication of its geographical location. To the north, Ciamis Regency is bordered by Majalengka Regency and Kuningan Regency to the south. To the east, it is bordered by Banjar City and Central Java Province. To the west, it is bordered by Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya City, which has a land area of 1,595.94 Km2 or 159,594 Ha (BPS, 2023) and does not have a water area (sea) after the expansion of Pangandaran Regency because it does not have a sea.

Ciamis Regency has a monsoon-type rainfall pattern, which means that wet parts receive more than 2,000 millimeters of rainfall annually, while dry areas receive less than 2,000 millimeters of rainfall annually. This is according to the classification of the region's climate.

On the basis of the prices that are currently in effect, the agricultural sector continues to play a significant role in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP), which is the primary economic driver of the Ciamis Regency. Nevertheless, this sector experienced a decline in 2024 as compared to the previous year, when its role in 2023 had reduced from 23.60% to 23.28% throughout the course of 2024. Each and every sub-sector within the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector has experienced a reduction in their respective roles, which has led to this fall.

Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food Article 114 and Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition Article 75 mandates the Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority to be obliged to build, compile, and develop an integrated Food and Nutrition Information System, which can be used for planning, monitoring and evaluation, stabilization of food supply and prices as well as an early warning system against food problems and insecurity food and nutrition.

Accurate data on food security and vulnerability is crucial for informing decision-makers in program and policy development. This information is essential at both the central and local levels to effectively prioritize interventions and programs. By understanding the needs and potential consequences of high food insecurity, decision-makers may make more informed decisions. This material can serve as a tool to address the food crisis in the context of efforts to prevent and mitigate food and nutrition emergencies in the short, medium, and long term.

Food plays a crucial role in fulfilling basic physical needs and preventing hunger. Additionally, food with nutritional content is essential for enhancing the intelligence of a nation and improving the quality of human life. This is in line with the definition of food security, which aims to produce healthy, intelligent, active, and productive individuals. The sufficiency of food provision, both in terms of quantity and quality, is directly linked to work productivity and the development of the brain and intelligence. Ultimately, it contributes to enhancing people's well-being.

According to Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food, food security is defined as the state of having enough food that is safe, diverse, nutritious, and affordable. It also emphasizes that the availability of food should be in line with the religious, cultural, and personal beliefs of the community. The ultimate goal is to enable individuals to lead healthy, active, and sustainable lives. In light of the significance of food security in the progress of a nation, Chapter III of the Food Law Number 18 of 2012 stipulates that the Government is obligated to undertake the planning and execution of food implementation. Article 6 directs the food administration to achieve sovereignty, independence, and food security..

The district's food vulnerability and security indicators are determined by: (i) a previous review of the mapping of areas that are susceptible to food insecurity; (ii) the degree of accuracy in measuring the food security and nutrition situation; (iii) the inclusion of all aspects of food security and nutrition; and (iv) the presence of data in all villages. The district's vulnerability and food security are measured using six indicators, which encompass three dimensions of food security as outlined in table 1 below.

