

The Role of The Ministry of Defense in Ensuring Food Security for State Defense

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Abstract: *The development of global dynamics has led to a shift in the security paradigm, one of which is in the food sector. Based on FAO's qualification for food security, Indonesia is at a relatively stable point in its food security index. But this is also a concern for the government considering that Indonesia is also experiencing a period of COVID-19, which forces food consumption to increase. The appointment of the Ministry of Defense as the leading sector in the food sector is a strategic policy of the government with regard to the country's defense from non-military threats. This paper uses role theory, defense concepts, and food security concepts in discussing the topic. The results of this study showed that Indonesia's food security index from the availability aspect reached a score of 67.36, with aspects of food access (79.56), utilization aspects (67.97) and food stability (72.11). The appointment of the Ministry of Defense as the leading sector places Central Kalimantan as a food estate considering that the province has a relatively sufficient food availability score. So that food stability in Indonesia can increase, Central Kalimantan is projected to be a source of food reserves for areas that lack food stocks.*

Keywords: *Ministry of Defense, leading sector, food security index*

Introduction

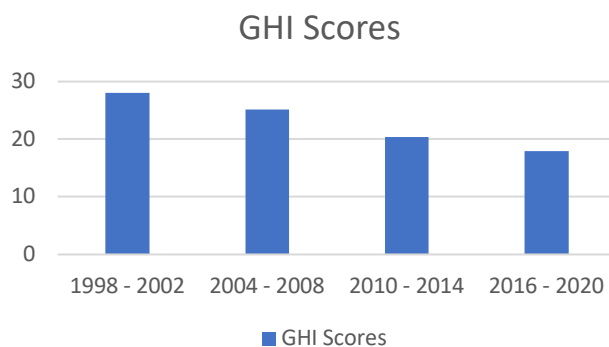
The development of global dynamics has given rise to a shift in the security paradigm. The security paradigm that traditionally focuses on military power and weaponry has now shifted to a non-traditional paradigm that has not focused on it. The non-traditional security paradigm relates security to all aspects of life in order to survive. And when it comes to security, it has something to do with threats (Perwita & Yani, 2011).

Along with the development of the era of globalization that is becoming increasingly advanced, non-traditional

threats are also becoming increasingly widespread. One of these threats is a food problem that plays an important role for human survival in all countries in the world. These food problems are caused by several factors, such as the increasing population in the world, extreme weather that is increasingly uncertain and can affect food growth, such as crop failure or natural disasters, export restrictions, etc (Winarno, 2014). Because of these problems, the hunger crisis in the world is one of the important issues to watch out for.

In the last two decades, food problems have become more and more uncertain. It is noted that the number of famines in the world has increased from 2000 to 2020. This is evidenced by the global decline in hunger rates, which has averaged a 4% decrease (Grebmer et al., 2021).

Figure: 1. World GHI Score and Prevalence of Deficiencies in the Last Two Decades (Grebmer, et al., 2021)



Vigilance against food problems in the world has become an issue that must be considered by the world. According to the Global Hunger Index 2021 data, 47 countries (one of which is Indonesia) in the world will not be able to reduce food problems until 2030. The main factor that caused this was the COVID-19 pandemic factor. All elements of society lose income because of infection, quarantine, or lockdown or movement restrictions imposed by the government, disruptions to food systems or food supplies, and increases in food prices (Amare, Abay, Tiberti, & Chamberlin, 2021).

It was noted that Indonesia in the last two decades experienced a gradual decline from 26.1 percent in 2000 and increased in 2006 to 29.5 percent. However, in six years, specifically in 2012, Indonesia managed to reduce the hunger

rate to 23%. In 2021, it was reported that Indonesia had reduced the hunger rate to 18% (Grebmer, et al., 2021). This figure puts Indonesia in the moderate category¹.

This can be seen because Indonesia is a stable country in its food growth, which is relatively balanced with people's consumption power. It is estimated that the availability of rice in Indonesia reached 1.20 million tons and was also imported from abroad as much as 292,688 tons (BPPP, 2021). The availability is also evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, although there is a growth deficit in some regions (TNP2K, 2020)². Not only in rice, but some other food sources are also relatively evenly distributed throughout the region in Indonesia.

