

Land Use Planning Group - Wageningen University and Research Center

Greater Jakarta Foodscape Transition

The Issue of Social Capital in Metropolitan Governance

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LUP-80436 MSc Major Thesis Land Use Planning

Greater Jakarta Foodscape Transition: The Issue of Social Capital in Metropolitan Governance

This thesis is written as a final assignment for the master Landscape Architecture and Planning, specialization Spatial Planning, at Wageningen University.

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Course:
MSc Thesis Land Use Planning (LUP-80436), 36 ECTS.

“I’ve always believed, there are moments in our lives which can be defined as a transition between the before and after, between the cause and the effect.”

-Benjamin X. Wretlind-

I would like to thank my supervisor (Bas Pedroli, Helena Chaja Heyning, and Arnold van der Valk) for the guidance and constructive comments given throughout the thesis’s process.

I would also like to thank the interviewees (the JMR Cooperation Board, the local governments in JMR, and the food suppliers in JMR) who shared their time and provided me with valuable information.

Last but not least, I would like thank to my supporters of life: my family (Mamah, Papah, Kiki, Dede), Reaca, StuNed scholarship, my teachers, study advisors, and my friends at Wageningen University, and my friends in the Netherlands, Indonesia, and elsewhere for making me believe that the process too shall pass.

Abstract

Recent research findings indicate that the non-agricultural aspects of metropolitan food systems, which are also often rooted in the urban areas, are frequently neglected in the food planning because of the strong orientation to the functioning agricultural sector. The negligence of social capital in the metropolitan cooperation often jeopardizes the potential social, economic, and ecological benefits of the metropolitan foodscape. To optimize these benefits, a transition towards a comprehensive metropolitan food system would be needed. This thesis demonstrates how social capital influences the initiation of a metropolitan food system transition and takes Jakarta Metropolitan Region as the case study where in recent years the development of agribusiness distribution centres has been introduced as a first step. This study uses policy documents and the result of semi-structured interviews with the key representatives of Jakarta Metropolitan Region food system actors: the cooperation board, the local policy makers, and the big food retailers. In a qualitative approach, content analysis, grounded theory, and narrative analysis are combined to answer the research questions. It is observed that the initiation of agribusiness distribution centres in greater Jakarta does lead to the establishment of a certain level of structural food chain integration. However, the initiation was seriously hampered by not building upon social capital between stakeholders. The study concludes that a successful transition to an efficient and equitable metropolitan foodscape needs more emphasis on the stimulation of social capital to allow for an effective collaborative planning.

Keywords: metropolitan food system, social capital, transition theory

Summary

Recent research findings indicate that the non-agricultural aspects of the metropolitan food system, which are also often in the urban areas, are frequently neglected in the food planning because of the strong orientation to the functioning agricultural sector. The negligence of social capital in the metropolitan cooperation often jeopardizes the potential social, economic, and ecological benefits of the metropolitan foodscape. To optimize these benefits, a transition towards a comprehensive metropolitan food system would be needed.

This study focuses on the role social capital plays in the initiation of a metropolitan food system transition, taking Jakarta Metropolitan Region as a sample case: here the development of agribusiness distribution centres has been introduced in 2014 as a first step. To conduct the study, the developed elements of metropolitan foodscape integration in the initiation, the influence of the social capital to the initiation, and the reflection on the transition framework, are analyzed to describe how the social capital stands in the foodscape transition. Therefore, this study builds upon the theoretical frameworks of metropolitan food system integration: the elements of metropolitan food system integration, the components of social capital, regional governance, and multi-level perspective (MLP) for the transition framework.

The main research question to be answered is: has social capital been addressed to play a role in the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition? Therefore, the aim of this study is to understand the role of social capital in the introduction of metropolitan food system transition. The sub-research questions are derived as the steps to answer the main question. Which element(s) of food system integration have been taken into consideration in the initiation, what were the consequences of the consideration of social capital in constructing the element(s), and can social capital be a consideration in the initiation of metropolitan food system transition, are the sub-research questions that are conducted on this study.

Taking a case study approach as the basic research design, this study uses policy documents and the result of semi-structured interviews with the key representatives of Jakarta Metropolitan Region food system actors: the cooperation board, the local policy makers, and the big food retailers. In a qualitative approach, content analysis, grounded theory, and narrative analysis are combined to answer the research questions.

It is observed that the initiation of agribusiness distribution centres in greater Jakarta does lead to the establishment of a certain level of structural food chain integration. However, the initiation was seriously hampered by not building on social capital between stakeholders. Given the fact that the food security issue is not considered as current issue, this issue, however, could be a large challenge ahead because of the decreasing amount of agricultural land-use in JMR. Therefore, an emphasis in building social capital in the metropolitan foodscape transition is urgently needed. It requires an engagement of all stakeholders in the collaborative planning and can be started from the strategic public sectors to trigger and develop a planning framework (the green paper and white paper) for the metropolitan foodscape integration.

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Introduction

Research Background

The current attention on the food system in the planning field is scarcely manifested. Pothukuchi & Kaufman (2000) mentioned that “the food system, however, is notable by its absence from the writing of planning scholars, from the plans prepared by planning practitioners, and from the classrooms in which planning students are taught.”. Meanwhile, planning is needed to cope with the challenge of the increasing world population regarding the food system. Morgan (2009) also mentioned that among basic human needs (air, water, shelter, and food), planners have traditionally “ignored” food and made APA (2007) stated the planners’ failure in engaging the food system in the planning field. Foodscape, which is associated with the concept of the food system, is defined as a relation between food, its spatial context, and institutional settings behind it (Mikkelsen, 2011; Johnston et al., 2009). Therefore, planning researchers and practitioners should change their perspective to appreciate and include the food system in the planning field.

However, the knowledge of food planning is not completely unavailable. Since the APA publication (2007) things have changed for the better, considering there are many food policies and projects that have been implemented. Pothukuchi & Kaufman (1999) mentioned that there were some concerns remaining over food planning (e.g. urban agriculture), but most studies were concerned that the food system is too often seen as a rural issue.

The word “rural” itself refers to the place where a density of occupied dwellings is lower than the core city of an urban-rural fringe system (Pryor, 1968). Agriculture, as the main element in the food system, “features prominently in the canon of planning history, especially in the colonial era.” (Vitiello & Brinkley, 2014), however, it is still seen separately to other aspects (such as food distribution, food waste, and many other food activities). ***The non-agricultural aspects of the metropolitan food system, which are also often rooted in the urban areas, are neglected in the food planning.***

Thus, the needs to link the food system from its upstream (production) to downstream (food waste) is increased especially in the metropolis as suggested in Tsuchiyaa, et al. (2015) and Paül & McKenzie (2013). Moreover, the linkage will benefit both urban and rural areas because it is related to urban healthy, quality of life, economic efficiency, and many other aspects as mentioned in Tsuchiyaa, et al. (2015) and Higgins, et al. (2008). ***A keen focus on metropolitan food system integration is needed to optimize the benefits of a connected urban-rural food system.***

In Indonesia, ***Agropolitan is a concept to tackle the food issue in the agriculture sector***, as mentioned in Syahrani (2001). Agropolitan is a “regional development based on broadly agricultural development in term of on-farm, off-farm and the supporting sectors” (Nugroho, 2008) for the agro-economy development in rural areas. This concept was introduced in the national and local regulations of Indonesia since the 2000’s (for instance; the development of Agropolitan in Tulungagung Regency in Prasetya et, al. (2015)). ***Conceptually, this model does not try to connect the rural-urban food system in the metropolitan as it only focuses on the agricultural development and overlooks on the linkage of food distribution to the market, so it gives an insufficient solution to the metropolitan food system integration.***

The concept of Agropolitan is also applied in the Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR), especially in the regencies around Jakarta. Jakarta, together with its suburban cities and periurban regencies (Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur including the rural areas), form the largest metropolis in Indonesia, and even in South East Asia as stated in Hudalah, et al. (2013). ***However, most of the JMR local governments explicitly stated that the market mechanism took over the current food system and the governments have no control in it***, except the subsidized food for poor people. Several institutional constraints (the emerging fragmented regional development) and the market mechanism ideas have prevented the concept of Agropolitan becoming a success story. ***Therefore, the three main reasons for Agropolitan to have failed in the JMR: the incapacitated governance, the market failure, and the insufficient solution from the Agropolitan proposition, have become the main drivers of the JMR foodscape transition to an integrated metropolitan food planning in the JMR.***

SOME DETAILS OF THE CURRENT CONDITION IN THE JMR'S FOOD SYSTEM

Currently, the urban and periurban governments in the JMR do not control and calculate how much food comes to Jakarta. It has resulted in fluctuating food stocks and prices due to market failure at several critical times (such as big holidays) and there are no guarantees that the problem will be solved in the future. Moreover, the Jakarta government stated that it yearly depends on 98% of its food coming from the outside areas. It was also mentioned by Fiisabiilillah & Maulana (2016) that Jakarta had a small amount of food production compared to its total demand, so the need for food from outside of Jakarta is inevitable. As mentioned in the same study, the amount of distributed imported food has been fluctuating over the years, and there is no guarantee the importers will keep supplying food to Jakarta. Based on those impressions, ***Jakarta has a potential issue in food availability, which is one of the food security elements*** according to Weingärtner (2004), ***even though the JMR local governments is still consider it an unprioritized concern of the JMR's food system.***

On the other hand, as the surrounding areas of the urbanized Jakarta, the food suppliers in the periurban regions of JMR also gave an impression that their areas can only distribute food to Jakarta with an estimated percentage of 5-15% of the total production in the current situation. However, the total production of rice, for instance, in each periurban region are considerably in high amounts (Tangerang: 432.528 tons; Bekasi: 516.982 tons; Bogor: 596.727 tons; and Cianjur: 625.000 tons, with the overall rice production: 2,171 million tons) as mentioned in the 2014-2015 data from each of the periurban statistical bureaus (BPS). It is very promising that these periurban regions can contribute to the JMR's food security stability because they could contribute to almost 50% of the JMR's total demand. Based on the human need for rice by the United Nation's WFP standard (400 grams per day times the total population of the JMR, approximately 30 million inhabitants from a census in 2014), there is a total demand of 4,38 million tons of rice per year. However, the misconnection of the food chain within the JMR challenges the optimization of this food distribution. In addition, the challenge of urbanization in the JMR also leads to the decreasing amount of agricultural areas in the periurban regions, especially if there is no encouragement to protect agricultural land in the metropolitan foodscape integration. ***Therefore, it means that there is a lack of connectivity in the urban-rural food chain in the JMR which could potentially endanger food security.*** This statement should not be taken as scientifically-based arguments, but under the conditions of: the Agropolitan concept's "failure" in the JMR, the vulnerability in the JMR's food availability, and the non-optimized food production from the JMR's periurban areas, it can be assumed that these societal problems are also drivers of the JMR's foodscape transition.

Problem Statement

Since the agenda of food in the planning should be considered as “a focal point at the local level” (Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 1999), the relationships between local governments in food planning should be taken into consideration, especially in a metropolitan area. However, the governance decentralization allows the local authority to have full power in governing the local administrative authority (city and regency) and “the local government in urban areas generally assume that they have a 'kingdom authority'” (Firman, 2009). The lack of cooperation results in a fragmented planning of regional development. ***Then, the dream to connect the food chain from upstream to downstream in the JMR will face this challenge.***

However, Vidayani, et al. (2014) claim that social capital could lead to the success of metropolitan cooperation. Social capital can be used effectively to reduce transaction costs in reaching an agreement and achieving mutual goals. ***The introduction of social capital brings us to the interest of this study. There is a need to connect the food system in the metropolitan area, which is challenged by the emergence of a fragmented regional development, and social capital is ‘claimed’ as an item that can play a role in coping with this challenge.*** Therefore, in this study, the focus will be on the role of social capital in the metropolitan food cooperation.

Currently, one initiative from the JMR Cooperation Board, the Agribusiness Distribution Centre (ADC), is an effort to integrate the foodscape in the JMR. In other words, it is an initiative toward the greater Jakarta foodscape transition. However, this initiative calls for the collaboration among local governments in the JMR. ***Thus, the claim that social capital could play a role in the metropolitan food system cooperation and the need to have a transition in the food system of the JMR bring us to the relation between the concept of social capital, metropolitan cooperation, and food system transition.***

Based on Geels (2004), the transition involves a change in socio-technical systems which depends on user practices (as one of the elements). ***The coordination of related actor’s activities would account for the dynamic stability of socio-technical systems, and this coordination could be constructed by social capital. It leads us to the research question of this study; has social capital been addressed to play a role in the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition?*** To my best knowledge, there are few studies that assessed the presence of social capital in the JMR food cooperation, the shift of Jakarta’s food system, and the relation between these two concepts. Thus, this study can fill in this knowledge gap.

Furthermore, ***it might give an insight to the local governments on the potential impact of social capital in the metropolitan food transition.*** The integration could catalyze the transition of the food system planning by reconnecting the food chain within the JMR. The JMR’s urban area could partially rely on the production of periurban regions, while the production itself could be optimized by the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition. The JMR foodscape transition, seems to be a good solution in coping with the “failure” of the Agropolitan concept as it appears to “localize” the food system and results in the preservation of rural agricultural land and the increased welfare of the farmers in rural areas and the urban citizens (Tsuchiya, et al., 2015). Moreover, the exploration of economic relations that characterizes the farmers’ market and other forms of direct and proximate sales (Higgins, et al., 2008), impacts the transportation costs for food distribution (which could lead to the decreased food

price). Lastly, it supports the second agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on the achievement of food security and promotion of sustainable agriculture by guaranteeing the procurement of food from the rural areas.

Research Questions

Based on the problem statement, there are three domain concepts: metropolitan food system integration, social capital, and system transition theory. In the elaborated concepts on chapter 2, this study borrows the elements of MFC as the key elements of the food system integration which will stand in the multi-level perspective of metropolitan foodscape transition. Moreover, it is believed that social capital is a resource to achieve “this goal” and facilitate the collective action of metropolitan food system cooperation. The elaboration on the concepts is presented on chapter 2. Therefore, the formulation of the main research question is:

“Has social capital been addressed to play a role in the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition?”

Therefore, the aim of the study is ***to understand how social capital play a role in the introduction of metropolitan food system transition, taking JMR as the case study***. The three underlying themes (MFC, system transition, and social capital) will be assessed to answer the research question. Then each theme could be translated as the representative of sub-questions in this study:

1. Which element(s) of food system integration have been taken into consideration in the initiation of a metropolitan foodscape transition?
2. What were the consequences of the consideration of social capital in constructing the element(s)?
3. Can social capital be a consideration in the multi-level perspective of the initiation of metropolitan food system transition?

Reading Guide

This report elaborates the role of social capital in the initiation of a JMR food system transition. The first chapter explains why this study has been undertaken, what the basic background for the study is, and the problem statements which underlie the study, and the research questions to be answered in this study. Then, to support the study and the stated problems, several theoretical frameworks is constructed in the second chapter. Next, the third chapter underlines and describes the general overview of the case. Following the previous chapter, the methods of the research; the general research design, how to collect the data and its procedure, how the data is analyzed are elaborated in the fourth chapter. The results of the analysis of the gathered data are presented in the fifth chapter and the concluding remarks; discussions, conclusions, and future agenda follows in the sixth chapter.

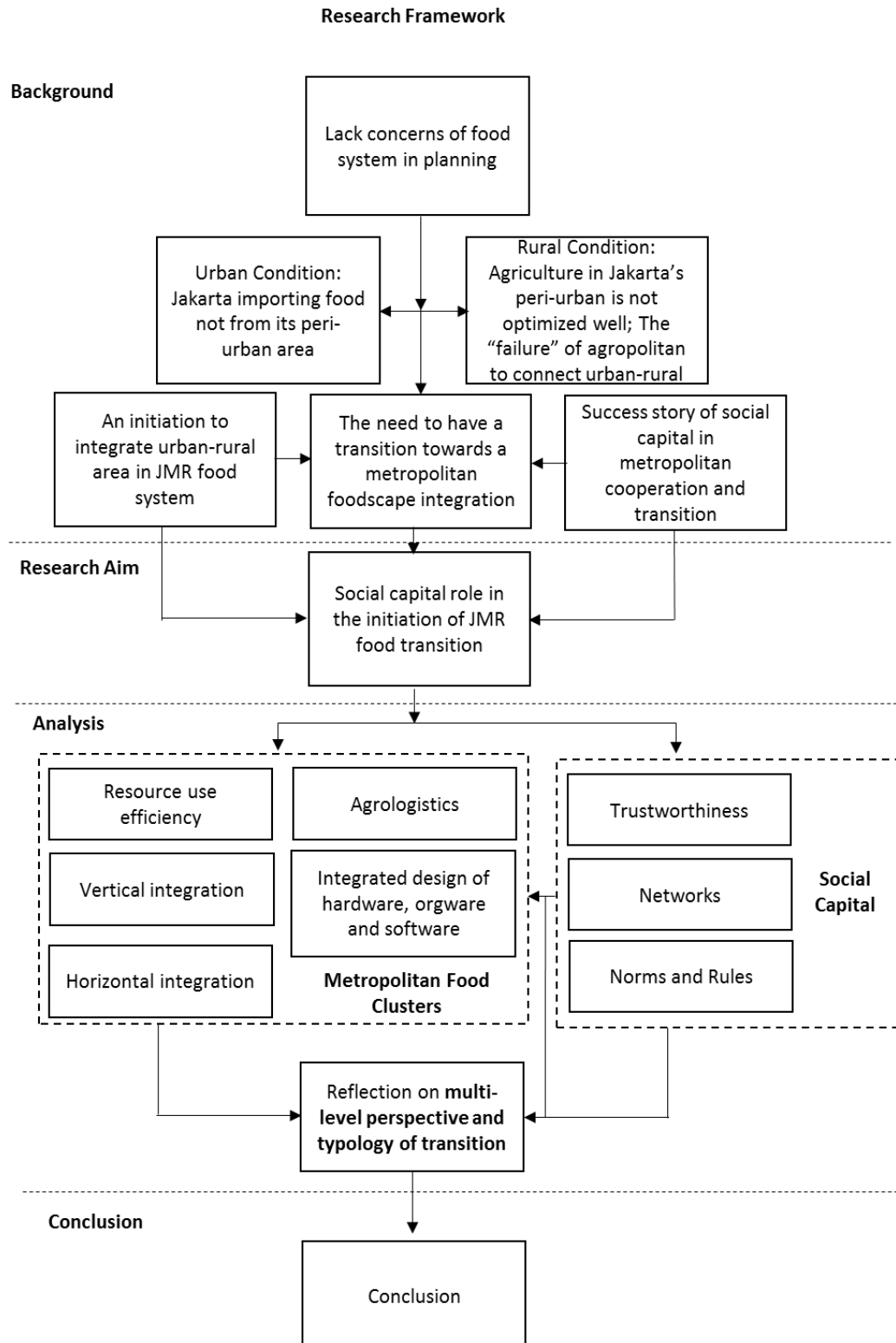


Figure 1. Research Framework

Theoretical Framework

City-Region Foodscape

Food system itself is defined as the chain of food activities from the primary production, food processing, the consumption, and its waste management (Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 2000). The basic idea of this study is rooted in the relation between the food system and the planning field. Food system might seem odder than the other studies in the planning field because there are so little traces of the study in this discipline. However, some studies mentioned below have succeeded to connect the link between these two themes. The connection brings us to the concept of **foodscape**. The idea shows why food system is highly critical in the human environments and its change. The suffix -scape itself helps us to understand how “complex social systems in which humans, artifacts, and environments interact” (Mikkelsen, 2011). It means that **by combining the terms “food” and “scape”, we agree that the food system is a part of the complex social systems which include humans, artifacts, and environments interaction**. Thus, it is critical to elaborate the topic of foodscape regarding the definition and its typology.

Foodscape Definition and Scope

There are several studies which try to develop the definition of foodscape. **The first study** by Burgoine (2010) elaborated **foodscape or food environments as an issue that “incorporates all opportunities to obtain food within a given region.”** The foodscape, based on this definition, consists of two elements; food activities (which incorporates food obtaining activities) and the place where such activities are engaged (within a given region).

However, this definition seems too narrow for such a big concept like “foodscape”. Mikkelsen (2011) tried to **explain this concept in the way of thinking that underlined the connection of “food, its spatial context, and the viewer – the person to which this image appears.”** It means that there are three elements of foodscape based on this definition; food activities, the place where food activities are carried out, and the stakeholders who run such activities. This definition completes the previous definition (Burgoine, 2010) by adding the “human” aspect.

Johnston, et al. (2009) added the institutional setting by defining foodscape as “the spatial distribution of food across urban spaces and institutional settings.” The words “institutional settings” mean that it does not only involve the stakeholders who run food activities, but it includes the relation among stakeholders who carry out such activities. **In conclusion, we may agree that foodscape involves four elements: food activities, food spaces, food stakeholders, and food institutionalism.** The synthesis of the definitions can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Foodscape Definition and Elements Based on Own Elaboration

Literatures	Food Activities	Food Spaces	Food Stakeholders	Food Institutionalism
Burgoine (2010)	✓	✓		
Mikkelsen (2011)	✓	✓	✓	
Johnston, et al. (2009)	✓	✓	✓	✓

From the study of Mikkelsen (2011), it is found that there is a typology of foodscape. By borrowing this typology, this study tries to understand in which category the study falls. The literature suggested several types of foodscape; macro view (national level), meso view (regional level), and micro view (both community and domestic level). This study takes meso view as a regional context as its relevance for

analyzing urban areas as mentioned by Mikkelsen (2011). Thus, from those categories, ***this study stands in the meso view (regional level) since it analyzed the interaction of food activities and its stakeholders within the metropolitan area.*** The typology and where this study stands in such categories (in gray shade) is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Foodscape Typology

Type of Foodscape	Geographical Coverage
Macro View	National Level
Meso View	Regional Level
Micro View	Community Level
Micro View	Domestic Level

Source: Modified from Mikkelsen, 2011

City Region Foodscape Concept

As mentioned in the first chapter, the idea of this study is to connect the food system from its upstream area (rural) to its downstream area (urban). In other words, ***the urban-rural linkage (which forms a spatial continuum) is highly critical in this study*** as can be seen in Figure 1. The urban-rural continuum is related to urban public health, quality of life, economic efficiency, and many else as mentioned in Tsuchiyaa, et al. (2015) and Higgins, et al. (2008). However, this study should clarify the definition of the urban, suburban, and periurban area in this part. Referring to the classification of five zones in urban-rural fringe made by Millward and Spinney (2011), the urban area is the core city of the metropolitan area (in this case, the city of Jakarta). Meanwhile, the suburban area is the continuous urbanized area within the urban service boundary (in this case, the cities around Jakarta: The City of Bogor, and other cities). Lastly, the periurban area intertwines with the more remote rural area as mentioned in the introduction part (in this case, the non-built-up areas in the regencies around Jakarta). The urban-rural continuum of city-region foodscape in this study is identified as the integration between Jakarta and other urbanized areas and the periurban areas as the food producers for the metropolitan food system. ***Therefore, the model of a city-region food system is developed to allow us in describing the sustainable food and nutrition security in a city-region.***

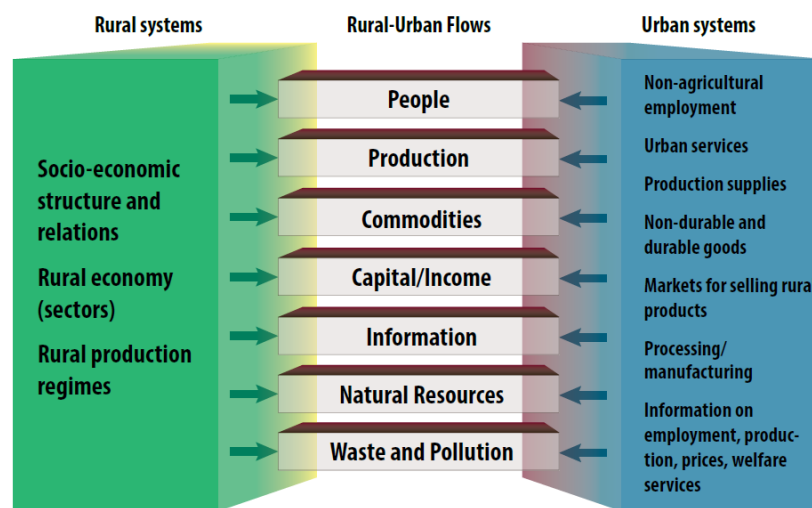


Figure 2. Rural-Urban LinkageSource: Forster and Escudero, 2014

The FAO (2015a) defines the city region food system in the Habitat III Issue Papers on Urban-Rural Linkages as follows:

*“City Region Food Systems encompass the **complex network of actors, processes, and relationships** of food production, processing, marketing, and consumption that **exist in a given geographical region**. The regional landscape **comprises an urban centre, its surrounding peri-urban and rural hinterland** across which **flows of people, goods, and ecosystem services** are managed.”* (FAO,2015a)

It means that food activities across the urban centres, its surrounding peri-urban and rural hinterland are ‘packed’ together in the city-region food system concept along with its complex stakeholders’ relations. This agenda is prepared to provide sustainable food and nutrition security in city-region system and to support sustainable development goals (SDGs) (FAO, 2011; Forster and Escudero, 2014). To be precise, it aligns with the second agenda in the SDGs: to end hunger, to achieve food security and improved nutrition, and to promote the sustainable agriculture.

However, the food agenda should be placed at the local (or in the meso) level (Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 1999), so it “better responses to the food security problem can be drawn at the lower level ... and depend on local level involvement in food governance.” (FAO, 2011). ***Certainly, city-region food systems (foodscape) involves several stakeholders since it lies across boundaries and activities.*** The stakeholders “often comprise different sectors including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), sub-national and local urban and rural authorities and leaders, the business community, and agencies representing national or international organizations.” (Forster & Escudero, 2014). Indeed, these stakeholders have different roles and degree of engagement, but such inclusion is highly vital to realize the city-region foodscape.

Making this concept concrete means “changing the way that food systems operate” (Jennings, et al., 2015) by creating a synchronized linkage within the city-region. ***It means that we need to have a food system transition to implement this concept.*** It also implicates the changes for the relevant several urban agendas. These agendas include governance networks, long-term and food friendly planning, public procurement policy, enterprise and innovation encouragement, and technology utilization as mentioned in Jennings, et al. (2015).

Challenges in City-Region Foodscape

Implementing a city-region foodscape in the rural-urban context faces several challenges. This study synthesizes those challenges from several studies such as Smeets (2011), FAO (2015a), and FAO (2015b). Based on those studies, there are several mega-trends which can be interpreted as challenges in the city-region context. ***The first challenge is the big gap between urban and periurban.*** The uneven distribution of food in periurban areas is challenged by a large number of population in the urban area. This challenge goes along with the statement of Castells (2000):

*“The **territorial unevenness of production** will result in an **extraordinary geography** of differential value making that will sharply **contrast countries, regions, and metropolitan areas.**”* (Castells, 2000)

It means that the urbanized areas, which cannot produce enough food to feed its big population, will be heavily dependent on the production of nearby rural areas. If there is no city-region foodscape relation between the urban and the rural (periurban) area, it will create a challenge in achieving metropolitan food security. This challenge already occurred in JMR as Jakarta needs 98% food from

outside areas and the periurban could play a major role in feeding this metropolis, as stated by the Jakarta government.

The second challenge is the declining role of higher level government. The decentralization era has made the capacity of nation states to intervene in this ideal city-region foodscape declined and impeded the division among the “haves” and “have-nots”. This challenge can lead to both positive and adverse impact. The positive impact is the multi-level governance have full authority to control the city-region foodscape, but at the same time, it will endanger the relation if there is no strong capacity to handle it. As governance decentralization also happened in Indonesia, it leads to the urgency of JMR cooperation in dealing with food issues, and a strong capacity such as social capital to manage the cooperation will be needed.

The third challenge is a continuation of the previous challenge, ***the absence of urgency to have a collective action among food stakeholders in realizing city-region foodscape under the multi-level governance.*** Food stakeholders in the metropolitan foodscape, such as periurban government and urban government, would be individualized. It goes along with the statement of Firman (2009): “the local government in urban areas generally assume that they have a 'kingdom authority’”. As mentioned in the introduction part, this challenge resulted in a fragmented metropolitan food planning which could also take place in JMR.