Table 1 Indicators of Vulnerability and Food Security of the District

In Ciamis Regency

| **Indicator** | **Definition** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Aspects of Food Availability** | | |
| Agricultural land area per capita | Ratio of agricultural land area to population | 1. Agriculture and Food Security Service 2021 2. Population and Civil Registration Office 2021 |
| The ratio of economic facilities and infrastructure to households. | The ratio of economic facilities and infrastructure (including markets, minimarkets, shops, stalls, restaurants, etc.) to the number of households in the community. | 1. Village Potential 2021, BPS 2. Population and Civil Registration Office 2021 |
| **B. Aspects of Access to Food** | | |
| The proportion of individuals having the very minimal degree of welfare compared to the total number of villagers | The number of people with the lowest welfare status (people with the level of welfare in Decile 1) compared to the number of villagers | 1. Social Service 2021, 2. Population and Civil Registration Office 2021 |
| Villages without appropriate access to land, water, or air | Villages without sufficient transportation infrastructure according to the following criteria: (1) Villages that have land transportation facilities are not accessible throughout the entire year; (2) Villages that have sea or air transportation facilities but lack public transit. | 1. Village Potential 2021, 2. BPS |
| **C. Aspects of Food Utilization** | | |
| Ratio of the number of households without access to clean water to the number of village households | The number of households in the first to fourth deciles that lack access to protected clean water sources, as opposed to the total number of households in the village. | 1. Health Office 2021 2. Population and Civil Registration Office 2021 |
| The ratio of the number of health workers to the number of villagers | The number of health workers is comprised of the following: 1) general practitioners / specialists; 2) dentists; 3) midwives; and 4) other health workers (nurses, public health workers, nutrition workers, pharmacists / pharmacist assistants). This is in contrast to the number of villagers. | 1. Health Office 2021 2. Population and Civil Registration Office 2021 |

Source: Ciamis Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, 2023.

The table and graph below illustrate the categories determined by the analysis of Ciamis Regency's 258 villages and 7 sub-districts in 2020, 2021, and 2022 with respect to food security conditions.

Table 1 Food Security Category

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Priority** | **Category** | **Number of Villages and Villages** | | |
| **2020** | **2021** | **2022** |
| Priority 1 | Highly Vulnerable | 0 | 1 Village | 0 |
| Priority 2 | Vulnerable | 11 Villages | 0 | 3 Villages |
| Priority 3 | Quite Vulnerable | 20 Villages | 8 Villages | 14 Villages |
| Priority 4 | Quite Resistant | 74 Villages | 25 Villages | 39 Villages |
| Priority 5 | Resistant | 90 Villages | 176 Villages | 152 Villages |
| Priority 6 | Highly Resistant | 70 Villages | 55 Villages | 57 Village |

Source: Ciamis Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, 2023.

The table above presents a comprehensive assessment of the susceptibility to long-term food insecurity. This assessment is based on six variables that measure factors such as the availability of food, access to food and livelihoods, and the utilization of food and nutrition. The composite food insecurity vulnerability map was created using Weighting Analysis.

Composite maps illustrate the state of susceptibility to food insecurity in a certain area (sub-district) resulting from a combination of different aspects of food insecurity. The villages are categorized into 6 priorities based on the outcome of the weighting process. Priority 1 represents the utmost amount of vulnerability, whilst priority 6 indicates a somewhat higher level of food security. To clarify, priority 1 locations, or villages, are at a higher risk of being vulnerable to food insecurity compared to other areas, or villages. As a result, these priority 1 areas demand rapid assistance. Nevertheless, the designation of an area (village) as priority 1 does not imply that all of its residents are experiencing food insecurity, and conversely, the classification of an area (village) as priority 6 does not indicate that all of its residents are food insecure.

According to the analysis, out of the 265 villages/sub-districts in Ciamis Regency till 2022, none of them are considered a priority. There are a total of 1 village, 3 villages with Priority 2, 14 villages with Priority 3, 39 villages with Priority 4, 152 villages/sub-districts with Priority 5, and 57 villages/sub-districts with Priority 6. Moreover, the information is included in the table labeled as Table 2 below.

Table 2 Distribution of the Number of Villages and Urban Villages by Priority

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Priority** | **Number of Villages** | **Percentage** |
| **1** | 0 | 0,00 |
| **2** | 3 | 1,13 |
| **3** | 14 | 5,28 |
| **4** | 39 | 14,72 |
| **5** | 152 | 57,36 |
| **6** | 57 | 21,51 |

Source: Ciamis Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, 2023.

The villages at highest risk of experiencing food insecurity, categorized as priority 2, are located in the Banjaranyar District (1 village), Cikoneng District (1 village), and Panumbangan District (1 village). Moreover, graph 1 below illustrates this point:

Graph 1 Distribution of the number of priority 2 villages per sub-district

Source: Ciamis Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, 2023.