With food growth that has been relatively evenly distributed in Indonesia, the problem that needs to be reviewed is the food needs that must be met. The balance between the amount of food production and the growth of the community, which is always increasing, is a challenge for the government to balance food needs in Indonesia. The five-year projection of food needs from 2020 to 2024 reached an average of 274,819,920 per year. If this figure is examined further, it will rise by 1% per year (Hariyanto, et al., 2021).

These challenges need to be answered by the government in order to maintain security, focused on food security. Adaptations to contemporary issues that can affect food security are also important points to note. The programs include: food estate development, rice business cluster development, export-oriented horticultural area development with Creating Shared Value (CSV)

¹ GHI Scale Description: low (<9.9%), moderate (10% - 19.9%), serious (20% - 34.9%), threatening (35% - 49.9%) and very threatening (>50%)

² These areas include Riau, Bangka Belitung, Riau Islands, North Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, and West Papua

partnership model; encouraging Closed Loop inclusive partnerships on horticultural commodities; development of 1,000 cattle villages; development of a national seaweed industry; and striving for economic recovery through simplification of exports and synchronization of imports and exports by developing the National Logistics Ecosystem (NLE) (Musyaffa, 2020).

The Ministry of Defense in 2020 was trusted to be the leading sector to support food security problems in Indonesia. The defense ministry began to move by preparing a strategy focused on food security. The focus is on the arrangement of food estates. This arrangement should be a very important task for the Ministry of Defense in order to regulate the balance of regional logistics in Indonesia in order to become a national facility and infrastructure used for defense purposes (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2015).

This paper uses the role theory to refer to a set of behaviors that a person living in society has. In English, roles are defined as "tasks or responsibilities performed by a person." This means "the duties or obligations of a person in business or work". A role is an action that a person performs in an event (Syamsir, 2014).

According to Koentjaraningrat, role refers to the behavior of individuals who determine a particular position, so the concept of role refers to the pattern of behavior expected of a person in a certain position in an organization or system. This paper also uses defense concepts. Buzan explained that the military threat would affect the entire territory of the country. This may call into question a country's most basic obligation to protect its citizens and will adversely affect social and personal interests (Buzan, 1983).

The political and military security sectors identified by Buzan have three other sectors that are more difficult to define: economic, social, and environmental or ecological. For example, due to its economic nature, it is difficult to determine the economic threat. The country's defense, compiled by the ministry of defense in the Indonesian Defense White Paper (2015), explains that Indonesia's defense is aimed at achieving Indonesia's national interests. In its system, Indonesia adheres to the concept of a universal defense system that includes society, national resources, national facilities, and infrastructure, as well as components of the entire country's territory. This refers to the "Law of the Republic of Indonesia" Number 3 of 2002. The essence of the law is to defend the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia, and all forms of efforts for the entire country and national security. Early vigilance in carrying out a policy is carried out to anticipate various forms of threats, disturbances, obstacles, and challenges (AGHT) for ideology, politics, economy, social, and culture, defense and security (IPOLEKSOSDUBHANKAM) (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2015)

And this paper uses food security concepts that have become a contemporary issue in the security sector. Food security is actually (Winarno, 2014) the provision of food to all households and individuals at all times in order for them to work and live healthy lives (Braun, H.Bouis, S.Kumar, & R.Pandya-Lorch, 1992). The Food and Agricultural Organization in 1992 (in Winarno, 2014) stated that food security exists when everyone, at all times, has physical and economic access to adequate, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active

and healthy life. A similar view of Holt, Gimenez et al. focuses on the goal of maintaining sustainability in agriculture, which at the same time should not be "excluded from trade".

Method

The research method used is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject holistically and by means of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods.

This paper uses descriptive analysis, namely data obtained from a study that has been carried out in cooperatives. The steps taken in analyzing qualitative descriptive data. This paper focuses on the Ministry of Defense of the

Republic of Indonesia on food security issues in Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

Indonesia, which is the largest country in the world, has very abundant natural resources, from both land and sea resources to food resources in Indonesia. Dari data from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementan RI) illustrates that the food security index in Indonesia tends to be stable. The FAO assesses food availability, food access, usability, and food security stability. The author will sort the data from the Availability Index Data, Affordability Index, Utilization Index, and Provincial Food Security Index in 2020 into six groups, including very less (= 37.61), less (> 37.61-57.11), enough (> 57.11-65.96), good (> 65.96-74.40), and very good (> 74.40) (BKP Kementan, 2020).

