

BUDGET POLITICS IN THE MODEL OF UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE FOOD SECURITY FUNDS

POLÍTICA ORÇAMENTÁRIA NO MODELO DE UTILIZAÇÃO DOS FUNDOS DE SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR DAS ALDEIAS

Article received on: 1/23/2026

Article accepted on: 4/24/2026

Untung*

*Regional Research and Innovation Division, Bapperida Mesuji Lampung, Indonesia
untung04199@gmail.com

Ari Darmastuti**

**Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
ari.darmastuti@fisip.unila.ac.id

Indah Listiana***

***Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
indah.listiana@fp.unila.ac.id

Supriyanto****

****Faculty of Engineering and Technology, IPB University, Indonesia
debasupriyanto@apps.ipb.ac.id

Novi Milanda*****

*****Functional Staff of Sociology Study, Lampung, Indonesia
novitara7979@gmail.com

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

Abstract

Food security is a basic need for village communities that affects the welfare of farmers. In Wonosari Village, land floods, acidic peatlands, limited drainage, and weak post-harvest management have caused agricultural productivity to be suboptimal. Although there is an obligation to allocate at least 20% of the Village Fund for food security, its implementation is still more focused on the development of public infrastructure, which raises problems in the political dynamics of the budget and the management of food programs at the village level. This study aims to analyze budget politics in the model of the utilization of village food security funds using the perspective of Rational Choice Institutionalism and Network Institutionalism. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach through interviews, observations, and documentation studies of key village actors. The results of the study show that budget decisions are dominated by village heads, with priority on road infrastructure development rather than direct food security programs. The participation of actors such as the PKK, Youth Organization, Farmer Women's Group, and Farmer Group is

Resumo

A segurança alimentar é uma necessidade básica para as comunidades rurais, que afeta o bem-estar dos agricultores. Na aldeia de Wonosari, as inundações, as turfeiras ácidas, a drenagem limitada e a gestão pós-colheita deficiente têm feito com que a produtividade agrícola fique aquém do ideal. Embora exista a obrigação de alocar pelo menos 20% do Fundo da Aldeia para a segurança alimentar, sua implementação ainda está mais focada no desenvolvimento de infraestrutura pública, o que levanta problemas na dinâmica política do orçamento e na gestão de programas alimentares no âmbito da aldeia. Este estudo tem como objetivo analisar a política orçamentária no modelo de utilização dos fundos de segurança alimentar da aldeia, utilizando a perspectiva do Institucionalismo da Escolha Racional e do Institucionalismo de Rede. O método utilizado é uma abordagem qualitativa descritiva por meio de entrevistas, observações e estudos de documentação dos principais atores da aldeia. Os resultados do estudo mostram que as decisões orçamentárias são dominadas pelos chefes de aldeia, com prioridade no desenvolvimento de infraestrutura



still limited, while the network between actors has not run optimally. The fund utilization model involves farmers, BUMDesma, and Rice Milling Plant (RMP), but still faces obstacles in technical aspects, regulations, human resource capacity, and post-harvest management, so that farmers tend to sell grain to parties outside the village. Thus, it is concluded that budget politics in Wonosari Village has not been effective in supporting food security due to the dominance of a single actor and the weak collaboration of village institutional networks.

Keywords: Budget Politics. Village Funds. Village Food Security. Rational Choice Institutionalism. Network Institutionalism. Village Governance.

viária em vez de programas diretos de segurança alimentar. A participação de atores como o PKK, a Organização da Juventude, o Grupo de Mulheres Agricultoras e o Grupo de Agricultores ainda é limitada, enquanto a rede entre os atores não tem funcionado de maneira ideal. O modelo de utilização dos fundos envolve agricultores, a BUMDesma e a Usina de Moagem de Arroz (RMP), mas ainda enfrenta obstáculos em aspectos técnicos, regulamentações, capacidade de recursos humanos e gestão pós-colheita, de modo que os agricultores tendem a vender grãos a partes fora da aldeia. Assim, conclui-se que a política orçamentária na Aldeia de Wonosari não tem sido eficaz no apoio à segurança alimentar devido ao domínio de um único ator e à fraca colaboração das redes institucionais da aldeia.

Palavras-chave: Política Orçamentária. Fundos da Aldeia. Segurança Alimentar da Aldeia. Institucionalismo da Escolha Racional. Institucionalismo de Rede. Governança da Aldeia.

1 INTRODUCTION

Food is a basic human need that determines survival, so its fulfillment is the responsibility of the state. In Indonesia, the guarantee of food security is reflected in the 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph (2) and Article 34 Paragraph (1), which affirm the state's obligation to protect and prosper citizens, including through the provision of sufficient and nutritious food. Global challenges such as climate change, population growth, and pressure on natural resources exacerbate the food security situation. Indonesia, with a population of more than 270 million people, faces the risk of declining production due to extreme weather, floods, droughts, and shifts in planting patterns that have an impact on agricultural yields.

Based on the report Economist Impact (2022), Indonesia's Global Food Security Index (GFSI) score reached 60.2 points, an increase of 1.7% from 59.2 points in 2021, and is in the medium category (55–69.9 points). Indonesia ranks 63rd out of 113 countries (Agrofarm, 2023), but still below the global average (62.2 points) and the Asia-Pacific region (63.4 points). At the regional level Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(ASEAN), Indonesia is ranked fourth after Singapore (73.1 points), Malaysia (69.9 points), and Vietnam (67.9 points) (Ahdiat, 2023).

