

Research Article

Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the South Sumatera Independent Food Movement Program

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Abstract.

This research aims to analyze collaborative governance in the implementation of the South Sumatera Movement for Independent Food Program in the South Sumatera Province. This research focuses on the management and utilization of assets of the General Bureau of South Sumatera Province, which is analyzed through the collaborative process adopted from the Ring and Van de Ven theory (1994). The collaboration process includes the negotiation process between the actors involved, the joint commitment to collaborate, the implementation of collaboration according to agreement, and the assessment of the entire collaborating process in the implementation of the South Sumatera Independent Food Movement Program in the ideal South Sumatera Province. Data collection techniques used include interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used interactive models, that is, condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawings. The results of the research showed that the implementation of the GSMP in South Sumatera faced several obstacles in the field, among others—beneficiaries are still focused on the main activity of obtaining income, so the aid received has not been optimally utilized. The assistance provided has not been fully adapted to the field conditions and the skills of the beneficiaries at each location. Implementation of the South Sumatera Movement for Food Independence in the South Sumatera Province requires synergistic, coordinated, and collaborative cooperation between the actors involved – government, private/business, colleges, the public, and mass media.

Keywords: collaborative governance, food security, South Sumatra, independent food programmes

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Published: 30 May 2024

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICOSSH VI Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

The availability of sufficient food, both in quality and quantity, for the population is the capital for the development of the region, as well as economic, social, political, and security development. Therefore, the development of food sustainability requires considerable attention and support from all parties, both the government and the public. Maintenance of food security is directed at meeting basic human needs fairly, equally, and not contrary to the religions and beliefs of the people, based on food sovereignty and independence. Food independence is the essence of satisfying food needs by

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using the resources available effectively and efficiently. (Source: Ministerial Regulation No. 15 Year 2015 Guidelines of the Self-Government Village of Food).

The Act No. 18 of 2012 and Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2015 on Food Sustainability stipulate that the conditions of food for the country up to the individual, which is reflected in the availability of food in both quantity and quality, safe, diverse, equal, and affordable, and not contrary to the religion, beliefs, and cultures of the people to live healthy, active, and productive sustainably. Rural development is aimed at achieving food sustainability in a single region with the integration of means in terms of availability, distribution, and consumption of food to be adequate and to realize the food resilience of households. Furthermore, the development of rural areas is very important, especially with regard to the provision of food raw materials for the population, the supply of labour for development, the supply of raw materials for industry, and the production of commodities for food and export. So, the village is one of the entry points for the introduction of various programs that support the realization of food sustainability at the household level, which will cumulatively support the realization of the sustainability of food at the district/city, provincial, and national levels.

The Movement of Sumsel Mandiri Pangan is one of the initiatives of the local government in an effort to improve food resilience in the region of South Sumatra. According to the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Food Self-Consumption Movement, the year 2021 shows that the consumption of rice by the South Sumatera population in 2020 was recorded at 94 kilograms per capita per year, a slight decrease from the year 2019 of 94.9 kg/capita per year. Through this increase, the energy contribution from the rice contribution dominates the total consumption of food sources of carbohydrates (the group of rice and bubbles), which is 70.9%. In addition to the post-COVID-19 and poverty conditions in South Sumatera, efforts are needed to ensure family food sustainability and nutrition through the development of food availability, distribution, and consumption using local resources sustainably.

The movement is a change in the mindset of the people from “buyer” to “producer” through the following activities: 1) Plant cultivation; vegetable, cane, spice, and other crops cultivation in the farmland or using a pot; 2) Fish cultivation, fish cultivation using a pool, drum, barrel, or ground pond; 3) Cattle cultivation for cattle; and chicken cultivation or for meat use.

