



Large-Scale Social Collaboration Policy in the Food Sector in DKI Jakarta: A Socio-Cultural Perspective

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Abstract

Purpose

This research aims to reveal the implementation of Large-Scale Social Collaboration (LSSC) policy in the food sector in DKI Jakarta, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic seen from the socio-cultural perspective to produce a solution policy model.

Methods

The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design as it tried to elaborate how the society perceived LSSC policy during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data of this research is the LSSC policy issued by DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, and the society's perception and opinions sourced from aggregators, collaborators, and beneficiary communities. The data was got by conducting a review on LSSC policy, interview, and observation of the policy implementation process.

Results/Findings

The study reveals the government of DKI Jakarta has implemented LSSC policy in the food sector during the Covid-19 pandemic well. However, there were several shortcomings must be improved, including data synchronization, socialization, and limited regulations by introducing two policy models, namely IEFEB and MATALI. IEFEB stands for improving DKI Jakarta's food security, ensuring people's food needs, fostering a sense of togetherness and care, forming a collaborative system between the government, private sector and the community to overcome common problems, and becoming a policy role model for other regions. MATALI that stands for motivation, actualization, trust, ability, leadership; and innovation is six important aspects of implementing the LSSC food sector policy.

Conclusion

The study concludes that implementing LSSC policy in the food sector in DKI Jakarta still needs a serious improvement as a new policy solution for LSSC after Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords

Covid-19, DKI Jakarta, LSSC, policy, socio-cultural

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Abstrak

Tujuan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap implementasi kebijakan Large-Scale Social Collaboration (LSSC) pada sektor makanan di DKI Jakarta, terutama selama pandemic Covid-19, dari perspektif sosial budaya untuk menghasilkan model kebijakan solusi.

Metode

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif untuk mengelaborasi bagaimana persepsi masyarakat terhadap kebijakan LSSC di masa pandemic Covid-19. Data penelitian ini berupa kebijakann LSSC yang dikeluarkan oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta, serta persepsi dan opini masyarakat yang bersumber dari agregator, kolaborator, dan komunitas penerima manfaat, yang didapat melalui review kebijakan LSSC, wawancara dan observasi implementasi kebijakan.

Hasil/Temuan

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pemerintah DKI Jakarta telah menerapkan dengan baik kebijakan LSSC pada sektor makanan. Namun, terdapat beberapa kekurangan, diantaranya sinkronisasi data, sosialisasi, dan keterbatasan relugasi, yang dapat diperbaiki dengan menerapkan model kebijakan IEFEB dan MATALI. IEFEB dapat menjamin kebutuhan pangan masyarakat, memupuk rasa kebersamaan dan kepedulian, membentuk sistem kolaborasi antara pemerinta, swasta dan masyarakat dalam mengatasi masalah, dan menjadi contoh model kebijakan bagi daerah lain. MATALI merupakan enam aspek penting dalam implementasi kebijakan sektor pangan LSSC.

Kesimpulan

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan LSSC pada sektor pangan di DKI Jakarta masih membutuhkan pembenahan serius sebagai kebijakan bari LSSC paska pandemic Covid-19.

Kata Kunci

Covid-19; DKI Jakarta; LSSC; kebijakan; sosial budaya

المخلص

الهدف

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن تنفيذ سياسات التعاون الاجتماعي على نطاق واسع (KSBB) في قطاع الغذاء في DKI جاكرتا، وخاصة أثناء جائحة Covid-19، من منظور اجتماعي ثقافي لإنتاج نموذج سياسة الحل.

الطريقة

يستخدم هذا البحث نهجًا نوعيًا مع تصميم بحث وصفي لتوضيح كيفية إدراك الجمهور لسياسة KSBB أثناء جائحة Covid-19. تكون بيانات البحث في شكل سياسات KSBB الصادرة عن حكومة مقاطعة DKI جاكرتا، بالإضافة إلى التصورات العامة والآراء الناشئة عن المجمعين والمتعاونين والمجتمعات المستفيدة، والتي يتم الحصول عليها من خلال مراجعات سياسة KSBB والمقابلات والملاحظات المتعلقة بتنفيذ السياسة.

