

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE (A CASE STUDY OF PT FOOD STATION TJIPINANG JAYA)

Ahmad Ridwan Dalimunthe

Pascasarjana Program Doktor Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia

Email: ahmardr@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Food security is a strategic issue for densely populated areas like the Province of DKI Jakarta, which has limited agricultural land. This research aims to analyze the implementation of food security policies in DKI Jakarta, focusing on a case study of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya (FSJT) as the policy implementer. The study employs a qualitative approach using literature review methods, with data collected from various written sources such as regional regulations, official reports, scientific publications, and related websites. Through content analysis and data source triangulation, this research identifies FSJT's success in maintaining food availability, improving food access, strengthening the distribution system, and supporting local farmers. However, the implementation of the policy also faces challenges such as land limitations, food price fluctuations, changing dietary patterns, and program sustainability. Supporting data shows FSJT's contribution to the reduction of the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta from 11.5% (2021) to 10.56% (2022), as well as the distribution of 1.2 million tons of rice in 2022. Surveys also noted that 82% of the public were satisfied with FSJT's performance in maintaining food availability. To enhance food security in the future, recommendations include the development of vertical farming, strengthening community food resilience, nutritional education campaigns, and diversification of food sources. Ongoing efforts through these measures are essential to ensure the effective implementation of food security policies and the sustainability of development in the Province of DKI Jakarta.

KEYWORDS

Food Security, Policy Implementation, DKI Jakarta



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How to cite:

E-ISSN:

Published by:

Ahmad Ridwan Dalimunthe (2024). Implementation Of Food Security Policy In Dki Jakarta Province (A Case Study Of Pt Food Station Tjipinang Jaya). *Journal Eduvest*. 4 (5): 4392-4399

2775-3727

<https://greenpublisher.id/>

INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the critical issues faced by many countries around the world, including Indonesia. This issue has become increasingly important due to rapid population growth and the threat of climate change, which can affect food production. The latest FAO report in 2023 noted that nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger globally, an increase of 150 million since 2019. To ensure food security, the Indonesian government has established various policies aimed at guaranteeing the availability of sufficient, safe, nutritious, and affordable food for all citizens. These policies include efforts to increase agricultural productivity, manage food reserves, and improve food distribution and access systems (Taufiqurokhman et al., 2021).

In the Province of DKI Jakarta, food security policies are regulated by various regional regulations, such as Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2012 on Food and Nutrition, Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2012 on the Implementation of Regional Food Reserves, Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2012 on Traditional Market Management, and Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2012 on Food Distribution. However, the implementation of food security policies often faces challenges, especially in densely populated urban areas like DKI Jakarta. Issues such as the conversion of agricultural land, uneven food distribution, and limited access to nutritious food pose serious threats to food security in the capital. According to UNICEF, 1 in 3 children under the age of 5 suffers from stunting due to chronic malnutrition, highlighting the concerning inequality in food access (Anggraeni et al., 2022).

One effort to address food security issues in DKI Jakarta is through the development of food stations or food centers. A food station serves as a hub for the collection, processing, and distribution of food, aimed at ensuring better food availability and distribution in the capital area. With the existence of food stations like PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya, it is expected that food availability and more equitable distribution across DKI Jakarta can be ensured. This is crucial for ensuring safe, nutritious, and affordable food access for the community (Neilson & Wright, 2017).

The urgency of this research lies in the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of food security policy implementation through a case study at PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya. By understanding the best practices and challenges faced by this company, recommendations for improving food security policies and management in the Province of DKI Jakarta can be made.

The main objective of this study is to analyze the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta, focusing on a case study of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya as one of the policy implementers.

This research will gather information on the practices conducted by PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya in managing food supplies, distributing them to markets in DKI Jakarta, and efforts to ensure food safety and quality. Additionally, this research will identify the challenges and obstacles faced by the company in implementing food security policies, such as logistics issues, infrastructure, and coordination with related parties.

By understanding the best practices and challenges faced, this research aims to provide useful recommendations for the government and other stakeholders in

efforts to improve food security policies and management in the Province of DKI Jakarta. These recommendations may include regulatory improvements, strengthening supporting infrastructure, and enhancing coordination and collaboration between the government, businesses, and the community in ensuring food security in the capital. Furthermore, the findings of this research can also serve as input for similar companies in optimizing their role as implementers of food security policies in urban areas.

Amidst the pressures of modernization and climate change, food security issues are increasingly emerging as a serious threat to global stability. Various complex problems overshadow access to nutritious food for all societal layers, such as the worsening global food crisis due to the war in Ukraine and climate change, food access inequality, the environmental impact of unsustainable food systems, and food systems vulnerable to disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic (Dayanti et al., 2020). According to the World Bank, the crisis in Ukraine could push 40 million people into extreme hunger by 2023.