The fourth challenge is the widespread global urbanization, which resulted in a land expansion of urban areas into periurban areas, and often also affects the agricultural areas (FAO, 2015a). It would cause the urban cities to import their food from other regions (which tend to be an area somewhere far away from the urban core). Moreover, this challenge would obscure the urban-rural boundaries and would impend the environmental degradation, such as land use change. It shows in the case of the study area, JMR, where the periurban areas face the challenge of agricultural land preservation.

Lastly, the challenge culminates into the ineffectiveness of current food system and the demands of food actors. Several issues regarding food security such as the nutrition issue, the marginalized food actors (farmers), and others are the result of the current food system which is driven by the market mechanism. Based on (FAO, 2015b), the city-region foodscape agenda could pursue the importance of rural-urban nexus and support a more sustainable food system. The case of the marginalized food actors also occurred in JMR since the farmers have a low capacity, financially and structurally, to participate in the rural-urban food nexus.

Metropolitan Food Clusters

There are two types of how the metropolitan food system (city-region foodscape) integration works: both on a small scale and large scale. In the small scale, there are several concepts which explain how the food system works. One of them is the Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) as mentioned in Jarosz (2008). It is developed by creating the shorter distances between farmers and consumers, such as food cooperative, farmers’ markets, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) or food subsidy, economic food-to-school linkages, and many other programmes. Another type is the Short Supply Food Chains (SSFCs) as stated in Aubry and Kebir (2013). This concept has a similar core element by rebuilding the proximity between producers and consumers, such as farmers’ shops, internet selling, and many others. This type, however, needs a bigger investment than the other kind since the connection between farmers and consumers should be established massively due to the big numbers of farmers and consumers that need

to be engaged in the metropolitan area. In the big scale, there are several concepts such as urban metabolism (Bohle, 1994) and Metropolitan Food Clusters (MFC) which goes hand in hand in aiming the goal of the sustainable food system. For the JMR area, a food system on this scale seems to be relatively suitable since there was already an initiative of ADC, and it is comparatively easier to be managed by the JMR Cooperation Board than the AFNS and SSFCs due to the number of stakeholders that will be involved in the concept.

The discussion of city-region foodscape brings us to the concept of metropolitan food clusters as one of the concrete tools for this agenda. Metropolitan Food Clusters (MFC) is rooted from the network society as a result of urbanization process (Smeets, 2011). By introducing food system in the network society, ***this concept enables a system of large scale agro-production to meet the changing demands of urbanized network society on a sustainable basis. It is a vision of a new symbiosis of all elements in the agro-food chain from the production area to the waste management area.***

Obviously, not all the food demands in an urbanized area might be supplied by the surrounding regions. The missing part might be covered by the supply from other regions (mostly are located far from that urbanized area). In other words, there is no other way but to strengthen the linkage of food production in surrounding urbanized area since there is a geographical benefit in it.

Agroparks and Metropolitan Food Clusters

Metropolitan Food Clusters (MFC) might offer an effective food system in feeding the JMR population by integrating the missing linkage of food between Jakarta and its periurban area. The definition of MFC is:

“an innovative network of agri-food producers, processors and service providers which are focused on the urban areas. It aims to optimize resource use efficiency, market connectivity, and embeddedness in the wider social, spatial and institutional frameworks.” (Smeets, 2015)

The basic idea of this concept is stemmed from the possibility of continuously increased productivity, industrialization, food chain formation, and diversification of the packaged product (Smeets, 2011). Moreover, the high density of urban area would change the perspective of direct proximity to urban people which emerges the idea of the closeness of periurban area (van der Valk & van Dijk, 2009). It makes the metropolitan food cluster with its agroparks, rural processing centres and consolidation centres emerges to optimize the engagement of the agriculture production in the periurban area. However, the whole concept needs a great investment in the technological and spatial development, and the demand for it will be different in every context, depending on the socio-technical situation. The Agroparks, which is a part of metropolitan food cluster, is “a purposeful clustering of agro and non-agro production functions on an industrial terrain or in a specific region, that potentially offers interesting possibilities to close cycles, reduce transportation and use scarce space efficiently” (Smeets, 2011). It is stated as well that the development of this process would require an interactive design, implementation, and maintenance process which involves the related stakeholders in the building process. ***Thus, a multi-level governance or stakeholder’s inclusion as stated in the previous part is vital in the establishment of this concept.***

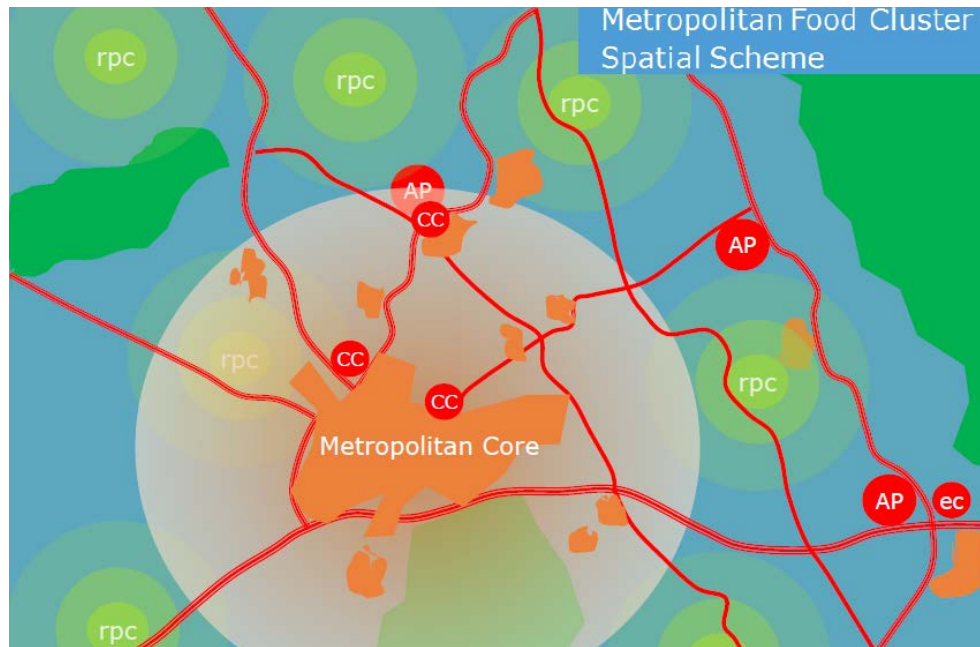


Figure 3. Spatial Implication in Metropolitan Food Cluster Concept

Source: Smeets, 2015

CC: Consolidation Centre

AP: Agroparks

RPC: Rural Processing Centre

Based on Smeets (2015), **this concept forms some clusters of food production and processing land. It connects the rural processing centres to the metropolitan core area through consolidation centres.** Metropolitan and its urbanized area will determine the food demands, while infrastructures give the impression of spatial structure and the accessibility to obtain food in the metropolitan area. Then, rural processing centres (RPC) will produce food and deliver the product to Agroparks (AP). Agroparks will process and package the food in a high quality, and then the product is redistributed in the consolidation centres (CC). CC connects the food producers and processors to the (re)sellers and (re)traders, such as the traders in the traditional market. The spatial implication of this concept is shown in **Figure 2**.

Metropolitan Food Clusters Elements

This concept was represented by five key innovations: resource use efficiency, vertical integration, horizontal integration, agrologistics, and integrated design of hardware, orgware, and software. The first key element is resource use efficiency which might contribute to a more sustainable agriculture. The next key elements are vertical integration, horizontal integration, agrologistics system, and integrated design. All of these elements refer to the first key element as some forms of resource use efficiency (transportation, space, and flows). It goes along with the statement of Smeets (2011), "If more physical factors are integrated within the agropark system, the efficiency of the system as a whole will increase." **Therefore, the adjustment of the MFC system needs to be examined to the present JMR food system with the fulfillment of these five key elements.**

Table 3. Key Elements of Metropolitan Food Clusters

Element	Explanation
Resource use efficiency	A knowledge-driven system innovation which realizes lower costs, more added value, and reduces environmental pollution per unit crop output.
Vertical integration	A combination of stages in the food chain of one product and/or the effort to shorten the food chain.
Horizontal integration	The integration of animal and vegetable production and processing which enable the ecology-based industry; the mixed farm.
Agrologistics system	An integrated use of resources in a demand-driven market, logistics, and consumer responsiveness, which identifies the demand and dynamics of the market as well as the capacity to respond it through logistics; consolidation centres.
Integrated design of hardware, orgware, and software	The participation of knowledge institution, enterprises, NGOs, and governmental institutions in a continuous development process of agroparks and metropolitan food clusters.

Source: Interpreted from Smeets (2011) and Smeets (2015)

Social Capital

Social capital, basically, is a form of capital as mentioned in Bourdieu (1986), which is available in the society. The power to obtain it depends on the position of that particular subject in the social network. The term of “capital” is also used by Field (2003), which led to the statement that social capital could also be viewed as an investment to make a profit. Meanwhile, Janssens (2007) mentioned ***social capital is a concept of capital or resource which can be accessed by an individual through social networks to aim something or take benefit from it.*** It is obvious that the definition of social capital and its components can vary across a large spectrum of social scientists.

Social Capital Components

At least, this study inventoried four concepts of social capital to construct the theoretical framework.

Coleman (1988) explained that social capital is a variety of entities which make some achievements possible which can not be accomplished if there is no social capital. Furthermore, he elaborated several components which formed this concept: obligations, expectations, and trustworthiness of structure, information channels, and norms and effective sanctions. Then, Burt (2000) explained that social capital can be utilized in aiming the goal of certain entities. Burt elaborated several components of social capital; network closure and participation and control in structural holes. Subsequently, Ostrom & Ahn (2003) mentioned that social capital is not only to achieve a goal, it also can facilitate collective action through trust and reciprocity, networks/civic engagement, and formal and informal rules (institutions). Meanwhile, Putnam (2014) gave another spectrum on what social capital can do and stated: “The social capital embodied in norms and networks of civic engagement seems to be a precondition for economic development, as well as for effective government.”. Previously, Putnam (1994) even said that this form of capital could enhance “the benefits of investment in physical and human capital.”. Then he elaborated that trust, norms, and networks as the components that constructed this concept. ***On the basis of those concepts, this study synthesizes the main components of social capital (trustworthiness,***

networks, and norms and rules) to assess its potential role in JMR food cooperation. The following **Table 4** characterizes those three components.

Table 4. Synthesis of the Components of Social Capital

Literatures	Concept	Component	Synthesis
Coleman (1988)	A variety of entities and making possible some achievement which can not be achieved if there is no social capital	Obligations, expectations, and trustworthiness of structure: represents the willingness of a party in doing something based on trustworthiness of the social environment and the actual extent of obligations held	Trustworthiness
		Information channels: means the potential for information that inheres in social relation to provide a basis for action	Networks
		Norms and effective sanctions: is the norm that makes one forget about self-interest and start acting in the interests of the collectivity	Norms and Rules
Burt (2000)	Can be utilized in aiming the goal of certain entities	Network closure: Represents a network among individuals when it gives access to information and facilitates sanctions making it less risky for the people in the network to trust one another	Networks
		Participation and control: is used for information diffusion in structural system which can create competitive advantage	Norms and Rules Trustworthiness
Ostrom & Ahn (2003)	Can facilitate collective action	Trust and reciprocity: is the most encompassing factor in facilitating voluntary cooperation & collective action and essential for the completion of many complex transactions in modern life	Trustworthiness Networks
		Networks/civic engagement: provides information regarding potential transaction and additional incentive for behaving cooperatively to selfish individuals	Networks
		Formal and informal rules: is the prescriptions that specify what actions (or outcomes) are required, prohibited, or permitted, and the sanctions authorized if the rules are not followed	Norms and Rules
Putnam (2014)	Seems to be a precondition for economic development, as well as for effective government	Trust: is a social asset that facilitates future collaboration in other, unrelated tasks.	Trustworthiness
		Networks: facilitate coordination and communication and amplify information on the trustworthiness of other individuals	Networks
		Norms: collaborate the endeavour to build connections	Norms and Rules

Table 5. Social Capital Components for this Study

Component	Definition
Trustworthiness	A component which compromises one party to have a connection to another party referring to their credibility, commitment, perception, and expectation to the social network
Networks	A component which makes the information distribution possible through communication, interaction, and control management including the social structure to enhance efficiency in the social network
Norms and Rules	A component which is being shared by all parties as a guidance to interact in the social network

Social Capital and Metropolitan Governance

The social capital concept has succeeded in explaining how an individual can engage in collective action. Social capital might be much needed **to implement a inter-level governance (emerged by City-Region Foodscape concept) and interactive design process (induced by Metropolitan Food Clusters)**. In the JMR metropolitan governance situation which involves layers of various stakeholders, social capital could speed up the development of food system integration.

Janssens (2007) in her work elaborates on **how exactly social capital can drive to collective action in four mechanisms**. Those mechanisms consist of four mechanisms. Firstly, many studies have stated that **social capital affected an individual to engage in the collective action which against the traditional rational choice theory that explains how an individual would act rationally, based on the benefit that is acquired**. It was stated that social norms and sanctions play a definite role “in fostering trust and cooperation”. The next mechanism is **centered in the informal resource interchange**. The structure of social networks, trust, and norms has an impact on the exchange of resources if there is a need to ask for other person’s help in the crisis times or when the market is not in the optimal condition. The third mechanism, in terms of coordination, **social capital can help to decrease the risk of conflict when the contracts are not perfectly enforceable, or when there is an asymmetric information between parties**. Networks is vital to transmit information through interaction and communication, while trust and norms keep the parties on the track. Lastly, **social capital can affect the results of coordination by diffusing knowledge and information**. In case there is an asymmetric or an unbalance knowledge, networks and norms can give an enforcement to adopt with the social context in the particular coordination.

In other words, these four mechanisms can also work in the metropolitan cooperation which is highly related to the topic of this study. Social capital is also believed can reduce transaction cost which is often available in the cooperative action (Vidayani, et al., 2014). The transaction cost itself consists of (1) information/coordination cost (cost to provide possible outcome based on participant preference), (2) negotiation cost (cost to drive an agreement of mutual gains), (3) monitoring cost (cost to monitor and enforce agreement), and (4) agency cost (cost to provide a representative agent of each party) (Inman & Rubinfeld, 2000). Smeets (2011) indicates these mechanisms as well in the development of agroparks (a part of MFC) by stating “... can only take place once sufficient trust has been built up between these parties on the basis...”. Therefore, we could confidently state that these mechanisms would also work in the initiation of food system transitions. However, based on Vidayani, et al. (2014), there are several important notes in optimizing social capital for interregional cooperation; the form and mechanism of regional cooperation, the tools of regional governance, the role of a mediator, and intensity of interaction.

Regional Governance

The notes of the role of social capital in the metropolitan governance bring us to the concept of management of regional governance. This topic can be identified by the concept of form and mechanism of regional cooperation (Luo & Shen, 2009) and tools of regional governance (Feiock, 2009). Those concepts give us a big overview on how such regions are governed and managed.

Form & Mechanism of Regional Cooperation

Based on Luo & Shen (2009), **there are three types of regional cooperation**. It is based on the mobilization, mechanism, actors, the role of higher level government, and the degree of cooperation.

From those items, three types of regional cooperation are appeared; hierarchical partnership, spontaneous partnership, and hybrid partnership.

The first category, hierarchical partnership, is initiated by the higher level of government. The nation state or provincial state encourages or forms a cooperation board which is enabled by a state regulation to aim certain objectives. In other words, the higher level of government has a big contribution to the cooperation and makes the degree of cooperation becomes not deep but close (mostly discussed the general themes).

The next type of regional cooperation, **hybrid partnership**, is initiated by both the higher level of government and the local government. It was driven by the mutual interest of the local government and supported by the nation/provincial state in the state regulation and/or regional agreement. The less influence of higher level government makes the degree of cooperation becomes deep and close (touched several critical yet detail issues).

The last one, **spontaneous partnership**, is initiated by the local governments. It was driven by mutual interest (mostly stemming at the public area or on the mutual public demand) and enabled by the regional consent. The absence of higher level government's role leads to the very deep and close cooperation (most likely discuss all of critical and detail issues).. The overview of these three types of regional cooperation can be seen in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Form and Mechanism of Regional Cooperation

Items	Hierarchical Partnership	Hybrid Partnership	Spontaneous Partnership
Mobilization	Higher-level government	Both higher-level government and its subordinate governments	Local government
Mechanism	State regulation	Both mutual interests & state regulation	Mutual interests (market-like mechanism)
Actors	Governments at higher levels as leader, subordinate governments, academic elites	Governments at various levels, other actors	Governments, NGOs, private sectors, academic elites, etc
Role of Higher-Level Government	Greatest	Great	Small
Efficiency	Less effective	Effective	Effective
Degree of Cooperation	Not deep and close	Deep and close	Very deep and close
Case	SWC Planning	The JZJ	The CUE Forum

Source: Luo & Shen (2009)

Tools of Regional Governance

Tools of regional governance are needed to overcome the spillover problem and achieve the collective action. Spillover problem itself is an issue of development where its scope lies across authority governments. These tools are used in the cooperative action to reduce the transaction cost of cooperation (such as negotiation and monitoring) and raise the benefits for the potential collaborator (Feiock, 2007). **There are six types of tools for this regional governance** based on Feiock (2009). The

categorization is based on the degree of the decision making level and level of autonomy. These tools are a concrete form of regional agreement which can be used as a basic guidance for cooperation.

The first tool is the regional authority, which is created by the external party (mostly higher level government), but this constitution has a room for self-organization as appeared in the creation of consolidative government. Meanwhile, **the second one, managed networks**, is assigned by the external party as the external party creates the rules and manage the funding, butt this creation can also be formed by the relational contract between the local government and external party. **The third one, regional organization**, tries to build a cooperation board which engages the local governments in the board. **The fourth one is contract network** which is somewhat similar to the second one as it is established by the contract networks which states the role of each local government. However, this contract is voluntary. **The fifth type is collaborative groups** which has no binding rules on the cooperation form and only act to coordinate the action of each region. **The last one is policy networks**, as the most informal one, which only conducts interaction based on mutual trust.

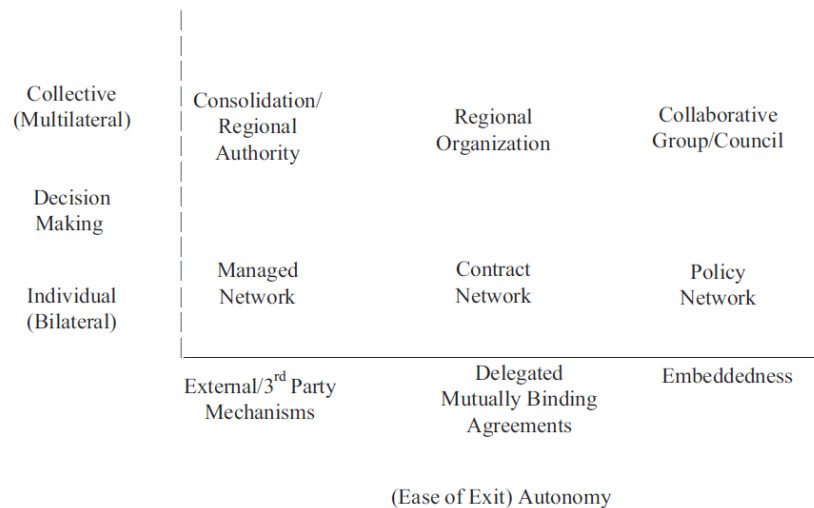


Figure 4. Tools of Regional Governance

Source: Feiock (2009)

System Innovations and Transitions

Transition, based on Geels, et al. (2004), **is determined by a change from one state to another which has certain internal characteristics**. It requires a long-term time scheme (Geels, 2004) and combines two criteria; timing and nature of the interaction (Geels & Schot, 2007). To be precise, a transition is defined as a system innovation which represents a “change from one socio-technical system to another”.

Multi-Level Perspectives

In the transition theory, there are three layers (Multi-Level Perspective, MLP) in understanding the dynamic complexities of socio-technical change; there are socio-technical regimes, a socio-technical landscape, and the technological niches. In Geels, et al. (2004), socio-technical systems or the current established dynamic systems “comprise a cluster of elements, including technology, regulations, user practices and markets, cultural meanings, infrastructure, maintenance networks, and supply networks.”. Meanwhile, the socio-technical landscape is “an external context for actors in niches and regimes”

(Geels, 2004) which is mostly beyond the control of the stakeholders. Lastly, the niches where radical innovations emerge to establish a new socio-technical system in transition.

MLP is a process theory where one or more actors enact the process. “In a situation in flux, perceptions and rules are changing and transforming” (Geels, et al. 2004) and it makes transitions always happen. Explaining MLP as a process theory, allows us to describe how the generative mechanism of such process happens, how the path dependence is formed, how crucial critical points can be, and how human agents play a role in such process (Poole, et al., 2000). Constructing an explanation of transition as mentioned in Poole and van de Ven (2004) means to work on the relationship among motors (actors) across stages and times. Based on Geels and Schot (2010), in process theory, explanation requires the tracing of events without assuming a simple cause-effect relationship. A new novelty should be fostered at a niche level, and the coalition of actors (which incorporates social capital) would be needed (Gerritsen, et al., 2011) to induce the innovation to the regime level. **Therefore, perhaps an explanation of social capital’s role may help to develop a distant (indirect) explanation of the JMR food transition process.**

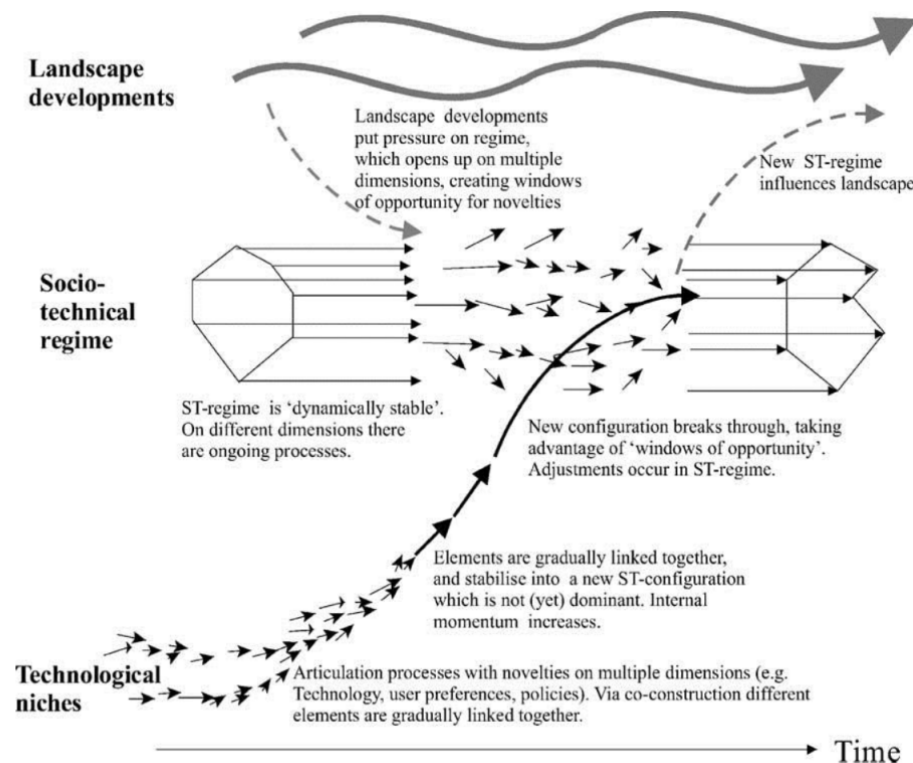


Figure 5. Multi-Level Perspective on System Innovations

Source: Geels, et al. (2004)

Typology of Transitions

The transition in a socio-technical regime is affected by two criteria; the timing of interactions and the nature of interactions (Geels & Schot, 2007). For the first, it is stated that different timings of multi-level interactions would result in different outcomes. In other words, the different timing, when the landscape developments gave pressure to the regime and the niche development, would lead to the various types of changes. The other criterion, the nature of interactions, refers to the way in which niche and landscape development influence the regime, either they resulted in a reinforcing or disruptive

relationship. In other words, both niche and landscape development either can destabilize/be adjusted to the regime or create an impulse for change to the system. **For both criteria, Geels & Schot (2007) identified four types of socio-technical transition; transformation, reconfiguration, technological substitution, and de-alignment and/or re-alignment.**

Based on Geels & Schot (2007), **transformation** occurs “if there is a moderate landscape pressure and the niche-innovations have not yet fully developed to react to the change.” Then, the regime would adapt to pressure by adjusting the available resources and modify them to respond the change. Meanwhile, **de-alignment and/or re-alignment** happens if there is a disruptive yet sudden landscape pressure which causes the need to switch to the new system but the niche development is not yet ready to respond to it. Then, the multiple niche-innovations would co-exist and compete to get attention to the regime, and only one innovation becomes the obvious choice to be picked for the new system. The other type, the **technological substitution** occurs if there is a sudden landscape pressure and the niches are sufficiently developed. Then, this niche could simply replace the old technology and created a new regime. On the contrary, the last type; **reconfiguration** happens if the landscape pressure is moderate and symbiotic innovation is fully developed. Then the regime would subsequently be adjusted by replacing one element of the system step by step. **Figure 5** shows the visual impression of each typology.

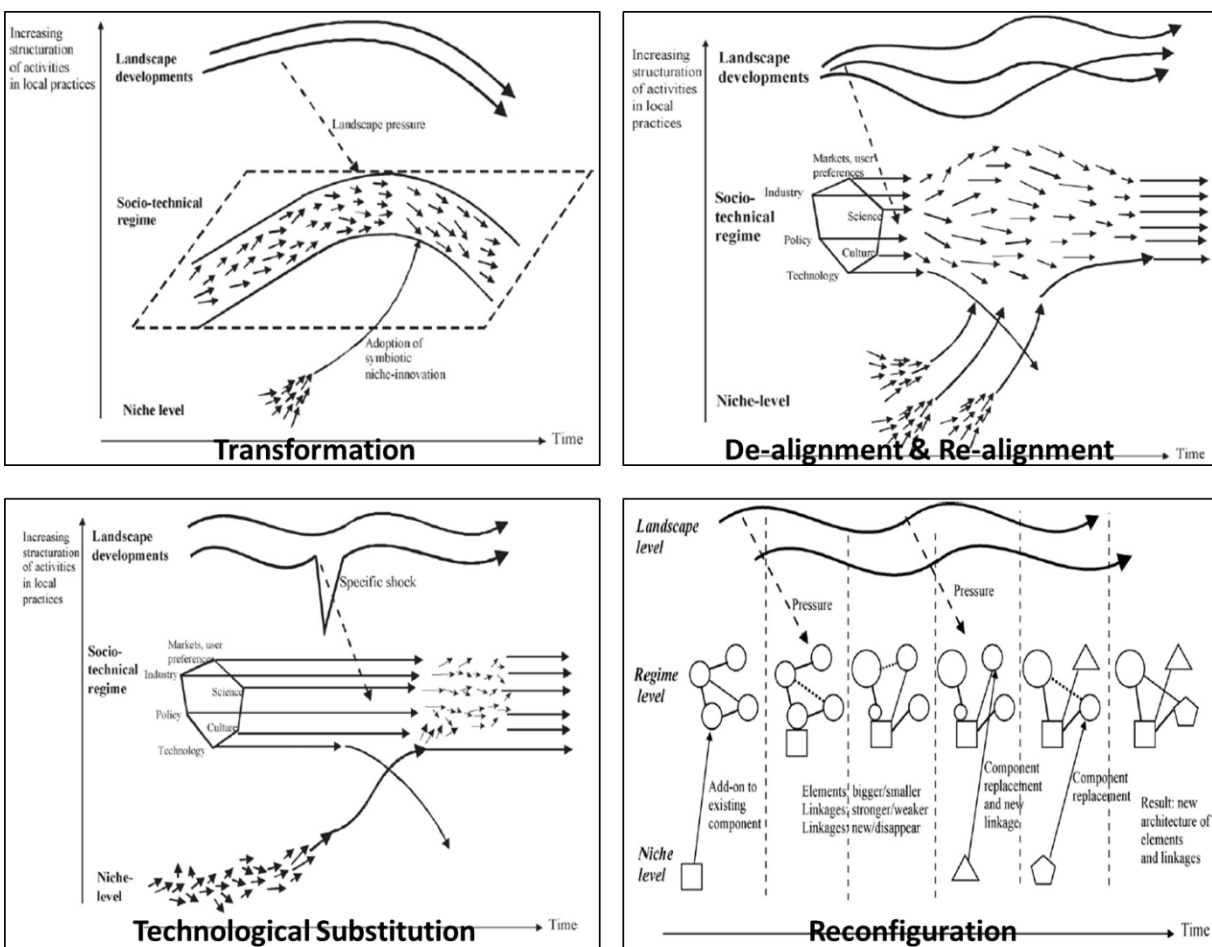


Figure 6. Typology of Transitions

Source: Geels & Schot (2007)

Agrifood Regime

The basic idea of agrifood regime is influenced by the changing landscape of the food system. At the global scale, the agri-food regime, in general, is currently increasing in impact on the foodscape while the network of supply chains is widening.