النتائج

أن حكومة DKI جاكرتا قد نفذت سياسة KSBB جيدًا في قطاع الأغذية. ومع ذلك، هناك العديد من أوجه القصور، بما في ذلك مزامنة البيانات، والتوعية، واللوائح المحدودة، والتي يمكن تصحيحها من خلال تطبيق نماذج السياسة PK3M و MATALI. يمكن أن يضمن PK3M الاحتياجات الغذائية للناس، ويعزز الشعور بالعمل الجماعي والاهتمام، ويشكل نظامًا للتعاون بين الحكومة والقطاع الخاص والمجتمع في التغلب على المشكلات، ويصبح مثالاً لنموذج سياسة للمناطق الأخرى. MATALI ستة جوانب مهمة في تنفيذ سياسات KSBB في قطاع الأغذية.

الخلاصة

يمكن الاستنتاج أن تنفيذ سياسة KSBB في قطاع الأغذية في DKI جاكرتا لا يزال يتطلب تحسينًا جادًا كسياسة KSBB جديدة بعد جائحة Covid-19.

الكلمات الرئيسية

كوفيد-19، DKI جاكرتا، سياسة KSBB، الاجتماعية والثقافية

INTRODUCTION

The technological advancements in the last decades create conditions known as volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity well known as VUCA (Kessler, 2019). They cause economic impact on parties who cannot adapt with. For individuals, they can lose job opportunities, and companies decrease their market shares. These conditions cause problems in several important sectors in Indonesia, one of which is the food sector. Economic pressure has become greater because of the Covid-19 pandemic (Kementerian Perencanaan, 2021; Morado, 2021). The worldwide Covid-19 pandemic has directly impacted food stability, causing global hunger (FAO, 2020). The people who suffer hunger increased due to job losses, food price rise, and the closure of the business sector and non-essential sectors as a government policy in preventing Covid-19.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia's level of hunger reached the third highest in Asia (Von Grember et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) released by the Economist Intelligence noted that Indonesia's food security in 2021 had weakened less than the previous year. GFSI noted that Indonesia's food security index in 2020 reached a level of 61.4, but in 2021, the index dropped to 59.2. The index makes Indonesia's food security in 2021 to occupy the 69th rank out of 113 countries. GFSI measures countries' food security from four major indicators: affordability, availability, nutritional quality and food safety, and natural resources and resilience.

This condition triggers studies on food challenges in the Covid-19 pandemic era and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Clapp & Moseley (2020) stated that the Covid-19 pandemic caused global food supply chain disruptions, loss of income and livelihoods because of the global economic recession, and uneven food price trends. Therefore, these conditions require policymakers to provide a series of different policy responses that work to change the food system. de Paulo Farias, and Dos Santos Gomes (2020) also provide some strategic steps to overcome the food crisis because of the Covid-19 pandemic including expanding and improving emergency food aid and social protection programs, providing support to smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and market the food they produce, also through e-commerce channels, keeping the food value chain alive by focusing on key logistical bottlenecks, addressing trade and tax policies to keep global trade open, and managing macroeconomic consequences.

Among the several solutions, Jakarta, as the capital city of Indonesia, has implemented a solution, namely a large-scale social collaboration policy. Jakarta, one area affected by Covid-19, also faces the same difficult challenges as other countries in the world. The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has had a major social and economic impact, especially on fulfilling life needs, such as food. To face the global food security crisis and its impact, the DKI Jakarta government needs to perform these policies together by implementing a collaborative governance strategy.

In previous research, collaborative governance is a partnership of government agencies that produces legal products, policies and rules that are appropriate for public services (Ansell & Gash, 2008). The collaboration program echoed by the DKI Jakarta government aims to realize a vision of collaboration and creation that involves people from all levels of society. Jakarta can become City 4.0, where the government acts as a platform provider and the community as a co-creator. The provincial government also cooperates with several aggregator partners as official distributors who help distribute food aid, Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and education. There are six humanitarian agency aggregators, namely Human Initiative, *Dompot Dhuafa*, *Aksi Cepat Tanggap*, *PMI*, *Baznas*, and *Rumah Zakat*. They actively helped distribute staple food packages to underprivileged community's door to door. Among the aggregators, there were collaborators who also played an important role in easing the burden on the community during the Covid-19 pandemic. Collaborators were stakeholders or communities who played a role as donors and determined the implementation of the LSSC program. In addition, the DKI Jakarta government has made an innovation program by creating a one-stop service infor-

mation platform (<https://corona.jakarta.go.id/id/platform-ksbb>).

The platform contains data related to a map of locations that need social assistance and ongoing LSSC program collaboration. With information disclosure, hopefully other potential contributors will be interested in donating through the platform on the corona.jakarta.go.id website. As a result, the LSSC food program not only aims to ensure that the distribution of aid is right on target, but also ensures the community to access aid data more transparently.

