



ANALYSIS OF FOOD SECURITY POLICY BASED ON POTENTIAL IN THE ISLANDS VILLAGES OF BINTAN REGENCY

Zulkifli^{a1*}, Rahmat Salam^{b2}, Endang Rudiatin^{c3}, Izzatussolekha^{d,4}

^{1,2,3,4}Ilmu Administrasi Publik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia

¹zulkifli@umj.ac.id, ²rahmat.salam@umj.ac.id, ³endang.rudiatin@umj.ac.id, ⁴izzatusholekha@umj.ac.id

INFO ARTIKEL

Article History:

Diterima: 14-09-2025
Disetujui: 20-09-2025
Dipublikasikan: 29-09-2025

Keywords:

Food Security Policy,
Village Potential,
Village Food Security
System

ABSTRAK

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan ketahanan pangan pada desa kepulauan serta mengevaluasi sejauhmana pemanfaatan Potensi dan Karakteristik Desa dalam program ketahanan pangan menggunakan dana desa. Studi ini dilakukan Kabupaten Bintan yang memiliki banyak desa dipisahkan oleh laut, Ketahanan pangan menjadi isu strategis pada wilayah kepulauan karena memiliki keterbatasan akses transportasi, infrastruktur dan ketergantungan pada distribusi pangan di wilayah luar. Tujuan kebijakan ketahanan pangan bisa tercapai yaitu ketersediaan pangan, keterjangkauan pangan dan pemanfaatan pangan yang bergizi, bermutu dan seimbang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa implementasi kebijakan ketahanan pangan berbasis potensi desa yaitu dana desa, sumber daya alam dan sumber daya manusia. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data wawancara dan observasi. Hasil Penelitian menemukan bahwa kebijakan ketahanan pangan belum memanfaatkan sumber daya sesuai kebutuhan, sumber daya manusia, sumber daya alam maupun dana desa. Target peningkatan ekonomi belum signifikan dirasakan oleh petani, peternak dan nelayan sehingga sistem ketahanan pangan belum terbentuk. Diperlukan peningkatan kapasitas Para pelaksana kebijakan agar memahami tujuan kebijakan program ketahanan pangan berbasis potensi.

Abstract: This study aims to analyze food security policies in island villages and evaluate the extent to which the utilization of Village Potential and Characteristics in food security programs using village funds. This study was conducted in Bintan Regency which has many villages separated by the sea. Food security is a strategic issue in island areas because they have limited access to transportation, infrastructure and dependence on food distribution in outside areas. The objectives of the food security policy can be achieved, namely food availability, food affordability and the use of nutritious, quality and balanced food. This study aims to analyze the implementation of food security policies based on village potential, namely village funds, natural resources and human resources. The research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach with interview and observation data collection techniques. The results of the study found that the food security policy has not utilized resources according to needs, human resources, natural resources and village funds. The target of economic improvement has not been significantly felt by farmers, ranchers and fishermen so that the food security system has not been formed. It is necessary to increase the capacity of policy implementers to understand the objectives of the food security program policy based on potential.

INTRODUCTION

Food security is a strategic issue in national development planning (Tamrin et al., 2023). To realize this, the Government issued Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (Novana Ardani, 2020). In an effort to realize food independence and sovereignty (S. Suryani et al., 2020). The Government issued Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food and Nutrition Security (Tay & Rusmiwari, 2019). In reality, the Government does not receive enough support from the Village because there are still malnourished and stunted children (Latifa, 2018). So the government issued Government Regulation

Number 89 of 2019 concerning Food Security (Anggara Setya Saputra et al., 2022). Village communities play a very important role in supporting food security through the utilization of local potential (Rakhmat & Firdaus, 2019). Such as natural resources, human resources, and local wisdom (Malec, 2024). Supporting food availability in villages, the Government issued Presidential Regulation number 104 of 2021 with the hope that every village has food availability (Salasa, 2021).

The Regulation of the Minister of Finance with Number 146 of 2023 concerning the Allocation of Village Funds for Each Village, Distribution and Use of Village Funds in Article 16 explains the Food and Animal Security Program of at least 20% of the Village Fund budget, according to the Potential and Characteristics of the Village (Fazry, 2019). This regulation will answer the problems faced by island village communities (Harvian & Yuhan, 2019). So that the community does not experience food insecurity that has been faced so far from November to January (Tangga et al., 2020). ICT information can help resolve food insecurity (Oluwatayo & Ojo, 2019). The 20% budget from village funds is sufficient to support food production activities in the village (A. Suryani, 2019). if implemented according to potential, it will increase food production (Nurhaida et al., 2023). The budget allocated to Bintan Regency over the past three years is 23,650,868,344. In reality, this has not yet been able to ensure food security. The availability of a lot of food produced by the community will be better and can guarantee food independence (Yulianti et al., 2023). So every village needs a food bank (Sano, 2021). The food security program in Bintan Regency can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Village Fund Food Security Budget 2022-2024

NO	BINTAN REGENCY	VILLAGE FUND BUDGET CEILING	FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM	PERCENTAGE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Year 2022	28,338,150,000,-	6,878,539,521,-	24 %
2.	Year 2023	30,582,567,000,-	8,992,846,823,-	29%
3.	Year 2024	30,880,513,000,-	7,779,482,000,-	25%
TOTAL		89,801,230,000,-	23,650,868,344,-	26 %

Source: Aplikasi Monev DD Kemendesa.go.id 2024

Bintan Regency has 36 villages (Mahendra, 2021). Has the characteristics of 12 mainland villages with agricultural potential (Yuliani et al., 2018). Villages that have coastal characteristics are 8 villages with agricultural and fisheries potential, while villages that have island characteristics are 16 villages with fisheries potential. (Rahmat et al., 2021). Has a land area of 1,318.21 KM² and has 272 inhabited and uninhabited islands (Auldrin M. Ponto, 2019).