GFSI 2022 measures four main indicators, namely affordability, availability, quality and safety, and sustainability and adaptation. Although Singapore excels globally in terms of affordability, its sustainability and adaptation score (44.3) is still below Indonesia (46.3 points), indicating an opportunity to strengthen the national food security strategy. GFSI also assesses sustainability and adaptation indicators as one of the important aspects of food security, where Indonesia and Singapore both obtain low scores on climate change adaptation policies, environmental maintenance, disaster management that affect food supply security, and are considered less optimal in climate change mitigation funding (Ahdiat, 2023).

Figure 1

Indonesia's Global Food Security Index (GFSI)

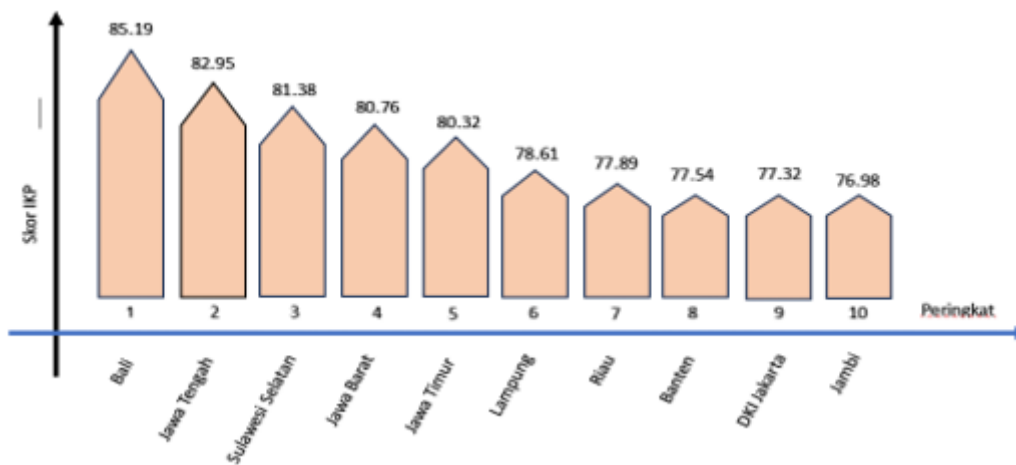


The increase in the global Food Security Index score is also reflected in national achievements, where several provinces show high performance. Based on the data in Figure 2, Bali Province ranks first with a score of 85.19 points, followed by Central Java (82.95), South Sulawesi (81.38), West Java (80.76), East Java (80.32), and Lampung in sixth position with a score of 78.61 points. Lampung Province is known as one of the national food contributors, such as rice production, and has various advantages such as

the wealth of natural resources from the agricultural and marine sectors, the production of strategic commodities (sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples, corn, chocolate, and shrimp), a large area of raw rice fields with high productivity, as well as infrastructure support and government programs such as dams, irrigation, agricultural machinery, Successful Farmer Card, soybean development, and sustainable food yards.

Figure 2

National Best Food Security Index 2023



Source : Ministry of Finance, 2023

However, behind these advantages, Lampung still faces a number of challenges in food security. The main problem lies in the aspect of availability, especially import dependence on certain commodities such as garlic, onions, and chili. In addition, the issue of food affordability is still influenced by distribution, reserves, and price fluctuations due to weather factors, pests, and market demand dynamics. Lampung also needs to improve food quality and safety through improving processing, storage, supervision, and development of value-added products and strengthening the role of cooperatives as a marketing forum (Dinastph, 2023).

In Lampung Province, various efforts have been made to improve the Food Security Index (IKP), including through a focus on strategic commodities such as rice, corn, sugar, coffee, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, and shrimp, the preparation of supporting regulations, agricultural infrastructure development, post-harvest mechanization and strengthening, financing facilitation (KUR, KUT), farmer business insurance, price

stabilization, import control and export encouragement, as well as synergy across ministries and the private sector (Dinastph, 2023). These efforts show the region's commitment to strengthening food security based on local potential.

However, the achievements between districts still vary. Mesuji Regency ranks 11th in Lampung Province with a score of 66.63 points and is ranked 253rd out of 514 districts/cities in Indonesia, which shows a moderate food security category but still needs strengthening, especially in the aspects of food quality and safety (BPS, 2023). The low IKP of Mesuji is influenced by the limitation of productive agricultural land, the dominance of HGU land, inadequate agricultural infrastructure, social problems such as agrarian conflicts and poverty, and the lack of consistent integration of food security policies and programs (BPS, 2023).

Mesuji Regency is one of the largest rice producers in Lampung, but the village community still depends on rice supplies from outside the region. Farmers tend to sell their crops in the form of grain due to limited drying facilities and high milling costs. The existence of *the Rice Milling Plant* (RMP) has not functioned optimally due to management problems and non-operational machine conditions. In addition, the problem of flooding, peatlands with high acidity levels, lack of drainage, and repeated planting failures further weaken the production capacity and diversification of village food.