Figure 3. Table of Food Availability, Access, and Utilization of The Province of Indonesia 2020 (BKP Kementan, 2020)

No.	Province	Availability	Access	Utilization	No.	Province	Availability	Access	Utilization
1	Aceh	80,43	70,17	67,29	18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	93,29	76,1	65,5
2	Sumatera Utara	81,59	73,9	65,55	19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	85,26	57,36	60,71
3	Sumatera Barat	86,11	83,39	71,12	20	Kalimantan Barat	83,41	82,27	55,96
4	Riau	29,16	84,06	69,52	21	Kalimantan Tengah	61,4	89,38	67,57
5	Jambi	57,88	82,61	67,42	22	Kalimantan Selatan	92,7	88,72	66,11
6	Sumatera Selatan	80,87	75,61	58,3	23	Kalimantan Timur	60,64	89,25	77,68
7	Bengkulu	81,45	74,54	59,82	24	Kalimantan Utara	49,58	89,71	70,63
8	Lampung	94,35	79,2	65,38	25	Sulawesi Utara	76,01	82,94	75,08
9	Kep. Bangka	32,82	92,25	78,67	26	Sulawesi Tengah	80,31	76,27	70,32
10	Kepulauan Riau	0	88,16	73	27	Sulawesi Selatan	92,45	85,01	72,61
11	DKI Jakarta	0	84,11	79,6	28	Sulawesi Tenggara	79,99	82,52	70,88

12	Jawa Barat	84,62	80	71,36	29	Gorontalo	96,06	79,42	71,12
13	Jawa Tengah	89,43	81,89	78,68	30	Sulawesi Barat	91,5	79,89	62,35
14	DI Yogyakarta	81,34	80,92	80,01	31	Maluku	46,63	63,38	61,6
15	Jawa Timur	90,54	80,54	73,58	32	Maluku Utara	39,01	84,51	60,32
16	Banten	78,72	83,44	63,59	33	Papua Barat	28,23	60,74	54,59
17	Bali	76,39	93,18	82,71	34	Papua	7,98	49,49	42,29

Food Availability

Indonesia reached an average of 67.36 from 34 provinces . There are six provinces that fall into the category of very few. In the less category, there are three provinces that have food availability. Maluku and North Maluku are areas that have abundant marine resources. Even so, both provinces still rely on rice as a commodity. These two provinces are also producers of sago, sweet potatoes, keladi, cassava, bananas, breadfruit, and others (Ichi & Tamimi, 2020). North Kalimantan is a province of the island of Kalimantan that has very abundant natural resources on land. But in recent years, North Kalimantan has been projected to be a province that buffers food resources.

Food Access

Food access is one of the food security subsystems that connects food supply with food consumption and utilization. Food access is said to be good if all households or all household members have sufficient resources to obtain sufficient food both in terms of quantity and quality of food.

The food affordability of a society must meet three things, namely material, economic, and social. Affordability refers to whether a community has sufficient purchasing power to obtain food according to the needs and preferences of each member. Social affordability means

that if a community is served by a social safety net, it can help them get food in the event of a shortage (Suryana, 2008).

Based on aspects of affordability and food access, in 2020, most provinces in Indonesia are included in the category of very good. This is because the average food affordability value in all provinces reached 79.56, and even Bali Province became the region that has the highest food affordability value with a value of 93.18. Only a few regions have food availability values below 70, including Maluku, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. These four province have a low food affordability value due to the condition of GDP inequality between regions/provinces, inequality in the development of facilities and infrastructure, geographical area, the magnitude and inequality of household income, the increase in food and non-food prices, the deviant behavior of people's food consumption, and limited access to transportation. This condition ultimately caused the four regions to have a lower level of food affordability compared to other regions in Indonesia (Ariani, Mewa, 2015).