Bintan Regency has its own challenges in realizing food security in island villages (Fernanto et al., 2022). Many villages in the island region cannot utilize nutritious and diverse food, especially vegetables (Yuliantini et al., 2022). Rocky soil conditions and lack of water sources so that agriculture is not a priority (Harvian & Yuhan, 2019). Difficulty in accessing food logistics in the island region (Rozaq, 2019). Lack of support from the Regional Government in building transportation access (Inovasi et al., 2024).

Dependence on external food distribution continues due to limited farmer resources (Sajidin et al., 2023). Limited infrastructure is the main factor in influencing the availability of plant-based food (Ariyanti & Sukmana, 2024). On the other hand, island villages have quite large potential such as fisheries and marine products (Awwalin, 2022). But fishermen still use traditional technology (Velentina, 2018). If optimized with modern technology, it will strengthen the local food system in the animal sector (Nurhaida et al., 2023). Sustainable transportation access will drive economic growth, especially in transporting crops. Poverty alleviation in rural areas can be done (Rujiah, 2021). Cooperation is needed in all development sectors (Rudiatin et al., 2023). The location of the island villages in Bintan Regency can be seen in the image below:



Figure 1: Map of the Islands Villages of Bintan Regency

Source : [https://tanahair.indonesia.go.id/map/processed by researchers 2025](https://tanahair.indonesia.go.id/map/processed%20by%20researchers)

The Figure above shows Geographically the island villages in Bintan Regency experience strong winds every November to January with high waves of up to 3 meters (Irawan, 2017). High waves hamper the transportation of food logistics (Jurnal, 2020). To buy food sources in urban areas, especially food (Hardinata & Mesra, 2024). So that it can affect the weak economy and experience potential food insecurity (Akmal & Solichin, 2023).

In 2023-2024, Mantang Lama Village and Kelong Village have budgeted Rp. 803.329.253,-. Food security activities have not been able to create food availability because the Village Government does not understand the potential of human resources and the characteristics of their villages. The geographical potential of the islands is that the majority of the population earns a living as fishermen, so that potential that is worth developing is animal food security in the fisheries sector to increase harvest yields in creating food reserves. In 2023, Kelong Village was unable to implement the food security program due to the absence of a beneficiary group to manage chicken farms, goat farms, duck farms, the community did not understand these activities, the only ongoing activity was grouper fish cultivation, the village community

had understood this activity because the majority of the community were fishermen. Details of activities and budgets can be seen in the table below:

Table 2: 2023-2024 Island Village Food and Animal Security Program

NO	ACTIVITY	YEAR	BUDGET	KET
Mantang Lama Village, Mantang District				
1	Cattle farming and barn (5 cows)	2023	141,682,600,-	Do not develop
2	Cultivation of cantang grouper	2024	140,000,000,-	Not Yet Harvested
Kelong Village, Bintan Pesisir District				
1	Procurement of Boiler Chicken	2023	70,330,000,-	Not Implemented
2	Goat Farming	2023	52,907,653,-	Not Implemented
3	Kampug chicken farm	2023	41,847,500,-	Not Implemented
4	Boiler chicken farming	2023	107. 229,500,-	Not Implemented
5	Cultivation of cantang grouper	2024	61,900,000,-	Development Process
6	Fisheries training	2024	15,125,000,-	Implemented
7	Boiler Chicken Farm	2024	49,550,000,-	Development Process
8	Duck Farm	2024	68,537,000,-	Development Process
9	Village vegetable farming	2024	21,595,000,-	There is continuity
10	Broiler chicken training	2024	16,825,000,-	Development Process
11	Local processing training	2024	15,800,000,-	Implemented

Source: Aplikasi Monev DD Kemendes.go.id 20240

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This study provides a better picture of the situation, conditions, social and cultural phenomena of the community that received the village fund budget for the food security program and the pattern of relationships between stakeholder actors in implementing the implementation of food security policies in the village. This study was conducted in Mantang Lama Village using the Random Sampling technique. Data were obtained from observations and interviews, while observations were made to village officials and groups of policy beneficiaries. Interviews were conducted with several informants, namely the Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Service, the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Service, the Head of the Fisheries Service, the Head of Mantang Lama Village and the Livestock Utilization Group. The analysis method used, First, Data collection obtained from interviews and observations. Second, Data reduction, namely data is summarized and sorted focused on research needs. Third, Data display, namely data is sorted according to research strata so that there are no errors in answering research problems.