Based on the results of pre-observation, the problem of food security in Wonosari Village is mainly caused by flooding on agricultural land which results in farmers failing to plant rice up to three times, exacerbated by the absence of drainage channels and suboptimal land management. The condition of peatlands with high acidity levels also limits the community to develop vegetable and medicinal plant cultivation, although various efforts have been made such as planting chili peppers, eggplants, and red ginger which have not been successful in the end. In addition, the limitations of post-harvest facilities, especially grain drying, make farmers choose to sell their crops in the form of grain instead of rice. These problems have a wide impact on the sustainability and welfare of rural communities, thereby reducing productivity and causing financial losses for farmers.

The central government through Law 28 of 2023 concerning the State Budget stipulates a minimum allocation of 20% of the Village Fund for food and animal security programs as an effort to strengthen food independence at the village level. The village

fund is expected to be a strategic instrument to strengthen production, processing, marketing, and empowerment of village communities independently and sustainably (BPS, 2023; Ministry of Cooperatives, 2022). Village funds are also seen as effective in supporting community development and participation if managed in a transparent and accountable manner (Sofianto, 2017; Runtunuwu *et al.*, 2021).

However, various studies show that the implementation of village funds still faces challenges of village government capacity, community participation, and the dominance of local elites in the planning process (Latifah & Aziz, 2016; Khairunnisa & Rahmatunnisa, 2022; Yusuf & Khoirunurrofik, 2022). Development practices that tend to be top-down, paternalistic, and centralistic result in the community being placed as policy objects. In fact, in some cases, the allocation of 20% of food security funds is diverted to physical development such as village roads. The trend of corruption in village financial management in Lampung Province, which increased in the 2017-2022 period, further emphasizes the existence of governance problems (Pradana, 2024).

Conceptually, village food security is a collaborative agenda across actors that requires synergy between village governments, local governments, the private sector, and the community. Village funds have great potential as a driver of the local economy and the strengthening of BUMDes in the food sector (Kemendes PDTT, 2018). Village food security plans have proven to be able to increase production, availability, affordability, and diversity of community food consumption (Akmal, 2023; StuRat (2008). However, its effectiveness is highly dependent on data-based planning, participation, and village institutional capacity.

Based on these problems, this study focuses on budget politics in the model of utilizing village food security funds, especially the allocation of 20% of village funds in Wonosari Village. This study uses the perspectives of *Rational Choice Theory of Institutionalism* and *Network Institutionalism* Theory to analyze how village actors make budget decisions as well as how institutional networks affect their implementation. The novelty of this research lies in the development and implementation of a budget political model which is expected to be able to provide an empirical picture and become a policy reference for village and regional governments in realizing more effective and participatory food security.

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research contributes to enriching insights and thinking paradigms in understanding and analyzing the use of food security funds in villages, as well as becoming an academic reference and consideration in policy-making for local governments and village governments. In addition, this research provides scientific contributions for students and academics in the field of development studies and can be used as a reference in future relevant researches. Practically, this research is expected to be a benchmark for village governments and local governments in implementing the model of using village food security funds more effectively, transparently, and on target, as well as being a source of information in improving understanding of village fund management to support development and food security.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that aims to understand the phenomenon of budget politics in the utilization of village food security funds without manipulating the variables studied. This approach places in-depth interviews and observations as the primary data collection techniques to explore the experiences, perceptions, and practices of the actors involved (Hennink *et al.*, 2020). The research was carried out in Wonosari Village, East Mesuji District, Mesuji Regency, which was chosen purposively because it has great agricultural potential, location *Rice Milling Plant (RMP)*, and is designated as part of the agropolitan area. Informants are determined through purposive sampling techniques with criteria of understanding, being involved, and playing a role in making policies for the allocation of village funds for food security. Data were obtained through non-participant observation, interviews with key actors and supporters, and *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)* at the local and regional levels to strengthen the validity of the information.

In addition to primary data, this study also utilizes literature studies and online searches to obtain secondary data in the form of regulations, government reports, scientific articles, and relevant policy documents. Literature studies are used to build a theoretical framework and identify research gaps related to budget politics and the use of village funds. To ensure the validity of the data, the research applied source and method

triangulation techniques to increase *credibility* and audited the research process to maintain *dependability*.

Data analysis is carried out interactively following the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The interview data was transcribed, categorized, and analyzed descriptively to find patterns, relationships, and meanings relevant to the research objectives. In addition, this study uses an analysis of *Stakeholder Power-Interest Matrix* (Johnson *et al.*, 2008) to map actors based on their level of strength and importance in village food security policies.

Table 1

Power-Interest Matrix Stakeholder Analysis

<i>Power\Interest</i>	<i>High Interest</i>	<i>Low Interest</i>
<i>High Power</i>	Quadrant 1: Actor has a huge influence (<i>High Power, High Interest</i>)	Quadrant 2: Actors have influence, but are not very interested (<i>High Power, Low Interest</i>)
<i>Low Power</i>	Quadrant 3: Actors have influence, but limited power (<i>Low Power, High Interest</i>)	Quadrant 4: Actors have low power and importance (<i>Low Power, Low Interest</i>)

Source: *Power-Interest Matrix* (Johnson, Scholes and Whittington, 2008)

The Power-Interest Matrix divides actors into four quadrants based on their level of power and importance to the program. The first quadrant (*high power, high interest*) contains actors who have great influence and high interest so that it is necessary to be actively involved in decision-making. The second quadrant (*high power, low interest*) includes actors who have strong influence but low interest rates, so it is necessary to maintain their involvement and be given strategic information to continue to support the program. The third quadrant (*low power, high interest*) consists of actors who have high interests but limited power, so they still need to be considered because they can provide important input. The fourth quadrant (*low power, low interest*) contains actors with low influence and interests, so that it is enough to provide information as necessary so as not to become an obstacle in the implementation of the program.

