

Effectiveness Of Managing Network Structure Through Local Collaborative Governance Capacity In The Implementation Of Food Security Policy In Indonesia

Alwi¹, Gita Susanti¹

¹*Department of Administration Science, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia.
Corresponding Email: alwifisip@gmail.com*

Abstract

The network structure of public policy implementation is very complex not only in internal government but also in the outside so that the capacity of local collaborative governance becomes important in the local food governance. The main objective of this study is to uncover and explain the capacity of local collaborative governance for managing network structure in the implementation of food security policy. Based on the pairing pattern technique, the Food Security Council as a local food collaborative governance has not been effective in coordinating and maintaining the interdependence of stakeholders who have complex interests. This happens because this organization is still controlled through bureaucratic governance so that stakeholders do not have a sense of togetherness and commitment to develop collaborative food programs in response to the food security problems they face. Therefore, collaborative systems, collaborative leadership, organizational trust are important components of the capacity of local food governance to manage the interdependence between stakeholders. This organizational capacity can maintain the togetherness and commitment between them for the implementation of food security policy in the local and national level.

Keywords: Effectiveness of managing Network, Local collaborative governance capacity, structural network, policy implementation, and food security.

Introduction

Policy implementation is one of the policy process aimed at realizing a public policy performance. This process should not be considered as an easy task because the objectives, requirements, mechanisms and target groups are usually blure. However, in reality many policies fail to achieve their objectives because the implementation process does not work effectively. These phenomena had been described by [1] The pioneer of the emergence of policy implementation study. The same was stated by [2] that policy implementation is a complex matter.

The complexity of policy implementation is increasingly high because of the implementers different capacity [2] and varied interests. Many stakeholders involved in the policy implementation process makes the process more difficult to achieve the policy objectives. This can be seen in the implementation of food security policy in Indonesia. Indonesia's position in the Global Food

Security Index 2020 fell from 62 to 65, out of a total of 113 countries (EIU 2020). It can also be shown, rice as the main food in this country turned out it imported rice about 356.286 ton in 2020 that equivalen with US \$ 195,5 million (Statistics Centre Agency, 2020) even though it is known as an agricultural country.

This complexity is seen on their different interests and the disparity in the ability of resources. Stakeholders often have competing and even conflicting interests. This increases the complexity of the network structure of the food security policy. Furthermore, food security is a national program, so that the funding of this program is borne entirely by the central government and local agencies only as implementers.

The above phenomenon shows the complexity of intergovernmental agencies and the agency's coordination outside the government, where they are interdependent for the successful implementation of this policy. In this case, the implementation of food policy has a complex network structure so that the Food Security