The villages classified as priority 3 for food insecurity are located in Panjalu District (1 village), Panumbangan District (1 village), Cidolog District (1 village), Sadananya District (4 villages), Cikoneng District (3 villages), and Lumbung District (4 villages). Moreover, graph 2 below illustrates this observation.

Graph 2 Distribution of the Number of Priority Villages 3 per District

Source: Ciamis Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, 2023.

Food insecurity poses a threat to villages. Priority 2 and 3 are typically the result of the following factors: (1) the ratio of the number of unprosperous residents to the number of villagers, (2) the ratio of the number of households without access to clean water to the number of households, and (3) the ratio of the number of health workers to the number of villagers.

In the context of food security, collaborative governance encompasses a variety of factors, including policies, innovation, land availability, limited food diversification, and climate change. Consequently, the ongoing depletion of food sources underscores the necessity of collaborative governance in the context of food security.

Cross-actor involvement and the commitment of actors are the initial factors that will influence the trajectory of collaboration, including the establishment of collaborative processes and the development of asymmetrical relationship dynamics between stakeholders, during the Starting Conditions stage (Ansell & Gash, 2008)

The participation of various stakeholders in achieving food security in Ciamis Regency is demonstrated through the inclusion of multiple parties in the Ciamis Regency Food Security Council. These parties include the Agriculture Service, Animal Husbandry Service, Small and Medium Business Cooperative Service, Logistics Affairs Agency, Health Office, Public Works Public Housing and Binamarga Office, Education Office, Regional Planning and Development Agency, Central Statistics Agency, Indonesian Farmers Harmony Association, and Mainstay Farmers and Fishermen Contact. In general, actors play a crucial role in addressing and resolving issues related to local food development. They engage in effective communication, coordination, and concerted efforts to tackle the problems identified and explore alternative solutions.

The informants' information revealed that each coordination meeting included a presentation of material from relevant agencies, particularly those that were relevant to the issues of the year. For instance, the agriculture office, livestock service, and cooperative office discussed activities related to food security during the pandemic..

Each agency, such as the Agriculture Office, is active in many aspects connected to food security, agricultural commodity availability, and irrigation systems that enhance agricultural production and productivity. The livestock service encompasses the assessment of current conditions regarding commodities that contribute to food security, as well as the preservation of the supply of animal commodities. Logistics companies involved in: monitoring food prices, analyzing statistical data on food security or agriculture, ensuring the supply and stock of food commodities, particularly rice or grain. The Small and Medium Business Cooperative Office is associated with ensuring stability in food prices. The Regional Planning and Development Agency is involved in providing assistance for planning activities that contribute to the food security council. The education office is specifically focused on providing food security instruction in schools. The Health Office is involved in monitoring and assessing the nutritional intake of children. Public works offices are associated with the development and maintenance of essential infrastructure, particularly in relation to ensuring food security, such as the construction and upkeep of roadways.

Moreover, the Mainstay Farmers and Fishermen Harmony Association, along with the Indonesian Farmers Harmony Association, plays a crucial role in supporting key players in the agricultural industry. For instance, they actively participate in events like World Food Day to promote agricultural products and encourage the development of locally sourced agricultural goods, thereby guiding business actors in the sector. They also engaged in discussions with farmers regarding the ongoing food security issues, as well as strategies to enhance productivity in order to ensure a steady supply of food and promote increased consumption using local resources. In order for them to assume the role of the Food Security Council's media. The informant's statement provides a thorough understanding of how the actors engage, communicate, coordinate, and exert various attempts to address the identified concerns, such as the development of alternative local food.

The Facilitative Leadership stage involves facilitating the collaborative process, mediating conflicts, establishing trust, and resolving any problems that may develop (Ansell & Gash, 2008; McGuire, 2006; H. Zhang & Wang, 2023)

Having access to precise, thorough, and well-structured data on food security is crucial for aiding the prevention and management of food and nutrition insecurity. This information can offer guidance and suggestions to policymakers in designing programs, policies, and interventions at both the national and local levels. Law No. 18/2012 and Government Regulation No. 17/2015 require the Government and Regional Governments to establish an integrated Food and Nutrition Information System, in accordance with their respective authorities, as mandated by the law.