The use of *the Power-Interest Matrix* begins with identifying all actors involved or affected by policies, such as village governments, farmer groups, communities, and community institutions. Furthermore, the researcher assessed the level of strength and

importance of each actor generally using a scale of 1–5 and then placed them into a matrix according to the results of the assessment. Based on this position, the right management and communication strategies are prepared, ranging from intensive involvement to minimal attention. Evaluations are carried out periodically because the position of actors can change over time, so that the management matrix and strategy remain relevant and effective in supporting the success of the policy or model implemented.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Utilization of the Wonosari Village food security fund

The village fund in Indonesia, which began to be rolled out in 2015 based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, is an important program to improve welfare and development at the village level. Each village, including Wonosari Village in East Mesuji District, Mesuji Regency, receives village funds in varying amounts. The variation in the amount of village funds received by each village depends on several factors, namely the area area, the number of population and the Geographical Difficulty Index (IKG).

The importance of utilizing village funds lies in its ability to support local infrastructure development, improve the quality of life of the community, and empower villages to manage and utilize local resources more effectively. The village fund aims to strengthen the capacity of the village in planning and implementing development programs in accordance with the local needs and potential of the village. With the existence of the Village Fund, it is hoped that it can improve the welfare and independence of the village and reduce the gap between the village and the city. The village is the spearhead of a development.

In accordance with Government Regulation / No. 104 of 2021 concerning Details of State Revenue and Expenditure in 2022, the use of village funds must include an allocation of at least 20 percent for food security and livestock programs. This is a strategic step to support food security at the village level and increase the independence and welfare of village communities. Food security is a condition where everyone has adequate and safe access to adequate food to meet their nutritional and health needs. In the village context, food security includes several aspects such as food availability, food

quality, food accessibility, cultural conformity and beliefs. One of the goals is to Reduce Disparities, by increasing food security in villages, this regulation aims to reduce the gap between villages and cities, as well as improve balance in the distribution of food resources.

In the government system of the Republic of Indonesia, villages play a role as the spearhead of development and public services, as well as a link between people's aspirations to a higher level of government. Villages have clear authority and responsibility in managing government affairs and the interests of the local community, as well as contributing to the implementation of regional autonomy and equitable development. The success of village development is highly dependent on collaboration between the village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and the community, because the synergy of these three parties allows for more effective, inclusive, and appropriate planning and implementation of programs in accordance with local needs.

Village planning consists of two main documents that are interrelated, namely the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) and the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa). The Village RPJM is a medium-term planning document that covers a period of 6 years, which starts from the planning year and is valid until the 6th year. This document covers all development plans and programs that will be implemented during the period. The Village RKP is an annual elaboration of the Village RPJM and has a period of one year. The Village RKP details the activities and programs that will be implemented in one year, based on the priorities that have been set in the Village RPJM. Effective and structured village planning is key to achieving sustainable development and community well-being. The Village RPJM and the Village RKP are two key planning documents that help ensure that village programs and activities are well planned and implemented in accordance with the goals that have been set.

In the process of preparing the Village RKP which began in July and was determined by the end of September at the latest, it is an integral part of the planning and implementation of village development. The Village RKP must be prepared by taking into account information from the local government and community participation, and be the basis for the preparation of the Village APB. The determination of the Village RKP in the form of village regulations ensures that the village development plan is

implemented with transparency and accountability, in accordance with the priorities and needs of the village community. The RPJMD and RKP are two planning documents that serve as guidelines in the preparation of the draft Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPB Desa) which is regulated in Government Regulations. In the preparation of the village planning, the village community plays a role and participates in its preparation. The forum in village planning is through the Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa), especially in the preparation of the Village Budget.

The village government's efforts to involve the people of Wonosari Village in development planning and the preparation of the Village Fund (DD) program are carried out through a formal mechanism of the Village Development Planning Conference (Musrenbangdes), which begins with the Pre-Musrenbang to collect the aspirations of each hamlet and continues with the Musrenbangdes to prepare the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget Plan (RAPBDesa) which is then determined to become the Regional Budget. This stage involves various parties, including village officials, BPD, PKK, community leaders, sub-district heads, Village Community Empowerment Office (DPMD), Food Security Office, and other related agencies. Although this mechanism has been running regularly at the beginning of each year, the participation of the general public is still limited due to the busyness and low intensity of communication with the village government, so the final decision is often determined by the village head and his apparatus. The community receives more programs that have been set, with a limited understanding of the allocation of village funds, including 20% for food security.

The issue of community participation and communication in the implementation of village food security programs requires special attention. By increasing community involvement in program formulation, improving coordination and communication, and providing effective channels for participation and feedback, the effectiveness of food security programs can be improved. This approach will not only ensure that the program is more in line with the needs of the community, but will also increase a sense of ownership and commitment to the implementation of the program.

This research focuses on the model of the utilization of village food security funds in Wonosari Village from the perspective of *the Theory of Rational Choice Institutionalism* and *the Theory of Network Institutionalism*, it is important to understand

how these two theories provide different but complementary perspectives in decision-making regarding the allocation of 20% funds for food security.