In contrast to Jakarta, Riau, and Riau Island. This is due to the availability of qualified facilities in the three provinces. The three provinces are very close to the provinces that have abundant food availability.

Food Utilization

Food utilization includes two aspects, namely the use of food by families and the ability of individuals to absorb nutrients. Food utilization also includes food storage, processing, and preparation, including the use of water and fuel during processing, as well as sanitation, cultural or dietary practices, especially for individuals who require special types of food, and the distribution of food in the household based on the needs of each individual (growth, pregnancy, breastfeeding, etc.) and the health of each family member (Dewan Ketahanan Pangan, 2009).

By referring to the Availability Index data, the Affordability Index, Utilization Index, and Provincial Food Security Index in 2020 reached an average of 67.97. The highest food utilization value is in Bali Province, with a value of 82.71. Many provinces that have a food utilization value of 60–80 include Yogyakarta with a value of 80.01, DKI Jakarta with a value of 79.6, West Java with

a value of 71.36, and West Nusa Tenggara with a value of 65.5. Thus, it can be estimated that most provinces in Indonesia can be categorized well, although there are several districts/cities that have a value below 60, such as Bengkulu Province, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, and West Papua. The lowest food utilization value is in Papua, with a value of 42.29.

Stability

Stability is the final stage in reviewing food security. Food security is something that must always be maintained by every country because without it, food life in society will continue to be maintained improperly.

The food stability index in Indonesia if it is an accumulation of aspects of availability, access, and utilization. Stability is accumulated by the following percentages: availability by 30%, access by 30%, and utilization by 40% (BKP Kementan, 2020).

Figure 2. Table of Food Stability of The Province of Indonesia 2020 (BKP Kementan, 2020)

No.	Province	Stability	No.	Province	Stability
1	Aceh	70,92	18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	75,6
2	Sumatera Utara	71,84	19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	66,92
3	Sumatera Barat	78,64	20	Kalimantan Barat	71,13
4	Riau	64,12	21	Kalimantan Tengah	72,58
5	Jambi	70	22	Kalimantan Selatan	80,04
6	Sumatera Selatan	68,67	23	Kalimantan Timur	78,24
7	Bengkulu	70,28	24	Kalimantan Utara	71,9
8	Lampung	77,43	25	Sulawesi Utara	77,79
9	Kep. Bangka	71,21	26	Sulawesi Tengah	75,1
10	Kepulauan Riau	62,7	27	Sulawesi Selatan	81,81
11	DKI Jakarta	77,97	28	Sulawesi Tenggara	77,06
12	Jawa Barat	76,78	29	Gorontalo	80,4
13	Jawa Tengah	82,31	30	Sulawesi Barat	76,36

14	DI Yogyakarta	80,67	31	Maluku	58,15
15	Jawa Timur	79,9	32	Maluku Utara	63,12
16	Banten	73,48	33	Papua Barat	49,4
17	Bali	84,54	34	Papua	34,79

The figure above is a map of food security stability in Indonesia. From the map we can see Papua Island, which has two provinces, namely Papua and West Papua, has the lowest stability score of other provinces. Papua has a score of 34.79 and West Papua has a score of 49.40. This figure is certainly unique for Indonesia, given the island's abundance of natural resources. But the problem of uneven food access will always be a point that must always be developed to improve food stability in Papua and West Papua.

The Role of the Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of Defense was appointed as the lead food sector by Indonesia's president, Joko Widodo, on July 9, 2020. The appointment is based on the fact that food problems can be a threat that is strongly felt by the people of Indonesia. Indonesia's hunger rate is in the moderate category. The Ministry of Defense, sees the food sector as urgently needing attention. Because it refers to law number 3 of 2002, the threat of nonmilitary is a threat in times of no war (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2015).

Reviewing the COVID-19 problem that forced food consumption in Indonesia to increase (Hestina, Purba, & Dermoredjo, 2021), the Ministry of Defense appealed to increase food production in Indonesia again. The goal is to anticipate outbreaks of diseases such as COVID-19 in the future. The Deputy Secretary of Defense stated, "from the history of war, if we have weapons, the strength of our food reserves will be scattered" (Humas Kemhan RI, 2020). The Ministry of Defense, as the

leading sector in the food sector, is accompanied by two ministries, namely the Indonesian ministry of agriculture and the ministry of public works and public housing (PUPR), and supported by regional heads (Purwanto, 2020).