The factors contributing to susceptibility to food insecurity vary among locations, thus necessitating distinct approaches for their resolution. Gaining insight into the circumstances inside different regions (specifically villages) is crucial for policymakers to effectively identify appropriate measures to address food security concerns in their respective areas.

The focus of the location of food vulnerability handling in village areas is prioritized on:

1. Priority 2 villages spread across Cikoneng and Panumbangan Districts;
2. Priority 3 villages spread across Cidolog, Sadananya, Kawali, Panjalu and Panumbangan Districts;
3. Villages that are located far from the district capital or in areas bordering other districts;
4. Expansion villages whose facilities, infrastructure and human resource capacity are still limited.

The focus of efforts to enhance food security is on addressing the primary factors contributing to food vulnerability in rural areas, as depicted in the diagram below.

The Framework of Interventions to Improve Food Security

**Infrastructure Issues**

Limited access to clean water

**Health and Nutrition Issues**

Uneven distribution of health workers

**Food Access Problems**

Limited purchasing power due to poverty

Job Provision

Easier access to food

Social safety net for poor households

Basic Infrastructure Development (clean water)

Provision of Health Workers

Improvement of facilities and health workers

Improving Food Access

Infrastructure improvements

**Food Availability Problems**

The area of agricultural land (rice fields) has decreased

Limited means of food supply

Opening up new farmland

Increase Production Capacity

Developing the potential of non-rice farming land

Provision of facilities and infrastructure

Agricultural and Rural Development

The collaboration amongst players to achieve food security is demonstrated through coordination meetings, where the Food Security Service, as the leading sector, plays a crucial role. The Food Security Service specializes in conducting evaluations to determine the level of food security, typically focusing on specific groups or villages.

Furthermore, the informants provided information indicating that, apart from the food security service, other local government organizations such as the livestock service, agriculture service, and industry and trade agency also play a significant role in providing direct support. Therefore, the assistance provided by the local government has been relatively successful.

The Institutional Design stage centers on fundamental components, including foundational rules, comprehensive involvement, and openness, which serve as the bedrock for the stakeholder cooperation process.

An endeavor to ensure enduring sustainability in attaining food security in Ciamis Regency entails extending assistance to groups in villages across all sub-districts using diverse means. Although there have been both successful and unsuccessful outcomes, not all of them have been successful. The figure below shows a group that has remarkable managerial skills.

Figure 1 Food Barn in Bantarsari Village



Based on the information provided by the informants, it was discovered that nearly every sub-district possesses a food storage facility, which is either supplied by the government or established via community efforts. Nevertheless, there are barns that have sustained damage due to their prolonged existence, as well as those that have been inactive and are no longer being maintained. There is financial assistance available for the construction of upgraded food barns, which serve as both storage facilities and drying areas. The damage to food barns primarily results from the prolonged operation of the program over the past few decades. The maximum budget allows for the construction of 4 barns, which serve as spacious storage warehouses capable of holding 60 and 100 tons, respectively.

Government aid for barns has been available since 2009/2010 and has been extended to 200 organizations through the representative council's aspiration assistance. Over the past five years, the only source of funding has been the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) from the central government. Previously, the APBD consisted of a maximum of 200 groups. Many of the trees still offer some support, with prices ranging from Rp 20 million to Rp 25 million, and some even contain seed cash. The number of savings and loans has become stagnant, particularly for individuals who now receive only one or two program assistance from the DAK center per year, due to the large budget of up to Rp 500 million. This assistance includes the provision of warehouses, drying floors, machine houses, and machines. The presence of current food storage facilities is sufficient to enhance the accessibility of food in Ciamis Regency, however not at its maximum potential.