*“A defining feature of contemporary agri-food systems is **the extension of food supply chains** across the globe, aided by **the considerable resources of corporate agri-business** and, increasingly, by **the retail sector**.”*
(McMichael, 2004)

The internal relations within the system becomes more and more important (Rayner, et al., 2008). Meanwhile, the horizontal and vertical chains get to be better integrated, and a set of various foods will be available for all seasons (Acres, 2009; Fresco, 2009; Pingali, 2007; Morrissey, et al., 2014). The following **Figure 6** shows how the current modern regime of food works. The current implementation of agropolitan in Indonesia emerges the need to have a transition towards an integrated metropolitan concept. This concept, however, could be integrated with some core elements of the agropolitan concept. **Therefore, the concept of MFC is assumed to be able to cope with these trends, and this study confirms that the food system will most likely change to the direction of this concept.**

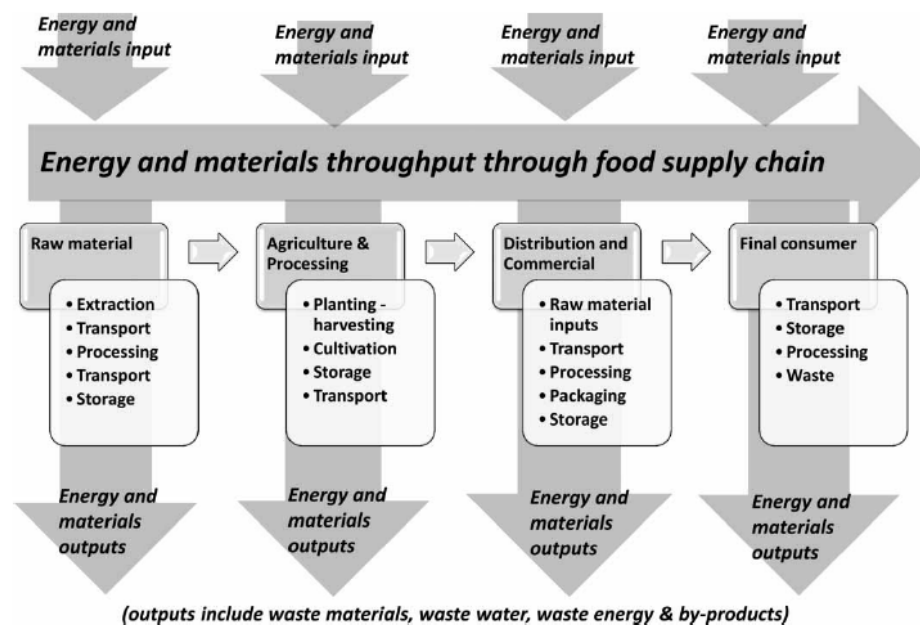


Figure 7. Agri-Food Regime

Source: Morrissey, et al. (2014)

The idea of transition in food system “complements and enlarges our work on food system changes, connecting it to wider forces, and issues beyond food and agriculture are more strictly constructed” (Hinrichs, 2014). Therefore, it means that this study could broaden the knowledge how the transition works in our food system with the recognition of broader context. Some believe (for instance: Cohen & Ilieva (2015)) that the food system could be seen in the practice-based perspective which allows micro-decision to result in a macro-outcome. **However, this study demonstrates that the position of social capital in the development of an integrated metropolitan food system is reflected at these three levels, and it helps to provide an overview of the potential JMR food transition.**

Synthesized Theoretical Framework

Given the fact of the need of transition, the city-region foodscape becomes the dream of this study to have an integrated metropolitan food system while the state of agri-food regime gives the impression of the current socio-technical system. Then, the concrete concept of city-region foodscape is delivered by the idea of metropolitan food clusters which need a cooperation across boundaries in the metropolitan. Apparently, social capital seems to be one of the essential parts in the metropolitan foodscape transition on the integration of metropolitan foodscape. Thus, the role of social capital in the initiation of JMR food system transition could be reflected in the multi-level perspective and the typology of transition. ***In conclusion, the elaborated concepts in the previous part are connected with each other to build the theoretical framework in this study.***

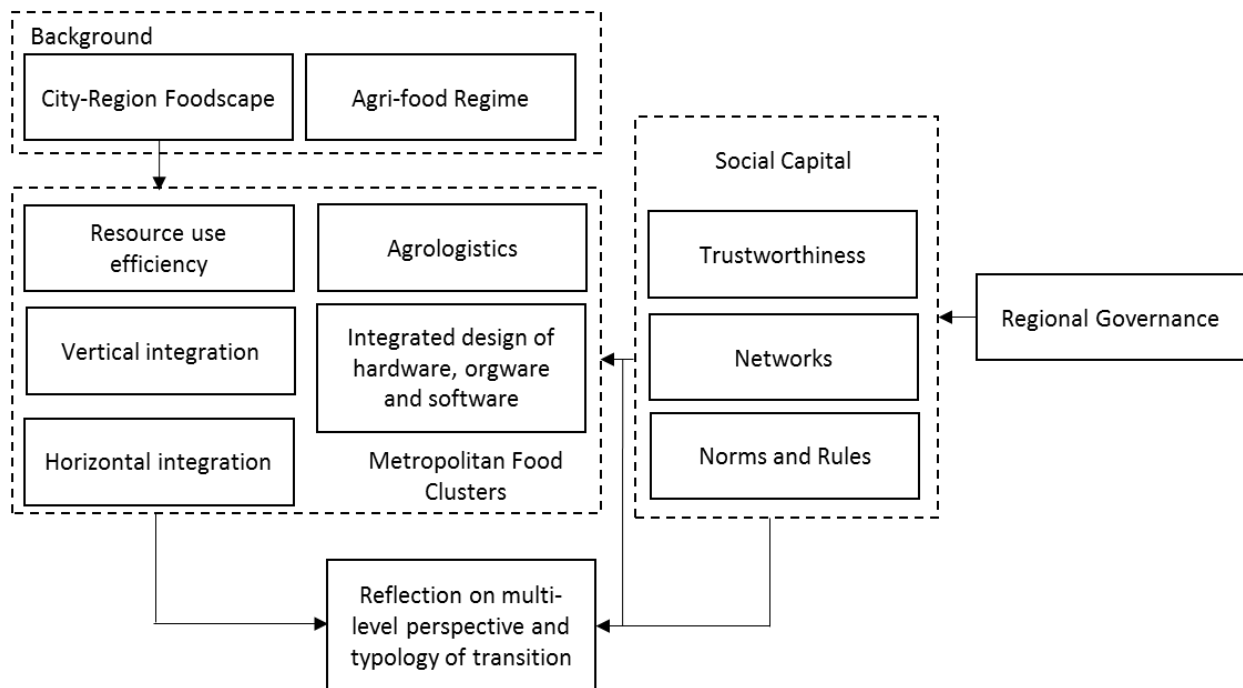


Figure 8. Theoretical Framework for this Study

Case Study

JMR Constellation

Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia. It is located on the western part of Java Island. Jakarta is surrounded by two provinces (Banten and West Java) and by the Java Sea in the North. ***Together with its surrounding area including several major cities, Jakarta forms a metropolitan area called Jabodetabekjur or Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR).*** Being the capital city of Indonesia gives room to the economic activities which in turn also attract many people from elsewhere. The JMR economic activities have grown very rapidly, especially in the industrial sector, the trading sector, and the real-estate or modern housing sector (Firman & Dharmapatni, 1994). As mentioned in the same literature, this region has a function as the main economic activity centre at the national scale and attracts the domestic and foreign investment in Indonesia. This phenomenon led to the widespread urbanization process in the JMR as the agglomeration area. This phenomenon is also believed as an effect of the formation of Jakarta as a global city in globalization (Firman, 1998).

The total area of Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR) is 5897 km² (Hudalah & Firman, 2012). ***It consists of Jakarta as the centre with the population of 9.77 million inhabitants in the census 2014, and the two surrounding provinces (Banten and West Java), including the other urbanized area located near to Jakarta (Cities such as Bogor with the population of 1 million people, Depok with 1.75 million inhabitants, Bekasi with 2.66 million populations, and Tangerang with 2 million people), and the other surrounding regencies or kabupaten (Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur).*** Jakarta is the only one city in Indonesia which holds an equal position with the provincial level, so Jakarta is at the same level with other two provincial governments (Banten and West Java) in the JMR.

As mentioned in Hudalah & Firman (2012), the population has grown rapidly over the last five decades. The growth itself began in 60's and 70's which is concentrated all population in the centre of metropolitan. Then, the population growth shifted to the suburban and periurban areas in 80's and 90's while the growth in Jakarta declined. In 2000's the population contribution in the suburban and periurban areas of JMR reached more than half of the population of JMR; 22.5 million inhabitants (Hudalah & Firman, 2012). ***It indicates a growing development of JMR and leads to several issues, such as urban complexity (Rustiadi, et al., 2015), unplanned and unregulated settlements (Firman, 2004), environmental degradation (Firman & Dharmapatni, 1994), and food security (Fiisabiilillah, et al., 2015).***

Food Security in Jakarta

Based on Fiisabiilillah et al. (2015), to measure the condition of food security, there are four dimensions; availability, accessibility, utilization and stability. For the availability, the measured criteria are the food supply from both inside and outside Jakarta. Due to the rapid urbanization, there was a decreasing trend of harvested area in Jakarta over decades. Moreover, the biggest importer area for Jakarta are West Java and East Java, but ***there is no certainty to obtain the constant amount of basic food due to the fluctuating amount of stocks, for instance, rice.***

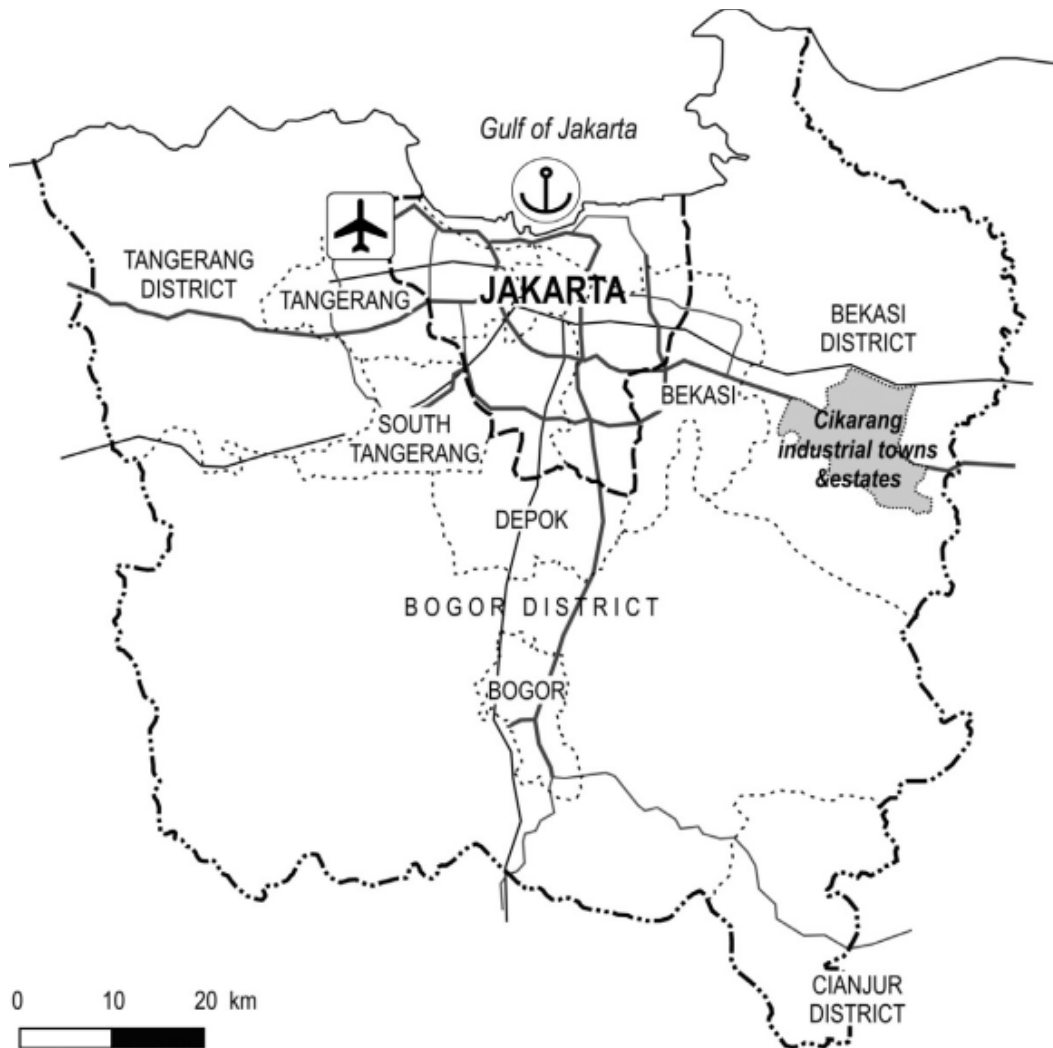


Figure 9. Jakarta Metropolitan Region

Urban and Sub-Urban Area: Jakarta, City of Bogor, City of Tangerang, City of Depok, and City of Bekasi

Periurban Area (Including the Rural Area): Regency (or District) of Bogor, Cianjur, Bekasi, and Tangerang
 Source: Hudalah & Firman (2012)

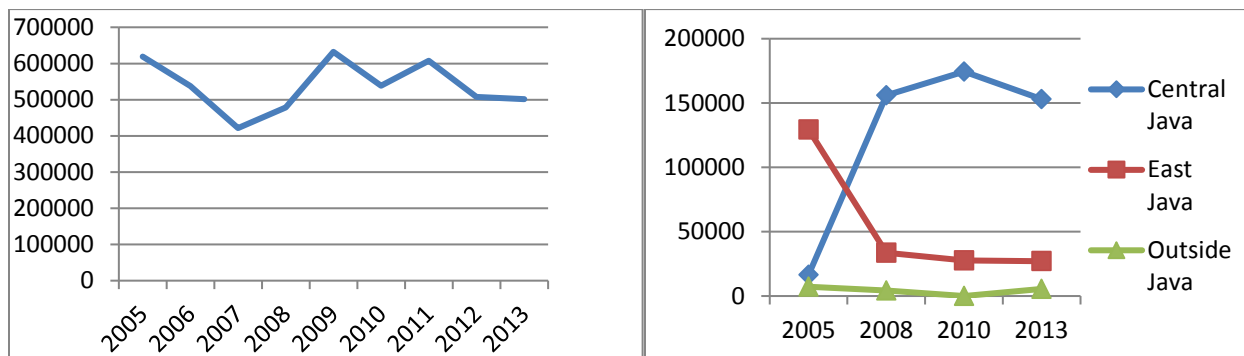


Figure 10. The Fluctuated Amount of Rice (tons) from West Java (Left) and Other Region (Right) to Jakarta
 Source: Fiisabiilillah, et al. (2015)

Meanwhile, the next dimension is accessibility. It is known by the identification of the state of food price, the distribution of marketplaces, and the food subsidy from the government. ***The food price fluctuates overtimes due to the market mechanism, but the government has no control on it.*** Then, the marketplaces in Jakarta are unevenly distributed, especially in the maritime area (Seribu Islands). Lastly, the subsidy from the government could not cover for all of the low-income households in Jakarta.

Table 7. Marketplaces Distribution in Jakarta

Area	Wholesaler	Specific	Retail
Seribu Islands	0	0	0
South Jakarta	1	0	26
East Jakarta	1	3	31
Central Jakarta	1	0	38
West Jakarta	2	1	23
North Jakarta	0	0	25
DKI Jakarta	5	4	143

Source: Fiisabilillah, et al. (2015)

For the utilization dimension, the health condition of babies in Jakarta is the indicator to evaluate the dimension. The decreasing number of malnutrition case for babies happened in Jakarta since 2009. It decreased rapidly to the present situation (0.03%) and caused to the better health condition in Jakarta. However, the challenge of floodleads the population to the risk in obtaining the adequate food, and it threatens the stability of food condition. ***Thus, the state of food security is not secured yet in Jakarta. Therefore, the control of the government in all activities of food is needed to secure the food condition in Jakarta.***

Agriculture in Periurban of Jakarta

Among of the periurban area, only the regency of Bogor, Bekasi, Cianjur, and Tangerang still have some agricultural areas. The other cities already lost its agricultural land as the result of the urbanization process in the cities of JMR. The urbanization has converted the cultivated land to be a settlement area such as housing, industrial area, or commerce area.

Based on the Website of the Bogor Regency Government (2016) the total land use for agriculture is 45.8 thousand hectares. It consists of rice, vegetables, horticulture, and other plantations. The total harvested areas are considerably high (for instance: 91.482 Ha for rice, 733 Ha for taro, 1.150 Ha for red beans, 6.209 Ha for cassava, 3.144 Ha for sweet potato) based on the data of Bogor Regency Local Statistical Bureau (BPS) in 2015. The agricultural area is evenly distributed in the Bogor Regency. However, Bogor has only one market centre which is managed by the Kemang supplier (Regional Owned Enterprise). It is located near to the City of Bogor. The food distribution is fully operated by the supplier. The current condition of the market centre is relatively traditional and needs an improvement to be an Agribusiness Distribution Centre.



Figure 11. Kemang Market Centre in Bogor

Meanwhile, for Bekasi, based on the Bekasi Statistical Bureau (2013), the total area of agricultural land is 127.3 thousand hectares. It consists of wetland agriculture (41.58%) and dryland agriculture (the rest of it). It is mostly located on the eastern side of Bekasi Regency. The total harvested areas are considerably high (for instance: 85.472 Ha for rice, 4 Ha for corn, 61 Ha for cassava, 14 Ha for sweet potato, 61 Ha for peanuts) based on the data of Bekasi Regency Local Statistical Bureau (BPS) in 2015. Meanwhile, Bekasi has one market centre which is managed by the Cibitung supplier (Regional Owned Enterprise). It is located near to the City of Bekasi. The food distribution is fully run by the supplier, and based on the statement of the supplier, the foods from Bekasi is only distributed to Jakarta with an estimated percentage of 5-10%. Moreover, the current condition of the market centre is relatively traditional and needs an improvement to be an Agribusiness Distribution Centre.



Figure 12. Cibitung Market Centre in Bekasi

Cianjur, based on the Website of Cianjur Regency Government (2016) is a regency a self-sufficient food supply. The production of rice is about 625 thousand tons per year, and it makes Cianjur has a surplus production of rice in the region. The total harvested areas are considerably high (for instance: 152.317 Ha for rice, 5.350 Ha for corn, 6.266 Ha for cassava, 881 Ha for sweet potato, 14.146 Ha for soybeans) based on the data of Cianjur Regency Local Statistical Bureau (BPS) in 2015. The agriculture area itself has evenly distributed around of the region. However, Cianjur sends its food products to the market in Bogor, to the Kemang Supplier.

Lastly, Tangerang, based on the Tangerang Statistical Board (2014), has a total area of agricultural land of 39.2 thousand hectares. Most of the land is a technical irrigation and rain-fed agriculture and located on the western side of Tangerang Regency. The total harvested areas are considerably high (for instance: 72.425 Ha for rice, 200 Ha for corn, 379 Ha for cassava, 110 Ha for sweet potato, 164 Ha for peanuts) based on the data of Tangerang Regency Local Statistical Bureau (BPS) in 2014. Meanwhile, the regency of Tangerang does not have a market centre so they distribute the food to the market centre, in the city of Tangerang which is managed by the Tanahtinggi supplier (Private Sector). The food distribution is fully managed by the supplier, and based on the statement of the supplier, the foods from Bekasi is only distributed to Jakarta with an estimated percentage of 15%. The current condition of the market centre is relatively traditional and needs an improvement to be an Agribusiness Distribution Centre.



Figure 13. Tanahtinggi Market Centre in Tangerang

JMR Cooperation

The metropolis of Jakarta is managed in the cooperation named JMR Cooperation Board as the ad hoc committee which is appointed to handle the cooperation between local governments in JMR. The Ministry of Home Affairs decrees the resources and the power of the board. This ministry itself is responsible for creating a coordination board among level governments in several metropolitans in Indonesia.

Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 6 in 2006 unites all activities among the member boards within JMR, and this board is assisted by JMR Cooperation Board Secretariat. The task of this secretariat is to support the JMR Cooperation Board. The head of this secretariat is the Secretary of JMR Cooperation Board. This secretariat consists of several departments; general department, development department, economics department, and social welfare and governance department. The governors of three provinces are taking turn to be the head of the board every three years.

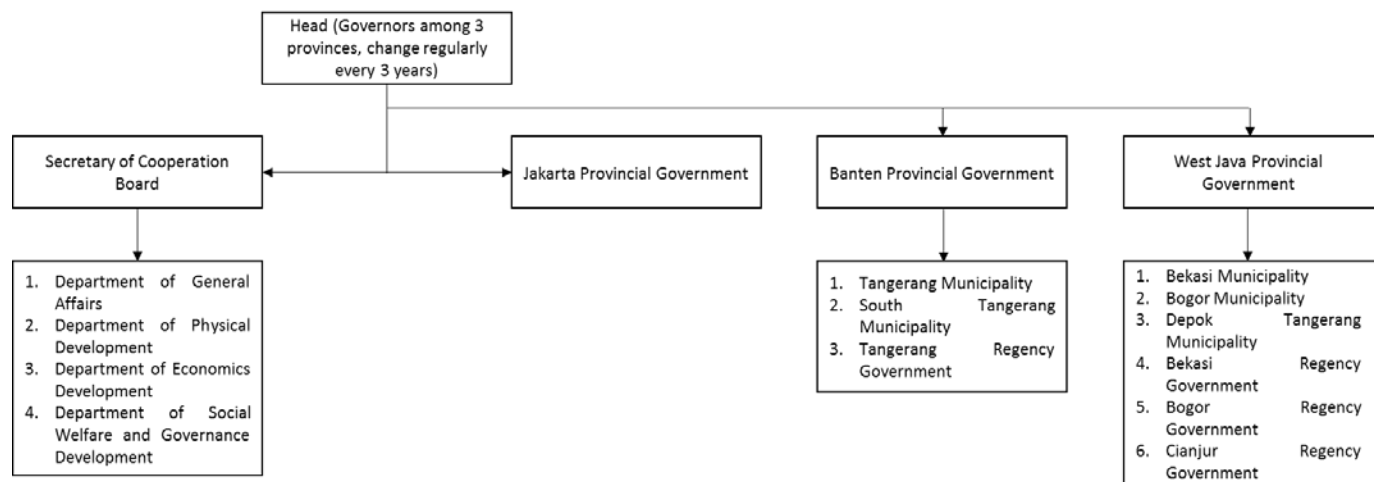


Figure 14. The Structure of JMR Cooperation Board

Source: Interpretation from Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No.6 (2006)

Methods

Worldview

In designing the general research approach, the first thing that researcher should consider is their philosophical idea behind their intention to conduct the research. Even though in most research this “philosophical idea” is hidden (Slife & William, 1995), but it influences how the researchers design their study and choose a particular method to run their study (Creswell, 2014). **Thus, it is important to note what kind of the value that the researcher believed, especially for this study.**

In Creswell (2014), this philosophical idea is introduced as “worldview” which is “a general philosophical orientation about the world and the nature of research that researcher brings to a study”. **There are four types of worldviews; post-positivism, constructivism, transformative, and pragmatism.** The researchers’ approach is colored by the chosen worldview.

This study aims to understand the way social capital plays a role in the initiation of metropolitan food system transition. It means that this study explores how each related stakeholder construct the meanings of the absence/presence of social capital in the development of JMR food transition. **Thus, the worldview which stands behind this study is constructivism.** The process of understanding the JMR institutional setting, where the food stakeholders enact certain acts based on the absence/presence of social capital, is vital to answer the research questions.

General Research Design

Research, as mentioned in Healey (2015), is an insight from an experienced world which translates the preconceptions into new interpretations and findings. Based on the research question, this study seeks to explore and focus on the phenomenon of how social capital might operate in the JMR food transition. Thus, it studies the context or setting of participants, and it brings the complexity of views. Moreover, referring to du Toit (2015) about the research designs consideration, the purpose of this study can be defined as a descriptive-interpretative research. Furthermore, this study carried an interpretive social science paradigm. This phenomenon depends on the perspective of the actors and how they act in their mutual cooperation. **Therefore, the qualitative research is chosen as the main approach.**

Based on Creswell (2014) this approach helps us to explore the JMR case and get a broad patterns/generalizations for depth understanding of the case. The source of the data is mostly from primary data (towards hybrid), and the core logic is contextualization; therefore, **the case study method is adopted as the research designs** (du Toit, 2015). Based on Flyvbjerg (2006) “case study produces the type of context-dependent knowledge that research on learning shows to be necessary...”. By conducting case study research, this approach helps to construct context-dependent knowledge in understanding the role of social capital in the initiation of a transition towards metropolitan food system integration.

According to Yin (2009) and Flyvbjerg (2006), case study research distinguishes several types of case; extreme case, typical or critical case, paradigmatic case, and other cases. **The JMR context in this study is viewed as a typical case as JMR faces some common metropolitan challenges such as the growing settlement development, urbanization, as well as the food security challenges.** Even though it could be biased since I come from the suburban of Jakarta, the City of Bogor (the biases will be elaborated more in the validity strategy part), this case still could be indicated as a critical case (Flyvbjerg’s classification)

or typical case (Yin's classification). However, the researchers could not fully guarantee about the criticality of the case as what mentioned in Flyvbjerg (2006). JMR, still, can be confirmed as a critical case since the stakeholders had their own political interest in the metropolitan governance and this characteristic is similar to the typical stakeholders' behaviour in the cooperation as mentioned in Firman (2009).

Data Collection

A case, according to Creswell (2014), is "bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures.." In this study, the case is bounded by recent time after 2015 (since there is a previous study about Jakarta's food security; Fiisabiilillah, et al. (2015)) and related activity (activities in the food chain and its management). The first step to determine the method of data collection, is the identification of data in supporting the analysis for this study. ***These data are derived from two sub-questions in this study; the elements of food system integration and the social capital components (third sub-question used the result of analysis from the first two sub-questions).*** To operationalize this concept for further analysis, the data for each question are determined.

Data Collection Methods

This study uses policy documents and semi-structured interviews with the key representatives of JMR stakeholders: the cooperation board, the local decision makers, and the big food retailers. For first sub-question, Food system integration key elements, the data of resource use efficiency, refer to the boundaries in Table 1, it consisted of cost, added value of a product, and environmental pollution (Smeets, 2011). They were collected by secondary data, semi-structured interview, and observation to food chain actors and local governments. For vertical and horizontal integration, we need data about the combination of food stages and mixed crops (Smeets, 2011; Smeets, 2015) which are collected from semi-structured interview and observation from the food chain actors and local governments. Then, the data collection of agrologistics (the functions and the operation of consolidation centres (Smeets, 2011; Smeets, 2015)) is conducted by semi-structured interview and observation to food chain actors and local governments. Lastly, for integrated design, the data about the participation of related stakeholders and the program their cooperation (Smeets, 2015) are collected from semi-structured interview and policy document collection to food chain actors and local governments.