In line with previous research, Millner and Meyer (2022) studied about the collaborative governance in social impact bonds (SIBs) that was aligning interests within divergent accountabilities. SIBs were a new form of cross-sector collaboration with innovative social service financing (social assistance innovation). SIBs contributed to a less ideological and more realistic approach to initiatives. Under certain conditions, SIBs formed public-private partnerships to foster social innovation. However, aligning interests and designing governance processes and structures was not trivial but was continuously adjusted. These findings contribute to the cautionary narrative of SIBs. Although generalizability was limited, the analysis of SIBs revealed complex accountability, interest, and resource arrangements, and display distinctive conflicts.

Complementarily, research by Khasanah and Purwaningsih (2021) focused on the collaborative governance in implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) policy in handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in DKI Jakarta in 2020. The study identified and analyzed the collaborative governance in the implementation of the LSSR I policy in Jakarta using Edward III's theory (1980) stating that collaborative governance is important in collaboration and communication between the central and regional governments, collaboration among related agencies, collaboration in distribution and budgeting to meet the basic needs of the society through social assistance, as well as strengthening cooperation in Islamic organizations and the community. The study revealed that implementation of LSSR has impacted reducing people's welfare because of the government's limitations in material, technical and resource matters.

Different from the previous studies, the current research focuses on implementing collaborative governance or LSSC in handling the food sector during the Covid-19 pandemic seen from a social-cultural perspective. Therefore, the study aims to explore the government and society's (aggregators and collaborators) ideas or opinions on implementing in handling the food sector during the Covid-19 pandemic seen from a social-cultural perspective. The study address four questions: What social-cultural impacts of the covid-19 do the society experience in DKI Jakarta province? What challenges and prospects do the DKI Jakarta government face in implementing LSSC policy in the food sector during the Covid-19 pandemic? What efforts does the DKI Jakarta government take to improve the LSSC policy after the Covid-19 pandemic?

METHOD

The study used a qualitative research approach as it depended on the non-numeric data of the LSSC policy issued by the DKI Jakarta government and the public's perception and opinion about the policy implementation. It employed a descriptive research design with a socio-cultural perspective elaborating how the society perceived LSSC policy during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study engaged four parties involved in the food sector LSSC policy, namely the DKI Jakarta government, aggregators (DKI Jakarta Red Cross, and *Rumah Zakat*), collaborators (Bank DKI, Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement [FEWM]) and beneficiary communities (poor people, artists, youth activists) as key informants.

To get the data, the study conducted a review on the LSSC policy and its implementation reports, in-depth interview with the key informants, focus group discussion, and made an observation of the policy implementation process. The review on the policy focused on the role the government officials played, data validity of the targeted subjects,

materials, and coordination among the whole parties who were responsible the program. While face-to-face dialogue with the key informants conducted in-depth interview and focus to know their experiences in implementing the LSSC policy, and get their opinion on in improving the policy implementation. The study also conducted observation in certain areas of Jakarta to know what and how all parties played their roles to support the program, and to identify its strengths and weaknesses. Answering the proposed problems, the study analyzed the data qualitatively using the socio-cultural perspective related mainly to collaborative governance in implementing the LSSC policy in the food sector issued by the government. The social-cultural perspective in data analysis included, for example, the viewpoints of economy, social, health, and religion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

LSSC in Jakarta during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected Indonesia and almost all over the world. Now, the world is still facing the problem of the spread of the Covid-19. The outbreak that appeared the first time in Wuhan China, reported to WHO on December 31, 2019. Cases and victims of Covid-19 in Indonesia were the first detected on March 2, 2020, when two people were confirmed to have contracted the Covid-19 from a Japanese citizen (Jaya, 2021; Burhan et al., 2022). Based on data from the Covid-19 Task Force, on April 9, 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic spread to 34 provinces, among which Jakarta was the most exposed province to the coronavirus in Indonesia. In the first six months, as of September 1, 2020, patients confirmed positive reached 41,250 cases. There were 183,735 cases that were equivalent to 24.72% of the national total in 2020. Therefore, the government imposed a large-scale social restriction (LSSR) policy to reduce the spread of Covid-19 (Khairu Nissa et al., 2020). However, the spread of Covid-19 is still increasing with an average increase of 15-20% every week (Kementerian Perencanaan, 2021).