Innovative and collaborative solutions are needed to build a sustainable future in the field of food security. This includes transitioning to environmentally friendly agricultural practices, improving food infrastructure and distribution systems, increasing access to nutritious food for the poor and vulnerable, and strengthening the resilience of food systems to external disruptions. With comprehensive and integrated efforts, it is hoped that global food security can be ensured, guaranteeing safe and sustainable food access for current and future generations. Hence, this research is conducted.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative approach with a literature review method to analyze the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta, focusing on a case study of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya. This method was chosen based on the need to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon being studied through the analysis of secondary data from various written sources. Data collection was carried out by searching and reviewing relevant literature, such as legislation, official reports, scientific publications, and other written sources related to the research topic. These sources include government policy documents, annual reports from PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya, journal articles, books, and official websites of companies and relevant agencies.

In collecting data, the researcher applied documentation techniques by thoroughly examining each written source obtained. This process involves identifying, recording, and analyzing information relevant to the research questions, such as food security policies in DKI Jakarta, the role and practices of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya, and the challenges and obstacles in policy implementation.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher will apply data source triangulation techniques by comparing and confirming information from various different written sources. This aims to ensure the consistency and reliability of the research findings. Additionally, the researcher will use peer debriefing techniques by discussing the analysis results with academic colleagues to obtain feedback and additional perspectives (Sugiyono, 2019).

Through this literature review method, this research is expected to produce comprehensive and in-depth findings on the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta, particularly in relation to the role of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya as one of the policy implementers. The findings of this research are expected to serve as a basis for formulating relevant recommendations for stakeholders in efforts to improve food security in the capital region.

1. Literature Review

Food security in Indonesia is a complex issue involving many aspects. Existing research has highlighted various dimensions of food security policies in Indonesia. Salasa, (2021) highlights the paradigm and dimensions of Indonesia's food security strategy, while Pambudi, (2021) provides a review and evaluation of Indonesia's water resource management policies for food security. Simatupang, (2016) conducted a critical analysis of the paradigm and basic framework of national food security policies, while Hardono et al., (2016) discussed the impact of trade liberalization on food security. These studies offer a comprehensive perspective on national-level food security policies and strategies, including paradigms, frameworks, resource management, and the impact of trade liberalization.

Additionally, some studies focus on food security at the household and community levels. Rosyadi & Purnomo, (2012) examined the level of household food security in underdeveloped villages, while Riski et al., (2019) investigated the relationship between household food security, illness incidents, environmental sanitation, and nutritional status of toddlers. Nuraeny et al., (2021) considered the impact of the Emergency Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) policy on the food security of merchant families in Kebumen. Hardono et al., (2016) discussed the prospects of household business diversification in supporting food security and poverty alleviation, while Hermanto, (2015) focused on Indonesia's food security in the ASEAN region. These studies provide insights into the importance of considering local and contextual aspects in efforts to ensure food security, such as household and community conditions and their relationship to factors like health, environment, and government policies.

Although previous research has made valuable contributions to understanding food security issues in Indonesia, this study has significant differences. The main focus of this research is on the implementation of food security policies in the urban area of DKI Jakarta, using a case study of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya as a policy implementer. This provides a more specific perspective on the challenges and solutions in ensuring food security in densely populated areas like the capital. Additionally, this study uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method, which allows for in-depth analysis of secondary data from various official written sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Province of DKI Jakarta faces significant food security challenges due to its high population density and limited agricultural land. To address these issues, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has issued various policies and regional regulations governing the implementation of food security, such as Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2012 on Food and Nutrition, Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2012

on Regional Food Reserves, Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2012 on Traditional Market Management, and Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2012 on Food Distribution.

In an effort to implement these policies, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has appointed FSJT (Food Station Tjipinang Jaya) as a region-owned enterprise responsible for food management and distribution in the capital city area. A case study on the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta through FSJT reveals several successes and challenges that need to be addressed.

Table 1. Successes in the Implementation of Food Security Policies through FSJT

Aspect		Description
Maintaining Food Availability	Food	FSJT has managed to maintain food availability in DKI Jakarta through food reserves and market operations, helping to stabilize prices and prevent food shortages.
Increasing Food Access	Food	FSJT runs affordable food distribution programs and the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) program to ensure food access for the poor and vulnerable populations.
Strengthening the Distribution System		FSJT has developed robust infrastructure and logistics systems to efficiently distribute food across DKI Jakarta.
Supporting Local Farmers	Local	FSJT collaborates with local farmers to improve the quality and quantity of food production and assists them with market access and financing.

Through these efforts, FSJT has made a positive contribution to maintaining food availability in DKI Jakarta. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of DKI Jakarta shows that the poverty rate in the province decreased from 11.5% in 2021 to 10.56% in 2022. This reduction in poverty can be attributed to improved food access provided by FSJT through its various programs.