Fourth, Making conclusions, namely looking for answers or findings obtained from the field to respond to the problems being studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village Potential

Village potential is a strength, an ability possessed in a village area that can be developed by the community itself so that it can create uniqueness, distinctive characteristics in the village to develop the community's economy, such as agricultural resources and fishery resources, marine and natural resources in the village.

Village potential in Bintan Regency is divided into 3 categories, namely:

- The Island Village area is a village that has a border with the sea, and most of the people in the village make a living as fishermen.
- Coastal Village Area is a village that has borders with the sea and borders with forests and most of the people live on the coast so that the livelihoods of the people of this village are as farmers and fishermen.
- The mainland village area is a village that has extensive land that is managed for agricultural food sources, so that the majority of the community earns a living as farmers. To find out the area of Bintan Regency, you can see the image below:

6



Figure 2: Map Administrative of Bintan Regency

Source: www.bintankab.go.id.

Bintan Regency has the potential for human resources with the largest livelihood as farmers in Teluk Bintan District, second in Teluk Sebong District because the area has water and mountains so that agricultural land is very suitable there, then followed by other districts as can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Farming Communities and Agricultural Companies in Bintan Regency

NO	Subdistrict	Individual Farming Business	Agricultural company	Other Agricultural Businesses	Number of Farms
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Teluk Bintan	1.975	1	7	1.983
2	Bintan Utara	747	0	1	748
3	Teluk Sebong	1,790	1	3	1,794
4	Seri Kuala Lobam	1.257	0	0	1.257
5	Bintan Timur	1,094	0	0	1,094
6	Gunung Kijang	1.146	2	0	1.148
7	Mantang	667	0	0	667
8	Bintan Pesisir	1.132	1	0	1.133
9	Toapaya	1,483	1	0	1,484
10	Tambelan	552	0	0	552
Amount		11,843	6	11	11,860

Source: Bintankab.bps.go.id 2024

Bintan Regency also has villages located in coastal areas and villages in the island region so that in this region the majority of people make a living as fishermen, especially village communities in the island region that have the potential for human resources as fishermen and aquaculture fishermen. To see the number of people making a living as fishermen, both fishermen and aquaculture fishermen, in the table below:

Table 4. Households of Capture Fishermen and Aquaculture Fishermen in Bintan Regency

NO	Subdistrict	Aquaculture Household	Capture Fisheries Household	Number of Fisherman Households
1	2	3	4	5
1	Teluk Bintan	73	912	985
2	Bintan Utara	54	238	292
3	Teluk Sebong	57	608	665
4	Seri Kuala Lobam	84	344	428
5	Bintan Timur	62	308	370
6	Gunung Kijang	23	525	548
7	Mantang	23	593	616
8	Bintan Pesisir	3	655	658
9	Toapaya	48	15	63
10	Tambelan	11	307	318
Amount		438	4.505	4.943

Source: Bintankab.bps.go.id 2024

The implementation of the food security policy for budget potential has been stated in Government Regulation Number 104 of 2021, then continued with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 146 of 2023 in Article 16 paragraph (2) point b explaining the Food and Animal Security Program at least 20% (twenty percent) of the village fund budget. The Village Fund Budget in Bintan Regency has been

allocated for the Food Security Program from 2022-2024, each village has been effective in allocating food security program planning in the Village Budget reaching 20% of the village fund budget ceiling.

Implementation of Food Security Policy

Policy Standards and Measures

According to Van Metter Van Horn, quoted by Leo Agustino (2020:151), the performance of policy implementation can be measured in terms of success if and only if the size and objectives of the policy are realistic with the socio-culture that exists at the policy implementer level. The technical implementation of the food security policy has been stated in the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 82 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for food security in villages. The implementation of the food security policy is top-down but the village government is given authority to find targets for the use of democratic and participatory policies, so as to obtain the right targets to prepare the program of activities and funds needed according to the potential and characteristics of the village.

Creating food security and maintaining food stability in the village, the Village Government must understand the policy objectives desired by the government, based on the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 82 of 2022 explaining the objectives of the food security program as follows (1). Creating food availability in the Village, namely ensuring that food production is carried out by the community and providing information and prioritizing the sale of harvests within the village, so that it can create food diversity based on local resource potential (2). Food Affordability in the Village, namely ensuring the smooth distribution of food and food marketing in the village and providing food assistance to poor people who are food insecure. (3). Utilization of Food in the Village, namely ensuring that the village has diverse food, balanced nutrition, is based on local resource potential and the community is free to choose food according to their wishes, expects the food sold to be safe, hygienic, of good quality, not contrary to religion, beliefs and local culture.