According to the results of the implementation of the GSMP in South Sumatra, a number of obstacles are known in the field, among others: 1) Beneficiaries are still focused on the main activity to get income, so the aid received has not been optimally utilized; 2) The socialization of the GSMP to the beneficiaries is still not optimal in relation

are not merely agreements between two organizations that are engaged in cooperation between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies, but acknowledge each other and participate actively.

The study analyzed the use of Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement Program in the South Sumatra Province through the process of collaboration adopted from the Ring and Van de Ven theory (1994), that the collaborative process includes: the negotiation process between the actors involved, the joint commitment to collaborate, the implementation of cooperation according to the agreement and the assessment of the entire collaboration process, which will ultimately produce external outputs of research is the model of collaborative governance in implementing the South Sumatra Independent food Movement programme in the Province of South Sumatra ideal.

Previous research conducted by A.A. Ayu Dewi Larantika, with the title Collaboration of Actors in Poverty Reduction in the Badung District of Bali, 2019 explains the results of research revealing that the process of collaboration of actors in poverty reduction in Badung County has not taken place. Such negotiations occur only between the OPDs in the government, while negotiations between other actors do not occur. The commitment of each actor is seen in the poverty alleviation programs implemented as the implementation of joint decisions in the collaborative process, but it is not maximized. Similarly with the assessment, the overall assessment of the collaborative process is carried out jointly only at the end of the implementation of the program. Factors supporting the collaboration process are the publication of the Regent Committee on the establishment of the CCP and the Regional Regulations and Regent Regulations on Corporate Social Responsibility; poverty alleviation as a priority of government maintenance; budget support, facilities, and human resources of all actors collaborating; and private or business participation in poverty reduction. While the impediments in the process of collaboration are administrative constraints, the slow coordination between the OPD and the lack of a routine schedule for the CCP coordination meetings, the slowness of the information dissemination process, not involving the entire element of the CPP in the preparation and implementation of the program, the domination of government actors over other actors, as well as the non-involvement of the media community formally and internally, (OPD).

A study by Ariq Ali, Jikun Huang, Jinxia Wanga, and We Xie, entitled Global Footprints of Water and Land Resources through China's Food Trade, 2017, explains that the results show that increased imports of virtual water and soil (resources) have significantly

reduced the pressure on resources in China. Soya imports have become a major contributor to Chinese domestic savings on water and virtual soil. The Chinese food trade is increasingly contributing to global land savings. Our projections show that domestic and global water savings and virtual land (food source) trends will continue, with significant variations due to changes in resource efficiency. The differences that distinguish this research from previous research are the differences in the locus and focus of the study, which identifies and analyzes collaborative governance in the implementation of the South Sumatra Independent Movement Programme in the South Sumatra Province, identify and analyze the supportive and inhibitory factors in collaborative governance for the implantation of a South Sumatra Independent Food Movement in the Province of South Sumatra, and recommend a collaborative governance model in the application of the Programme of the Independent South Sumatra Movement that is ideal in the province, so that it becomes a novelty in the research.

This study, using the framework of the collaborative processes of Ring and Van de Ven (1994) in Thomson and L. Perry (2007: 22), can be described as follows: Framework processes in order to develop collaboration, showing that the integrative elements are embodied in personal relationships, psychological contracts, informal understanding, as well as the commitment to replace the aggregative elements embodied in the role of formal organizations and legal contracts. Finding the right balance between integration and aggregation does not rely on formal institutional structures such as agreement notes and standard operating procedures.

This GSMP analysis uses the framework of the collaborative process according to Ring and Van de Ven (1994), consisting of the following elements: 1) Negotiation, i.e., mutually beneficial negotiation with all parties, is meant if the organization involved in the collaboration can negotiate with the hope of joint action; 2) Commitment, forming a mutually agreed-upon agreement and implementing it in the future with various interactions; 3) Implementation, implementing decisions in accordance with the agreement; 4) Assessments, judging on the basis of the entire process.

2. Methods

The research method used based on the type of data and its analysis, in this study is qualitative descriptive, which aims to describe and analyze Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the South Sumatra Movement of Independent Food in the South Sumatra Province.