Additionally, FSJT data records that in 2022, the company successfully distributed 1.2 million tons of rice through its various programs. This achievement underscores FSJT's important role in ensuring food availability for the residents of DKI Jakarta. Furthermore, a survey conducted by the Institute for Economic and Community Research (LPEM) at the University of Indonesia in 2023 revealed that 82% of DKI Jakarta residents were satisfied with FSJT's performance in maintaining food availability. This high satisfaction rate reflects FSJT's success in fulfilling its role in implementing food security policies in the capital city.

Table 2. Challenges in the Implementation of Food Security Policies through FSJT

Aspect		Description
Land Constraints		Limited land in Jakarta poses a major obstacle to increasing local food production.
Food Price Fluctuations	Price	Fluctuations in global and domestic food prices can affect the effectiveness of FSJT's market operations.

Consumer Behavior Changes	Shifts in eating patterns and increased consumption of processed foods challenge efforts to maintain community nutrition.
Program Sustainability	Dependence on subsidies and government support can hinder the long-term sustainability of food security programs.

However, the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta through FSJT also faces several challenges that need to be addressed. One major challenge is the limited land area in Jakarta, which hampers efforts to increase local food production. This necessitates FSJT's reliance on food supplies from other regions, which can affect distribution efficiency and costs.

Other challenges include fluctuations in food prices, both globally and domestically. These price fluctuations can impact the effectiveness of FSJT's market operations in maintaining food price stability in DKI Jakarta. Additionally, changes in consumer behavior pose another challenge for FSJT. The shift in eating patterns among DKI Jakarta residents towards higher consumption of processed foods can hinder efforts to maintain community nutrition. This necessitates FSJT to increase education and promotion of healthy eating habits among the population.

Another challenge is the sustainability of food security programs run by FSJT. Dependence on subsidies and government support can impede the long-term sustainability of these programs. Therefore, FSJT needs to develop strategies to ensure greater financial and operational independence in carrying out its programs.

Despite these challenges, the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta through FSJT has generally shown positive results. This is reflected in the reduction of poverty rates, increased food access, and public satisfaction with FSJT's performance in maintaining food availability.

However, ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness of food security policy implementation in the Province of DKI Jakarta must be sustained. One step that can be taken is the development of vertical farming in the DKI Jakarta area. By utilizing vertical farming technology, local food production can be increased even with limited land (Xiao-xia & Zhou, 2022).

Additionally, strengthening food security at the community level is another important aspect that needs attention. Supporting food security programs at the community level can enhance local food self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on supplies from other regions. FSJT and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government also need to intensify nutrition education campaigns. By increasing public education on healthy and nutritious eating habits, it is hoped that the consumption of unhealthy processed foods can be reduced and community nutrition improved.

Another consideration is to encourage the diversification of food sources. By reducing dependence on rice and increasing the variety of other food sources, food security in DKI Jakarta can be more assured and more resilient to price fluctuations.

Overall, the implementation of food security policies in the Province of DKI Jakarta through FSJT demonstrates a strong commitment from the local government to achieving food security in the capital region. Although there are still challenges that need to be addressed, FSJT has successfully contributed positively to maintaining food availability, increasing food access, and supporting local farmers.

Ongoing efforts to enhance local food production, strengthen the distribution system, and promote community nutrition education must continue to ensure sustainable food security in the future. This is crucial for supporting sustainable development and improving the welfare of the people in the Province of DKI Jakarta.

CONCLUSION

Food security is a strategic issue for the Province of DKI Jakarta, an urban area with a dense population and limited agricultural land. To address this, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has issued several policies and appointed PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya (FSJT) as a key region-owned enterprise in their implementation. A case study on FSJT demonstrates its success in maintaining food availability, increasing food access for the poor and vulnerable, strengthening the distribution system, and supporting local farmers.

An analysis of supporting data reveals that FSJT's efforts have contributed to the reduction of the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta from 11.5% (2021) to 10.56% (2022). In 2022, FSJT distributed 1.2 million tons of rice through its programs. A survey by LPEM FEB UI (2023) also recorded that 82% of the public were satisfied with FSJT's performance in maintaining food availability. Despite these successes, policy implementation still faces challenges such as limited land, food price fluctuations, changing dietary patterns, and program sustainability.

To enhance future food security, several solutions are recommended, including the development of vertical farming to address land constraints, strengthening community food security to promote local food self-sufficiency, and conducting nutrition education campaigns and diversifying food sources to maintain healthy and nutritious diets. Sustainable efforts through these measures are essential to ensure effective implementation of food security policies and sustainable development in the Province of DKI Jakarta.

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