In 2022-2024, the Food Security Program activities in Mantang Lama Village have been running in accordance with the direction of Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, namely that each Village must budget at least 20% of the Village Fund Ceiling for Mantang Lama Village Food Security Program Budget from 2022–2024 amounting to Rp. 407,631,400,-. However, the activities carried out did not create food availability in the village, in 2022 the Cantang grouper cultivation activity failed, in 2023 the cattle farming failed and in 2024 the Cantang grouper enlargement was still in the process of being enlarged. The budget can be seen in the graph below:

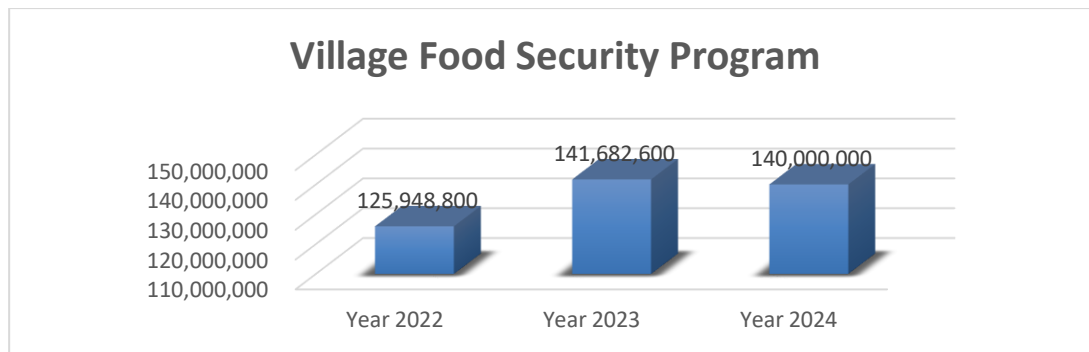


Figure 3: Mantang Lama Village Food Security Program Budget

Source: Aplikasi Monev DD Kemendesa.go.id 2024

Mantang Lama Village has 80% of the population making a living as fishermen but the fish catch is not sold within the village, the catch is directly taken by fish merchants in Kijang, within the village there are no fish merchants so that people who are not fishermen find it difficult to consume fish food. Fishermen only bring home fish for personal use, in the shops there are no fish sales, people have to buy outside the village, namely in Kijang with a 20-minute journey using. The dependence between fishermen and fish merchants is very close, so that fishermen cannot sell their fish in the market where the price can be higher, based on observations of fishermen in Mantang Lama Village, the fishing equipment used such as boats, nets and other fishing equipment is obtained from capital loans from fish merchants, and the payment method uses deductions from the catch they get with a 10% -20% deduction for each catch and food rations during the catch are capitalized by fish merchants, this is what makes fishermen become continuously dependent.

The fishermen of Mantang Lama Village are mostly men while the women stay at home to take care of the household so that they have free time, but this free time is not used for farming or planting vegetables in the yard, in order to improve family nutrition. Meanwhile, based on observations, every shop in Mantang Lama Village does not sell fish or vegetables because of the lack of interest of the island village community in eating vegetables, vegetable consumption is only used if there is a religious event or other big event. Talking about food security in general, the people of the Mantang Lama village islands have been fulfilled, but most of the consumption carried out by the island community has not met the nutritional standards required by the body, the community has a habit of not eating vegetables, this habit has been done for a long time, various socializations have been carried out by the Bintan Regency Health Service but the reality in the field there is no change.

The implementation of the food security policy carried out in Mantang Lama Village for the Standard and Policy Size when associated with the Van Metter and Van Horn theory is not yet appropriate because there are several problems, namely the Government has issued Law number 18 of 2012, Government Regulation number 17 of 2015, Government Regulation number 89 of 2019, Presidential Regulation number 104 of 2021, Decree of the Minister of Villages PDT Number 82 of 2022, Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 146 of 2023, but the implementation of the food security policy in the field has failed because the socio-culture of fishermen in island villages is always dependent on fish

merchants and the consumption culture of the community does not like vegetables. Therefore, it is necessary to break the chain between fish collectors and fishermen and socialize the use of balanced nutritious food.

Resource

According to Van Metter and Van Horn as quoted by Leo Agustino (2020:151) Explaining the success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources. Humans are the most important resource in determining the success of the implementation process. The existence of quality human resources according to work, financial resources and time. Implementing the food security policy, the resources needed are natural resources and human resources, these resources are potential in the island village area, human resources are one of the drivers of the success of implementing the food security policy to achieve food availability. Mantang Lama Village is a village with island characteristics separated by the sea, to visit this village must use sea transportation with a travel time of 20 minutes, this village has a developing status and has fisheries potential, the majority of the community are fishermen, agricultural potential is less in demand by the community because the soil is rocky, less fertile and former bauxite mining land, people live on the coast or above the sea.

The 2023 food security program of the Mantang Lama Village Government budgeted Rp. 141,682,600, - by providing 5 cows to the livestock group, with 1 bull and 4 cows, until now this activity has not been breeding, only 2 cows have given birth and 1 mother cow has died, the group's hope when proposing cattle breeding is to meet meat food needs, especially on Eid al-Adha, due to the difficulty of getting cows for the sacrificial event in every mosque, but the reality in the field is difficult to develop. Mantang Lama Village Government does not understand the potential of human resources and the characteristics of the village, creating impromptu groups that are not livestock breeders can harm the village itself, the goal of implementing food security policies to increase animal food sources but has not been achieved, because Mantang Lama Village does not have the potential for livestock, the majority of the population are fishermen, lack of understanding from the administrators and group members in cattle breeding, cattle are left to roam the forest without a pen and there is no control of feed nutrition. Sick cattle are also not treated because there are no veterinarians in the village or sub-district because livestock is not a priority of the Food Security and Agriculture Service in Mantang Lama Village.