Over time, the spread of Covid-19 in Jakarta continues to grow until now. Current data showed the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in Jakarta recorded to reach 1,398,086 cases as the highest number on September 7, 2022 (Dinas Komunikasi, 2021). This has led the government to enact rules and policies to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic intended to minimize and stop the spread of Covid -19 so that it ended soon (Khairu Nissa et al., 2020). The existence of Covid -19 pandemic has a direct impact on human life. The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has become a national problem, and impacted national activities, such as economic problems, food sector problems, poverty, unemployment, and other activities. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic situation from 2020 to 2021 has decreased. Several business sectors have experienced a decrease in income, resulting in a high number of layoffs (Barany et al., 2020). Many layoffs conducted by companies are to save them from suffering losses and bankruptcy. The Central Bureau of Statistics of DKI Jakarta reported that in August 2020, the number of unemployed people in Jakarta had reached 572,780 people and the open unemployment rate (OUR) was 10.95%. The largest number of unemployed people was in the west Jakarta area, with 117,680 people, with the largest percentage of OUR in the North Jakarta area, with 9.84%. Men dominate unemployment with a ratio of (63%) and women (37%). The average population aged 16-30 years recorded 271,134 still does not have a job. Based on the last level of education that is equivalent to vocational high school, the largest number of unemployment reached 44.38%. However, based on TPT, the largest percentage is 20.95%. Along with the economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of unemployment and OUR in Jakarta has decreased to reach a lift of 439,900 people with OUR of 8.50% (Dinas Komunikasi, 2021).

According to Shaid and Gautama (2022), the impact of high unemployment has led to the poverty rate. The poor have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line of IDR 715,052 as of September 2021. In 2021 (post-Covid-19 pandemic), the

poverty rate in has decreased along with an increase in people's purchasing power. This percentage can be seen from the comparison of the level of poor people in March 2021 with September 2021, which decreased by 3,630 people (0.05%). This can be interpreted that all circles of society (poor people) can easily reach the price of necessities. Apart from that, the increase in people's purchasing power affects people's per capita expenditure to increase. One indicator of Jakarta's per capita expenditure can be seen from a family income and expenditure. In 2020-2021, there was an increase and decrease in per capita expenditure by the food group. The highest increase occurred in the other consumption group (14.95%) and the vegetable group (14.05%), while the decrease occurred in the goods group, namely fruits (6.11%), processed food and beverages (5.40%), cigarettes (4.78%). In meeting the needs of the food sector, Jakarta experienced an increase in per capita expenditure of 3.47% from 2020 to 2021. This shows that the level of community welfare is increasing in the food sector in the 2020-2021 period. A study on the development of food security and nutrition commitment evaluation methods for provincial governments in Indonesia that has been conducted by Syuryadi (2020) shows that Jakarta occupied 12th rank with a moderate level of commitment. This proves that, in terms of commitment and food security, Jakarta, as the capital city of Indonesia, is still in a moderate position compared to East Java, Yogyakarta Special Region, West Java and Jambi province.

The government held an LSSC program as an initiative and realized that it needed cooperation from various parties to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic. Through LSSC, the government invited the community to strengthen each other and ease the burden. Residents who wanted to share met with those who needed help. The pandemic had a major impact on the health and economic sectors (Pemprov DKI, 2020). The LSSC program made it easier for donors to find potential beneficiaries through open data provided by the government on the corona.jakarta.go.id website. So that the distribution of food aid ran right on target, and did not overlap. Publicly accessible aid data helped equalize distribution. The government has designed four LSSC programs: food sector, MSMEs, education, and settlement involving 224 collaborators. The food sector program itself started since last April 2020 by providing the people with their necessities, ready-to-eat food, and *Lebaran* packages. The criteria for beneficiaries did not differ from the criteria for recipients of social assistance from the government during LSSR. For MSMEs program, the government facilitated training, infrastructure, and capital. The goal was that MSMEs doers could return to their activities and be able to survive during a pandemic through training delivered online and offline (Head of the DKI Jakarta Regional Cooperation Bureau, personal communication, September 19, 2022). Meanwhile, the education program was designed to assist teaching staff and students in undergoing distance learning programs. Through this program, both students and teachers who did not have the required equipment or gadgets received assistance; the students got smartphones or tablets, and the teachers got computers or laptops. Finally, settlement arrangement was a program bringing together the donors who wanted to contribute to slum areas in Jakarta. It focused on providing facilities and infrastructure in densely populated neighborhoods in Jakarta. Previously, the needs of these facilities and infrastructure had been recorded in the 2019 Community Action Plan.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

Positive Impacts

A sense of togetherness and care among fellow citizens is one of the socio-cultural principles of the food sector policy in Jakarta. The community togetherness and concern trigger the government to issue the LSSC policy. A high sense of [togetherness](#) and concern emerged from the community to help each other in facing the Covid-19 pandemic (Head of Social Welfare Bureau, personal communication, September 19, 2022). The food sector policy considered human resources and targets facilitating all parties who

could collaborate to work together to aid those in need (Mayor of South Jakarta, personal communication, September 16, 2022).