3.1.1 Theory of rational choice institutionalism

The theory of Rational Choice Institutionalism shows that actors in Wonosari Village, such as village heads, village officials, farmer groups, and community institutions, make decisions on the rational use of food security funds by considering incentives, rules, and resource limitations. Through the Musrenbang and Pre-Musrenbang mechanisms, the allocation of a minimum of 20% of village funds for food security is carried out taking into account the urgent needs of the community, cost efficiency, and long-term benefits, such as irrigation development, farmer assistance, and crop diversification training. Each actor has different preferences, village heads tend to choose programs with long-term impacts, while farmer groups focus more on direct assistance and decision-making strategies are carried out rationally based on available information.

3.1.2 Network institutionalism theory

The Network Institutionalism theory emphasizes that the successful use of food security funds in Wonosari Village is highly dependent on networks and collaboration between actors, including village governments, village officials, BPDs, farmer groups, and district institutions such as the Village Community Empowerment Office, the Food Security Office, and Bappelitbangda. This collaboration allows villages to access the latest resources, agricultural technology, and knowledge, while accelerating the dissemination of information through active interaction in pre-Musrenbang and Musrenbangdesa. The liaison role of BPD and LPMD, mutual norms, and trust between actors strengthen the legitimacy of the village government and community participation in the supervision and evaluation of programs.

3.1.3 Implementation of the resilience fund utilization program

The implementation of the village food security fund in Wonosari Village shows that the allocation of funds of at least 20% of village funds has been formally carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Villages and Presidential Regulation No. 104 of 2021. However, in practice, these funds are more used for physical development, especially infrastructure improvements such as roads, which are considered a priority for the community because they have a direct impact on the mobility and economy of the village. Efforts to support food security, such as the provision of chili and red ginger seeds or the use of Rice Milling Plant (RMP), have not been optimal due to technical constraints, costs, and less supportive local conditions, so that people tend to sell their crops in the form of grain rather than processing them locally. Even so, the financial management of village funds is still carried out with strict and transparent principles through the preparation of SPJ, supervision by the treasurer, and assistance from experts, ensuring that funds are used according to the rules and disbursement terms.

3.1.4 Supervision of the food security fund program

Supervision is a crucial element in the implementation of programs and activities in the village, as part of a *check and balance system* that ensures accountability and transparency. At the district level, the inspectorate functions to carry out broader supervision, while at the village level, supervision is carried out by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the community. The following are the duties of BPD in accordance with laws and regulations that support supervision at the village level:

1. Drafting and Establishing Village Regulations
2. Supervising the Implementation of the Village Budget
3. Preparing and Supervising the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa)
4. Accommodating and Conveying Community Aspirations
5. Assisting Village Heads in the Preparation of Village Development Plans
6. Conducting Internal Supervision of the Village Government
7. Compiling Reports and Evaluations

8. Assisting in the Supervision of Village Development Activities

9. Playing a role in Village Deliberation

Effective supervision at the village level involves BPD, NGOs, and the community to ensure that the implementation of village fund programs is carried out in a transparent, accountable, and regulatory manner. The tasks of the BPD in drafting village regulations, supervising the APBDes, accommodating community aspirations, and others, are an important part of the supervisory system that ensures that village funds are used effectively and in accordance with the needs of the village community.

Production development in Wonosari Village should encourage economic growth which is a condition for intersectoral linkage, including by linking upstream production activities followed by the development of the processing industry sector to marketing, so as to increase added value. On the other hand, industrial development is one of the steps to restore the recognition of products in the region, especially agricultural products, namely:

a. Improving Local Food Security

Food Availability, By focusing on the development of local agricultural production, Wonosari Village can ensure the availability of sufficient and quality food for the local community. This reduces dependence on food from outside the village or district, **Natural Resource Management;** Good management of agricultural resources helps to maintain the sustainability of natural resources and protect land from conversion to non-agricultural land.

b. Strengthening Local Farming Systems

Production Diversification; The development of various types of crops and agricultural products reduces the risk of dependence on one type of commodity and strengthens local food security, **Agricultural Innovation;** The application of modern agricultural technology and practices increases productivity and efficiency, as well as reduces food loss and waste.

c. Community Engagement

Education and Training; Provide training to farmers on sustainable agricultural techniques and natural resource management, thereby improving their skills and knowledge in maintaining food security

d. Increasing Farmers' Income

Increasing farmers' income refers to efforts and strategies implemented to increase the amount of money or profit that farmers earn from their farming activities. The main goal of increasing farmers' incomes is to improve their economic well-being, enable them to meet basic needs, and improve their overall quality of life. Key Aspects of Increasing Farmers' Income:

- a. increased productivity; Efforts to increase the amount of yield produced per unit area (such as hectares) or per unit of inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, or labor) to increase total yields and incomes.
- b. Business Diversification; Reduce dependence on one type of agricultural product or method by introducing additional products or services, such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, or processing of agricultural products.
- c. Market Access; Increase farmers' access to wider or more profitable markets, including the development of distribution channels, direct marketing, or through cooperatives.
- d. Resource Management; Optimize the use of resources such as land, water, and labor to increase efficiency and reduce production costs.
- e. Technological Innovation; Applying modern agricultural technology and the latest techniques that can improve yields and reduce losses.