In 2024 the budget for the food security program is Rp. 140,000,000,- for the cantang grouper fish farming activities of 2 groups, the village government provided 2000 cantang grouper fish seeds to each group for farming, because the people in Mantang Lama Village already have experience in fish farming, so that each member dares to spend personal funds to make fish cages, group members earn a living as fishermen so that fish feed can be obtained from daily fishing. The fish that are cultivated are not to meet food availability but to improve the economy, because cantang grouper fish are not a priority for consumption by village residents because they are high priced, if the harvest of this fish will be sold outside the village and even exported to neighboring countries.

From the Opinion above, it explains that the food security program in 2023-2004, carried out by the Village Government has not been able to utilize the potential of human resources, the purpose of implementing the food security policy for food availability has been achieved because the activities carried out by the group are increasing animal food sources but for food utilization has not been achieved, the activities carried out have not provided benefits to the community. Mantang Lama Village does not have the potential for cattle farming, because the majority of the population are fishermen so that there is a lack of understanding from the administrators and members of the group in cattle breeding, cattle are left to roam the forest without pens and there is no control over feed nutrition. Sick cattle are also not treated because there are no veterinarians in the village or sub-district because livestock is not a priority of the Food Security and Agriculture Service in Mantang Lama Village. In 2024, the implementation of the food security policy is the enlargement of 2 groups of cantang grouper fish, the community in Mantang Lama Village already has experience, so that each member dares to spend personal funds to make fish cages, group members make a living as fishermen so that fish feed can be obtained from the results of daily fishing. Fish are cultivated not to meet food availability but to improve the economy, because grouper cantang fish is not a priority for consumption by village communities because it is highly valuable, if the harvest of this fish will be sold outside the village and even exported to neighboring countries.

Lack of understanding of the village government in implementing food security policies will be a new problem, people compete to submit proposals for assistance for personal interests rather than to advance their villages. Fishermen apply for assistance for grouper fish seeds because the price is high, farmers apply for assistance for agricultural seeds and land preparation while livestock breeders apply for assistance for livestock seeds.

The implementation of the food security policy carried out in Mantang Lama Village for resources when associated with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn, there are several problems, namely the lack of socialization to the people of Mantang Lama Village regarding the objectives of the food and animal security program based on the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 82 of 2022. Second, for financial resources, it has been carried out well based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 146 of 2023. The conclusion is that the implementation of the food security policy in Mantang Lama Village is not in accordance with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn.

Characteristics of the Implementing Organization

According to Van Metter and Van Horn, quoted by Leo Agustino (2020:152), the focus of attention on implementing agents includes formal organizations and informal organizations that will be involved in implementing public policies.

The implementation of the Food Security Policy implemented by the Village Government requires guidance from the Regional Government because not all village heads understand the objectives of the policy to be implemented. PMK 146 of 2023 does not explain in detail the procedures for implementing

the food security policy based on village potential and characteristics, resulting in various perceptions of the implementation of the food security program in the field. With this policy, it is hoped that the Regional Government will synchronize programs between the Village Government and the Regional Government, especially the technical agencies, namely the Community and Village Empowerment Service, the Food and Agriculture Security Service and the Fisheries Service so that the implementation of the food security policy in the village is successful.

The Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Agency understands that Minister of Finance Regulation No. 146 of 2023 requires that food and animal security programs utilize 20% of each village's budget allocation. The agency has instructed each village to allocate this budget in their respective village budgets (APBDes). The 2023-2024 food security program is sufficient from the village fund allocation of Rp. 16,772,328,823, out of a total budget of Rp. 61,463,080,000, or 27%. This initiative will change the community's mindset and improve the community's economy. To date, aid-based activities have been unsustainable. With oversight by the village head, I am confident that food security activities can have a positive impact on the community's economy.

Lack of synchronization of food security activities development carried out by the Regional Government so that the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Service and the Head of the Fisheries Service which are Technical Services are not aware of the existence of a food security program in village funds even though the activity has been implemented for 3 years, lack of socialization from the Ministry of Villages, PDT and the Ministry of Finance to technical services in the Regency, while the Service is willing to play an active role and contribute in the development of food and animal security because this agency has many human resources, namely agricultural extension workers, livestock extension workers and fisheries extension workers who are ready to help village communities to make food reserves in Bintan Regency a success.

The village fund food security program is only known by the Community and Village Empowerment Service because this Service is the leading sector of the Village Government, while the other two technical services do not know about this activity even though the food security program is part of the Food Security and Agriculture Service and Fisheries Service program, due to the lack of socialization from the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration and the Ministry of Finance to technical services in the Regency, while the Service wants to play an active role in the development of food and animal security because this agency has many human resources, namely agricultural extension workers, livestock extension workers and fisheries extension workers who are ready to help village communities to make food reserves in Bintan Regency a success.

The implementation of the food security policy carried out in Mantang Lama Village for the Characteristics of the Implementing Organization when associated with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn has not been implemented properly, the lack of guidance from the Technical Service has caused food security activities in the village to fail, the lack of understanding and experience of the Food Security

Policy Beneficiary Group in the activities they manage is prone to failure. The conclusion is that the implementation of the food security policy in Mantang Lama Village is not in accordance with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn

Inter-organizational Communication related

According to Van Metter and Van Horn, as quoted by Leo Agustino (2020:152), Coordination is a mechanism and the main requirement in determining the success of policy implementation. The better the coordination and communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that errors will be very small and vice versa. Inter-organizational communication is a step towards achieving successful implementation of food security policies in the village, by coordinating a series of activities can be arranged properly, with communication there will be an exchange of information, ideas, concepts, more thoughts, while with cooperation there will be one vision and mission in creating a harmonious work team between the Village Government and the Regional Government, therefore the Village Government needs to coordinate, communicate and cooperate with the Community and Village Empowerment Service, the Food and Agriculture Security Service and the Fisheries Service to run effectively and efficiently.