The final phase is Collaborative Design, which places greater emphasis on the presence of five processes: face-to-face dialogue, trust-building, commitment to the process, mutual understanding, and the attainment of results. Each of these stages will result in the attainment of shared objectives and beneficial transformations in procedures and policies. The outcomes of this partnership encompass not just the end result, but also emphasize the process, specifically the establishment of trust and comprehension among stakeholders.

The interaction between actors and different levels of government in Ciamis Regency frequently takes place with the aim of achieving food security. The presence of the conversation forum has a beneficial influence, particularly by providing references and raising awareness for regions to further develop their capabilities in achieving food security.

The process of engaging in dialogue among stakeholders in achieving food security is crucial, particularly when addressing the intricate challenges that may arise unexpectedly, such as during national religious holidays and end-of-year meetings for activity evaluation.

The role of the parties in local government collaboration is illustrated in the table below.

Table 3 Roles of Actors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | Stakeholders | Role |
| 1 | Regent/City Mayor | Director: carry out guidance and direction to the team of members of the Food Security Council |
| 2 | Regional Secretary | Daily Chairman: ensure that the duties and functions of the Food Security Council run smoothly starting from planning, implementing and evaluating activities |
| 3 | Assistant for Economy, Development and People's Welfare of the Regional Secretariat | The daily vice chairman plans and implements the activities of the Food Security Council |
| 4 | Head of the Agriculture and Food Security Service | collects and processes data from all members of the relevant agency/agency team to be formulated into policy recommendations. |
| 5 | Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency | Member: plays a role in development planning in the field of food security |
| 6 | Head of the Central Statistics Agency | Member: carries out a role in the collection and processing of data related to food security (legitimacy of data sources) |
| 7 | Head of the Regional Financial Management Agency | Members: play a role in supporting budgeting related to activities in an effort to improve food security |
| 8 | Head of Education Office | Member: plays a role in early socialization efforts to students in schools regarding efforts to prevent and overcome food and nutrition problems |
| 9 | Head of the Health Office | Member: plays a role in efforts to prevent and overcome food and nutrition problems in the community |
| 10 | Head of the Public Housing, Residential Areas and Environment Office | Member: plays a role in efforts to support food security in terms of environmental sanitation |
| 11 | Head of Social Service | Members: play a role in efforts to support food security through the provision of data related to the level of family welfare |
| 12 | Head of Public Works, Spatial Planning and Land Office | Members: play a role in supporting the facilitation of facilities and infrastructure that support the improvement of food security |
| 13 | Head of the Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade Office | Members: carry out roles in efforts to smooth the distribution and marketing of food products |
| 14 | Head of the Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office | Members: play a role in supporting the role of women in efforts to improve food security and nutrition starting from the household level |
| 15 | Head of the Livestock and Fisheries Service | Member: plays a role in the supply of animal food products |
| 16 | Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Office | Members: play a role in community empowerment efforts to increase food security and independence at the village level |
| 17 | Head of Transportation Agency | Members: play a role in efforts to smooth food distribution |
| 18 | Head of the Economic Section of the Regional Secretariat | Members: carry out their role in an effort to help coordinate every activity between agencies to be more synergistic |
| 19 | Head of Sub Dolog Divre Region VII Ciamis | Members: carry out roles in efforts to provide food products, food reserves and stocks |
| 20 | Chairman of HKTI Ciamis Regency | Member: plays a role in efforts to encourage the improvement of the quality of farmers' human resources in an effort to increase food security |
| 21 | Chairman of KTNA Ciamis Regency | Member: plays a role in efforts to encourage the improvement of the quality of farmers' human resources in an effort to increase food security |
| 22 | Elements of the Agriculture and Food Security Service. | Helping to facilitate the activities of the Food Security Council |

In the process of government collaboration, the commitment of the individuals involved in attaining food security is a critical component. The Food Security Council was established under Ciamis Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2017 during the ex-Regent's tenure in Ciamis Regency. The implementation of this regulation occurred on May 8, 2019.In the process of government collaboration, the commitment of the individuals involved in attaining food security is a critical component. The Food Security Council was established under Ciamis Regent Regulation Number 10 of 2017 during the ex-Regent's tenure in Ciamis Regency. The implementation of this regulation occurred on May 8, 2019.