Meanwhile, ***for the social capital,*** several data are derived from the first component (trustworthiness) (commitment among stakeholders (Ostrom & Ahn, 2003), the credibility of partners in works (Coleman, 1988), and perception and expectation about other stakeholders (Coleman, 1988)). Therefore, the semi-structured interview to local governments in JMR is conducted as the main method. For the next component, network, we collected data for the mechanism of cooperation network by gathering data about cooperation features; mobilization, mechanism, actors, the role of higher level government, efficiency, and degree of cooperation (Luo & Shen, 2009). These kinds of data were obtained by using the semi-structured interview to local governments in JMR. Lastly, for norms and rules as the third component, the data are formal (if any or informal) rules in cooperation, shared norms in collaboration, and sanction (if any) to implement the rules (Feiock, 2009). They are collected from the policy document and a semi-structured interview to local governments in JMR. ***Afterwards, the result of the analysis for first and second sub-research question are used for the third sub-research question.***

Table 8. The Overview of Data Collection Methods

Component	Data	Methods	Institutions
Key elements of Food System Integration			
Resource Use Efficiency	Cost of production (new and old system), if any	Semi-Structured Interview	Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta
	Added value of agricultural product	Semi-Structured Interview	Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta
	Environmental pollution of production	Semi-Structured Interview	Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta
Vertical Integration	Combination of food stages	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta - Local Trading Departments in Regencies around Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	Shorten chain of food production	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta - Food Suppliers
Horizontal Integration	Mixed agricultural crops	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies around Jakarta - Food Suppliers
Agrologistics	The functions of consolidation centres	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	The operation of consolidation centres	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
Integrated design of hardware, orgware, and software	The participation of related stakeholders	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	The programme of cooperation	Collecting Policy Document Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of

Component	Data	Methods	Institutions
			Jakarta • Food Suppliers
Components of Social Capital			
Trustworthiness	Commitment among stakeholders in food cooperation (Ostrom & Ahn, 2003)	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	Credibility and participation of partner in works (Coleman, 1988)	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	Perception and expectation about other stakeholders. (Coleman, 1988)	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
Networks	Food cooperation networks features; mobilization, mechanism, actors, role of higher level government, efficiency, and degree of cooperation (Luo & Shen, 2009)	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
Norms and Rules	Formal (if any or informal) rules in cooperation (Feiock, 2009)	Collecting Policy Document Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers
	Norms in cooperation (Feiock, 2009)	Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers

Component	Data	Methods	Institutions
	Sanction (if any) to implement the rules. (Feiock, 2009)	Collecting Policy Document Semi-Structured Interview	- Local Agricultural Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Trading Departments in Regencies of JMR - Local Development Agency of Jakarta - Food Suppliers

Some data collection methods which are initially proposed at the beginning of study could not be conducted due to several reasons. Firstly, all the interviews could be replaced by focus group discussion (FGD) for the efficiency of the data collection. As it happened, I was experiencing difficulties in obtaining the interviews because the stakeholders had their own activities and working schedule. Next, the secondary data collection could not be conducted since the lack of data availability in the local governments. Therefore, secondary data could only be used to describe the overview of the food system in JMR. Lastly, the observation to consolidation centers could not be managed since there is no ADC establishment yet in JMR, so that I only managed to observe the traditional market centers in each regency (Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, and Tangerang).

Nevertheless, a semi-structured interview for all stakeholders helps more to get an in-depth content exploration and to build networks for further agenda. The semi-structured interview allows to explore deeply in how the participants perceived the phenomenon while the researcher bore in mind the broader goals of the research. The required skills of such interview are “some probing, rapport with the interviewee, and understanding the aims of the project” (Noaks and Wincup, 2004).

Therefore, two different interview protocols are made; one for the local governments and another one for the private food actors. The first one is for the local governments, particularly JMR Cooperation Board, Local Agricultural Department, Local Trading Department, and Regional Development Agency in Jakarta urban government and regencies around Jakarta as the source area of food (Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur); in total twelve interviews. It is focused on the programme of the initiation of JMR food system transition and the absence/presence of social capital in it. I did not interview the municipalities (sub-urban areas) around Jakarta, such as City of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi since they did not have any role in the initiation of JMR food transition. Furthermore, they did not produce any foods in a big amount to contribute in the food system.

Meanwhile, ***the second one is for the food actors, particularly big food retailers/suppliers*** in Jakarta, Tangerang, and Bekasi; in total three interviews. It is centered on the food activities and their interaction with local governments. I also tried to interview the biggest food suppliers in Bogor, but there was no one in their office when I went there. Furthermore, I stopped to continue the interview to the farmer organizations and local traders since the saturated information from the food suppliers are already obtained. Moreover, it could be predicted that this study does not seek for the responses from the farmers and traders because of the scale of this study (the farmers and traders mostly concern with the transaction of food distribution in a small scale).

All of the interviews is recorded in audiotaped. They are transcribed to make sure that the important statements are not missed. ***Moreover, to complement the data collection, the policy documents, field notes, and field observations are used as an extensive overview of the case*** as mentioned in Silverman

(2015). From these data collection methods, all of the data is processed to answer the research question in the study.

Data Collection Procedures

To interview local JMR government officials, the procedure of data collection became a bit more complicated than other institutions in other countries. The interview to food suppliers was much easier than to the local government. In Indonesia, the researcher needs to firstly ask for permission from an institution named Kesbang (who carries a responsibility to give permission for any researcher in conducting a research in their area). Kesbang is located in each local authority (either municipalities, regencies, or provinces). Since this study is carried out in three provinces (Jakarta, West Java, and Banten) and four regencies (Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur), then the procedure to get a permission became complex. However, I managed to interview the key representatives of several local governments and food actors for this study as depicted in **Figure 15**.

To begin with; I asked my bachelor institution (ITB) to hand me a letter of recommendation to conduct the survey. Using the letter from a foreign institution such as Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR) would make a high level of resistance of the interviewee in giving the answer (most likely they would count me as a foreign researcher). However, after I had met the interviewee, I introduced myself as a WUR student. After I obtained the recommendation letter, I had to ask several Kesbangs for permission to conduct the survey in 3 provinces and 4 regencies. Lastly, I asked for permission to conduct the survey at the institutional level. I could only interview the stakeholder only when I already got the permission. **This procedural mechanism took over one and a half months in the fieldwork. This part shows how conducting research in other countries (especially in Indonesia) can be very complicated and time-consuming (multilayer procedures).**

Data Analysis Methods

Based on Creswell (2014), qualitative research is an interpretative research which involved multiple forms of qualitative data. Then Creswell (2014) and Silverman (2015) explained that a core activity in this kind of study is coding. **Therefore, coding is used for the study (both open coding and focused coding)** (Silverman, 2015) to organize the collected data into several keywords. The transcript of the interview is highlighted and categorized for the open coding. Then, the codebook is developed by combining the same category of open coding from various stakeholders. Afterwards, the statement is translated and interpreted by the researcher. The last step was to compare the interpretation, open coding, keywords from the statement and theoretical framework to translate it into focused coding. In this step, I tried to reflect the open codes to the theoretical frameworks (for instance the elements of food system integration and social capital components) with the support of my interpretation as the researcher and the keywords which I created from the statement. The code number is given after all the codes are inventoried in the codebook **(in the Appendix section)**.

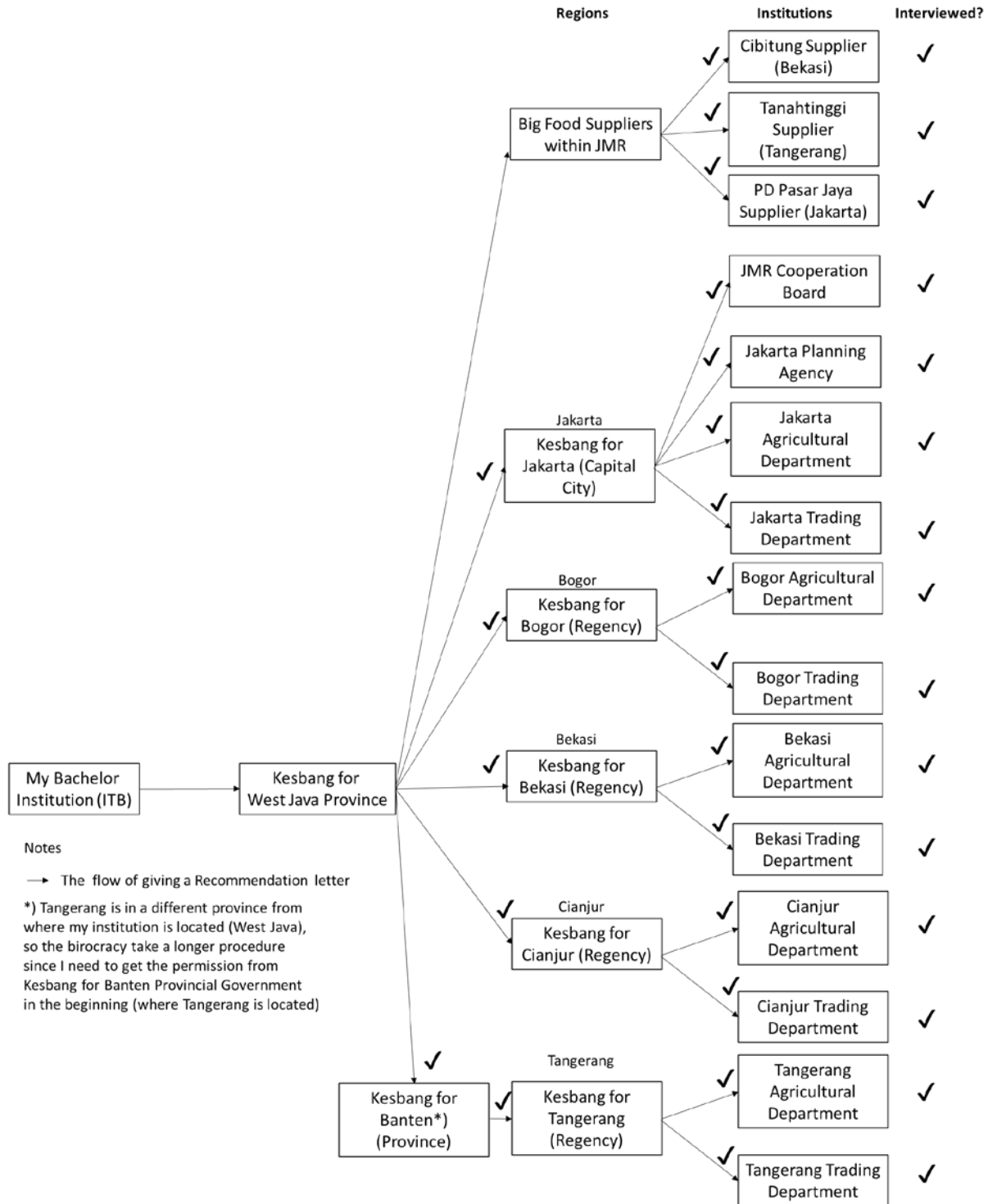


Figure 15. Data Collection Procedures for this Study

Based on Silverman (2011), there are three ways of exploring qualitative data; content analysis, grounded theory, and narrative analysis. **Thus, this study uses the combination of content analysis, grounded theory, and narrative analysis.** According to Krippendorff (2004), content analysis is defined as a research technique to produce a reliable conclusion based on his intended context of the text or

other sources. This type of analysis becomes useful in describing the construction of the elements of food system integration and the condition of social capital components. Thus, grounded theory consists of three steps; coding through memo-writing, theoretical sampling, and generating theories grounded in the data (Silverman, 2011). It engages in the data collection and analysis simultaneously as an iterative process by comparing and linking categories and developing a concept in each stage. (Charmaz & Bryant, 2011). Grounded theory is useful to connect the absence/presence of social capital to the food system integration and to depict the interaction of social capital components. Meanwhile, narrative analysis has two important features based on Silverman (2011); the understanding of elements articulation, a sphere of actions, functions, (including meanings or participant's appreciation) and the structuring storyline in the story which determine the sequence of action. This type of analysis is useful to identify how stakeholders perceived the interaction and to build a storyline of the initiation of food system transition. All these techniques are used to analyze all kind of data (interview transcript, notes and pictures from observation, and policy document).

The first analysis conducted which elements of food system integration (resource use efficiency, vertical integration, horizontal integration, agrologistics, and integrated design) that have been considered towards transition. The unconstructed element is elaborated as well since it helped to understand how social capital worked (or not) on each element and the reflection of context-dependent knowledge to develop a hybrid concept about JMR metropolitan foodscape transition.

Meanwhile for social capital itself, for first component (trustworthiness) is analyzed on ***how trustworthiness (commitment, perception, and expectation) mobilized the cooperation***. Then secondly, networks, the network among local government is assessed. A theory of form and mechanism of regional cooperation (Luo & Shen, 2009) is used. Using this theory led to ***which form that JMR cooperation is used in food planning and how the mechanism worked in the cooperation***. Lastly, to the third component of norms and rules in cooperation, the theory of tools of regional governance by Feiock (2009) is used. ***It allowed to understand which form of rule is used in food system transition of JMR and how it is implemented by the actors.***

Afterwards, the result of both analyzes is reflected in the multi-level perspective scheme of system transitions. It explained how this transition worked in the framework. The reflection is used to conclude the study and gave some policy implications as the recommendation to catalyze the initiation of food system transition in JMR.

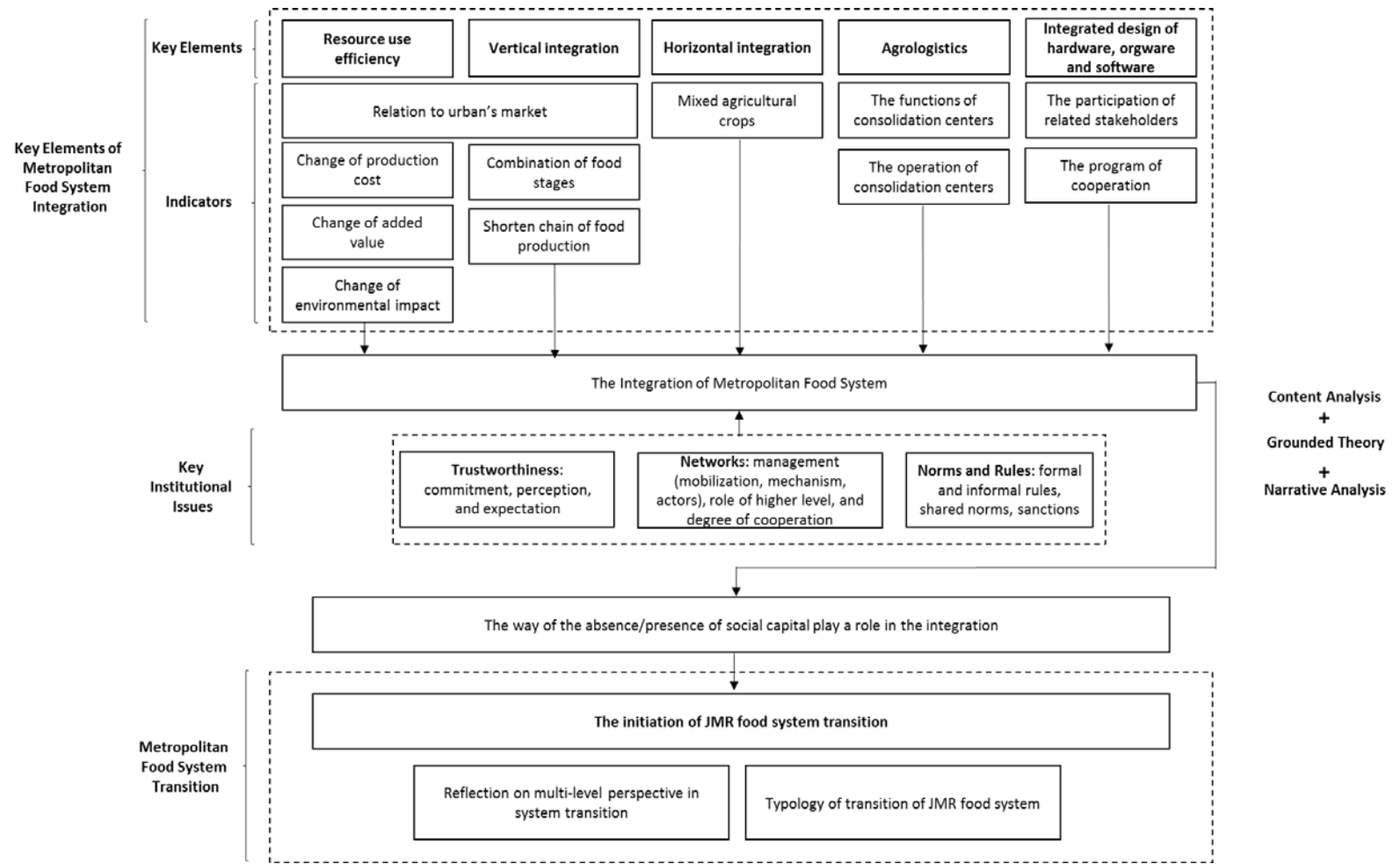


Figure 16. Analytical Framework for this Study

Results and Analysis

Elements of Food System Integration

The study assesses the process of the food system integration so that the concept of MFC is reflected in the JMR context. The idea of MFC, particularly Agroparks, was born in the context and the climate of the Western World, especially in Europe. It means that the technological growth in the MFC concept, which is developed in the Western World, could and should not be fully translated in the context of the JMR. ***Therefore, in the analysis, this study only takes the 'soul' of the MFC core concept or some main concepts as the elements of food system integration.***

Resource Use Efficiency

As stated in the theoretical framework, the element of resource use efficiency is the knowledge-driven system innovation that reduces costs, adds value, and reduces environmental pollution per unit of output in the crops. It means that the agricultural sector in the metropolitan area could make a significant contribution to the sustainable development. It is rooted from the resource use efficiency theory (Smeets, 2011). ***Therefore, this element in this study is reflected as an effort to make the food production lower in costs, with more added value and less environmental impacts in the periurban regions of Jakarta.***

In the context of Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR), such element is translated into agricultural intensification. The pressure of a growing urban population, the continued land-use conversion (especially from agricultural to urbanized area), and the environmental resource degradation forced the agricultural sector to intensify the use of cultivated land, especially in the crowded Java Island (where the JMR is located) (Potter, 2001). Jakarta, as one of the highest population densities among the cities in Asia (Goldewijk, 2005), has had this challenge as well, which forced the regency governments around it to intensify agriculture. Agricultural policy propagated this strategy to satisfy both environmental sustainability and economic development (Lee, et al., 2000), especially in Indonesia (Tomich, et al., 2000).

Based on the FAO (2004), agricultural intensification is defined as “an increase in agricultural production per unit of inputs (which may be labor, land, time, fertilizer, seed, feed or cash).”. This case of agricultural intensification involved the use of the technological development to increase the resource input and decrease the amount of land used (de Hingh, 2000). ***Thus, in the context of the JMR, this strategy is mostly translated in the agricultural modernization, and the strategy depends on the situation of each regency.***

Effect to Resource Use Efficiency

The regencies around Jakarta (Cianjur, Bekasi, Tangerang, and Bogor) used several different methods to modernize the agricultural sector in their area. The methods varied from the simplest one, such as using organic fertilizer; using tools and machines such as tractors or grinding machines; and storing facilities such as warehouses. ***Agricultural modernization is initiated years ago. However, these intensification methods are considered outdated ones since they only tried to mechanize the production process to speed up the crop periods*** such as the tractors and the grinding machines for rice (See Code No. 88, 89, 90, and 91). It is because the effect to the resource use efficiency was not significant, especially to the production cost and environmental impact.

The impact on resource use efficiency is evaluated from; the added value, production costs, and environmental impact. Based on the result of interviews, only the periurban governments, as the food producers, were concerned about resource use efficiency. The periurban governments were mostly concerned about the added value from the agricultural modernization. However, the urban government (Jakarta) and suppliers also have a little concern about this aspect. The topic which got the least concern from all stakeholders was the environmental aspect which is a result of the periurban governments' ignorance on this subject (this part will be elaborated in the next paragraphs).

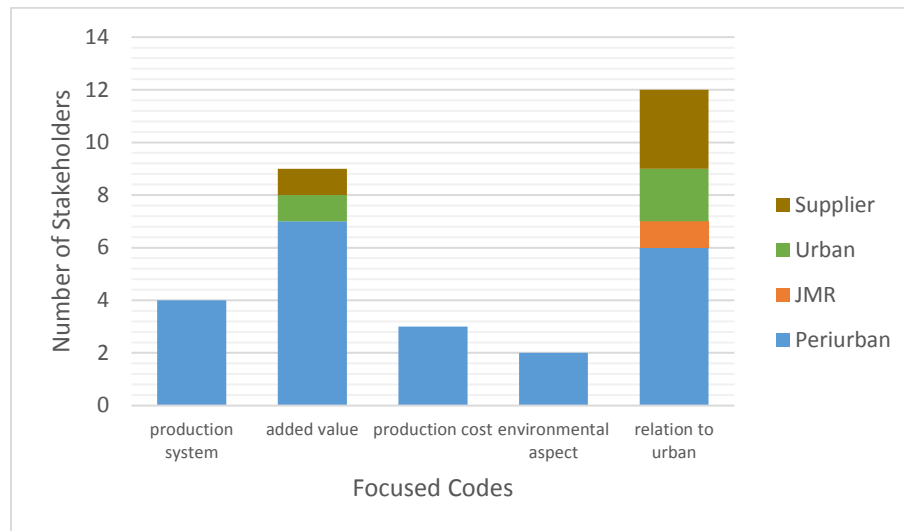


Figure 17. The Number of Times Resource Use Efficiency has been Mentioned as the Crucial Element in the JMR Foodscape Transition

For the first indicator, the produced food by these regencies had some added value, stemming from the processing of cleaning and preparing raw food, the packaging, and the marketing process (food branding) (See Code No. 92, 93, and 94). However, the length of the period for the initiation of these technologies did not affect the scope of the implementation. For Cianjur, the government admitted that the mechanization is only applied to the northern side of the region nearest to the Jakarta as the agglomeration area. Meanwhile for Bekasi, after sixteen years of implementing mechanization, the usage distribution is still at the low level. Among all the regencies, Bogor has the most coverage of technology usage among all regencies; however, the government considered it is still below their target, and the implementation process itself could still be questioned. Tangerang is the least developed in the added value aspect, and the local government acknowledged it as a failure. The Tangerang farmers directly sell their crops to the collectors (even though there are several farmer groups which do the food processing). The uneven distribution of mechanization and processing leads to the scarcity of value addition. In other words, ***among the supplied food to JMR, the added value, which is a result of the agriculture intensification (or mechanization particularly), is not sufficient enough.*** Therefore, the condition of the added value from resource use efficiency could not be better.

For production costs, certainly, there is a decreasing amount of food loss in several regions and a decreasing amount of human resource dependency. The mechanization avoided food losses in the production process. For example, in rice, there would be losses in the grinding process but with modern mechanization this has been reduced. Some rice would be lost since the farmers only crashed them to separate the paddy from the skin and the rice in the traditional system. It means that the mechanization

was quite effective in preventing food losses. At the same time, it also reduced the need for human labor in the production process, because tools such as tractors or grinding machines did not use human power (See Code No. 95 and 103).

However, the increasing number of production output does not necessarily give the impression that the production cost is reduced. The Local Agricultural Department of Bekasi stated that the production costs were more or less the same as in the previous system as the cost of human labor is equivalent to the cost of fossil fuels in the new system. Even though they did not calculate the number of production costs precisely, it is logically accepted.

The last aspect, environmental impact, the local governments admitted that there was no environmentally friendly feature in the mechanization they implemented. **The production system still produces the same waste (for example; hay), and the new system contributed to the carbon emission by using fossil fuel for the machines** (Code No. 96 and 97). Moreover, the traditional agricultural land contributed to climate change, because its carbon emission was high (IPCC, 2007; GTZ, 2008; FAO, 2011).

Relation to Urban Area

The most important thing for the resource use efficiency element is the aim of the metropolitan food system integration. It means that in the context of JMR, the implementation of agriculture intensification or mechanization is based on the increasing demand of the urban area. The growing demand should be one of the reasons for the regency area to enforce the mechanization to the arable land as a mean to have resource use efficiency in the metropolitan foodscape integration.

Since the distribution of food product from the regencies around Jakarta is distributed to the urban area of JMR, so the reason of agriculture mechanization is more or less related to the increasing food demand of Jakarta (See Code No. 99, 101, and 102). Several local governments admitted that the high population growth pressured them to increase the productivity of their agricultural sectors. **However, it was something which worked under the market mechanism and the initiative of periurban governments, and it was not promoted by the cooperation board as an effort towards the integration of the food system.** There was no official agreement about the agriculture intensification programme under the cooperation mechanism. Therefore, the regency governments took the initiative by themselves to intensify their own cropped lands, and there is no metropolitan foodscape integration in it (See Code No. 100 and 103).

Moreover, the regency governments also admitted that there were other reasons to mechanize the agriculture area: the lack of human resources in the sector and to secure food productivity. This migration is likely the result of the market mechanism and the worldwide attraction of large cities. It has led to the change of youth's preference in choosing a job in the secondary sector instead of the primary sector. Meanwhile, the agribusiness production needs to continue. Thus, those two factors have driven the local governments to mechanize the agricultural land as well.

Table 9. Resource Use Efficiency in the Periurban Agriculture of the Jakarta Metropolitan Region

Characteristics	Recap
Added Value	The produced food from the regency around Jakarta has some added value, from the processing, packaging, and branding. However, most regencies admitted the coverage of agriculture mechanization was scarce (The worst case

Characteristics	Recap
	is Tangerang where the government gave up to enforce it). Thus, the added value is not massive enough for the food supply in the urban are of JMR.
Production Cost	There is a decreasing number of food losses in several regions and decreasing number of human resource dependency due to agriculture mechanization. However, production costs are more or less similar since it changed from labor salary to fossil fuel cost.
Environmental Impact	The use of agricultural mechanization is not based on sustainable development. The production system still produces the same waste and even contributed to emission carbon.
Relation to Urban	The implementation of agriculture mechanization is related to the increasing food demand of Jakarta. However, it was not under the cooperation mechanism, but it worked under globalization and market mechanism. Therefore, the regency governments took this initiative by themselves to intensify their own cropped lands and there is no metropolitan foodscape integration in it

Vertical Integration

Vertical integration means as a combination of stages in the food chain of one product and/or an integration which shorten the chain in the production of the food chain. The basic idea of this element is also rooted from the resource use efficiency theory; to make the production more efficient, the use of space should be less than the usual food system (Smeets, 2011). Space as the resource should be optimized by using one particular area for several functions which related to each other. **Therefore, one of the methods for the JMR context is to build an area which consists of several functions in the food chain, or in other words, to shorten the chain and combine them in one area.**

Current Food Distribution

To understand the niche development of vertical integration, the first thing to identify is the current situation of the food distribution system from periurban to urban areas in the JMR. **Several regencies (periurban of JMR), who produce food in large amounts, export their food to Jakarta which is their main market.** Figure 18 shows the perceived importance of the relationship between the periurban food system and the urban market in the responses. However, the other regencies could not fully distribute the food to Jakarta due to the small amounts of produced commodities, but they had a role as a *buffer zone* which is a transit place for food from the outside of the JMR.

The distribution system in JMR, however, is not as advanced as what is in Westernized cities. It still uses the conventional retail to sell petty commodities directly from the farmers or the collectors. It goes along with the statement from Drakakis-Smith (1991), which explained that the food distribution in Asia mostly still holds the conventional retail as the dominating retailing method. **Given the economic condition of the farmers in Asia and the cost of food distribution in the conventional retail system, the farmers tend to directly distribute their products as petty commodities. They could also sell the products to the collectors in order to be processed before the food goes to the conventional retailer** (See Code No. 1 and 6).

There are several ways on how food is distributed to the conventional retailer (market centre). The first one, **the food from the farmers is processed (or packaged) traditionally by themselves (with or without farmers' organization) and directly distributed to the conventional retailers. The other way,**

fresh food is sold to the collectors or big traders. Collectors have a role to collect food from small farmers, and some of them will process the food, then they distribute it to the conventional retailers (See Code No. 3, 4, 10, and 12).