Coordination between government organizations is a strategy for implementing village government policies to synchronize financial planning and development with the Regional Government, especially food security activities. The Village Government should coordinate with the Food Security and Agriculture Service for cattle farming activities. The village government budgets for cattle seeds and cages, while the Service can budget for livestock medicines and training, so that livestock groups understand the procedures for cattle farming. Likewise, for the Fisheries Service in Fisheries activities, the Village Government budgets for seeds and cages, while the Fisheries Service provides livestock medicines and training for grouper cantang fish farming. Communication between government organizations requires a joint mentoring strategy between the village government and the Food Security and Agriculture Service to the policy beneficiary group. Joint mentoring means that the Food Security and Agriculture Service is given an active role in mentoring and counseling the group, so that livestock extension workers always communicate with the policy beneficiary group, regarding the problems and success of cattle farming. Likewise, to the Fisheries Service so that the group understands the procedures for feeding, treating livestock, cleaning cages, and checking seawater levels.

Cooperation between organizations aims for the Village Government and the Food and Agriculture Security Service and the Fisheries Service to unite one organizational vision related to the food security program, to have a joint agreement to make food and animal security activities a success in Bintan Regency.

The implementation of the food security policy carried out in Mantang Lama Village for Inter-organizational Communication related to the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn has not been implemented effectively, so training is needed for village heads related to the implementation of food

security policies. The conclusion is that the implementation of food security policies in Mantang Lama Village is not in accordance with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn.

Economic, Social and Political Environment

According to Van Metter and Van Horn quoted by Leo Agustino (2020:153), it explains the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of established public policies. The environment in question includes the social, economic and political environment. The success of implementing food security policies cannot be separated from environmental factors. which can be felt by the community, both positive and negative impacts, economic impacts, social impacts and political impacts and ensuring the potential of human resources and natural resources in the village can be utilized by policy implementers so that the village can increase food availability, food affordability, utilization of quality and balanced food and community economic development, the success of policy implementation is seen from the perspective of the success of the beneficiary group in managing their production results and continuing to be sustainable.

The impact of the Economic, Social and Political environment in Mantang Lama Village on food security activities from 2023 and 2024 that have been implemented has not yet been felt by the community because the food security activities have not yet been harvested, the beneficiary groups have not felt the results that have been developed so far, moreover the village community the food security program that supports food in the village is only a plan. The community wants Sales of production results from food security activities in the village have an economic impact on the community with lower selling prices and farmers must prioritize sales within the village, if the harvest is abundant then farmers can sell outside the village, this creates food price stability, this kind of impact is desired by the government so that each village has a variety of food in the village, A large harvest will certainly lead to economic growth in the group.

The social impact felt by the community is opening up new business opportunities and opening up employment opportunities for the community, the activity is agriculture, then the employment opportunities obtained by the community are land clearing, land clearing, land processing and harvesting. Livestock farming, then the community's employment opportunities are making cages, cleaning cages, processing animal feed and slaughtering and cleaning livestock before being sold. Fisheries are directed at the potential of the islands, namely the provision of fishing gear for fishermen who do not have fishing gear, then they also feel the results of the catch that is carried out so that it can be sold to the village community.

The political impact is the increase in public trust in the village government when people feel that their basic needs are met and there are changes in consumption patterns in island communities. The Regional Government will assist the needs of the village government such as production equipment, seeds, feed, and others for the advancement of food security in the Village.

The implementation of the food security policy carried out in Mantang Lama Village for the impact of the Economic, Social and Political Environment if associated with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn has not been felt by the community, so training is needed for village heads regarding the impact of the implementation of the food security policy. The conclusion is that the implementation of the food security policy in Mantang Lama Village is not in accordance with the theory of Van Metter and Van Horn

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the implementation of food security policies in the island villages of Bintan Regency shows that the potential of local resources is very abundant such as fishery resources, narrow-land agriculture, and marine ecotourism but has not been utilized optimally, due to limited infrastructure, fishermen are still traditional, market access, financial access and technological support and fishermen's institutions, special attention is needed by the Regional Government starting from re-mapping financial institutions in the Village and Sub-district, namely BUMDes, BUMDESMA and Village Cooperatives, increasing access to village transportation and technological support for traditional fishermen, in addition to the need to monitor nutritious community consumption patterns. The importance of increasing capacity for village heads to be able to map and utilize the potential of human resources such as farmers, fishermen and livestock breeders to manage food security based on natural resources for sustainability. The need for support for food security regulations so that there is Coordination, Communication and Cooperation between Village Heads and Regional Governments in increasing food reserves. The impact of the economic, social and political environment has not been felt by policy beneficiaries and village communities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book

- Agustino, L. (2020). *Dasar-dasar kebijakan Publik* (Edisi Revisi ke-2). Bandung. Alfabeta.
 Ambiyar.M. (2019) *Metode Penelitian Evaluasi Program*. Bandung. Alfabet
 Harbani. P. (2020) *Metode Penelitian Administrasi Publik*. Bandung. Alfabet.