The Ciamis Regency Food Security Council is responsible for the following responsibilities: assisting the Regent in the formulation of policies to achieve district food security by considering national and provincial policies, promoting community participation and food administration through policy formulation, and conducting the evaluation and control of the Food Development Program at the district level.

Simultaneously, it serves the purpose of coordinating the formulation of policies in the food industry. This includes enhancing sustainable food production, increasing value for food businesses, strengthening distribution and logistics, establishing regional food reserves, diversifying food options, preventing and addressing food and nutrition issues, promoting coordination and collaboration across sectors with all relevant parties, and involving the community in devising practical strategies for food development programs. Additionally, it aims to establish networks and coordination systems between government agencies, the private sector, and community institutions to enhance the efficiency of regional food development programs.

Moreover, in the upcoming tenure of the Regent, the Third Mission in the 2019-2024 Medium-Term Development Plan document specifies the objective of "Establishing an economy centered on community empowerment, people's economy, and exceptional potential." This objective is part of the seventh strategy, which aims to enhance food security and achieve food self-sufficiency. The policy direction for this strategy is to augment the availability, accessibility, quality, diversity, and safety of food for the community.".

Similarly, the Agriculture and Food Security Service, being the primary sector in charge, has expressed its commitment in its Strategic Plan. This plan outlines the medium-term goals and targets, which include increasing the production of food crops, horticulture, and plantations, as well as enhancing food security to achieve community food independence.

The significance of the dedication displayed by these individuals is evident through the establishment of the Food Security Council, with the crucial aspect being that the highest level of leadership is held by the Regent. This commitment is demonstrated through the implementation of activities planned for the upcoming year, which are based on the evaluation conducted at the end of the previous year.

Therefore, it can be inferred that the dedication of those interested in achieving food security in Ciamis Regency has been demonstrated by all stakeholders participating in the diverse initiatives, particularly those affiliated with the Ciamis Regency Food Security Council.

**Conclusion**

The study's findings indicate that the participation of various stakeholders in achieving food security in Ciamis Regency is evident in the composition of the Ciamis Regency Food Security Council. This council includes key organizations such as the Agriculture Office, Livestock Office, Cooperatives and SMEs Office, Bulog, Health Office, PUPR and Binamarga Office, Bappeda Education Office, BPS, HKTI, and KTNA.

Facilitative Leadership in the context of achieving food security is demonstrated through coordination meetings, where the Food Security Service, as the primary sector, plays a crucial role in fostering collaboration among actors.

In the context of Institutional Design, the initiation of collaborative efforts occurred with the establishment of the Food Security Council, as mentioned before. The council is responsible for coordinating all stakeholders engaged.

The Collaborative Process component involves a dialogue platform that begins at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. The discourse forum has a beneficial influence, particularly by incorporating references and vigilance to encourage areas to fully exploit their capacities in achieving food security.

The recommendation of this study is that programs to improve food security and handle food vulnerability in district areas are directed to the following activities: Increasing food supply in non-production center areas by optimizing local food resources; Opening of new agricultural farmland; Poverty management through the provision of jobs, labor-intensive, land redistribution; the development of basic infrastructure (roads, clean water), and the provision of social assistance; as well as the development of productive businesses/MSMEs/labor-intensive to drive the regional economy; Improving access to clean water through the provision of clean water facilities and services; socialization and counseling; and provision of health workers.

In addition, the focus on the location of food vulnerability handling in village areas is prioritized on: Priority 2 villages spread across Cikoneng and Panumbangan Districts; Priority 3 villages spread across Cidolog, Sadananya, Kawali, Panjalu and Panumbangan Districts; Villages that are located far from the district capital or in areas bordering other districts; and expansion villages whose facilities, infrastructure and human resource capacity are still limited.

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