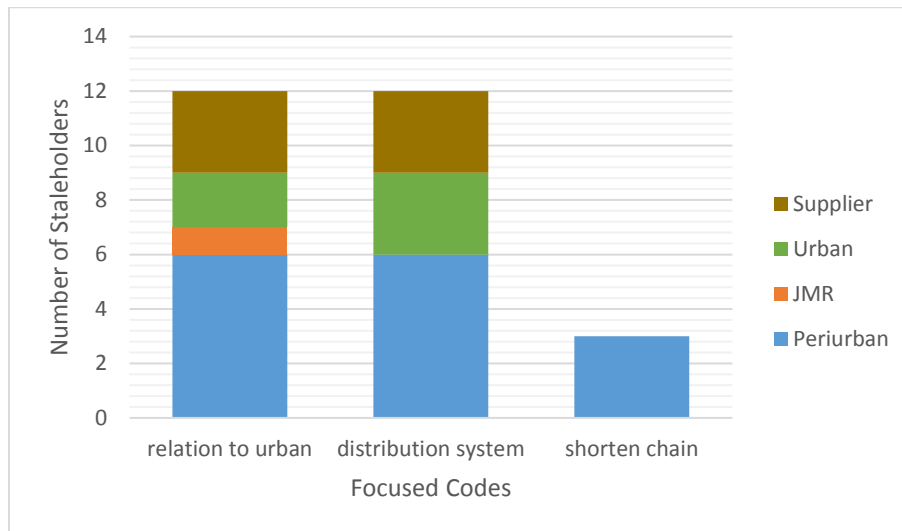


Figure 18. The Number of Times Vertical Integration has been Mentioned as the Crucial Element in the JMR Foodscape Transition

For a *buffer zone* such as Tangerang and Bekasi, the food that comes from inside the regency is distributed to the conventional market centres similar to the system in Cianjur and Bogor. **Nevertheless, farmers or collectors could also sell their commodities to the food processors such as a food factory (near the production area) who in turn deliver their processed food to the modern retailers.** Yet, this last method is very rarely found.

Unlike the other regencies, the distributed food from outside of the regencies (from Banten, West Java, and East Java) will be transited to the market centres in Bekasi and Tangerang before they are distributed to the urban area in Jakarta. Therefore, they claimed their area as a *buffer zone* for the food system in JMR. However, it became the excuse for these areas to not strengthen their agricultural sector and let them be converted to settlement areas. The JMR's periurban government stated that there was a policy to protect the agricultural land in their areas, named the Sustainable Agricultural Land Policy (Kebijakan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan: LP2B). Currently they already tried to delineate the land which should be preserved, but the implementation is not adequate enough compared to the pressure from urbanization. Even though the urbanization process in those regencies is quite high, it should not be an obstacle to optimize their agricultural productivity. Moreover, this role even extends the food distribution chain (the food chain gets longer by the presence of a buffer zone), and it does not go along with the core concept of vertical integration.

However, the most important thing to note is that the Jakarta urban area is the biggest market for all the regencies in the periurban areas of Jakarta (either they supply it from their own product, or they redistribute it from outside of JMR) (See Code No. 15, 16, 17, and 18). The role of Jakarta as the biggest market of periurban food products allows Jakarta to have a bargaining position in the food system, particularly in the food distribution. In another perspective, the periurban areas around Jakarta have a

significant role as well, because they also supply the basic demand for Jakarta's population. Therefore, the interaction of these two parties should be concerned.

Meanwhile, for Jakarta itself, there are three big retailers or suppliers which have a different role in the food distribution. These suppliers are formed as a regionally owned enterprise which should have a direct and intense relationship with the Jakarta governments in managing food distribution in Jakarta. It is implied that there are three big retailers; PD Pasar Jaya, PD Dharma Jaya, and Cipinang Food Station (See Code No. 7 and 8). Each of them is a regionally owned enterprise, so their benefit will also contribute to the regional development. PD Pasar Jaya is a retailer that supplies and manages the traditional marketplaces in Jakarta. Until now there are 157 small marketplaces in Jakarta and this supplier has a role in managing the distribution of food to all marketplaces. The stakeholder manages the market centre which is located in Kramat Jati. Food, such as vegetables and fruits, comes from outside of Jakarta (including periurban Jakarta) and goes to this market centre before they are distributed to the small marketplaces. Meanwhile, PD Dharma Jaya distributes and controls the allocation of raw meat to the small marketplaces in Jakarta. Lastly, Cipinang Food Station manages the distribution of rice, flour, and some basic foods. The other types of market, such as *hypermarket and supermarket*, are included in the modern retailers, meanwhile the chain market, such as *Indomaret and Alfamart*, and street foods, are included in the small traders.

Combined/Shortened Food Chain

The embodiment of vertical integration is the Agroparks where the production and processing are combined in one area. Since the innovation in Indonesia is not as fast as in the Netherlands, therefore, **the food stage combination should be reflected in the JMR context.** It is because the local regencies still stick to the traditional value of agriculture development which holds the belief that we should leave the distribution chain as it is (See Code No. 108 and 109).

The shortened chain is already enforced scarcely by the initiative of food processing in the farmer level (see the Resource Use Efficiency part). However, such initiative is not massive enough to fit in the food system integration. It is also depicted in **Figure 18** that only three stakeholders from the periurban government take this element as a big concern. Moreover, the enactment of food stage combination should become a firm and large-scale based action so that it fits in the context of MFC.

The initiative of the agribusiness distribution centre (ADC) is also a part of the movement towards a vertical integration (The detail explanation about ADC will be elaborated in the next part). It tries to cut the chain of collectors which sometimes harms the prosperity of farmers and have a non-significant role in the food distribution chain. The collectors, even worse, only extend the food chain and increase the food price. In this new system, ADC does not try to compete with the modern retailers such as *hypermarket, supermarket*, and other types of modern marketplaces. By developing the ADC, however, the governments try to guarantee the food stock and food price which could not be done before by the conventional retails such as market centres. **Therefore, the ADC development is the government's way of to optimize the distribution system, while the food system itself still works under the market mechanism.**

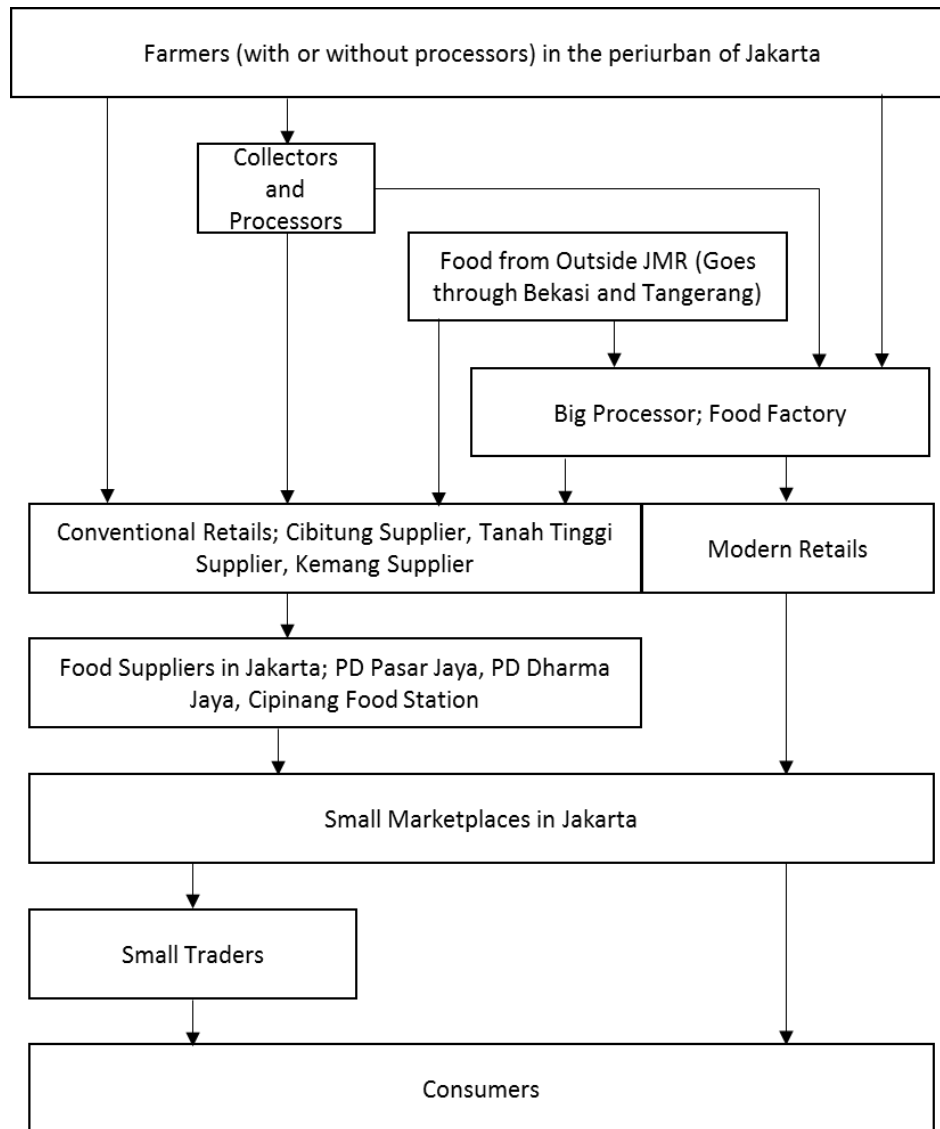


Figure 19. Current Food Distribution in Jakarta Metropolitan Region

Source: Adaptation from Potter and Salau (1990) to JMR Context

The massive initiation of agribusiness development (as mentioned by the Local Agricultural Development of Tangerang) and ***the development of the ADC could fulfill the ‘soul’ of vertical integration by combining (at least) food production and processing at a small scale (farmer’s scope, such as in their own organization) and shorten the food chain of the JMR.*** Moreover, ADC institution could also integrate the work of periurban and urban food suppliers (see **Figure 20**). Therefore, this initiative could become a starting point, even if it is not as perfect as the Agroparks concept.

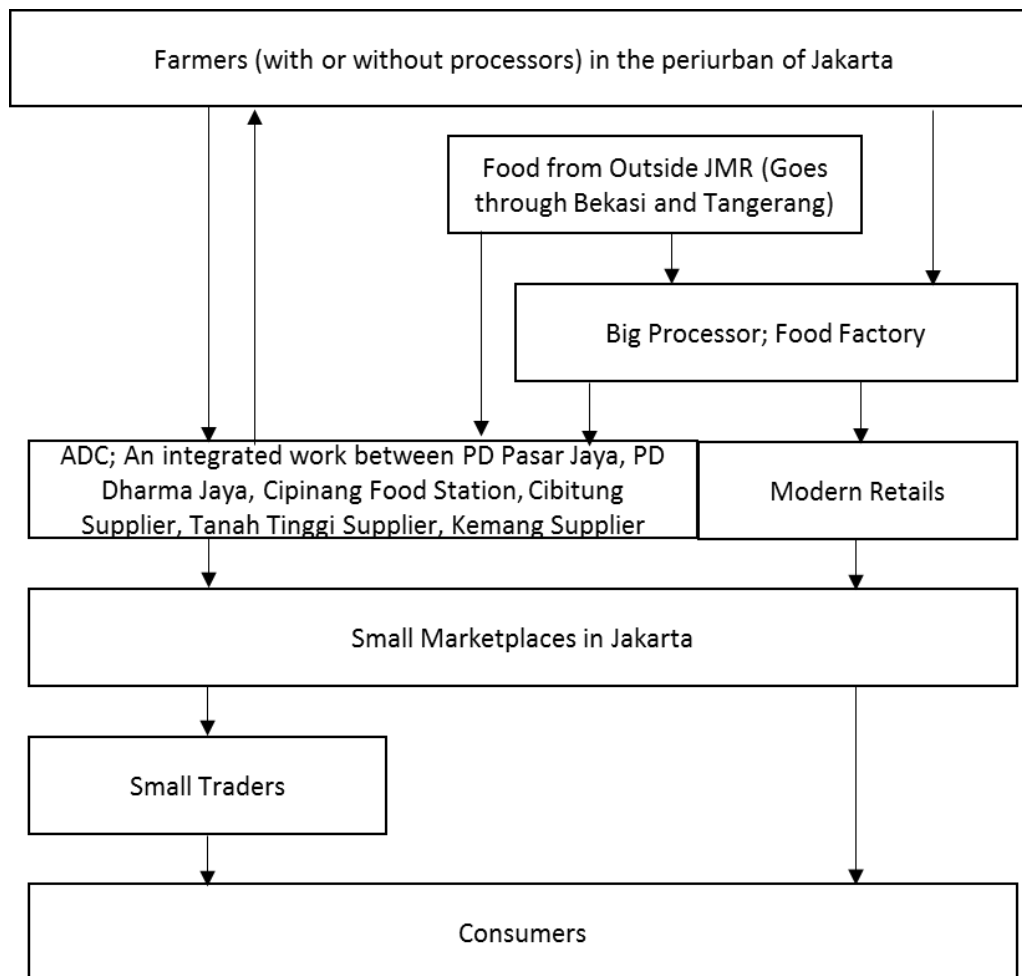


Figure 20. Agribusiness Distribution Centre as the Means to Shorten Food Chain
 Source: Adaptation from Potter and Salau (1990) to JMR Context

Horizontal Integration

Horizontal integration is an integration of animal and vegetable production and processing which enables the ecology-based industry, or in other words, a mixed farm development. The basic idea of this element is rooted from the resource use efficiency theory. As the production increased due to the agricultural modernization, the production would be more efficient if the agriculture land used less land in the production (Smeets, 2011). It valued the land as the resource which should be preserved in usage. Therefore, to make space usage more efficient in the agricultural sector, one of the methods is to combine several types of food production in one land.

However, the innovation in Indonesia is not as fast as in the Western World. For the time being, this element is not considered a significant concern for the key stakeholders (especially the periurban governments as the food producers). There were only four stakeholders who discussed it. They also admitted that there was no such horizontal integration in their area. The local regencies still stick to the traditional value of agriculture development which held the belief that two food types could not be combined (See Code No. 105 and 106). It means that the local governments had no knowledge in the agricultural combination. It also means that the niche in the agriculture field about food combination or horizontal integration has not been developed yet in Indonesia (See Code No. 107).

There was an initiative in food combination production in Bogor, but it was different to the concept of Agroparks mentioned earlier. It was only about the intercropping pattern of one area, or in other words, about the alternating crops in fields which was enforced by the farmers to maximize their benefit and to prevent exhaustion of the soil. Therefore, it could not be accounted as an effort to integrate the food production for the sake of space efficiency. ***In conclusion, the niche of horizontal integration is not developed yet in the JMR context in the interest of the metropolitan food system integration.***

Agrologistics

Agrologistics is the way to integrate the use of resources in a demand-driven market, logistics and consumer responsiveness, the ability to identify the demand, and the dynamics of the market as well as the capacity to respond to it through logistics. This element is reflected spatially by the development of consolidation centres. These centres stabilize the food price and stock by responding to the dynamics in the market and to consumer preferences. Spatially, this centre connects and distribute the product produced in the Agroparks and Rural Processing Centre (RPC) to the consumer in the urban area. "It then becomes a sophisticated spatial-temporal cohesion, in which logistics play a central role." (Smeets, 2011). ***If this concept is reflected in the context of the JMR, the agribusiness distribution centre (ADC, as mentioned earlier) development would apply to most of the characteristics of consolidation centres.*** Various types of stakeholders of the ADC, ranging from periurban governments, urban governments, JMR Cooperation Board, and food suppliers, had a large in this project. This initiative came from the cooperation among local governments in the JMR. However, this concept is still in the initiation phase which means that the food system integration is not constructed yet in the JMR.

Functions of Agribusiness Distribution Centres

Agribusiness Distribution Centres (ADC) in the JMR is initiated to stabilize food prices, quality, and stocks in the region because the government can control the food distribution in it. It was professionally managed and regularly monitored by the cooperation of food actors, such as the food suppliers, in the JMR. It is the first programme which was initiated by the JMR Cooperation Board in the food field. It will be built in several regencies around Jakarta; Tangerang, Bogor, and Bekasi. ADC in Tangerang will take care of the distribution from the western side, such as Serang Provinces and Tangerang itself. Meanwhile, an ADC in Bogor will manage the distribution of food from the southern side such as Cianjur and Bogor itself. Lastly, an ADC in Bekasi will control the food supply from West Java, Outside West Java, and Bekasi itself.

Besides ensuring the food stocks, quality, and price, there are several functions which also will be placed in the ADCs. Tangerang stated that the ***ADC is a place for the interaction between farmers and retailers.*** Therefore, it is a place of two-way interaction among them where farmers can sell their commodities in the ADC, and they can also buy their basic needs for growing the food, such as fertilizer and seeds (See Code No. 21).

Meanwhile, both the JMR Cooperation Board and the Jakarta government indicated that the function of the ADC is also to process the products, especially for petty commodities (fresh food) which have not been processed and packaged yet at the farmer level. It is because the Jakarta government prefers the supplied food to its domain to have zero waste as much as possible, in other words, ready to eat. This is to prevent the large amounts of food waste within Jakarta since waste is another big issue for this area (See Code No. 22 and 23).

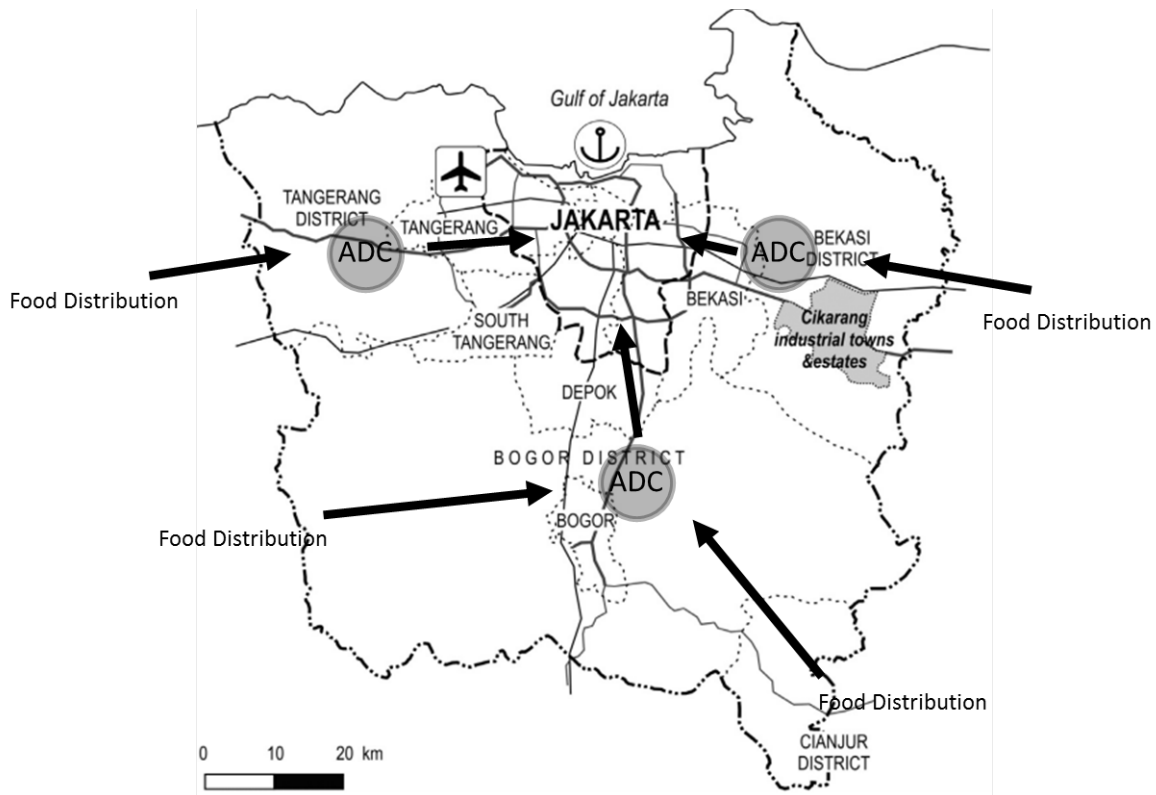


Figure 21. Spatial Implication of Agribusiness Distribution Centre in JMR

Source: Modification of ADC development in Hudalan & Firman (2012)

Progress of ADC Initiation

The ADC was initiated due to the studies of the Jakarta Provincial Government and the suggestion of two other provinces (Banten and West Java). ***The urgency of this initiative is due to the unfair mechanism in the market system. This mechanism, sometimes, results in fluctuating food prices and stocks in several critical times*** which is when food plays a significant role in the daily life of citizens, such as Eid Mubarak (Eid Fitr and Eid Adha), fasting month, Christmas, and New Year's. As stated in the previous part, the food distribution still works in the market mechanism and the government (especially in the JMR) could not control this system by giving the excuse that it is not their responsibility (See Code No. 2 and 12).

Therefore, the ADC is expected to function as the element that ensures the food supply (stocks, quality, and price), especially in those critical times. This development also takes a role in the JMR food system transition. The reason is that the; ADC is also an important part to integrate the food system in the JMR and an effort to optimize the food uptake of Jakarta from the Jakarta periurban areas (See Code No. 31).

Thus, JMR Cooperation Board is assigned to manage the initiation of the ADC development. For the information, the JMR Cooperation Board did also take part in several previous cooperation programmes between local governments, such as Bogor Reservoir development to reduce flood risk in Jakarta, Bekasi Sanitary Landfill development for Jakarta waste management, and Cisadane Tangerang River Restoration to reduce the flash flood risk in Jakarta. The initiation was signed by three governors (Banten, Jakarta, and West Java) in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of this programme. Then

for the implementation, a Terms of Reference (TOR), which arrange each party's responsibility for ADC's development, still should be established as there is no technical arrangement stated in the MoU (See Code No. 60).

However, in the establishment of the TOR, there are several objections which mostly came from Jakarta's local government. Jakarta did not agree on several points indicated in the TOR since it highly encumbers Jakarta. **The first objection is about the budget.** Jakarta should shoulder a big proportion of the ADC development, which consists of 80% of the total budget. Jakarta claimed that they did not have sufficient money for the development (See Code No. 48, 58, and 67). **The second objection also came from Jakarta who demanded there be a clear mechanism of the ADC's asset management in each region.** Jakarta wanted the regional suppliers (in Jakarta and periurban Jakarta) to be assigned as the full managers of ADC. Meanwhile, the JMR Cooperation Board wanted to create the ADC institution after the ratification of the TOR. The other perspective came from the local regencies who wanted Jakarta to take a role in the ADCs' management. They preferred it since they claimed they already provided the land for the development (See Code No. 25, 50, 59, and 67). **The other objection** still came from Jakarta who wanted the local regencies to provide the budget from their own financial capacity **to fix their own regulation about the land allocation for the agricultural sector** in their spatial planning policy documents. Moreover, Jakarta demanded local regencies to finance their own feasibility study for each of their ADC (See Code No. 33).

Another thing which held up the progress of the ADC initiative was the changing leader of each region due to the governance period. Since it is initiated in the several regions (which involve several leaders) and each one has a different timeframe for their governance period, this led to the changing commitment in the ADC initiative (See Code No. 31 and 36). **Another issue is related to the power in controlling the cooperation.** The cooperation board which expected to manage the coordination among stakeholders is handicapped. They did not have the capacity financially and structurally. Therefore, they admitted that they only become the facilitator and can only depend on the region's performance for the implementation. Moreover, they are also in the same level with the Jakarta province which made them incapable of organizing the cooperation. However, Jakarta has more power financially than the cooperation board (See Code No. 63, 84, 85, and 86).

As a result, those objections and obstacles led to the zero implementation of the ADC programme. Then, it led to the skepticism in the cooperation mechanism which arisen from whole stakeholders (which will be explained in the social capital part). However, this initiative is still running, and the cooperation board still enforces some efforts to reinstate the MoU and TOR. It is because the TOR establishment took more than a year and the MoU only applied for one year; so, the reinitiating process should be done in the future. Despite all of those challenges, this initiative gives the impression that the spirit of consolidation centres in the agrologistics concept is still developing or feasible. **In other words, this initiative could become a starting effort of agrologistics development, even though it is not as perfect as the MFC concept.**

Table 10. Consolidation Centres Initiative in the Jakarta Metropolitan Region

Characteristics	Recap
Functions	• A place to stabilize the food price, food quality, and food stocks in JMR. • A place of two-way interaction, where farmers can sell their commodities in ADC and can also buy their basic needs for growing the food.

Characteristics	Recap
	• A place to process the product, especially for petty commodities (fresh food) which has not been processed and packaged yet on the farmer or farmer organization level.
Progress	• ADC is initiated to ensure the food supply (stocks, quality, and price), especially in critical times and integrate food system in JMR. • Thus, JMR Cooperation Board is assigned to manage the initiation of ADC development. • The three governors (Banten, Jakarta, and West Java) have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for this programme. • However, in the establishment of the Terms of Reference (TOR), there are several objections about the budget, asset management, spatial planning policy stabilization, and leaders changing which result in delaying the progress of implementation. • Despite all of those challenges, this initiative could become a starting effort of agrologistics development.

Integrated Design

Integrated design asks for the participation of knowledge institutions, enterprises, NGOs, and governmental institutions in a continuous process of designing agroparks and metropolitan food clusters. It is also rooted from the theory of resource use efficiency. The higher level of integration, the greater efficiency of the resource used which also seems to work for abstract resources, such as knowledge and creativity (van Ittersum & Rabbinge, 1997). **Therefore, it involves an integration of hardware (physical aspects, such as buildings), software (knowledge and creativity), and orgware (institutionalism aspects, such as stakeholder involvement).**

Participants Involvement

The integrated design aligns to the background of the MFC concept; the city-region foodscape. The stakeholders “often comprise different sectors including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), subnational and local urban and rural authorities and leaders, the business community, and agencies representing national or international organizations.” (Forster & Escudero, 2014). Smeets (2011) also stated that “the earlier and more fully entrepreneurs, government staff, and citizens are involved in the design, the more robust the concept.”. Therefore, **a multi-level governance is needed.**

In the ADC initiative, as mentioned earlier, the participants, who were involved, were the governments in the JMR. At the provincial level, there are three provinces who signed the ADC’s MoU; Banten, Jakarta, and West Java. Meanwhile, at the regency level, the three regencies involved are; Bogor, Bekasi, and Tangerang (refer to the ADC TOR). However, several local governments admitted that they also included private retailers or food suppliers in the process (See Code No. 74).

Nevertheless, the statement is objected by several suppliers (Cibitung Supplier in Bekasi, Kemang Supplier in Bogor, and Tanahtinggi Supplier in Tangerang) who confessed they never heard of such an initiative to build an ADC. From this statement, it is interpreted that **there is no other involvement from the level of food suppliers and farmers.** This participation also became more peculiar when several regency governments admitted not knowing about the cooperation in the ADC initiative. Some even did not know about the scope of work in the JMR Cooperation Board. **Thus, it means that the participants’**

involvement in the ADC initiative process is far from sufficient, to put it mildly, it is straggled (See Code No. 43, 44, 45).

Cooperation Programme

The ADC is the first initiative from the JMR Cooperation Board to integrate the food system in the region. The food production in the periurban area will be optimized, and the coverage of supplied food will become bigger. Moreover, it will improve the welfare of the farmers since it will shorten the food chain and maximize their benefit.

As mentioned earlier, integrated design involves an integration between hardware (physical aspects, such as the building), software (knowledge and creativity), and orgware (institutionalism aspects, such as stakeholder involvement). The physical aspect is fulfilled by the development of ADC in several spots (Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi). Then, the knowledge and creativity to shorten the food chain and integrate the food distribution under one management control is also a reflection of the software. However, as mentioned earlier, ***this initiative is harmed by the insufficient participation in its process.***

Briefly, the development towards a metropolitan foodscape transition in the JMR could be well initiated by the ADC initiative. Out of the five key elements, three of them (the shortened food chain, the development of consolidation centers, and the enactment of multilevel governance) would be realized if only the ADC could be implemented. The concerns of related stakeholders, as shown in **Table 11**, regarding these elements are considerably high especially in regards to agrologistics and integrated design since these are directly related to the ADC initiative. Unfortunately, horizontal integration is notably “unpopular” among the key food stakeholders.

Table 11. The Summary of Stakeholders’ Concerns of Food System Integration

Elements	Periurban	JMR	Urban	Supplier
Resource Use Efficiency	✓	X	✓	✓
Vertical Integration	✓	✓	✓	✓
Horizontal Integration	✓	X	X	X
Agrologistics	✓	✓	✓	✓
Integrated Design	✓	✓	✓	✓

Even though the ADC, so far, became the only programme which reflects the food system integration in the JMR, it could also become a gate for the future development of the metropolitan foodscape transition. It means, although this reflection is not massive enough to translate the MFC concept, it could trigger other niche developments to fill up the new system by introducing new technology and mechanisms. It was also stated by the cooperation board that if the collaboration for the ADC succeeds in the implementation, they will remain open to other innovations that can create mechanisms towards an integrated JMR food system.