The data is collected through interviews, FGD with various stakeholders involved in the program of the Movement of Independent Food Procurement. Qualitative data is analyzed using content analysis approach to identify patterns of collaboration and its impact in the implementation of the program.

The selection of locations for this research was taken from several villages in the province of South Sumatra that have implemented the South Sumatra Movement of Independent Food in the Province of South Sumatra.

3. Results and Discussion

The findings show that collaborative governance plays an important role in the implementation of the Food Independence Movement program, involving various actors from the government to the local community in decision-making and implementation processes, resulting in greater efficiency, better coordination, and wider participation. In addition, this collaboration also promotes innovation in the agricultural sector and strengthens social ties within local communities.

The findings also show that collaboration between governments, communities, and the private sector plays an important role in the implementation of the Food Self-Procurement Movement. This is reflected in various forms, such as partnerships between local farmers and private companies to improve agricultural technology, the development of local markets, and training programs for farmers. Collaborative governance also helps raise public awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability in food production.

This is one of the things that can be seen from the amount of grinding in the province of South Sumatra, according to the Declaration of the Grinding Industry (PIPA) of the BPS in 2012 of 9.087 grinding. In the monitoring activities of grain and rice stocks, milling samples in South Sumatra Province are based on national samples at 1,000 milling, or 101 milling, or 10% of the total national milling sample, consisting of 2 large-capacity milling, 6 medium-capability milling, and 101 small-capabilities milling. The samples were distributed in six (six) districts, namely Banyuasin district, Lahat, Muara Enim, Musi Rawas, Ogan Ilir, and Ogan Komering Ilir. In the data validity testing activities of grain stocks and rice, three districts were selected: Lahat district.

One of the efforts undertaken in the Food Self-Protection Movement can be seen through the Target Data and Achievement of Help to Poor Households Target of the Food Independence Movement. As far as the objectives and achievements are concerned, you can see in the following picture:

POOR HOUSEHOLD AID TARGET AND REALIZATION

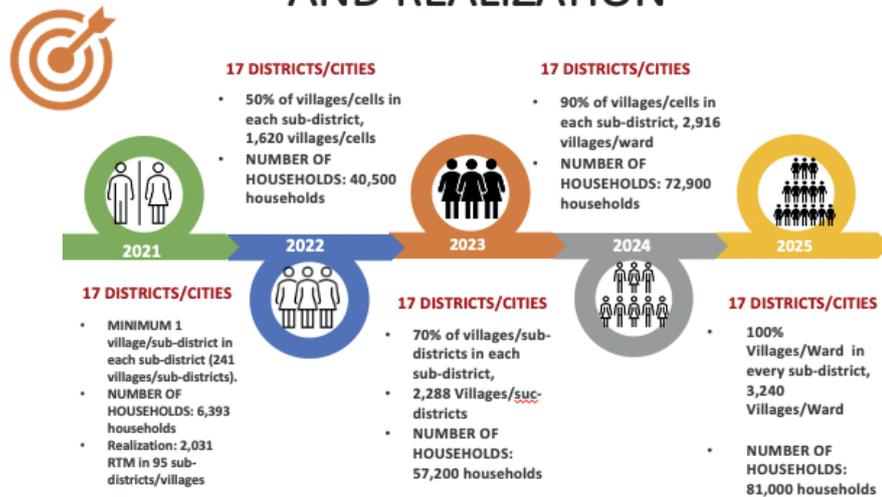


Figure 2: Target & Realization Of Target Poor Household Aid GSMP. Source: GSMP 2022 documentation.

Through the above data can be seen the target and realization of aid to poor households target by 2012 until 2025 targeted continuous increase to reach 100 percent.