As is the case with the universal defense system implemented by Indonesia, it is also considered necessary to empower national facilities and infrastructure in the framework of national defense (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2015). Food during the COVID-19 period that has been going on for the past two years. The huge food consumption is a review for the government to keep the food sector from becoming a real threat to Indonesia in the future.

The Ministry of Defense and ministries/institutions involved put Central Kalimantan, covering an area of 165,000 hectares, as a food estate area. Central Kalimantan was developed as a food farming center and as a strategic logistics reserve for the country's defense. The program is not a rice field printing program, but the development of food centers other than rice planting will also be developed. Other food agricultural centers, such as cassava, corn, and other staples, in accordance with the land conditions there (Purwanto, 2020).

The food estate as a strategic logistics reserve for the country's defense serves to help the Ministry of Agriculture and Bulog if at any time there is a shortage of food distribution. Food reserves that have been developed and prepared in the Food Estate of Central Kalimantan are

ready to be used. Food estates were developed as a center for the production of food reserves from state-owned land, as a cadangan through the management of food reserve storage for the defense of the country, and as a means for the distribution of food reserves throughout Indonesia (Purwanto, 2020).

With the placement of Central Kalimantan as a food estate, IKN problems in areas that have low scores can be improved. Because Central Kalimantan is positioned in Indonesia in the Central Indonesia region so that it can distribute its food logistics reserves in the Eastern Indonesia region, which in fact has a very low IKN score. Projected food availability in Central Kalimantan will be very abundant considering that in 2020 it only had a score of 61.40. With the projected increase, it will be very large to be able to support other areas in Kalimantan to get adequate food access, especially East Kalimantan, which also has a food availability score of 60.64.

East Kalimantan, which is one of its districts (North Penajam Paser) is projected as the new National Capital (IKN), will urgently need access to very capable food. Of course, with the placement of North Panajam Paser as the new IKN, there will be a considerable migration of civil servants (PNS) from Jakarta to North Kalimantan. The migration will affect food stability in East Kalimantan. Researchers saw that the distance between the food estate area placed in Kapuas regency to North Penajam Paser only took approximately 10–11 hours . Not only that, the time has the potential to be reduced in tandem with the creation of the North Paser Sharpener as IKN, in line with Doreen Massey's modern geopolitical discussion, which states that over time it has been built, laid out, interacting with each other will be

contained within will bind each particular locality into the broader relationships and processes in which other places are also involved (Massey in Flint, 2006). This view will provide its own perception for the author that access will develop with the placement of new IKN in East Kalimantan, such as toll roads, etc.

Conclusion

Indonesia, which is the largest country in the world, has very abundant natural resources, from both land and sea resources to food resources in Indonesia. The FAO assesses food availability, food access, usability, and food security stability. In terms of food availability, Indonesia reached an average of 67.36 from 34 provinces. In the aspect of food utilization, Indonesia achieved an average score of 67.97. From the calculation of these three aspects, food stability in Indonesia reached 72.11.

The role given by the President of the Republic of Indonesia to the Ministry of Defense as a leading sector in the food sector is valid if it puts the Ministry of Defense in the decision makers to maintain security stability in Indonesia in the food sector. Decision makers in the food sector given to the Ministry of Defense are aimed at the principle that the Ministry of Defense, as a leading sector of defense stability, has an obligation to manage state-owned wealth. The role carried out by the Ministry of Defense is the placement of Central Kalimantan, covering an area of 165,000 hectares as a food estate area. Central Kalimantan was developed as a food farming center and as a strategic logistics reserve for the country's defense.

With the placement of Central Kalimantan as a food estate, IKN problems can be improved. Because Central Kalimantan is positioned in Indonesia in

the Central Indonesia region so that it can distribute its food logistics reserves in the Eastern Indonesia region, which in fact has a very low IKN score. Projected food availability in Central Kalimantan will be very abundant. In addition, food access in Central Kalimantan will develop over time considering that North Penajam Paser will be used as the National Capital. This access will help the distribution of food logistics throughout Indonesia, especially in the new IKN.

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