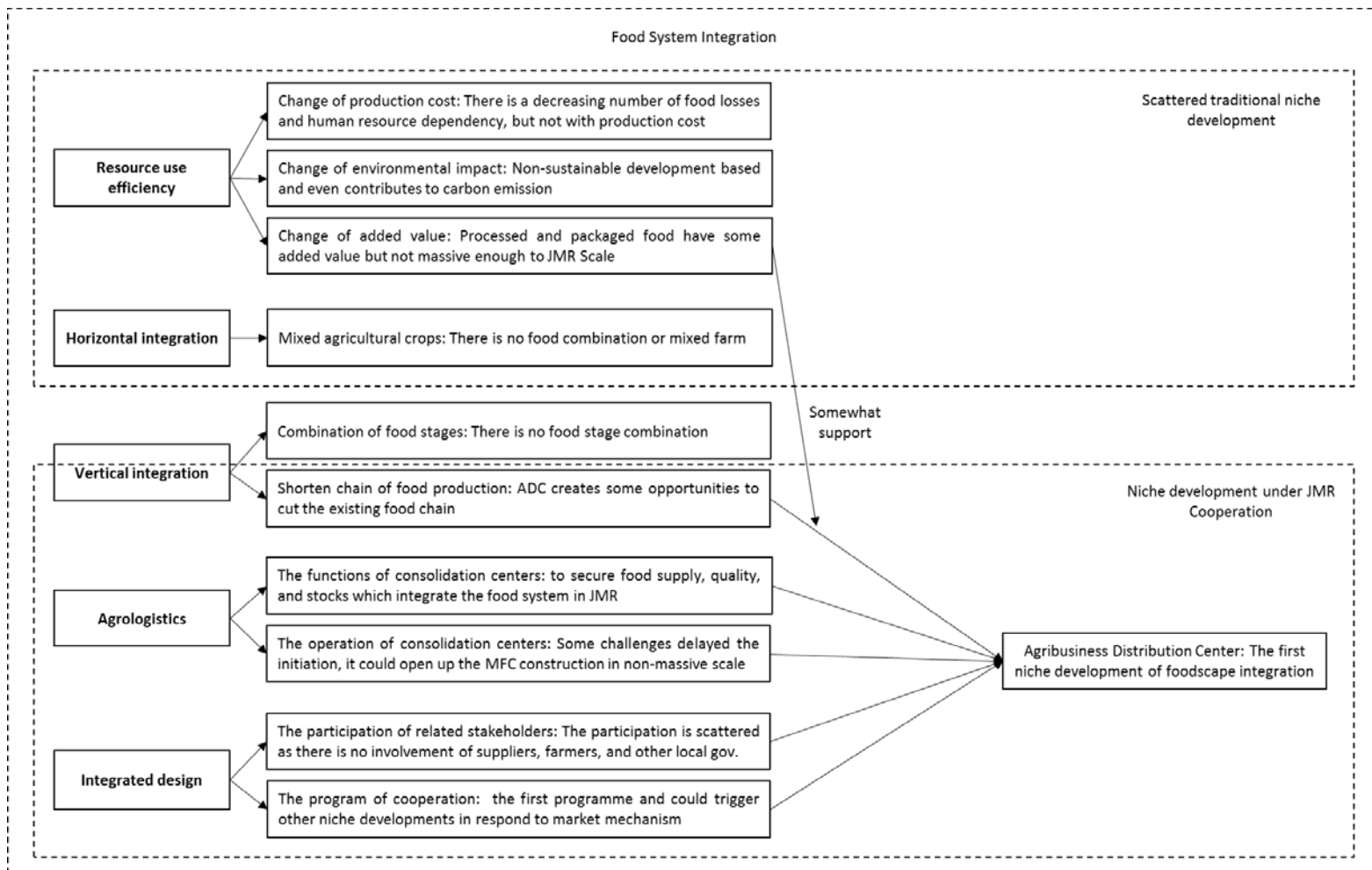


Figure 22. The Elements of a Food System Integration as Identified under the ADC Initiative by the JMR Cooperation

Role of Social Capital

The social capital concept encourages a multi-level governance (from the City-Region Foodscape concept) and interactive design process (from the Metropolitan Food Cluster model) in the initiation of the JMR food system transition conducted by the cooperation board. However, given the current state of the ADC initiative, several challenges have arisen in the cooperation. Therefore, the state of social capital should be identified to understand the relation of it to the emerged threats and how the presence/absence of it could drive them. Thus, as stated in the methodological part, there are three synthesized components of social capital which will be elaborated for this study.

Trustworthiness

The first component of social capital is trustworthiness. It makes one party to have a connection to another party. It includes their credibility, commitment, perception, and expectation to the social network. **Figure 25** depicts the importance of these aspects, and most of the stakeholders take the commitment, perception, and expectation in cooperation as the core element to act in the cooperation. The stakeholder will trust the others if they have a good perception of the credibility and performance of other parties. They expect that they will achieve the mutual goals by collaborating with others so that

they are committed to run their obligation to the cooperation. The fulfillment of these conditions will build trustworthiness among stakeholders and leads the cooperation to work properly. However, since there are challenges in the cooperation, it is expected that there is no trustworthiness in the ADC initiation of the JMR Cooperation. ***Therefore, we should identify the state of trustworthiness and how it led to the construction's delay.***



Figure 23. The Number of Times Trustworthiness has been Mentioned as the Crucial Component of Social Capital

Perception of Cooperation

The dream to develop Agribusiness Distribution Centre (ADC) was initiated by the Jakarta Provincial Government and supported by the other two provinces in the JMR. It is the JMR Cooperation Board's first project in the food field. It will be built in several regencies around Jakarta; Tangerang, Bogor, and Bekasi. The urgency of this initiative is due to the unfair market mechanism which sometimes results in the fluctuating food prices and stocks at several critical times.

The emerging challenges are related to the perception of cooperation. Periurban governments perceived Jakarta as the region who had the biggest amount of money among all the stakeholders. It is expressed by the statement from the Jakarta government which mentioned the budget issue. The one-sided budget is rooted from the perceptions from the periurban governments who saw Jakarta as havin a great financial capacity. Therefore, they treated Jakarta as the one who should spend more budget than them. Moreover, one of the local governments, Cianjur, also expressed this perception explicitly, not wanting to invest economically in the ADC development but still wished to share the benefits of it. Furthermore, the periurban government also stated that Jakarta would only help them if Jakarta demanded something from them. It means they thought Jakarta is a bit arrogant in the cooperation (See Code No. 36 and 62).

Periurban governments also viewed the JMR Cooperation Board as not contributing to the enactment of the ADC initiative. Firstly, several institutions did not know where they should be involved in the ADC initiative (See Code No. 43, 44, and 45). ***Then, the periurban governments accused the board of the incapability in coordinating the stakeholders since it was too powerless, especially towards some***

issues in the financial area (See Code No. 84 and 85). Lastly, they also perceived the cooperation board as slow to mobilize the cooperation (See Code No. 29, 55, and 62).

Meanwhile, the urban government, particularly the Jakarta provincial government, perceived the regency governments as “scroungers” in the cooperation. These governments depended highly on Jakarta’s financial capacity and could not depend on their own budget to develop the ADC. Jakarta pictured themselves as the “rich guy who has a big tummy and money”, and they needed to cooperate with some “poor guys” if they ran the unjustifiable budget. Jakarta argued that there was no such legal mechanism to give subsidy to other area and the cooperation should be fair by enabling an appropriate budget for all of the parties, in other words, the responsibility in spending the budget should be evenly distributed (See Code No. 58, 66, and 68).

Moreover, the Jakarta government had the same argument with the periurban government regarding the power of the cooperation board in controlling the JMR cooperation. ***Jakarta noticed that the JMR Cooperation Board was powerless since Jakarta was on the same level with the JMR Cooperation Board (See Code No. 86).*** They felt that it was impossible for the JMR Cooperation Board, who had the facilitator role among the relevant local governments, to control them since they felt no harm if they disobeyed their order.

Meanwhile, the cooperation board itself observed that the local governments are too self-centric when they carried the agenda in the cooperation. The self-interest characteristic of local authorities led to the increasing transaction cost in the ADC negotiation. Even though they said that this issue could be resolved in the Forum Discussion Group and meeting among stakeholders, the different interests for the ADC initiative have not been settled yet (See Code No. 63).

Expectation in Coordination

The expectations in coordination were also highly related to the perception of cooperation. ***The periurban governments perceived the Jakarta government as having greater financial capacity and therefore, they expected it would contribute more to the ADC initiative than it actually did.*** However, the delay of this programme made them hope that the other two parties, Jakarta and JMR Cooperation Board, would enforce the plan and complete the ADC. The periurban governments also hoped that the cooperation board would function as a facilitator that would guide and manage them in the cooperation so that the implementation would be achieved. Moreover, the periurban governments also expected Jakarta could also mobilize the cooperation since they have more power and money. Jakarta should help them build several ADC-related projects such as road and farmer’s skill development (See Code No. 38, 39, 40, 80, and 81).

Meanwhile, the Jakarta government only expects that the local regencies and cooperation board consider several objections that Jakarta proposed in the TOR. Jakarta also expects the two other parties (periurban and JMR Cooperation Board) not to leave all the financial responsibility to Jakarta alone (See Code No. 82). ***In the meantime, the cooperation board expects the local governments to take concern for this implementation.*** The limited power of the board as a facilitator made them incapable of participating actively in the ADC construction. Even though they have a monitoring and evaluation scheme in the implementation, it was not enough for them to make sure the ongoing process could be fully conducted (See Code No. 63).

Commitment in Cooperation

The perceptions and expectations led to a commitment issue in the cooperation. It created an idle condition where all parties could not discern the commitment of each other in cooperation. ***It is proven by the periurban governments' skepticism in the cooperation. They did not find any reason to believe in the commitment of Jakarta and JMR Cooperation Board in running the ADC construction*** (For example, See Code No. 29). Meanwhile, ***the cooperation board questioned the commitment of the Jakarta government to work on this programme***. They were confused because Jakarta objected to the terms and conditions of the ADC construction, even though Jakarta was the one who initiated this programme from the very beginning. Moreover, they thought Jakarta was the one who would have more benefits if the programme was finished (See Code No. 32).

In the meantime, Jakarta itself believed that they were committed to this cooperation since they cannot produce their own food, and they need the surrounding regencies to facilitate the supply of food to its citizen. However, ***Jakarta, in fact, questioned the credibility of their partners (periurban governments) in their capacity to fund the ADC institution and to handle the logistics of ADC***. They also discredited the existing spatial planning in the periurban areas since it frequently changes due to the urbanization process (See Code No. 33). Then, the changing leadership in each regency was also another driving factor which led to Jakarta's skepticism of the cooperation. All these reasons made the Jakarta government questions the periurban governments' commitment to the ADC construction (See Code No. 30 and 31).

Therefore, the Jakarta government tried to cope with this issue by avoiding interaction with the whole JMR cooperation. ***They initiated their own ADC in their area since there was no definite implementation of the ADC under the JMR cooperation***. However, it leads us to question Jakarta's commitment to the cooperation since they independently built their own ADC while there was still an initiative running until now (See Code No. 34 and 35).

In conclusion, there is a mismatch in perceptions among stakeholders in the ADC initiative of JMR Cooperation Board. It leads to the issue of misconceived expectations of each other in the coordination. Then, both brought another matter of how all parties doubted each other's commitment in the cooperation. Then, it can be assumed that this condition is a state where there is no trustworthiness among stakeholders in the JMR cooperation and it leads to the delay of the ADC's construction.

Networks

Networks, as one of the social capital components, makes the information distribution possible through communication, interaction, and control management including the social structure to enhance efficiency in the social network. Networks create a channel to diffuse the information to achieve mutual goals, establish a medium to interact and communicate in the negotiation process towards the goals, and provide a mechanism to manage and control the cooperation among individuals through social structure. A sufficient network will result in an efficient cooperation, as mentioned in Luo & Shen (2009). **Figure 27** describes the response of stakeholders on how management in cooperation becomes the essential element while the role of higher level and the success story of cooperation are also taken into consideration. However, since there are challenges in the cooperation, it is expected that the existing networks could not create the adequate condition for an agreement in the ADC construction.

Therefore, we should identify the state of current interaction and how it led to the delay of this construction.

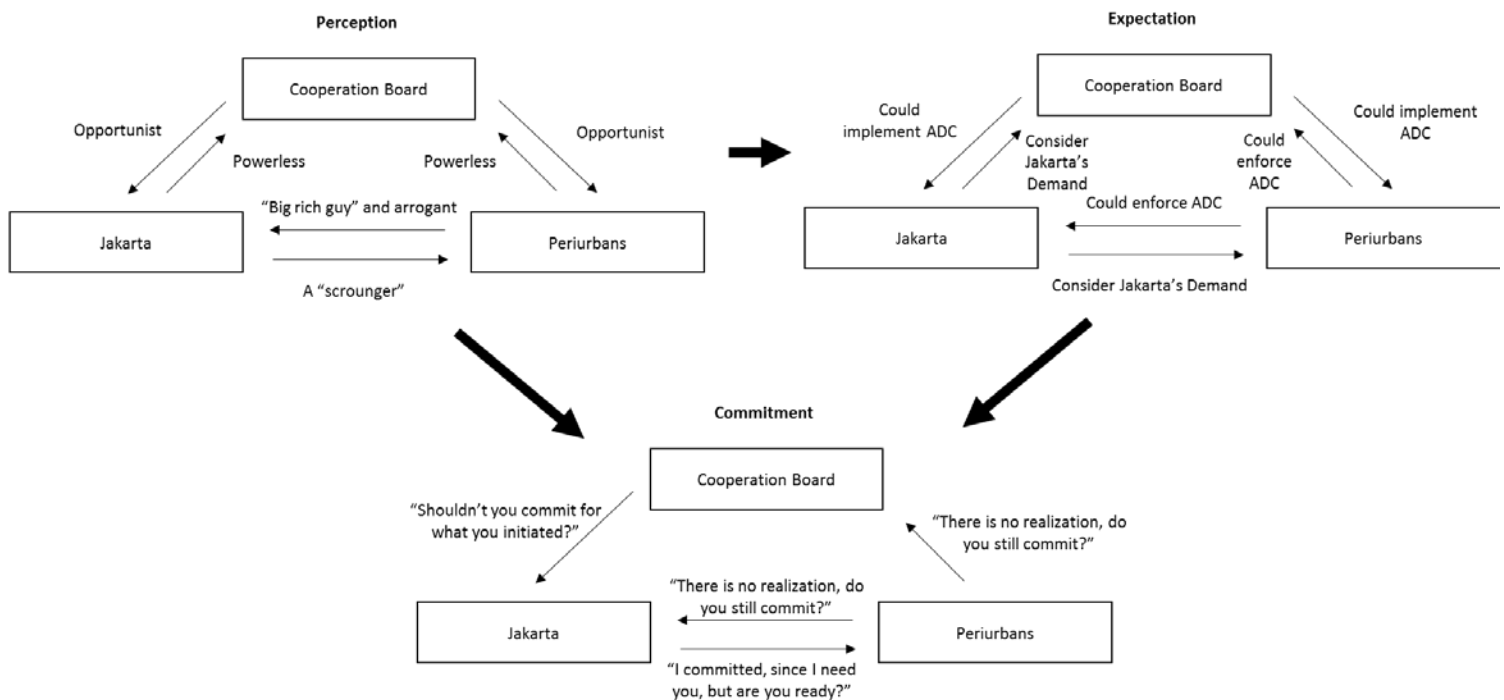


Figure 24. The Absence of Trustworthiness in Agribusiness Distribution Centre Construction

Interaction in the Cooperation

As mentioned in the previous part about the progress of ADC initiative, **ADC was initiated from the studies of the Jakarta Provincial Government and the suggestion of two other provinces (Banten and West Java)**. The Jakarta Provincial Government proposed an innovation to the JMR Cooperation Board, to build the ADC (See Code No. 59). It is a response to the unfair market mechanism which did not stabilize the food prices and food stocks on several critical times (See Code No. 2 and 12). It is also the Jakarta government's attempt to integrate the food system in the JMR (See Code No. 31).

Therefore, the JMR Cooperation Board coordinated the meetings between related stakeholders. It started with the preparation meeting which discussed the subject (ADC) within the cooperation. Then, they held FGDs and surveys, for identifying the issue in each region, as an input to the MoU. The stakeholders in the FGDs are the head of the related local departments in each region. The input from the FGD will be submitted to the MoU. Afterwards, the technical meeting was arranged between the head of local departments. In the discussion, there were interaction networks built among the stakeholders. Even though there is no involvement of private sectors, nevertheless, based on the JMR Cooperation Board's statement, all the stakeholders negotiated moderately, and several disagreements can be resolved. Then, the information meeting which bridged the meeting between regional secretaries is held afterwards to finalize the substance of MoU. Lastly, the general meeting between regency leaders, governors, and the cooperation board is held, and the three governors signed the MoU (See Code No. 60).

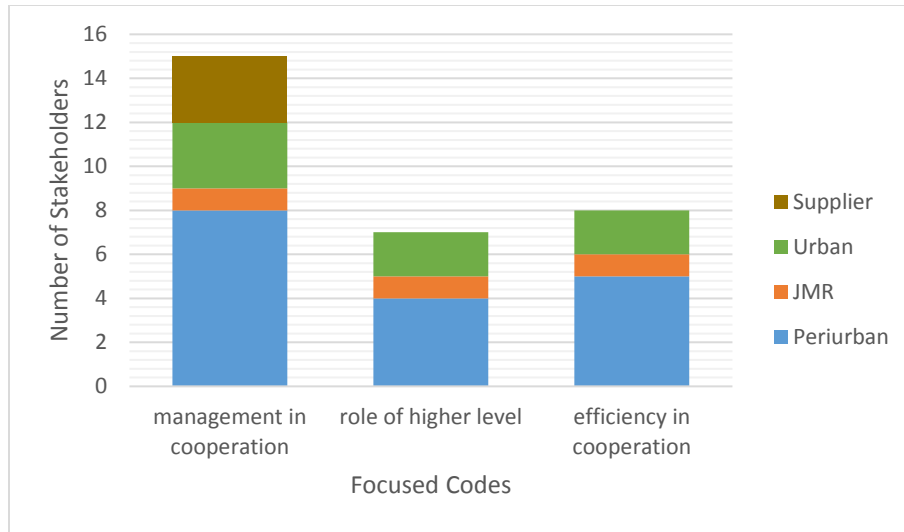


Figure 25. The Number of Times Networks has been Mentioned as the Crucial Component of Social Capital

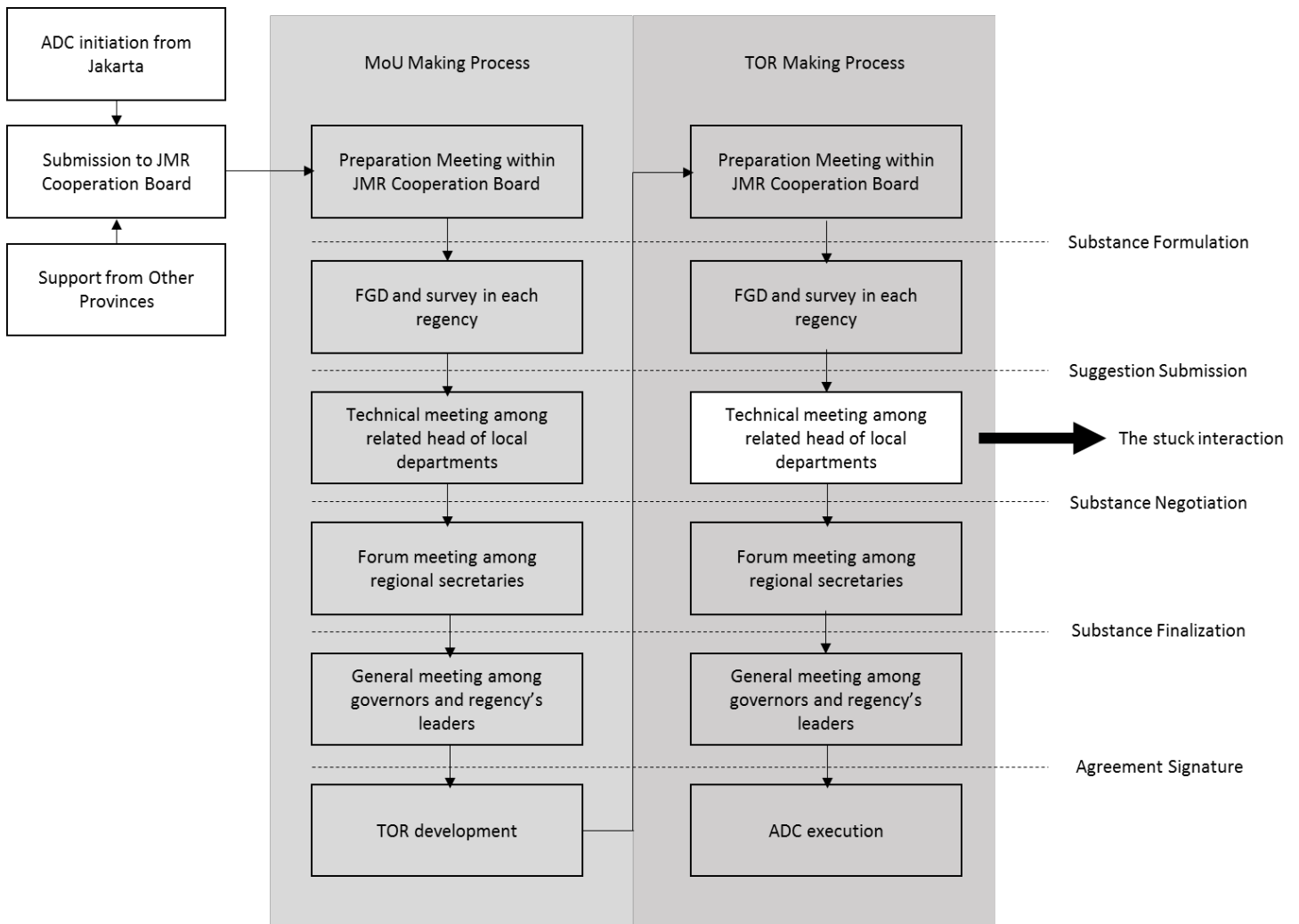


Figure 26. The Interaction Networks in ADC initiative of JMR Cooperation

Then, for the implementation, a Term of Reference (TOR) which states each party's responsibility for the ADC's development should be established because there is no technical or detail arrangement that stated in the MoU. The MoU gave a one-year time limit to develop the TOR. **However, the lack of trustworthiness halted the progress of the TOR in the technical meeting.** Jakarta objected several items in the TOR, especially about the unfair budget, which they thought it would be burdening them.

Besides that, there were several arguments on the powerless cooperation board as the mediator which also contributed to the delay of the ADC construction (For example, see Code No. 62). Other arguments indicated that the cooperation board worked too slow in the development process (See Code No. 29 and 55). Lastly, **some contended that the interaction's intensity in the JMR Cooperation Board was too low** (See Code No. 57 and 81). These arguments led to the stakeholders' skepticism towards the cooperation mechanism. As a result, Jakarta acted independently by building their own ADC in their area.

Form and Mechanism of Cooperation

The challenges are expectedly caused by the incapacity of the JMR Cooperation Board to create a sufficient network towards an agreement in the ADC construction. Thus, to analyze it, we could identify the form and mechanism of a cooperation network in the JMR cooperation. Based on Luo & Shen (2009) a particular cooperation network in terms of its form and mechanism could lead to the inefficiency cooperation. There are several criteria which will be identified; mobilization, mechanism, actors, the role of higher level government, and degree of cooperation.

The mobilization is interpreted as the way the cooperation is initiated. There are three ways of cooperation initiation; a top-down mobilization where the higher-level government is initiated, a combination between higher level government and subordinate governments, and the bottom-up mobilization where the local governments begin the cooperation. **In the JMR cooperation, the JMR Cooperation Board is formed by the Indonesia Ministry of Home Affairs through top-down mobilization.** National Act No. 29 in 2007 created the JMR Cooperation board which consists of 3 provinces, municipalities, and regencies in JMR (See Code No. 121).

Meanwhile, the mechanism means on what basis the cooperation runs its programme. It could be based on the state regulation, the combination of the mutual interests among local governments and the state law, or bottom up initiation. As mentioned earlier, this cooperation has run several programmes, one being the national spatial planning policy programme. Bogor Reservoir Development is a project which aims to prevent flood in JMR, and it is a part of the Spatial Planning Policy of JMR National Strategic Area. **However, the programme could also be based on the demand of local governments in JMR, for instance, the ADC development.**

The programme of the ADC in the JMR cooperation is a result of the negotiation between the state governments, the academic elites (as the key respondents), and the local governments. Moreover, In the ADC initiative, as mentioned earlier, the stakeholders who were involved are the local governments in the JMR, and **there is no involvement in the level below the food suppliers, such as farmers. The role of the higher-level government itself, nonetheless, is relatively small.** It is because the state government only acts as a key informant. Moreover, the national representative, in this context is the JMR Cooperation Board, has no power in coordinating the cooperation (For example, see Code No. 62) because of their financial capacity and their level in the organizational structure of JMR cooperation (See Code No. 76, 77, and 79).

Table 12. Form and Mechanism of JMR Cooperation (in Grey Colour)

Codes	Items	Hierarchical Partnership	Hybrid Partnership	Spontaneous Partnership
Management in Cooperation	Mobilization	Higher-level government	Both higher-level government and its subordinate governments	Local government
	Mechanism	State regulation	Both mutual interests & state regulation	Mutual interests (market-like mechanism)
	Actors	Governments at higher levels as leader, subordinate governments, academic elites	Governments at various levels, other actors	Governments, NGOs, private sectors, academic elites, etc
Role of Higher Level	Role of Higher-Level Government	Greatest	Great	Small
Efficiency in Cooperation	Degree of Cooperation	Not deep and close	Deep and close	Very deep and close

In conclusion, the form of JMR cooperation is most likely placed in the hierarchical partnership based on those criteria. Moreover, the degree of this cooperation is not deep but close (proven by the low intensity of interaction). As a result, this form and mechanism of the JMR cooperation create an ineffective cooperation. This kind of cooperation, apparently, could not create the adequate condition to reach an agreement in the ADC construction.