Based on the results of the interviews, the objectives of GSMP include: Empowering households and communities in the provision of food and nutrition resources through optimization of land use; Increasing public awareness, role and participation in the realization of diverse, nutritious and safe food consumption patterns (B2SA) while changing consumer behaviour so as to good nutritional status; Improving the availability, affordability and use of household food; and Reducing household-level expenditure, increasing the amount of householder income through market-oriented food supply.

The target of the Movement is all households throughout the village and district spread across 17 districts/ cities of South Sumatra Province by 2025. Poor households of aid recipients with criteria contained in Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). As far as GSMP's implementation is concerned, it's targeted.

Environmental factors also influence the implementation of the Food Self-Supply Movement (GSMP), one of which involves the participation of society, especially the millennials. The function of this Self-Food Program is clearly to increase and reduce the poverty rate in South Sumatra so that a food-independent society can be realized. The millennial generation believes that this program is important and feasible, one of which is capable of running and gives a real example that this movement is vital and influential to the economy. (Setiawan, 2021).

South Sumatra Millennial Response to the South Sumatra Independent Food Movement (GSMP)

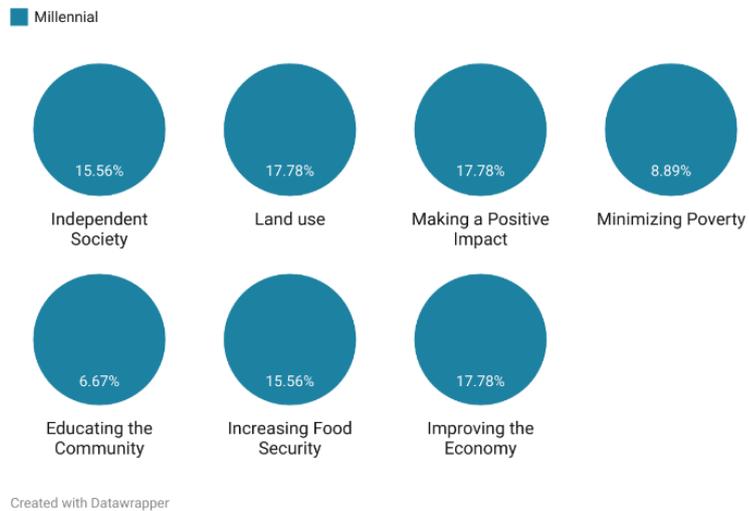


Figure 3: South Sumatra Millennial Response 2023. Source: Interview processed by author using Nvivo 12 Plus.

Through the above data, it can be seen that the target and realization of aid to poor households were targeted by 2012 until 2025, with a continuous increase to reach 100 percent.

Based on the results of the interviews, the objectives of GSMP include: empowering households and communities in the provision of food and nutrition resources through optimization of land use; increasing public awareness, role, and participation in the realization of diverse, nutritious, and safe food consumption patterns (B2SA) while changing consumer behaviour so as to achieve good nutritional status; improving the availability, affordability, and use of household food; and reducing household-level expenditure and increasing the amount of household income through market-oriented food supply.

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which is capable of running, and gives a real example that this movement is vital and influential to the economy. (Setiawan, 2021).

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it shows that collaboration between the government, the public, and the private sector plays a key role in the successful implementation of the Food Self-Government Movement Programme. Effective communication, public participation, and supportive policies are key factors in this collaboration. While there are still some challenges to overcome, this collaboration provides valuable insights into how collaboration can enhance the implementation of the Food Self-Consumption Programme. Further research could examine these factors in greater depth and identify solutions to address existing barriers. The research also provides useful insights for the development of similar programs in other regions and emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral cooperation in achieving sustainable development.

In the end, the collaboration process includes the negotiation process between the actors involved, the joint commitment to collaborate, the implementation of collaboration according to the agreement, and the assessment of the entire collaborative process, which will ultimately produce output. External research is an ideal model of the collaborative governance model in the implementation of the South Sumatra Self-Food Movement Programme in the Southern Sumatera Province.

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