Overall, increasing farmers' incomes is an important step in achieving farmers' well-being and ensuring sustainable food security. This requires a holistic approach, involving various aspects from agricultural technology and practices to marketing and access to markets.

3.2 Policy on the utilization of Village Food security funds

Some of the indicators that affect the model of the utilization of food security funds are that there are several variables that affect the process of the model of the utilization of food security funds, namely Standards (measures) and Program Objectives, Communication, Implementation Attitudes, Resources, and Bureaucratic Structure. The

following are the variables that affect the process of the food security fund utilization model, namely:

3.2.1 Program standards and objectives

The model for the utilization of village food security funds in Wonosari Village, East Mesuji District, should follow the planning, implementation, and supervision stages in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 7 of 2023, which stipulates that a minimum of 20% of village funds be used for food and animal security programs. The funds are directed to support village independence, strengthen community capacity, and achieve sustainable development (Village SDGs). However, the implementation in Wonosari Village has not been optimal because the majority of the programs carried out come from the Food Security Service and are not adjusted to local conditions, so that the cultivation of chili, red ginger, eggplant, and rice seeds fails due to environmental factors and flood disasters.

3.2.2 Communication

Communication is the process of interacting with message delivery through mediators. The influence of communication factors on the model is on the clarity and content of the message to be comprehensively understood by the recipient of the message or program. In this communication factor, it will be seen from various phenomena observed by the author in the field related to the model of utilization of food security funds at the research site, namely:

3.2.2.1 Intensity of socialization

The intensity of socialization is the level of frequency, depth, and breadth of the socialization process carried out by socialization agents to individuals or groups. The intensity of socialization can affect the effectiveness and results of the socialization process itself. In the context of the model of the utilization of food security funds, the

intensity of socialization can affect the level of knowledge, awareness, and participation of village communities in planning, budgeting, and implementing food security programs/activities in villages. The high intensity of socialization can improve the quality and sustainability of the model for the utilization of food security funds

3.2.2.2 Communication clarity

Communication clarity is the quality of the message conveyed by the communicator to the communicator, which includes aspects such as accuracy, completeness, openness, and comprehension. The lack of openness and transparency in the management of Village Funds in Wonosari Village is the main obstacle that hinders community participation and the effectiveness of communication between actors in the implementation of food security programs. This problem is exacerbated by the complexity of the challenges faced, such as food inflation, post-harvest grain management, floods, extreme weather, and limited training and community empowerment. As a result, even though each actor has a common goal of improving food security, effective coordination and collaboration are difficult to achieve, so decisions tend to follow the opinions of one actor alone and the implementation of programs is inconsistent.

3.2.2.3 There is no socialization

The lack of socialization of the food security program in Wonosari Village is due to the low understanding and awareness of related actors regarding the importance of program communication. Factors such as limited resources (time, energy, budget), unclear roles, lack of communication skills, leadership instability, differences in priorities, and low community participation also hinder the effective dissemination of information. As a result, the public is not aware of the existing programs and communication between actors becomes not optimal, making it difficult to achieve the goals of food security programs.

To overcome this problem, it is necessary to have a planned, consistent, and inclusive socialization of all relevant parties. Strategies that can be implemented include

coordination and synergy between related agencies, education and training for farmers and village communities, the use of local communication media such as radio, brochures, and social media, and encouraging active community participation in program planning and implementation. In addition, periodic monitoring and evaluation need to be carried out to assess the effectiveness of the program, ensure that information is conveyed properly, and identify areas that need improvement so that the food security program runs optimally and sustainably.

3.2.2.4 Attitude of the implementer

The attitude of the implementer in this case is taken from the attitude of farmers, Bumdesma and RMP with the formation of bumdesma receiving positive appreciation with the presence of bumdesma is expected to be a breath of fresh air for implementers in overcoming the problems faced by farmers and RMP. where we know that currently the problem of farmers is the habit of selling rice in the form of grain because they have not been able to manage grain into rice due to the conditions and costs that are Issued is enough to make farmers choose a solution that is short and according to them more effective than managing in the form of rice. Meanwhile, the problem experienced by RMP is the condition where this RMP only operates once which results in machines that are quickly damaged and worn out and unclear management causes difficulties to synergize well in order to convince farmers to use RMP to manage post-harvest grain.

3.2.3 Resources

The resources referred to here are human resources as the main actors in the implementation of development in the village, of course, the participation and carrying capacity of human resources are the most important part of the successful implementation of development. Increasing public awareness of the importance of education will be directly proportional to the increase in human resource aspects. With a high level of education, it will increase the skills of the community which in turn will encourage the growth of entrepreneurial skills and new jobs, so that it will help government programs in order to alleviate unemployment and poverty through the Village Fund.

3.2.4 Bureaucratic structure

In terms of the organizational structure implementing organizational policies, the informants have the same response, namely the existence of an organizational structure implementing the policy on the use of food security funds. Nevertheless, there needs to be a clear division of duties from the implementers of the Village Fund. Furthermore, the results of the research on the organizational structure of implementing the Village Fund activities were conveyed by informants from several research locations as follows: Formation of Organizational Structure, Division of Tasks and Coordination of Implementers.