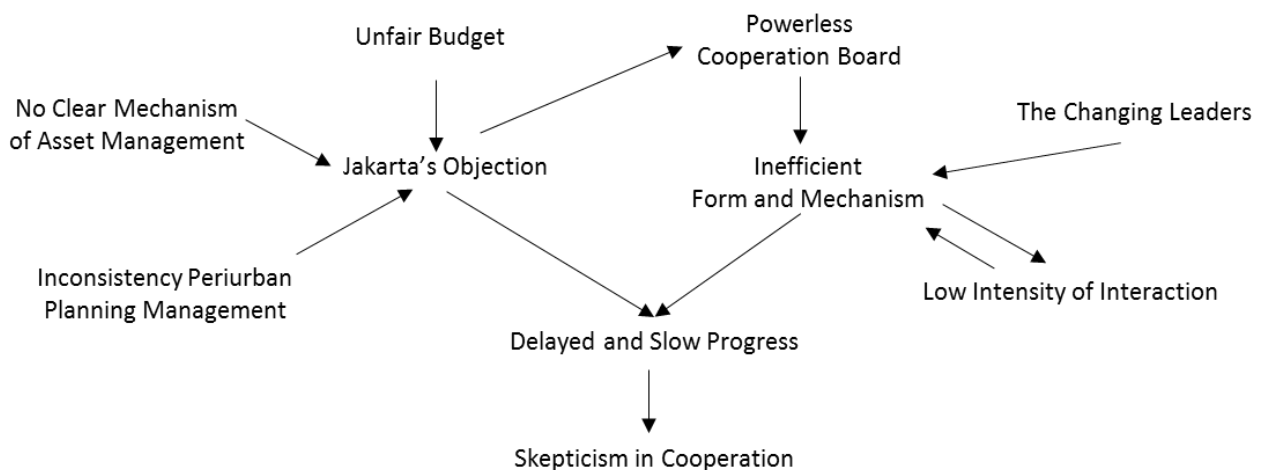


Figure 27. The Insufficient Networks in Agribusiness Distribution Centre Construction

Norms and Rules

Norms and rules is the last component of social capital which serves all parties as guidance for their interaction inside the social network. By providing powerful rules in the cooperation and strengthening the shared norms which were built among stakeholders, it would stabilize the networks interaction and develop trustworthiness so that the cooperation programme would be implemented correctly. These tools are the concrete form of regional agreement which can be used as an essential guidance for cooperation. **Figure 30** shows that this component becomes less important compared to the other components (trustworthiness and networks) since there are only six stakeholders (at maximum) who discussed it. The stakeholders who was most concerned with it was the urban government. Since there are challenges in the cooperation, it is expected that the rules and norms are not robust enough to guide the participants in the networks towards the ADC construction. It is also the reason why the other stakeholders did not fully focus on this component. **Therefore, we should identify the state of current rules and norms, and how they led to the delay of this construction.**

Rules in Cooperation

In the context of ADC development, **there are two kinds of rules which guide its participants to conduct the interaction in the JMR cooperation.** The most relevant rules are the MoU and TOR of the ADC development. These rules are “Managed Networks” which refer to the tools of governance classification by Feiock (2009). Those rules are assigned by the relational contract between local governments and an external party. In TOR, each party has their own rights and responsibilities to implement the ADC construction. However, as explained earlier, the TOR has not been established yet due to the cooperation challenges. Meanwhile, in the MoU itself, it is only states the general substance of the cooperation which means there is no clear guideline on how to enact the cooperation even though one of the stakeholders says otherwise and says there is such a guideline stated in the MoU. Moreover, the MoU is already outdated due to the delayed progress of the ADC construction (the validity period of the MoU is only for one year). **It means the two most associated rules could not be guidance for the local governments in continuing the ADC implementation** (See Code No. 67 and 125).

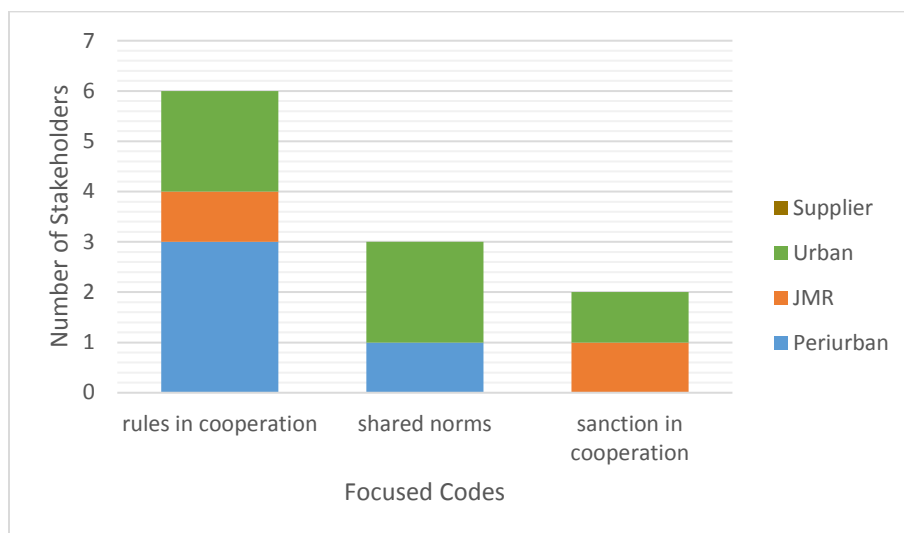


Figure 28. The Number of Times Norms and Rules has been Mentioned as the Crucial Components of Social Capital

The other rule is the basic rules of the JMR Cooperation which is declared in the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 6 in 2006. These two rules are the guideline for the stakeholders to act in the cooperation. **However, there are several weaknesses in the regulation which make it incapable of enforcing cooperation.** Firstly, **there is no sanction in the regulation** to discipline the cooperation. Even though this cooperation is only formed as a forum, but the procurement of sanction in the regulation is needed to make all parties obey the order in the cooperation. Sanctions are not required, if only there is an established relation and shared norms among actors. The other drawback was **the financial capacity of the cooperation board and its position in the formal structure** (as mentioned earlier). Moreover, several local governments are not conscious of their position in the cooperation based on the rules (or it could be ignorance). **These weaknesses lead to a powerless regulation (and cooperation board) which potentially challenges the JMR cooperation** (See Code No. 119, 120, and 126).

Shared norms

Most shared norms are built on the historical relationship among actors. Several studies (such as Vidayani, et al., 2014) showed that the past relationship among actors shared norms such as tolerance, However, the previous partnership under JMR cooperation could not establish such norms. It is most likely caused by the stakeholders who were involved in the previous partnership are different with the current cooperation. **Even though, one stakeholder admitted that the only shared norm is a mutual benefit in the ADC construction, such a norm is not adequate to guide the interaction between actors.**

The context of culture is also different with the case provided in Vidayani, et al. (2014) since in the Yogyakarta Metropolitan Region, there is a firm relationship in the culture of *kesultanan Yogyakarta* (The Kingdom of Yogyakarta). Thus, this culture influenced the act of local governments in the cooperation. **In the JMR context, such culture does not exist since they are formed due to the urbanization process (not because of culture). Therefore, these led to the absence of shared norms in the JMR cooperation** (See Code No. 123 and 124).

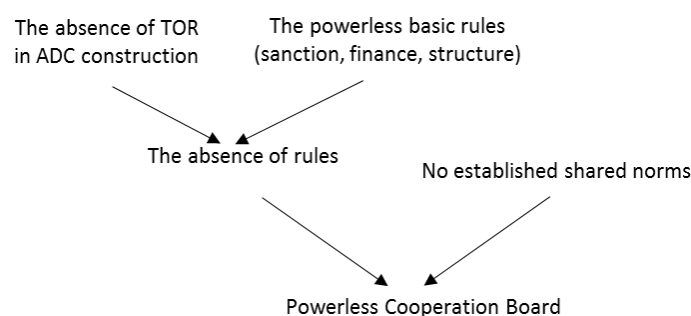


Figure 29. The Absence of Rules and Norms in the Agribusiness Distribution Centre Construction

Briefly, the three components of social capital were concerned by the key food stakeholders. Out of the four types of stakeholders, three of them (periurban governments, urban government, and the cooperation board) are actors who consider the way these components work in the cooperation. The concerns of related stakeholders regarding these components are considerably high, but most of the concerns are viewed negatively. Moreover, the food suppliers took an “unconscious” interest in the social capita even though they are not directly involved in the cooperation.

Table 13. The Summary of Stakeholders' Concerns of Social Capital

Components	Periurban	JMR	Urban	Supplier
Trustworthiness	✓	✓	✓	✓
Networks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norms and Rules	✓	✓	✓	X

In conclusion, the three components of social capital influenced each other and played a role in the delayed progress of the ADC construction. The absence of trustworthiness led to the inefficient interaction and the delayed consensus. It also made the established rules powerless to guide the actors. Meanwhile, the built networks are not adequate to establish the trust and strengthen the rules. On top of that, the absence of rules and norms led to the ineffective network and skepticism between stakeholders. The interaction between these three components delayed the progress of the ADC construction in the cooperation.

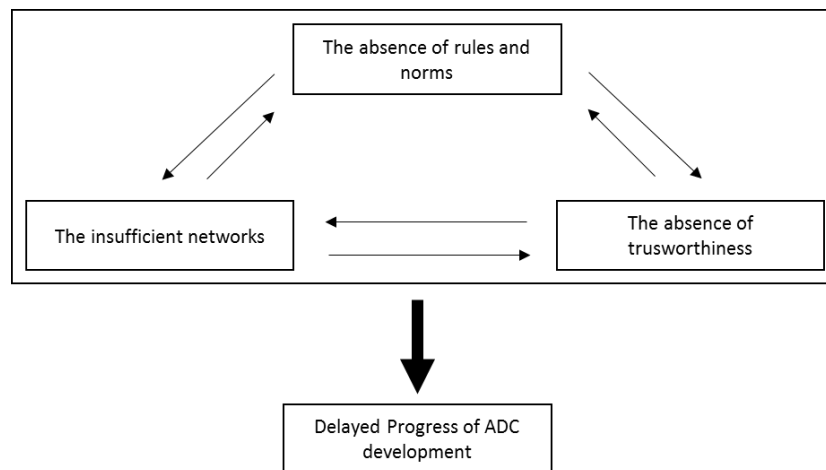


Figure 30. The Interaction of Social Capital Components in Playing a Role in the Food System Integration

JMR Food System Transition

As mentioned earlier, the construction an integrated food system under the JMR Cooperation Board is one of the niche developments in response to the unfair market mechanism. The ADC development is the first initiative towards an integrated food system in the metropolitan area of Jakarta. ***Therefore, as the aim of this study is to understand the way social capital plays a role in the initiation of the JMR food system transition, we should reflect on the construction process into the system transition theory.***

Social Capital as a Distant Causation

Several studies (Poole, et al., 2000; Poole & van de Ven, 2004) explained that the process theory allows us to elaborate the generative mechanism, where the human agencies play a role across stages and times. However, such role might not act in a direct relationship since, in the process theory, explanation requires the tracing of events (Geels and Schot, 2010). ***Therefore, the elaboration of the social capital's role is incorporated in a distant (indirect) explanation along the JMR food system transition process.***

Social capital is a concept which adheres to the human agencies (local governments) in the ADC construction. The ADC, so far, became the only programme which reflects the food system integration in the JMR by fulfilling of the three elements (vertical integration, agrologistics, and integrated design). However, such fulfillment is not massive enough to fully translate the concept of MFC for the food

system transition. ***It is because there are several challenges which are caused by the absence of social capital.***

As mentioned above, ***social capital components incorporated together to cause a delay in the niche development of the ADC construction. It means that the inter-causal interaction of social capital itself already explains how distant causation works.*** The social capital components, indirectly caused a delay of the ADC development where the relation among components is incredibly complex.

Moreover, the ADC development only acts as the technological niche innovation in the MLP (will be explained later) which places it in the position where the system transition is much bigger than it. Therefore, it determines the position of social capital as an indirect causation for the food system transition. Nevertheless, such role is vital since it could open up the other niche innovation to be developed in a food system integration as admitted by the JMR Cooperation Board. The cooperation board would not close the door to other innovations that create other mechanisms towards integration of the JMR's food system. In other words, it could trigger other niche developments to fill up the new regime by introducing other technologies and mechanisms. ***In conclusion, social capital creates a condition for opening up the regional food strategy development (either MFC or City-region Foodscape) yet it plays a role as a distant causation in the JMR food system transition.***

JMR Food System Transition in MLP

Based on Geels (2011), ***the agrifood regime shift in the JMR context is well suited to the characteristics of the sustainability transition.*** The first characteristic is ***goal oriented***, and it fits to where food system integration is set as a mutual goal and only public sectors have an interest in it since it involves the collective goods which are avoided by the private sectors. It is proven by the fact that public sectors (Jakarta as the initiator and other regencies in cooperation board as the actors) enact the ADC construction. Another one is ***the transition does not give an obvious benefit***, it “requires changes in policies which entails politics and power struggles, because vested interests will try to resist such change.” It is proven by the presence of a struggling progress of the ADC development due to the conflict of interest (and many other complicated things) in the social capital components. Lastly, it ***relates to the most needed domain***. It needs a firm (for this context; regional suppliers) who poses as a complementary asset in the system (the controller of market centres). It is proven by the invitation to include the suppliers in the development since their participations might accelerate the breakthrough of innovation by incorporating their complementary asset in the process.

As mentioned in Geels (2007), the transition theory “appreciates the complexity of the phenomenon and tries to find stylized patterns”. Therefore, to understand the food system transition is to reflect such process in the transition typology (Geels & Schot, 2007). The typology will help us to understand the pattern of the JMR food system transition. ***However, to reflect a process in the typology, we should first elaborate the process of the ADC initiative before we pose it in the MLP framework.***

Based on the narrative explanation (on the part of the progress on ADC initiative and interaction of cooperation), there are several things implied as the elements of MLP. Market mechanism acted as a landscape which gave pressure to the socio-technical food regime. However, such pressure was regular since it was moderate and slow. It did not create the big impulse for change, yet such change is needed. It means that the market mechanism could lead the way how the food system works by giving both the positive pressure (such as the emergence of technological innovation investment towards the metropolitan food system integration) and the negative pressure (such as the critical times when the food issues arise). However, such pressures happened when the niche was not fully developed so that

the traditional niche development emerged (Figure 13). Then, the niche development towards an integrated metropolitan food system arises, and it is adopted as an add-on technology to the existing system to solve local problems. **Thus, such transition is well suited to the reconfiguration pathway.**

The traditional niche development is created to adjust the market mechanism and then trigger the ADC development as a further adjustment of the regime to the market mechanism pressure. However, such a socio-technical system is still unstable, and it needs more innovations to further improve the niche development towards the food system integration within the metropolis (as suited to the story of the ADC initiation which will open-up another innovation). **Nevertheless, the act to add this new “technology” in the regime level is challenged by the absence of the social capital components complex interaction.**

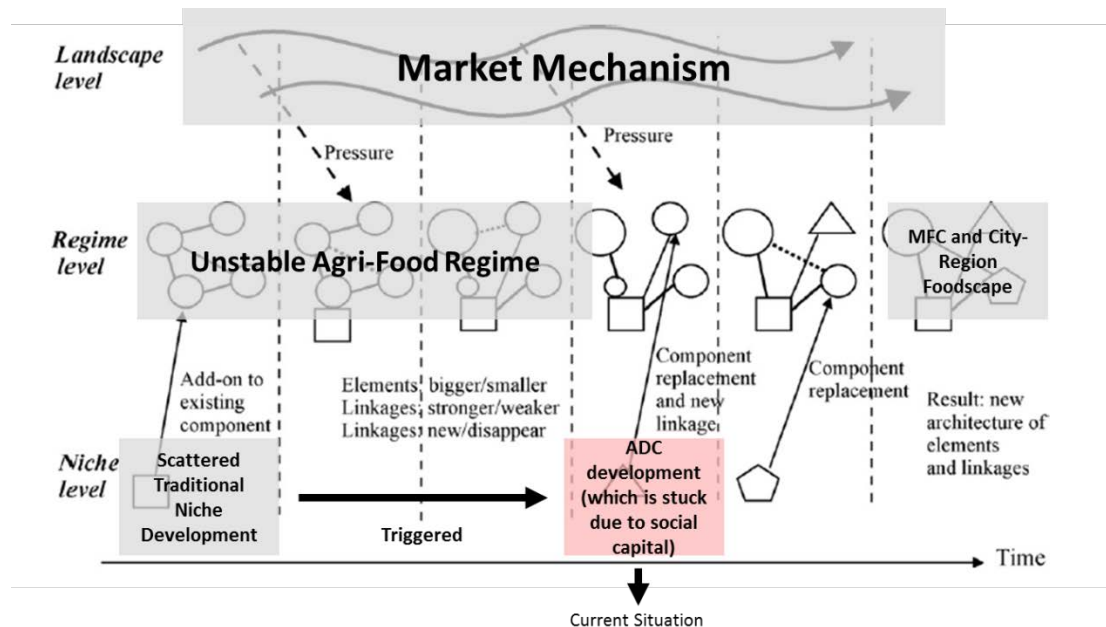


Figure 31. The Reflection of the JMR Food System Transition in the Multi-Level Perspective
Source: Adaptation from Geels & Schot (2007) to JMR food system transition

Concluding Remarks

Discussions

Foodscape, as the underlying concept of this study, consists of; activities, spaces, actors, and institutionalism (Johnston, et al., 2009). It is highly expressed in the context of this study. The issue to improve food system in the JMR became the starting point, and it is caused by the unsynchronized networks of those foodscape elements. The initiation of Agribusiness Distribution Centres (ADC) under the mechanism of JMR Cooperation Board is an effort to make the current food system more efficient and stable by integrating activities and agglomerating food spaces. Moreover, social capital could cope with the challenges emerged by the multi-actors' interaction and institutionalism issues. Given the fact that the food security issue is not considered as current issue, this issue, however, could be a large challenge ahead because of the decreasing amount of agricultural land-use in JMR. Therefore, an emphasis in building social capital in the metropolitan foodscape transition is urgently needed. Personally, being a citizen in JMR civil society, made me think that the ideas of city-region foodscape and the current worldwide agri-food regime, are appealing to me as an excellent concept to integrate JMR food planning. ***Thus, this leads to the need in transitioning the food system.***

As the results of the analysis have been delivered, there are several reflections on the process of this study. The research process needs some reflections, which consist of the adjustments on the theoretical framework to the Jakarta Metropolitan Region (JMR) context. These adjustments, however, build a new perspective on the transition process in the developing countries, in particular: the JMR. The condition of technology development in the developing countries could also influence the form and mechanism of the transition process. The concept of Agropolitan can be an integral and valuable part of the metropolitan foodscape integration. The discussion part is started by the personal reflection of the methods and followed by the reflexivity of the application of the theoretical framework, in this study.

Validity Strategies and Ethical Issues

In a qualitative research, researchers are the key instrument (Creswell, 2014). Because of this statement, I fully realized that the interpretations during the study might be influenced by my biases, values, and personal backgrounds. From the very beginning, when I introduced JMR as the case study, I was already influenced by my background as an Indonesian citizen who lives in the suburban of Jakarta. Even though I already explained that JMR is a critical case, I chose it because there were no other cases which explained the topic better than JMR. It also helped me to understand well about the phenomena, since I knew a bit about the background knowledge of JMR. Another bias is the translation process of the data transcription. Since all the data are in Bahasa Indonesia, I have a big responsibility in translating the transcript and the data without manipulation. Lastly, of course, there is the mainstream bias of every qualitative researcher has: the interpretation process.

Thus, to minimize the bias, several validity strategies were carried out during the study, that is referred to Creswell (2014). Firstly, I already clarified my bias in the previous paragraph as a self-reflection in the interpretative process. Next, I used the field notes as my personal logbook, that gave an overview of all processes in my research journey. Then, I tried to build a rich and thick description to convey the findings of this study. Lastly, I tried to consult regularly with other researchers (such as thesis supervisor and other colleagues) about the interpretation and findings in this study.

Furthermore, I also fully realized that there are several ethical issues in this study, which were taken into consideration. The first issues, about the problem framing, I already tried to make an argument about. Therefore, I chose this topic and problem statement to carry out this study. Then, in designing research methods, I mentioned the argument about why I chose certain data collection methods over other methods, and I also clarified my position in this study. Thirdly, since this study involved several formal institutions, I understood if they acted carefully to give the information (also based on the experience where many governmental institutions always try to cover up their mistakes, so the information is not fully given). To overcome this challenge, I made an agreement with them about several things such as: anonymity, the clarification about how I interpreted the case and how this study is disseminated.

The Construction of Food System Integration Elements

For the first sub-research question, the embodiment of city-region foodscape transition is fulfilled by the concept of Metropolitan Food Clusters (MFC). To achieve this, it needs an institutional cooperation across boundaries in the JMR. This concept is also a manifestation of ‘resource use efficiency theory’: an efficiency of activities, spaces, and knowledge. The idea of MFC is the best explanation of what kind of implementation, that a metropolitan region could take towards a City-Region Foodscape (conceptually as well as contextually; in the JMR context). It is because the MFC concept offers an integrated concept to develop a well-managed food system in the metropolitan area.

However, the MFC concept and its Agroparks took shape in the Western World, where the technological and economic development is further ahead than the developing countries (for instance Indonesia), where also the climate is quite different. Many cases found that the niche of agroparks in the MFC concept has some difficulties in the implementation (Ge, et al., 2011). Even in the Netherlands, as a country in the Western World, “many issues had to be explored, and solutions have to be invented tailor-made to suit the requirements of the local conditions.” (Gerritsen, et al., 2011). **Therefore, this study confines itself to evaluate the MFC ‘conceptually’ including its underlying principles (the five elements mentioned in the previous chapter). It provides the applicable elements to the JMR region with the JMR Cooperation Board, as its institutional settings. It might be a feasible solution for the future JMR food system. In this light, the ADC initiative could be the first step towards the integration of the food system in JMR.**

By the initiation of the ADC development, several elements are developed and resulted in a non-massive-impact. By the words “non-massive-impact”, I mean that the construction of elements is still enacted, but it is in a different way from the initial concept of MFC (Agroparks development). **The ADC is considered could establish: the shortened food chain, the stabilization of food price and stock, the development of a responsive market, and the enactment of integrated design under the JMR Cooperation Board. A well-functioning JMR could become ‘the jewel in the crown’. Together they could be a successful start of an MFC-like development, that guarantees the food security condition in Jakarta.**

However, such development met several challenges in the process, in this case: the unfair budget, the unclear asset management mechanism, the inconsistency of the periurban spatial planning management and the local governments’ commitment, the powerless cooperation board, the unsynchronized coordination among the local governments in JMR, and the uninformed related stakeholders. These challenges have hampered the cooperation and guided to the skepticism in the JMR

Cooperation Board. In the end, these challenges culminated in the delay of ADC development process. Thus, it led to the urgency to touch upon the social capital concept.

The Way of Social Capital Plays a Role

The emersion of the social capital concept is rooted from the challenges which happened in ADC development. The use of social capital components is needed to explain how such components interact and influence the delay of ADC initiative. ***Social capital in this study is valued as an embodiment to explain the complex interaction of metropolitan cooperation, to answer the second sub-research question.*** It is because the absence/presence of social capital could also influence the way how actors act in the development of ADC.

The result showed that social capital components interacted with each other to cause a delay in the 'niche' development of ADC construction. This delay is a consequence due to the negligence of the social capital's role in the metropolitan governance. The niche could change the regime of the JMR foodscape. The absence of trustworthiness led to the inefficient interaction, the delayed of consensus achievement, and the powerless rules. Meanwhile, the developed networks are not adequate to draw up the trust and strengthen the rules. On top of that, the absence of the rules and norms led to the ineffective networks and skepticism between stakeholders.

Another case of the Greenpark development, as one form of agroparks, in the Netherlands (Gerritsen, et al., 2011), could also demonstrate on how the components of social capital are involved in the transition. In the Greenpark case, the high expectations from the investors to build a greenpark in such a short time, gave pressure to the development, and because of that, it led to the decreasing trust and the complexity of management. Therefore, it is stated in the literature that the greenpark idea is not a true niche, since it is not an ideal case the novelty of MFC could blossom. ***However, if I personally compare this case to the JMR context, I noticed that the thing that the literature misses, is how the authors looked at the role of social capital. The greenpark idea, after all, is still a niche and social capital clearly could contribute to open up the gate for a niche to be fostered at the regime level.*** This kind of role is a distant causation as what this study claims.

Therefore, it means that the complex interaction of social capital components, explained how social capital works as a distant causation in the food system transition. Institutional settings behind the metropolitan foodscape transition, which incorporates rational economic agents, are neither linear nor fully predictable (Ge, et al., 2011). Hence, the relation among social capital components is extremely complex, so it indirectly caused a delay of the ADC development. Moreover, the ADC development only acts as the niche innovation in the very beginning of a regime change, which makes it in the position where system transition is much broader than it. Nevertheless, such role is vital since it could trigger other niche developments to fill up the new regime by introducing another technology and mechanism. Thus, it guides us to the reflection of JMR context in the Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) Framework.

The Food System Transition

Transition theory is reflected in the Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) (Geels, et al., 2004) which consists of socio-technical regimes, socio-technical landscape, and technological niches. The effort to integrate the scattered food system is the way transition works in the metropolitan area (including in JMR context). Because of this, ***MLP is the best process theory to understand how these "regular changes" happen in***

the context of food system integration, and how social capital is incorporated, to answer the third sub-research question.

Besides the suitability of the agrifood regime shift with the characteristics of sustainability transition (Geels, 2011), the food system transition also takes a certain pattern in the typology of transition (Geels & Schot, 2007). ***In the metropolitan food system transition (in the JMR context), the market mechanism acts as an imperturbable landscape which gives pressure to the socio-technical food regime.*** It means that the market mechanism could lead the way to how the food system works, by pushing pressure on it. However, such pressure is moderate and works slow, since it did not create the great impulse in the regime shift which means this market pressure can trigger a niche innovation to adjust with the change.

In some of the developing countries, most likely the niche towards an integration metropolitan food system is not developed yet (JMR is the obvious case), so the food system transition took a form of reconfiguration pathway. An adoption of the new technology is needed, so that it reconfigured gradually. This happens due to the vulnerable food system and the incapacity of developing countries that develop the niche.

In JMR context, the ADC development could be an example of the initial adjustment which is fostered to the regime. This niche, however, is not the final step of niche development, because the landscape will always give pressure and the initiative is not adequate to stabilize the current agri-food regime. The continuous niche innovations are needed to adjust the food system with the pressure and change. These continuous niche innovations, however, shall come from anywhere, either from the government, private sectors, or the combination of both sectors, as long as they go along with the metropolitan foodscape integration. The government, nonetheless, can be considered as the strategic sector to start the transition since they have more control in building the whole planning framework for metropolitan foodscape integration.

The concept of agropolitan could also be integrated into the transition, by developing an optimized agricultural sector in the periurban areas, as a continuous niche for metropolitan foodscape integration. Several programmes of this concept could be useful for the optimization of metropolitan food system integration such as: agricultural development, farmers' skills development, and many other programmes. As mentioned in Gerritsen, et al. (2011), locality is important, and the agropolitan concept could become a part of the next agenda along with other further innovations. In the end, several benefits of metropolitan foodscape integration, as mentioned in the introduction part, could be obtained. Especially, it supports the second agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) about the achievement of food security and the promotion of sustainable agriculture, by guaranteeing the procurement from the rural area.

The discussion part ends in the reflection of how this study could contribute to the planning field. As mentioned in the beginning of the study, the engagement of food system in the planning has emerged as an issue, that needs to be solved. Several reasons of the limited attention to foodscape are derived in Pothukuchi & Kauman (2000), as it is perceived as a stranger in the planning field. The food system is considerably as an aspect which is driven primarily by the market mechanism. It is also shown ***in the JMR context that indicates the detachment of foodscape in the planning field.*** The Agribusiness Distribution Center, as the first novelty of metropolitan foodscape transition, is even barely initiated due to the absence of social capital in the metropolitan governance. As Metze & van Zuydam (2013) discussed, ***the ADC initiative is a boundary concept that aligns the environmental, economic, and societal concerns. Since there will be a multi-interpretability in the establishment, it needs a reflectivity deliberations in the reflexive governance to challenge the current regime, by creating a***

synthesize across different stakeholders. However, this strategy requires the adoption of novelty by aligning the needs of across stakeholders (Hoes & Regeer, 2015) and an ideal yet iterative dialogue (Metze & van Zuydam, 2013). It ends with the introduction of communicative rationality in the collaborative planning (Allmendinger, 2009), and ***this study found that a social capital could assist in fostering the collaborative planning for the metropolitan foodscape transition.***

Conclusions

As stated in the research focus chapter, the main research question is:

“Has social capital been addressed to play a role in the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition?”

The answer is: social capital has not been addressed in the initiation of the metropolitan food system transition. The discussions part has answered each sub-question of this study, and indirectly leads to answer the main research question. JMR, in the end, can be concluded as the critical case, since it explained how the complexity of the metropolitan governance in the era of decentralization is. ***The initiation of ADC in JMR has been considered as a fulfillment of three core elements of food system integration: vertical integration, agrologistics, and integrated designs in the metropolitan food system,*** due to the aftermost technology development in the context. ***However, the initiative was seriously hampered by the absence of social capital between the stakeholders.*** It caused the delay of the change towards the new food system which is the consequence of not building the social capital between stakeholders. This ‘absence’, which is a result of the compound inter-causal interaction of social capital components (trustworthiness, networks, rules, and norms), mostly occurred within the cooperation between the governments. ***This complex interaction leads the social capital to play a role as an indirect factor, that delays the metropolitan food system transition. Social capital, nevertheless, is a crucial element to trigger the “reconfiguration pathway” in the food system transition.*** It leads the food system transit in the “safest” way by adopting one by one new technology towards an integrated metropolitan food system. The ADC, however, could be encouraged by the exercise of collaborative planning in the metropolitan food system cooperation.