Journal

- Akmal, S., & Solichin, S. (2023). Pengaruh Program Ketahanan Pangan Dana Desa Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Desa. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis Nusantara*, 2(1), 23–28. <https://doi.org/10.56135/jabnus.v2i1.84>
 Anggara Setya 3Saputra, Suryoto, S., & Chamid Sutikno. (2022). Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Stunting di Kabupaten Purbalingga. *Publikauma : Jurnal Administrasi Publik Universitas Medan Area*, 10(2), 162–170. <https://doi.org/10.31289/publika.v10i2.8335>
 Ariyanti, D., & Sukmana, H. (2024). *Implementasi Ketahanan Pangan (Studi Kasus Desa Tropodo Kecamatan Krian Kabupaten Sidoarjo) Implementation of food security (Case study of Tropodo village , Krian subdistrict Sidoarjo Regency) Mengingat jumlah penduduk Indonesia yang sangat besar dan .* 12(1), 83–96.
 Auldrin M. Ponto. (2019). Implementasi Kebijakan Progam Pembangunan Berbasis Lingkungan Membangun Prasarana Fisik, Sosial dan Ekonomi di Kelurahan Karombasan Selatan Kecamatan Wanea Kota Manado. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pembangunan*, 7(1), 16–26.
 Awwalin, R. (2022). Desain Konseptual Perencanaan Transportasi Laut Waterbus. *Wave: Jurnal Ilmiah*

- Teknologi Maritim*, 16(2), 51–58. <https://doi.org/10.29122/jurnalwave.v16i2.5471>
- Fazry, R. W. (2019). Implementasi Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Di Kecamatan Cibogo Kabupaten Subang. *Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 6(4), 358–375. <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/dinamika/article/download/3104/pdf>
- Fernanto, G., Amiruddin, S., & Maulana, D. (2022). Efektivitas Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Nelayan. *Dialogue: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 4(1), 194–214. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dialogue.v4i1.13659>
- Hardinata, D., & Mesra, R. (2024). Peranan Pemerintah Desa dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pada Sektor Perikanan di Desa Mantang Besar, Kecamatan Mantang, Kabupaten Bintan. *Etic (Education and Social Science Journal)*, 1(4), 253–265. <https://naluriedukasi.com/index.php/eticjournal/article/view/70%0Ahttps://naluriedukasi.com/index.php/eticjournal/article/download/70/58>
- Harvian, K. A., & Yuhan, R. J. (2019). *KAJIAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM TERHADAP KETAHANAN*. 1052–1061.
- Ibrohim, N. K., & Dwi, M. P. (2023). *Evaluasi Dampak Implementasi PMK Nomor 201 / PMK . 07 / 2022 Terhadap Ketahanan Pangan di Kecamatan Sematu Jaya Kabupaten Lamandau Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta , Indonesia Evaluasi Dampak Implementasi PMK Nomor 201 / PMK . 07 / 2022 Terhadap Ketahanan*.
- Inovasi, J., Pendidikan, P., & Vol, P. (2024). *Recolecta - 2020 - Unknown - 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1*. 4(2), 361–366.
- Irawan, S. (2017). Kondisi Hidro-Oseanografi Perairan Pulau Bintan (Studi Kasus Perairan Teluk Sasah). *Jurnal Kelautan: Indonesian Journal of Marine Science and Technology*, 10(1), 41. <https://doi.org/10.21107/jk.v10i1.2145>
- Jurnal, B. (2020). *MENDUKUNG KETAHANAN PANGAN THE POTENSIAL OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL FOOD MAPPING TO SUPPORT FOOD SECURITY Slamet Muryono & Westi Utami Sekolah Tinggi Pertanaahan Nasional Koresponden e-mail : westiutami@stpn.ac.id Nomor 41 Tahun 2009 sebagai upaya pemer*. 201–218.
- Latifa, S. N. (2018). Kebijakan Penanggulangan Stunting di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan*, 13(2), 173–179.
- Mahendra, G. K. (2021). *I ndonesian G overnance J ournal (Kajian Politik – Pemerintahan) Analisis Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Desa Wisata Gamplong*. 04(02), 91–102.
- Malec, K. (2024). *Dampak investasi dalam inovasi pertanian terhadap ketahanan pangan di Afrika sub-Saharaj*. 10.
- Novana Ardani, M. (2020). Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Ditinjau Dari Penyelenggaraan Pangan (Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan). *Law, Development and Justice Review*, 3(2), 257–274. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ldjr.v3i2.10067>
- Nurhaida, D., Busnetty, I., Octaviani, D., Amalia, F. N., & Prasetya, A. (2023). Pemberdayaan Potensi Desa Nelayan Sidamukti di Kabupaten Pandeglang melalui Pembuatan Kafe Kontainer. *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, 8(1), 10–18. <https://doi.org/10.30653/jppm.v8i1.307>
- Oluwatayo, I. B., & Ojo, A. O. (2019). Effect of Access to ICT on Food Insecurity Among Farming Households in Nigeria. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 53(2), 155–168. <https://doi.org/10.1353/jda.2019.0027>
- Rahmat, S., Ikhsanudin, M., Diani, R., Kusuma, Y. F., Putri, S., Ningrum, P. A., Afrianti, A., Prasetya, I., Sari, N. I., Faina, F., & Annisa, N. (2021). Pengolahan Hasil Pertanian dalam Upaya Peningkatan Perekonomian Petani di Kabupaten Bintan. *JPPM Kepri: Jurnal Pengabdian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kepulauan Riau*, 1(2), 156–167. <https://doi.org/10.35961/jppmkepri.v1i2.265>
- Rakhmat, R., & Firdaus, F. (2019). Dinamika Implementasi Kebijakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Journal PPS UNISTI*, 1(2), 33–38. <https://doi.org/10.48093/jiask.v1i2.11>
- Rozaq, D. A. (2019). Pengaruh Moda Transportasi Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Secara Spasial Di Gunung Gambir, Kecamatan Sumberbaru, Kabupaten Jember. *Jurnal Geografi Gea*, 19(2), 88–92. <https://doi.org/10.17509/gea.v19i2.17769>
- Rudiatin, E., Murod, mun, Iriani Putri, D., & Abdurahman Siswanto, H. (2023). an Important Maritime and River Transportation Network To Sustain the Supply Chain in Indonesia’S Border. *JATI-Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 28(2), 38–59. <https://doi.org/10.22452/jati.vol28no2.3>