It aimed to improve the food security available for the residents who could not survive the Covid-19 pandemic, and supporting local business (Government Assistant, personal communication, September 17, 2022). Ensuring food availability aimed to maintain the availability of essential goods, including food, which could help prevent food shortages and ensure that people have access to essential items during the pandemic (Pereira, & Oliveira, 2020). Depending on the specifics of the policy, the government may prioritize ensuring access to food for vulnerable populations. This could help reduce hunger and improve overall health outcomes (Laborde, et al., 2020). Therefore, it was necessary for the government to support local businesses to ensure the food availability. Supporting local businesses was done by encouraging people to purchase food from local stores and restaurants. This may have helped these businesses stay afloat during the pandemic (Leone, et al., 2020). Additionally, an informant from *Rumah Zakat* accentuated that even though we were in a period of LSSR, we had to maintain and strengthen the solidarity and sense of togetherness of the people. The people should be shoulder to shoulder send help from other parties caring about vulnerable people affected by Covid-19, with the tagline #BantuanSesama (*Rumah Zakat*, personal communication, September 19, 2022). Of course, the social distancing still needed the government to enforce. Encouraging social distancing have encouraged people to practice social distancing by limiting the number of customers allowed in stores and restaurants at any given time (Beck, & Hensher, 2020). If the policy is successful in reducing the spread of Covid-19, this could have positive public health impacts, reducing the burden on healthcare systems and potentially saving lives (Sherrard-Smith, et al., 2020).

Negative Impacts

The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia resulted in LSSR that needed issuing a food sector policy to regulate the food distribution (Head of ROEDA, personal communication, September 20, 2022). However, such a policy has caused sufficient people to experience difficulties in fulfilling the basic needs of life, and a social inequality (Director of Bank DKI, personal communication, September 21, 2022). There were also sufficient layoffs by companies (Head of MAAFSA, personal communication, September 17, 2022). Such a situation has brought about the cessation of various economic activities because of termination of employment and loss of income to fulfill their needs, financial burdens, and limited choice of food (Head of ECPPCA, personal communication, September 18, 2022). A previous study claimed that the food sector policy may have placed a financial burden on low-income families who may have struggled to afford the increased prices of essential goods, including food (Russell, & Gilson, (2006). It have led to job losses in the food sector, particularly in restaurants and small businesses that were unable to adapt to the changing circumstances (Abhari, et al., 2022). Some food businesses struggled to adapt to the new policy, leading to job losses and financial instability for individuals and families who depend on these jobs (Donthu, & Gustafsson, 2020). In accordance with research by Barman and De (2021), such a policy may have limited the availability of certain foods due to supply chain disruptions or restrictions on the movement of goods. This have resulted in people having limited food choices and being unable to access their preferred foods. People may be encouraged or forced to change the way they consume food (Beck, & Hensher, 2020). For example, if certain types of food are prioritized for distribution, people may be introduced to new foods or must adjust to eating less of their usual favorites.

Another negative impact that emerged was a social inequality. The inequality between the lower-middle economic community and the upper-middle economic community was also a socio-cultural aspect because of the existence of the LSSC policy. Social inequality between the lower and upper middle classes required cooperation and collaboration

among all parties. All parties needed to work together to face the Covid-19 pandemic. There may be inequities in its impact. For example, certain groups may have more difficulty accessing food or adapting to changes than others, which could exacerbate existing social and economic disparities (Wasserman, et al., 2020).