Based on the circular letter of the Mesuji regent issued on January 11, 2024 Number TN.26.01/273/IV.12/MSJ/2024 concerning Integrated Food Inflation Control, which contains 5 strategies carried out in dealing with food inflation, one of which is carried out by the establishment of Bumdesma in the food sector which is followed by 43 villages in 3 sub-districts and investment budgeting in each village with a nominal of at least 1 million to 10 million rupiah. The Village Fund used for food and animal security in the Village is a strategic step to ensure that the Village is free from food insecurity and improve the welfare of the Village community in a sustainable manner.

The model of the utilization of food security funds is a framework or guide used to direct the use of food security funds with the aim of ensuring food sufficiency for all villagers, achieving food independence in villages, and reducing food insecurity. Important aspects related to the model of utilization of food security funds: (Updesa, 2024)

1. Food Availability from Village Community Production:
 - a. Food security funds can be used to develop agricultural production, livestock, fisheries, and plantations in villages.
 - b. Village treasury land can be used as agricultural land, livestock, fisheries, or other food development activities.
 - c. Yard land and non-productive land can also be optimized for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries.
2. Guidelines for the Use of Village Funds for Food Security:

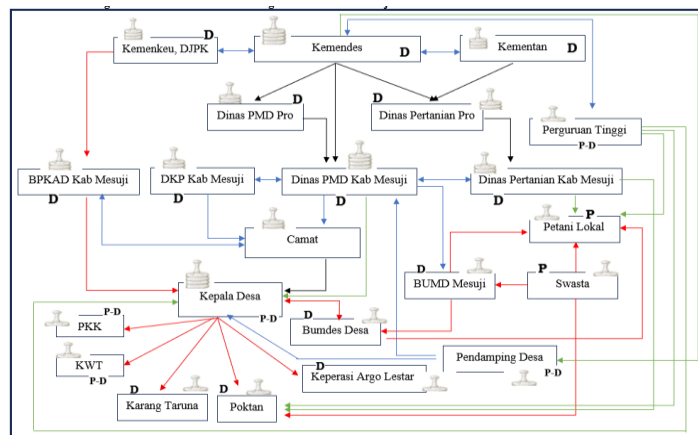
- a. This guide serves as a reference for villages in planning, budgeting, and implementing food security programs/activities.
 - b. Villages can use village funds for food security programs/activities, with the aim of ensuring the availability of sufficient, safe, and affordable food for the village community.
 - c. This guide is also a reference for local governments and non-ministerial government agencies in fostering the implementation of food security in villages.
3. Food Security Challenges in Indonesia:
- a. Indonesia has a high level of hunger, and the challenge of fulfilling food security is very relevant.
 - b. Indonesia's territory has a diverse character, and the growing population demands sustainable food fulfillment efforts.
 - c. The level of hunger has an impact on public health, especially related to the fulfillment of nutrition and the prevalence of *stunting* in children under five.
4. Role of Presidential Laws and Regulations:
- a. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages mandates the goals of village development, including improving the welfare of village communities and fulfilling basic needs.
 - b. Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021 states that village funds must be used for food and animal security programs of at least 20%.
 - c. The Ministry of Villages encourages the use of village funds for food security independently and sustainably (Updesa, 2024).

Based on the explanation above, the local government continues to strive to overcome various issues, problems and obstacles faced by the community and stakeholders in order to find effective solutions regarding the model of the use of food security funds so as to produce a positive *outcome* both at the village and district levels.

In this study, to map the role and influence of various actors in the context of budget politics in the utilization of village food security funds, the method used is *the Power-Interest Matrix*.

Figure 3

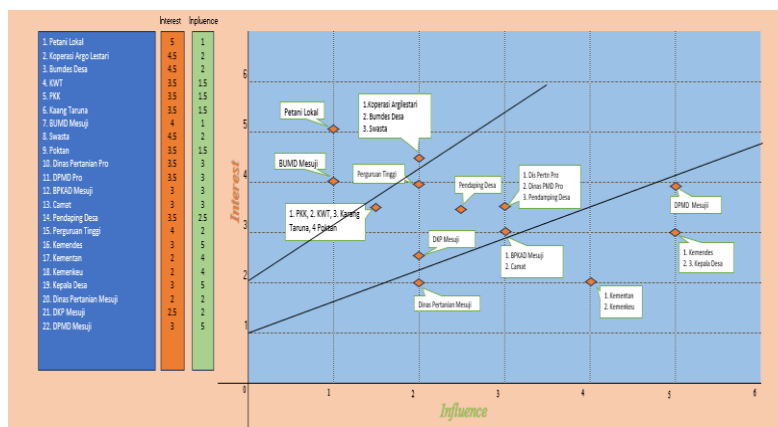
Categorization of Actors Based on Influence and Potential for Cooperation



Source: *Power-Interest Matrix (Johnson, Scholes and Whittington, 2008)*

Figure 4

Classification Main actors, supporters, keys



Source: *Power-Interest Matrix (Johnson, Scholes and Whittington, 2008)*

Based on the Power-Interest Matrix method, actors in the use of village food security funds can be grouped and analyzed based on their influence and importance. The actors with the highest influence such as the Ministry of Des, the Mesuji Regency Village Community Empowerment Office, and the Head of Wonosari Village play the role of secondary actors who determine the policy direction and allocation of funds. Meanwhile, actors with the greatest interests such as Farmer Business Groups, Bumdes, and the private sector are the primary actors directly affected by the program, so their participation is important for the success of implementation. The Mesuji Regency Village

Community Empowerment Office emerged as a key actor because it scored high on both aspects of influence and importance, so their involvement greatly determines the effectiveness and sustainability of the program.