- Rujiah, R. (2021). *Analisis Tingkat Ketahanan Pangan Terhadap Kerawanan Pangan Di Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir*. Universitas Islam Riau.
- Sajidin, M., Tamrin, S. H., & Nurdiah. (2023). Analisis Faktor Keberhasilan Pelaksanaan Program Ketahanan Pangan Di Desa Simbang Kecamatan Pamboang Kabupaten Majene. *Moderat : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 9(4), 803–817. <https://ojs.unigal.ac.id/index.php/modrat>
- Salasa, A. R. (2021). *Paradigma dan Dimensi Strategi Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia Paradigm and Dimensions of Indonesia 's Food Security Strategy*. 13(1), 35–48.
- Sano, S. (2021). Food Security, Food Sovereignty, and the Right to Food Revisited from Food Bank Activities under COVID-19 in Japan. In *the Ritsumeikan Economic Review* (Vol. 70, Issue 2, pp. 164–182).
- Suryani, A. (2019). Manajemen Pengelolaan Dana Desa. *J-MAS (Jurnal Manajemen Dan Sains)*, 4(2), 348. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v4i2.117>
- Suryani, S., Nurjismi, R., & Fitri, R. (2020). Pemanfaatan Lahan Sempit Perkotaan Untuk Kemandirian Pangan Keluarga. *Jurnal Ilmiah Respati*, 11(2), 93–102. <https://doi.org/10.52643/jir.v11i2.1102>
- Tamrin, S. H., Sajidin, M., Nurdiah, Rakasiwi, F., & Anfas. (2023). Fasilitasi Penyusunan Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Desa (RKP Desa) Yang Berbasis Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa di Desa Betteng. *I-Com: Indonesian Community Journal*, 3(3), 1071–1081. <https://doi.org/10.33379/icom.v3i3.2943>
- Tangga, R., Di, P., Klaten, K., & Saputro, W. A. (2020). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan Pangan*. 13(2), 115–123.
- Tay, D. S. R., & Rusmiwari, S. (2019). Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *JISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 8(4), 218. <https://publikasi.unitri.ac.id/index.php/fisip/article/view/1950/1443>
- Velentina, R. A. (2018). Kebijakan Pembiayaan Bagi Nelayan Tradisional. *Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 47(3), 184. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.47.3.2018.184-197>
- Yuliani, D., Endah, K., & Nurwanda, A. (2018). Identifikasi Karakteristik Kreativitas Masyarakat Menuju Desa Inovatif (Studi di Desa Kawasan Kecamatan Banjarsari Kabupaten Ciamis). *Moderat: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 4(2), 40–52. <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/moderat/article/view/1485>
- Yulianti, Y., Apriyanto, M., Azhar, A., & Fikri, K. N. S. (2023). Implementasi Program Aksi Ketahanan Pangan Di Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir. *Selodang Mayang: Jurnal Ilmiah Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir*, 9(1), 16–24. <https://doi.org/10.47521/selodangmayang.v9i1.293>
- Yuliantini, E., Kamsiah, K., Maigoda, T. C., & Ahmad, A. (2022). Asupan makanan dengan kejadian stunting pada keluarga nelayan di Kota Bengkulu. *AcTion: Aceh Nutrition Journal*, 7(1), 79. <https://doi.org/10.30867/action.v7i1.579>

Regulations

Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 tentang Pangan

Peraturan Presiden Nomor 104 tahun 2021 tentang Rincian Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara tahun anggaran 2022

Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 146 Tahun 2023 tentang Pengalokasian Dana Desa, Penyaluran dan Penggunaan Dana Desa Tahun Anggaran 2024

Keputusan Menteri Desa Transmigrasi dan Daerah Tertinggal Nomor 82 tahun 2022 Tentang Pedoman Ketahanan Pangan di Desa