Challenges and Prospects of Implementing Policies in Food Sector

The biggest shortcoming is the lack of socialization that policy information in the food sector needed to be maximized more massively. It was necessary to expand the information network among the parties including collaborators, donors, and beneficiaries (Mayor of North Jakarta, personal communication, September 21, 2021). The aspects of the food sector programs updating, especially the business world, forming partnership forums, or collecting databases for tidying up cooperation/collaboration patterns on the web: <https://corona.jakarta.go.id>, should get serious attention. To improve socialization and improvement of LSSC, the government should intensify socialization efforts so that collaboration can be carried out more massively through social media platforms. Strengthening debriefing to individuals, community leaders, religious leaders, FEWM cadres, youth organization as peer mentors for residents affected by Covid-19 from the food sector, is also a good action done by the government. In overcoming the synchronization of data on beneficiaries, improvements related to the data collection process for both potential donors and potential beneficiaries need to be made to reduce the risk of mistargeting. Facilitating the donors to take part the programs more effectively, the government provides them with data base portal. The LSSC program was designed to make it easier for them to find potential beneficiaries through open data provided by the government so that the food aid could be distributed rightly on the target; and it also avoided them from getting the aids twice or more coincidentally. Publicly accessible data contributed to equalizing distribution the donors' aids. This means that there were a justice and equity through the LSSC policy (Head of the DKI Jakarta Regional Cooperation Bureau, personal communication, September 19, 2022). However, socializing the policy in the food sector as the government has already done could impact the public psychologically, like feeling that their personal freedom is being impinged upon. Therefore, the government should use more persuasive strategies that encourage the public to engage the food sector programs consciously. It was the previous study had identified that the public perception of the policies can also be a challenge. Some people may not take the policies seriously, or they may feel that their personal freedom is being impinged upon (Leone, et al., 2020).

The sustainability of the policy in the food sector is needed to overcome the problems of community food needs. The Head of the Culture Office added that the food needs and market in Jakarta are very large and continue to grow, therefore the LSSC policy needed to be continued (Personal communication, September 19, 2021). The government of Jakarta has implemented various policies in the food sector during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure the safety of its citizens. These policies include regulations on food handling and delivery, as well as guidelines for restaurants and food vendors to operate safely. However, enforcing these policies can be challenging due to the large population of Jakarta and the difficulty in ensuring compliance. To overcome these challenges, the government of Jakarta may need to employ various strategies (Rosha, et al., 2021).

One approach is to increase public awareness of the policies through campaigns and information dissemination via various media channels. This can help educate citizens on the importance of complying with the regulations and encourage them to follow them voluntarily. Another strategy is to increase the number of enforcement personnel to monitor compliance with the regulations. This may involve hiring additional inspectors, coordinating with community leaders to help monitor compliance, and empowering citizens to report violations. Additionally, the government could also leverage technology to help enforce compliance. For example, they could use mobile apps or online platforms to track

and monitor food vendors and restaurants to ensure they are following the regulations. This would allow for more efficient and effective monitoring, which could help reduce the burden on enforcement personnel. Enforcing policies in the food sector during the COVID-19 pandemic requires a multifaceted approach that involves increasing public awareness, hiring more personnel, and leveraging technology to monitor compliance. It is essential to implement strict enforcement measures to ensure the safety of citizens, but the government must also balance this with the need to support businesses and the economy (Newlands, et al., 2020).

Some key informants from the community, like VYO and PYO, thought that in implementing the policy in the food sector, the quality of distributed food and equitable distribution for community members in need should a serious attention. In addition, during the Covid-19 pandemic the community actively participated in assisting the implementation of the food sector policy by distributing the food to the residents in need (ROEDA, personal communication, September 17, 2021). Implementing policies in the food sector during COVID-19 in Jakarta can cause disruptions in the food supply chain, leading to shortages of some products in several ways, like transportation restrictions, labor shortages, panic buying, border restrictions, and price controls

Policies that restrict transportation of goods can disrupt the food supply chain. For instance, if movement restrictions are imposed on trucks carrying food products, it can delay the delivery of goods, leading to shortages of certain products in some areas. Policies that limit the number of workers in the food production and distribution sector can also lead to disruptions in the food supply chain. If there are not enough workers to harvest crops, process food, or transport goods, there may be a shortage of certain products. Policies that lead to panic buying can also cause disruptions in the food supply chain. If consumers start hoarding certain products, it can create artificial shortages, even if there is enough supply of those products. If there are restrictions on imports or exports of food products, it can also lead to shortages of certain products. If the supply of a particular product is dependent on imports, and borders are closed, it can lead to a shortage of that product. If policies are put in place to limit the price of food products, it can discourage farmers and food manufacturers from producing or distributing certain products. This can lead to a shortage of those products in the market. Overall, implementing policies in the food sector during COVID-19 in Jakarta requires a delicate balance between protecting public health and ensuring that the food supply chain remains intact. Failure to strike this balance can lead to disruptions in the food supply chain and shortages of certain products (Alabi, & Ngwenyama, 2023).