In the context of the model for the use of food security funds in Wonosari Village, interaction between local, regional, and national actors forms a working network that combines the principles of rationality and collaboration. The Rational Choice Institutionalism perspective explains how actors make decisions based on rational considerations to maximize benefits by minimizing costs, while Network Institutionalism highlights the importance of collaborative networks between actors to share information, resources, and coordinate program implementation. The combination of these two perspectives helps to understand the dynamics of decision-making, fund allocation management, and cooperation strategies between actors to achieve effective, sustainable, and participatory food security at the village level.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in Wonosari Village, the use of food security funds still faces various obstacles both in terms of budget politics and program implementation. From the perspective of Rational Choice Institutionalism, budget decisions tend to be dominated by village heads with more funds allocated to infrastructure development such as roads, even though the direct goal of food security has not been achieved, while the perspective of Network Institutionalism highlights the weak inter-sectoral relationships, so that the participation of communities and village institutions such as PKK, Karang Taruna, Farmer Women's Groups, and Farmer Groups is still minimal. Village human resources lack the capacity to manage food security funds, making the program dependent on external assistance, and local facilities such as the Rice Milling Plant (RMP) have not been optimally utilized. The ideal model of utilization of funds should involve collaboration between farmers, Bumdesma, and RMP to ensure smooth food distribution, availability of food assistance for vulnerable groups, and diverse food utilization based on local potential, but currently technical constraints, regulations, and lack of public trust are significant obstacles. Overall, budget politics and the implementation of the food security program in Wonosari Village have not been

effective due to the dominance of one actor, the lack of community participation, and the weak inter-sector network.

REFERENCES

- Agrofarm. (2023, May 23). *Skor Indeks Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia di Peringkat ke-63 dari 113 Negara*. Agrofarm.Co.Id. <https://www.agrofarm.co.id/2023/05/skor-indeks-ketahanan-pangan-indonesia-di-peringkat-ke-63-dari-113-negara/>
- Ahdiat, A. (2023, February 21). *Indeks Ketahanan Pangan Negara ASEAN Tahun 2022*. Databoks.Katadata.Co.Id. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/infografik/2023/02/21/indeks-ketahanan-pangan-negara-asean-tahun-2022>
- Akmal, S. (2023). PENGARUH PROGRAM KETAHAN PANGAN DANA DESA TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN MASYARAKAT DESA. In *JURNAL Administrasi Bisnis Nusantara* (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- BPS. (2023). *BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK KABUPATEN MESUJI BPS-STATISTICS OF MESUJI REGENCY KABUPATEN MESUJI DALAM ANGKA MESUJI REGENCY IN FIGURES*.
- dinastph. (2023, April 8). *Kontribusi Komoditas Unggulan Lampung Tingkatkan Perekonomian Nasional*. Dinastph. Lampung prov. Go.Id. <https://dinastph.lampungprov.go.id/detail-post/kontribusi-komoditas-unggulan-lampung-tingkatkan-perekonomian-nasional>
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Qualitative Research Methods*. Sage.
- Johnson, G., Scholes, K., & Whittington, R. (2008). *Exploring corporate strategy*.
- Kemenkopmk. (2022, June 27). *Kolaborasi dalam mendorong penggunaan dana desa untuk ketahanan pangan efektif*. Kemenkopmk.Go.Id. <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/kolaborasi-dalam-mendorong-penggunaan-dana-desa-untuk-ketahanan-pangan-efektif>
- Khairunnisa, A., & Rahmatunnisa, M. (2022). Politik Anggaran di Tingkat Lokal: Politik Elit dalam Program Ketahanan Pangan di Desa Cileles Kabupaten Sumedang 2022. *Resolusi: Jurnal Sosial Politik*, 5(2), 82–92. <https://doi.org/10.32699/resolusi.v5i2.2883>
- Latifah, N., & Aziz, L. (2016). OTONOMI DESA DAN EFEKTIVITAS DANA DESA. *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 13(2), 193–211. <https://www.bps.go.id/brs/view/id/1227>,
- Pradana, Y. 2024. *Korupsi Dana Desa di Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2017-2022*. *Korupsi Dana Desa di Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2017-2022 | kumparan.com*

- Purwaningsih, Y. (2008). KETAHANAN PANGAN: SITUASI, PERMASALAHAN, KEBIJAKAN, DAN PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan: Kajian Masalah Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 9(1), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.23917/jep.v9i1.1028>
- Runtuuwu, K. V., Tamboto, H., & Kambey, J. (2021). Pendapatan Belanja Desa (APBDes) (Studi Kasus Pada Pemerintah Desa Karimbow Kecamatan Motoling Timur Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan). *JAIM: Jurnal Akuntansi Manado*, 2(2)
- Sofianto, A. (2017). Kontribusi Dana Desa terhadap Pembangunan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Kebumen dan Pekalongan. *Matra Pembaruan*, 1(1), 23–32. <https://doi.org/10.21787/mp.1.1.2017.23-32>
- Yusuf, M., & Khoirunurrofik, K. (2022). The Relationship of Village Funds With Village Economic Development: A Village Level Study in Indonesia. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 14(3), 493–504. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.14.2022.493-504>