The Government Assistant added that implementing the policy in the food sector should look at the current economic and social conditions of the community compared to during the Covid-19 pandemic. It was important to identify other sectors that contributed to the economic development, like food processors, distributors, and retailers (Personal communication, September 21, 2021). Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the economy of Jakarta, and the food sector is no exception. The pandemic has affected the entire food supply chain, from farmers to food processors, distributors, and retailers. The lockdowns, restrictions on movement, and social distancing measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus have disrupted the food supply chain, leading to lower demand and higher prices for some products. This has resulted in lower incomes for many workers in the food sector and lower profits for businesses. Implementing policies to address the pandemic can further disrupt the already struggling food industry in Jakarta. For example, restrictions on movement can limit the availability of labor, leading to delays in harvesting crops and processing food. Similarly, border restrictions can limit the supply of imported food products, leading to shortages and higher prices. Price controls can also discourage farmers and food manufacturers from producing or distributing certain products, further reducing the supply of food (Aday, & Aday, 2020).

Moreover, the policies implemented to address the pandemic can also have unintended consequences. For instance, panic buying triggered by fear of shortages can lead to fur-

ther disruptions in the food supply chain, as retailers struggle to keep up with the sudden surge in demand. Similarly, policies aimed at protecting public health, such as closing restaurants and food outlets, can lead to a drop in demand for food products, leading to lower prices and reduced incomes for businesses in the food sector (Hobbs, 2020). Implementing policies to address COVID-19 in Jakarta can further disrupt the already struggling food industry, potentially leading to shortages and higher prices for some products, and lower incomes and profits for workers and businesses in the food sector (Alam, et al., 2021). It is, therefore, essential to strike a balance between protecting public health and ensuring the smooth functioning of the food supply chain to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on the food industry in Jakarta.

Having conducted a focus group discussion about implementing the policy in food sector during after the Covid-19 pandemic, with some key informants, like the Assistant Government; Bank DKI; Head of Maritime Affairs, Agriculture and Food Security Agency [MAAFSA]), the study can identify some interesting prospects. The government of Jakarta faces several prospects in implementing the food sector policy during the COVID-19 pandemic. These prospects include ensuring food security, supporting the food industry, adapting to new challenges, strengthening the food supply chain, promoting sustainable food systems, encouraging local food production, and communicating effectively with the public. The government of Jakarta must prioritize ensuring food security for its citizens during the pandemic. This involves implementing policies that ensure the availability and affordability of food products, especially for vulnerable groups such as low-income households and those affected by the pandemic. To support it, the government must work to strengthen the food supply chain to ensure its resilience to shocks and disruptions. This involves investing in infrastructure, improving infrastructures, and enhancing coordination between different actors in the food supply chain. In addition, the government must provide support to businesses in the food sector to ensure their survival during the pandemic (Kuckertz, et al., 2020). This can include providing financial assistance, tax relief, and other incentives to help them stay afloat. The pandemic has brought about new challenges for the food sector, such as changes in consumer behavior and disruptions in the supply chain. The government must adapt to these challenges by implementing policies that promote innovation and flexibility in the food sector. The pandemic has accelerated the adoption of new technologies in the food sector, such as contactless ordering and delivery. Policies can encourage innovation and the adoption of new technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of the food industry (Kim, & Hwang, 2021). The government of DKI Jakarta faces a complex and challenging task in implementing policies in the food sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, by prioritizing food security, supporting the food industry, adapting to new challenges, strengthening the food supply chain, and promoting sustainable food systems, the government can mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic on the food sector and ensure the availability and affordability of food products for its citizens.

Efforts to Improve the Implementation of the Food Policy in DKI Jakarta

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the health and economic wellbeing of people around the world, and Indonesia, including Jakarta, has not been immune to its effects. In response, governments have had to adjust their policies to address the pandemic's challenges. Parveen, M. (2020). The DKI Jakarta could do some efforts as proposed by the key informants (the government assistant, collaborators, aggregators) to improve the implementation of the food policy more effectively after the Covid-19 pandemic by doing programs. One area where the DKI Jakarta government could focus its efforts is on improving the capacity and resilience of its healthcare system to respond to infectious diseases (Meyer, et al., 2020). This could include investing in medical equipment, increasing the number of healthcare professionals, and improving the management of healthcare facilities. Another area where the government could improve its LSSC poli-

cy is by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have been hit hard by the pandemic (Hung, 2022). This could include providing financial assistance, tax breaks, and other forms of support to help these businesses survive and recover. The government could also focus on improving the access to education, particularly for those who have been disadvantaged by the pandemic (Jones, et al., 2020). This could include providing access to digital technology and internet connectivity to enable remote learning, as well as support for disadvantaged students who have fallen behind in their studies. The government could also prioritize measures to improve the overall well-being and mental health of its citizens, particularly those who have been adversely affected by the pandemic. This could include expanding access to mental health services, promoting community resilience and social support, and ensuring that people have access to accurate and reliable information about the pandemic and its effects. This food sector policy is expected to be a role model for other regions in Indonesia in overcoming problems in the food sector and efforts to improve food sector resilience. This policy is a good breakthrough and will be better if it can be implemented in various regions on a national scale.

Implementing the food sector policies well, all parties ranging from the DKI Jakarta government, and collaborators to the community need the right encouragement and provision. They must acquire some qualities to perform the policies better and better. Such qualities are formulated in this study with the MATALI concept. MATALI stands for four important aspects of the food sector policy implementation, namely motivation, actualization, trust, ability, leadership and innovation. First is motivation. The capital in building resilience is the motivation to help each other, care and work together. So that the DKI Jakarta government must strive to foster this motivation to all levels of society so that the food sector policy is more optimal and all goals are achieved. Second is an actualization. It is a form of real government action that the community directly felt. The government must show the actualization of policies well, right on target and have a positive impact on society (Nundy, et al., 2021). Third is trust. It is also the government's main capital in carrying out the policies. The government must gain public trust through the realization of policies that are in accordance with the SOP and achieve the specified targets (Saputro, & Prakoso, 2021). Fourth is an ability. It is the capability to carry out policies. The food sector policy must be handed over or handled by the right party or person so that the implementation process and results can run smoothly. Fifth is leadership. The implementation of the food sector policy to realize food security in Jakarta requires the right leadership. Leaders must be at the forefront and are responsible for the running of the policy (He, & Harris, 2020). Therefore, all leaders in Jakarta must strive for the success of the food sector policy in Jakarta. The last aspect is innovation. The condition of society is always dynamic and the times demand innovative and flexible policies (Ding, & Li, 2021). The DKI Jakarta government must be active in monitoring the condition of the community and quickly and appropriately deal with problems that arise.

CONCLUSION

The study aims to explore the government and society's ideas or opinions on implementing in handling the food sector during the Covid-19 pandemic seen from a social-cultural perspective. It concludes that the Covid-19 pandemic hit Jakarta as badly as other cities around the world. Such a virus outbreak caused various social impacts on various areas of people's lives in Jakarta. The government has made various efforts to deal with the covid outbreak, such as implementing social restrictions, and issuing regulations and policies that are directly or indirectly related to handling the outbreak. One of them was issuing the policy in the food sector because it had connection with other sectors. However, implementing the food policy during the Covid-19 pandemic had many social impacts. Positively, the implementation of the policy could strengthen togetherness and care among the people, improve the food security, and support the local business development. Negatively, its implementation caused difficulty in fulfilling the people basic needs, fi-

nancial burden, layoffs, and social inequality. Of course there were challenges and prospects that accompanied the implementation of the policy in the food sector in Jakarta. The challenges that the government had to do included, for examples, socializing the policy intensively, providing all parties with the accurate data and information, and enforcing the policy. While, the prospects included ensuring food security, supporting the food industry, adapting to new challenges, strengthening the food supply chain, promoting sustainable food systems, encouraging local food production, and communicating effectively with the public. The DKI Jakarta government could do some efforts to improve the implementation of the food policy more effectively after the Covid-19 pandemic by doing programs. Improving the capacity and resilience of its healthcare system to respond to infectious diseases, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), improving the access to education were efforts the governments had done. Moreover, actualizing the efforts, all parties have own qualities described as MATALI. It stands for four important aspects of the food sector policy implementation, namely motivation, actualization, trust, ability, leadership and innovation. The study has some limitations concerning with the research focus, number of key informants, data collection procedure, and regions to cover. Therefore, future studies can focus on more complex issues in handling the virus outbreak, use different methods, apply various data collection procedures, and conduct more comprehensive data analysis.

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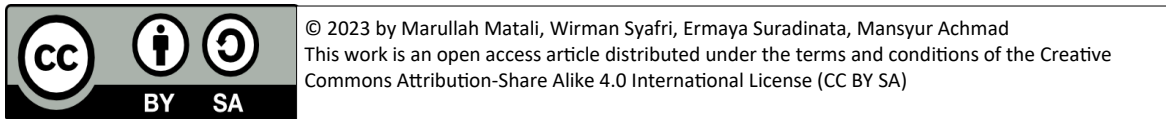
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