Further Research and Policy Agenda

From this study, there are several constraints which could not be answered, due to practical limitations and substance limitations. ***Therefore, from this study, several further research agendas emerge, and they potentially could help to understand the food system transition better. Firstly, the fulfillment of participatory governance in the metropolitan food system integration, should be identified.*** It is because this study merely discussed such concept. ***The next agenda is the social practice of the urban agriculture as another way to develop a strong metropolitan food system.*** It is not included in the scope of the study, yet it is necessary to be understood. ***Lastly, the perspective of “lower level stakeholders” about the metropolitan food system transition, should be studied.*** The way of the “lower level stakeholders”, such as farmers, perceive the introduction of new technology towards an integrated food system, would be an interesting topic in the further agenda.

This study also concludes that a successful transition to a current metropolitan foodscape, needs more emphasis on the stimulation of social capital, to allow the use of an effective collaborative planning. The strengthening of rules for cooperation board could be the starting point to enhance the social capital. ***The practice of ideal speech in the communicative rationality, where all the stakeholders could freely speak up for their voice and discuss the issue (i.e. in the meeting and ‘musyawarah’),*** could also

enhance the trust and networks in the negotiation process of the cooperation. ***Lastly, the continuity of the niche development towards an appropriate metropolitan food system integration in JMR, should also be promoted by developing a whole framework of transition. The idea of the local agricultural development from the agropolitan concept, could be enhanced massively and be fitted as a continuation of niche development, to the metropolitan food system integration framework.***

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Appendix

Appendix 1. List of Questions

Resource Use Efficiency (Agriculture)

1. Can you explain a little bit of how the agricultural production works in current state?
2. What is the type of agricultural production from time to time? What are the changes? What are the factors in changing the type of production?
3. How is the cost of production before the change? How is the current cost of production like?
4. Is there any value added in the product during the changes? How does it like?
5. How do you look at environmental aspect in the old production? How is it now?

Vertical Integration (Agriculture and Municipalities)

1. Can you explain a little bit of how the connection within food stages?
2. How about the relation between urban and peri-urban area? Are there any changes? What are the changes? What are the factors to trigger the changes/transition?
3. Is there any method you've tried which developed to combine the food stages (e.g. production-processing-distribution)? If so, how does it like? What factors which drive the integration of food stages? If not, why?
4. What are the stages in the food production? Is there any method tried to shorten the stages? If so, how? If not, why? What factors which drive it?

Horizontal Integration (Agriculture)

1. Can you explain a little bit of your product's position in food chain?
2. Does your production only consist of one type of product? If so, is there any effort to combine it with another product? If not, how do you combine the production? What factors which drive it?

Agrologistics (Agriculture and Municipalities)

1. Can you explain a little bit of logistic aspect in current system?
2. What is the function of consolidation centers? How is it developed? What factors which drive it?
3. How is the operation of consolidation centers? How is the connection of it with production, distribution and market?

Integrated design of hardware, orgware, and software (Agriculture and Municipalities)

1. Is there any connection to various stakeholders? What about cooperation/interaction? How is the interaction and participation among stakeholders looked like?
2. What are the programmes conducted in the interaction/cooperation? How about human development? How about consumer aspect? How about research development?
3. What factors which drive the interaction/cooperation?

Social Capital

Trustworthiness (Agriculture and Municipalities)

1. How is the commitment among stakeholders in the cooperation/interaction? Can you explain it why? How about their commitment in the transition?
2. How credible your partner in your perspective? Why? Is it connected to their participation in works? How about their credibility and participation in the transition?
3. How is your perception about cooperation/interaction and stakeholders in it? What do you expect from the cooperation and stakeholders in the cooperation and transition?

Networks (Agriculture and Municipalities)

1. How does the cooperation/interaction work? How is the mobilization of cooperation/interaction? Is it bottom up or top down? Why? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?
2. How is the mechanism of cooperation/interaction? Is it from the regulation which mechanize the system? Is it from mutual interest (market-driven)? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?

3. What is the role of higher level government? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?
4. What is the degree of cooperation/interaction? Does it focus on general aspect or is it a detail one? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?
5. What do you think about efficiency in cooperation/interaction? Are there any traces of it? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?

Norms and Rules (Municipalities)

1. Can you explain a little bit of the rules (if any) in the cooperation/interaction mechanism? Is it formal and informal? Why? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?
2. Is there any shared norm which agreed and followed by all stakeholders in the cooperation/interaction? How does it work? Why? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?

Is there any shared sanction to implement the rules/norm in the cooperation/interaction? How does it work? Why? What do you think about it? How does it impact to cooperation and transition?

Appendix 2. Transcript of Interviews (in Bahasa Indonesia)

Department of Trading and Industrial Sector, Cianjur

Q: Bisa bapak ceritakan system distribusi pangan dari Cianjur ke Jakarta? Mungkin kalau bapak tahu dulunya gimana dan apakah ada perubahan?

A: Kalau secara global, untuk pendistribusian secara langsung kita ga terlibat secara langsung. Kita hanya memantau dan mengawasi. Pendistribusian itu biasanya ada yang melalui petani langsung, ada yang melalui gapoktan, dan ada yang melalui usaha koperasi. Itu yang lebih banyak yang masuk ke DKI, untuk semua jenis tanaman biasanya ada yang punya hubungan langsung ke pasar di Jakarta

Q: Apakah dulu juga seperti itu?

A: Nah sebetulnya sudah dari dulu seperti itu, hanya karena wilayah sentra pangan, Cianjur dihitungnya surplus untuk pangan, memang kalau dilihat dari beberapa tahun ke belakang itu lebih ke dari petani dan kelompok tani. Ada juga yang diambil ke bulog, Cuma tidak begitu besar sasarannya ke wilayah DKI.

Q: Ada ga yang meningkat dari system distribusinya, yang dari dulu ga ada di system distribusinya tapi sekarang sudah mulai diinisiasikan distribusinya untuk ke Jakarta?

A: Sebetulnya saling mengisi, Cianjur masuk ke DKI, tapi Cianjur pun begitu kalau dalam kondisi pasar belum panen, ya Cianjur belum pernah ya kalau deficit beras, dan untuk mengamankan stok beras. Kita pun juga sama, ada juga

yang mengambil dari regional seperti Jawa Tengah dan Karawang. Ada juga yang masuk kesini. Jadi saling mengisi, tergantung situasi pertanian di Cianjur jika belum panen dan stok harus diisi. Tergantung masa tanam, kalo lagi musim tanam kan harus nunggu, kan stok harus aman disini. Berarti kita ambil dari luar juga

Q: Kalo daerah konsumen yang disupply sama Cianjur ini apakah dari dulu lebih banyak ke Jakarta?

A: Tidak, hampir ke semua pasar besar seperti Bandung, Cirebon. Tapi memang pasar yang paling besar itu ya di Jakarta ya. Kan ada Cipinang tuh.

Q: Pangan dari cianjur dari dulu ke Jakarta penyalurannya apakah meningkat atau bagaimana?

A: Pastilah, kan pendistribusian jumlah permintaannya makin meningkat terus setiap tahunnya. Tapi tergantung masa tanam di daerah, kalo Cianjur pas lagi masa tanam tapi permintaannya meningkat kan diminta pasokannya besar kan kita juga ga ada. Jadi tergantung pada masa tanam.

Q: Berarti kalau gitu sudah ada hubungan dari dulu dengan Jakarta?

A: Pasar kita jelas Jakarta lah. Di luar jenis produksi padi, semua juga sasarannya ke Jakarta terutama untuk padi, beras Cianjur kan dipasarkannya ke Jakarta. Kita pasarnya tetep banyaknya ke Jakarta.

Q: Apakah hubungan dengan Jakarta menguat atau lebih lemah?

A: Kalau hubungan bisnis, Jakarta itu masih tetep. Dari semua pengusaha

beras maupun petani kelompok itu memang selalu kerja sama dengan Jakarta ga ada yang terputus. Malah ada yang sudah di-MoU-kan. Karena sudah lama sudah 5 tahun, 10 tahun itu.

Q: MoU mulai kapan diinisiasi trennya?

A: Bentuk kerja sama pendistribusian sudah lama, termasuk pasokan ke mall2 besar, itu MoUnya langsung. Ada yang langsung ke petani dan gapoktan, dan dinas hanya memantau saja. Kita sudah melepas control dan birokrasi yang panjang sudah diputus. Kita lebih pengawasan harga, kemana stok pangan. Secara umum biasanya untuk 3 tahun sampai 5 tahun. Ada juga yang 1 tahun. Diinisiasinya sudah lama sudah beberapa tahun ke belakang, kira-kira 10 tahun ke belakang.

Q: Itu kira-kira kenapa MoU itu diinisiasi pak?

A: Karena jelas kan kalau pasar besar seperti Cipinang (di Jakarta) itu kan harus kontinu. Butuh pasokan yang terus-terusan. Gak mungkin kan misalnya dalam satu bulan ini, misal butuh permintaan yang besok, pasokan ga ada. Makanya MoU, tergantung dari jangka masa panennya setahun-dua-atau tiga tahun.

Q: Apakah hasil panen di Cianjur masih dalam kondisi mentah didistribusikan?

A: Semua padi sudah jadi beras, sama sayuran sudah dikemas. Dikemasnya mau dari yang pabrik-pabrik besar, maupun yang dari kelompok tani. Biasanya dari hasil panen, kan tidak serentak semua sekian panen, paling dua-tiga kecamatan. Itu pengolahannya

sama ada yang dari petani atau ada yang langsung ke pabrik. Tergantung besar panen dan luasannya. Lokasi pabriknya biasanya berdekatan biasanya ga jauh masih di satu kecamatan. Penyaluran logistiknya itu pasti pake truk.

Q: Dari BKSP yang saya dengar dari penelitian sebelumnya akan dibuat pusat distribusi perdagangan, sejauh apa yang diketahui?

A: Wacana itu sudah pernah didengar ya, Cuma kan realisasinya belum. Perlu adanya aturan-aturan yang mengikat di suatu wilayah kabupaten yang beda provinsi. Itu harus ada kerja sama antar provinsi. Kan untuk menopang semua kebutuhan kan harus ada aturannya, itu harus dibuat dulu. Apakah nanti antar DKI dan Jawa Barat sudah ada dinas yang mengurus, lintas sektoralnya jelas. Boleh dan setuju aja, lebih terkontrol, bagus itu.

Q: Sebelumnya ada kerja sama juga antara dinas dengan Jakarta?

A: Kalau koordinasi itu iya, kalau untuk memonopoli atau mengontrol suatu hasil itu belum. Koordinasi lintas sector aja, misal di Jakarta butuh beras, kita punya pasok pasti kita koordinasi dengan mereka. Biasanya dinas pertanian sana yang kontak langsung ke kita. Sementara ini sifatnya masih koordinasi.

Q: Apakah ada relasi yang dibentuk atau komitmen yang dijaga selama ini?

A: Kan da Jabotabekjur, itu pun hanya untuk mengantisipasi bagaimana Jakarta bisa berkembang ke arah megapolitan, bukan untuk jadi bagian dari wilayah Jakarta. Hanya setiap daerah kan potensinya berbeda. Kalo Cianjur kan sector pertanian yang jadi andalan. Koordinasinya pasti ke dinas terkait, suka ada relasi yang dibentuk. Kita kan dibagi wilayah, itu yang atur coordinator wilayahnya. Kan Cianjur masuk wilayah I Jawa Barat, yang akan berhubungan dengan Jakarta. Kalau sekarang BKPP (Bakoorwil), itu mungkin arah relasinya. Sifatnya ya koordinasi aja kalo yang langsung, tergantung Jakarta lagi butuh apa. Tapi ga ada sesuatu yang special. Misal kepala dinas yang sudah mewakili kepala daerah ya menjaga komitmen yang dibangun dengan pusat. Itulah yang dibangun.

Q: Persepsi dan harapan dalam koordinasi dengan Jakarta?

A: Harapannya ya Jakarta jika membutuhkan pasokan pangan yang besar ya harusnya Jakarta harus memperhatikan wilayah yang memiliki potensinya. Bagaimana peran pusat untuk memberdayakan petani, atau untuk memberdayakan lahan. Selama ini masih kurang ya itu yang perlu ditingkatkan. Kan lahan yang ada dan belum produktif kan banyak. Kenapa itu aja yang ga dimanfaatkan. Ada beberapa lahan juga yang sudah dibuka, lahan perkebunan dioptimalkan menjadi lahan agribisnis, dibuat juga percontaan sawah baru. Kinerjanya sudah terjamin, hanya skalanya saja masih kecil. Jangan hanya pembangunan infrastruktur aja, lahan pertanian tidak diperhatikan nanti makannya apa.

Q: Kalau interaksi dengan Jakarta dalam bidang pangan ini belum ada secara formalnya dalam regulasi gitu ya pak? Bagaimana keberjalanannya?

A: Sudah sih, sudah ada. Meski sudah otonomi daerah pusat itu masih punya andil misal yang sudah dibangun apa, sector apa yang difokuskan. Pusat lebih banyak memberikan kewenangan dengan anggaran yang diberikan. Kalau cuma uang tapi daerah ga mampu ya gimana. Itu untuk hampir semua jenis pangan padi, sayuran, dan palawijaya. Kalau sudah pusat memberikan kontribusi besar ke daerah, misal nih Cianjur jadi lumbung padi, itu ya pusat membantu ke sarana prasarannya juga misal gudang, lumbungnya lah, alat pertanian lah, membuka lahan lah.

Q: Ada hal-hal informal yang Cianjur dan Jakarta yang dijaga?

A: Kalau informal biasanya ada studi banding, itu misal mau melihat potensi apa nih yang ada disini itu biasanya ada studi banding dari Jakarta ke daerah. Itu ada sudah terjalin, malah dengan pihak gapoktan, atau petani juga sudah ada yang terjalin. Sebetulnya Jakarta lebih banyak mereka yang komunikasi ke kita. Kalau kita kan sifatnya lebih pengawasan dan pembinaan yang kita terima. Otomatis hubungan baik terjadi, saat Jakarta butuh apa ke daerah itu kan sudah dibuat hubungan baik.

Q: Adakah hal-hal yang menghambat?

A: Hambatan ada yang jelas. Misal Jakarta butuh beras, tapi kan pertanian

sangat tergantung dengan lingkungan, nah itu lah yang jadi hambatan. Kalau untuk rekayasa teknologi pertanian sudah ada, dari pertanian yang biasa ke hidroponik atau agroponik lebih sifatnya tidak memerlukan yang canggih tapi SDAny lebih dimaksimalkan. Pelatihannya juga ada. Itu simbiosis mutualisme lah, kalau misal Jakarta butuh apa, yang ngasih pelatihan, sama nanti hasilnya buat efektivitas pertaniannya.

Q: Alur distribusi, ada upaya untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah atau pengintegrasian pertanian antar produk?

A: Untuk di Cianjur itu sudah dipetakan, kalau dia potensinya padi, ya kecamatan itu hanya memproduksi padi saja, ada lahan luas tapi tidak produktif ya itu peternakan yang dikembangkan. Gak bisa digabung gitu.

Department of Agriculture, Cianjur

Q: Bagaimana kondisi produksi pertanian di Cianjur saat ini?

A: Kalau untuk memenuhi kebutuhan warga Cianjur saat ini masih surplus, dari 10 tahun selalu surplus karena penduduknya hanya 2,3 juta. Sisanya disupply ke wilayah regional provinsi dan nasional termasuk Jakarta. Produksi dari tahun ke tahun ada yang naik dan turun, tapi jika dibandingkan dengan kebutuhan kita tidak kurang dari rasio 2. Rata-rata kebutuhan terpenuhi dua kali lebih.

Q: Produksinya manual atau bagaimana pak?

A: Kita udah lama dari tahun 80 sudah ada yang modernnya, artinya model penggilingannya daripada ditumbuk sudah dimekanisasi. Mulai dari pengolahan di tingkat perusahaan hingga yang skala kecil di daerah2, kita sudah bagikan alat di daerah2 sentra.

Q: Kalau model produksi lainnya?

A: Untuk rumah kaca kita belum sampai kesana, hanya di Cianjur banyak balai penelitian, hortikultura, padi, dan lain-lain yang sudah ada rumah kaca. Namun tujuannya hanya sebatas untuk penelitian.

Q: Faktor yang mendorong mekanisasi?

A: Kekurangan tenaga kerja, sekarang angkatan tenaga kerja orientasinya ke pabrik dan menjadi TKW. Kemudian yang paling unggul kan di padi, itu

hanya untuk orang2 yang berumur, jadi presentasinya kecil kalau pemuda. Lebih memilih sector lain karena kurang terariknya pemuda di sector pertanian padi tapi kalau di pertanian hortikultura itu terbalik, lebih banyak pemudanya karena dia lebih ke agribisnis, lebih menambah nilai tambah, model kemasan, model ke swalayan.

Q: Kalau pengemasan sudah berkembang sejauh apa?

A: Lebih ke mekanisasi, tergantung permintaannya. Yang jelas sekarang mulai yang dari tradisional hingga ke mekanisasi ada itu sudah ada di Cianjur. Model beras pandan wangi, beras ketan yang pasarannya sudah high class tidak jauh pasarannya ke Jakarta dan Bandung,

Q: Dari produksi, pengolahan hingga ke distribusi bagaimana alurnya? Apakah semua hasil produksi itu dimekanisasikan atau langsung didistribusikan?

A: Semuanya ada, masih komplis, dari utara hingga selatan. Dari yang modern ke tradisional, mulai yang dari penyimpanan di lumbung, lumbung kelompok (untuk yang orientasinya ke subsisten), hingga ke produk yang untuk dijual hingga dimekanisasi. Kayaknya setengah2 itu proporsi antar kedua jenis tersebut. Tetapi teknologinya sudah maju cuma masih untuk diri sendiri. Kebutuhan keluarga. Tapi untuk yang modernisasinya yang di utara yang wilayahnya dekat ke Jakarta, di pasarkannya ya disesuaikan dengan permintaan. Sudah ada koneksi dengan Jakarta dan semakin meningkat.

Q: Ada ga hal yang perlu ditingkatkan?

A: Kalau di padi kelebihannya tahan disimpan, permasalahannya di kala panen raya, biasanya harga gabah turun. Ketersediaan untuk memperoleh beras asli Cianjur itu lebih kayaknya habis pakai. Sebab banyak orang yang membutuhkan, biasanya harganya lebih tinggi walaupun bukan pandan wangi. Daya saingnya kuat banget emang Cianjur. Kata orang lebih pulen jadi lebih banyak peminat.

Q: Kalau begitu karena demand yang tinggi, juga dipertimbangkan unik oleh Jakarta?

A: Cianjur kan peringkat lima nasional yang memasok sebagai lumbung nasional. Artinya ya Jawa Barat kan

salah satu lumbung nasional kan. Artinya dari pusat lebih banyak diandalkan. Karena Cianjur terpenuhinya luas tanam yang ditargetkan, hanya tiga kabupaten termasuk cianjur yang diberikan bantuan oleh kementerian.

Q: Ada upaya untuk mengintegrasikan demand dari Jakarta dan Cianjur ga pak?

A: Sebetulnya dengan adanya Jabotabekjur di Keppres dan Permen, itu sudah menunjukkan adanya integrasi. Kita masih komit terhadap itu. Itu pas ngerancang komoditas karkas dengan non karkas yang masuk sekian persen, saya ikut nyusunnya. Itu kita yang bikin perda DKI, artinya kerja sama dengan DKI sudah terjalin dari Keppres itu sampai sekarang.

Q: Kalau selama ini terkait pangan, itu bagaimana pak interaksinya?

A: Interaksinya itu sementara yang menyangkut ke produksi yang perorangan yang supply itu mereka sudah menjalin kerja sama dengan yang pemintanya. Jadi ga lagi dengan pemerintah. Kita lebih ke fasilitasi, makanya saya punya konsep kalau untuk bahan baku pangan, kita hanya lebih fasilitasi. Contohnya kita fasilitasi agribisnisnya untuk sayuran. Jadi persyaratan2 yang penggilingan, hak izin operasional, teknologinya sesuai permintaan. Jadi kalau begitu supply-demand, mereka sudah ada pelakunya, kita lebih fasilitasi pelakunya.

Q: Dalam memfasilitasi itu, bagaimana koordinasi antar pemerintah daerahnya?

A: Itu kana da MoU antar bupati, Jadi kita hanya lebih ke action. Hanya satu yang mengganjal, kalau masuk ke swalayan muncul rabat yang terlalu tinggi. Rabat itu ya biaya promosi itu dibebankan ke produsen. Sudah saya sampaikan di pertemuan2 tapi belum ada tindak lanjutnya. Soalnya itu kan manajemen perusahaan karena swalayan yang punya orang luar, jadi belum tembus ke pimpinan mereka.

Q: Tapi dengan pemerintah Jakarta sendiri, bagaimana komitmennya pak?

A: Ya sementara komit, sebetulnya tinggal mengusulkan dana pembangunan yang di daerah Jabotabekjur. Saya juga pernah mengusulkan yang proposalnya STA,

Super Terminal Agribisnis. Hanya mungkin lemahnya adalah waktu pelaksanaannya. Dia selalu mepet di triwulan akhir, kan gabisa ngebangun mepet. Apakah dia uangnya-uang sisa, kan gitu soalnya uangnya kan uang dia.

Q: Apakah setiap pengajuan akan di approve pak?

A: Disana punya rambu2. Sesuai dengan persyaratan yang mereka tentukan. Sebetulnya kalau di pertanian, perbaikan usaha tani kan terpencar jadi ga keliatan. Kemarin STA di acc soalnya kan pasokannya setiap hari dan membantu Jakarta. Mereka pengennya yang seperti itu. Trus modelnya juga harus yang diperhitungkan, kalo sekarang contohnya dengan Bogor, dia kan hulu Sungai Ciliwung nah yang lebih ke lingkungan. Memang ga salah karena kan program DKI kan sekarang lebih ke perbaikan sungai-sungai jadi ga salah.

Q: Kepercayaan bapak dalam bekerja sama dengan DKI bagaimana pak?

A: Secara dinas, sementara ini bagus tidak ada masalah. Hanya untuk pribadi, dilihat setiap pimpinan punya ide baru kan jadi ngomongnya beda. Apakah dia komit ke Jakarta dengan sekitarnya sesuai dengan Keppres? Kan gitu. Nah ada yang lebih sekarang ke MRT ga masalah kan dia punya uang sendiri. Kalau saya, kalau Jakarta komit, mau disupply dari pasokan dari wilayah sekitar, kan sekarang kan weekend wisatanya wisata macet, kalau komit ya tinggal liat aja di RTRW kan ada Jalur Puncak 2 ya dibenerin sama DKI. Makanya saya juga ngiri ke DKI, apakah produk yang dari Cianjur ada ga rupiah yang disharing ke Cianjur. Contoh, pasar kramatjati, tanah tinggi, BSD, itu kan dipasok barangnya untuk kebutuhan DKI, nah tapi kan ke Jawa Barat ga ada uang yang masuk ke Jawa Barat dari pasar karena semua langsung ke kramatjati. Makanya saya paling berani waktu itu bilang ke Jawa Barat udah ada bikin pasar di Jonggol, biar Jakarta yang dateng. Mau ga gitu. Dulu pas jaman Foke, kan kita pameran tuh, waktu itu dikemukakan dan setuju tuh dibilang sama Foke, sok cari lahannya. Soalnya kan kramat jati waktu itu mau dijadikan apa gitu, biar jadi kotornya di Jonggol. Kan minimal uang sewa kios, parker kan masuk ke Jawa Barat, tapi sekarang kan gada uang yang masuk. Padahal kan

pasokannya dari kita², wilayah luar DKI. Apalagi sekarang kan konsepnya di atas metropolitan, berarti kan skalanya lebih luas antara Bandung Jakarta Surabaya. Kalau saya cuma selintas litany harus terpenuhi kebutuhan penduduk itu, artinya mau ga DKI melepaskan yang kramat jati bikin lah yang di Jawa Barat. Yang dekat tol dulu awalnya gubernur mau tapi lengser dia, padahal udah ada lampu sen. Jadi itu pasar terpadu, ada hewannya ada bunganya, sekarang kan di rawa belong macet.

Q: Ada ga harapan bapak ke depannya dalam kerja sama ini?

A: Harus komit, jangan perencanaan instan penanggulangan sesaat. Harusnya itu jalur puncak 2 kita sepakati Cianjur, Bogor, Depok, dan DKI. Sarana jalan yang pertama, yang kedua pasar. Kalau mau metropolitannya, harus bersih tuh Jakarta, pasarnya lebih pasar bersih ga becek lagi. Ya serahin aja sama DKI uangnya banyak, ya bikin aja itu di cincinnya. Baru keluarkan konsep itu dan harus diakses ke sarana transportasinya, biar jalur puncak 1 buat wisata aja, jalur ekonominya ya bikin jalur puncak 2 itu. Kalo Cianjur ya hambatannya Cuma itu sehingga ya pasokan barang pangan ke DKI harus menyesuaikan waktu, berangkat jam 2 malem, ga etis kan orang waktunya tidur. Masih mending macet, pas DKI demo atau banjir ga bisa masuk balik lagi. Jadi harus dirancang program ini ke sarana jalan, pasokan ekonomi primer, produk primernya udah aja dikeluarkan dari DKI ke kabupaten sekitar. Kalau di RTRW kan kawasan² kayak gitu kan khusus ya dikeluarkan dari DKI bikin pasar di kabupaten sekitar. Jadi nanti tinggal anggarannya jangan nasional, kalo DKI yang butuh minimal harus dia yang inisiasi MoUnya dan dananya. Yang saya tahu antara gubernur dengan gubernur udah, antara gubernur dengan kepala daerah juga udah. Tapi isinya pada waktu itu hanya membuat tekanan kepada kabupaten sekitar, kalau masuk ke DKI harus ga bawa sampah ke dalam DKI. Tapi permasalahannya dibidik juga. Contoh bagus BSD, artinya ga bawa sampah ke DKI, jadi kan ga dipotong kotor lagi, udah kilo bersih. Karena di kramat jati dipotong, itu turun temurun sampe kesini dipotong sampahnya model brangkanan kotornya. Mau tidak

mau bandarnya juga ga mau rugi. Kalo aja di kramat jati sampahnya disyaratkan ga masuk, pasti juga disini sampahnya cuma sampai di kebun.

Q: Kalau gitu kerja samanya ga berjalan optimal ya pak?

A: Kalau berjalan sudah, Cuma di pelakunya belum tersentuh. Dulu kan pernah juga kerja sama dengan DKI, saya kumpulin supplier², tapi yang nurut ya cuma swalayan² aja soalnya kan di kramat jati pedagangnya masih tradisional semua. Artinya kalo mau dibetulin ya dari sananya dulu. Tapi Tangerang komit, diminta tanpa sampah ya dibikin pasar itu tanpa sampah pasokannya ke DKI. Disini juga udah, udah bersih makanya gapusing belanjanya disana.

Q: Kerjasama ini diinisiasi kebanyakan dari bawah apa dari atas?

A: Sebetulnya kita kalah sama yang dibawah, lebih banyak si pelaku supplier yang udah bergerak kemana kita malah baru tau ini pasokannya ke ini. Karena bagi mereka waktu itu uang. Pemerintah kan hanya fasilitasi. Jadi tahunya telat baru sekian hari. Pergerakannya lebih aktif di tingkat supplier dan pemerintah hanya sebagai laporan.

Q: Ada ga pak control pemerintah pusat?

A: Kalo dari kementerian terlalu banyak, dibanding pemerintah provinsi. Mereka ga liat metropolitan lebih luas pemikirannya, jadi lebih ke ketersediaan pangan jadi lebih general, dana alokasi khususnya lebih komit, tiap tahun selalu dibantu oleh kementerian. Jadi pemprovnya lebih banyak fasilitasi, pelatihan calon tani, sosialisasi, lebih ke sana arahnya.

Q: Ada juga ga dalam kerja sama itu peraturan yang harus dipatuhi bersama?

A: Yang tadi, kesepakatan dari Jabotabekjur, yang kedua dari perda, salah satunya pemasukan karkas sekian persen dari DKI. Kalau yang itu lebih banyak ditentukan oleh kementerian karena masuk di KSN.

Q: Kalau secara informal ada ga norma yang dijalani?

A: Kayaknya yang gitu ada, karena selama ini ga ada masalah. Belum ada teguran atau apa. Mereka undang pameran atau apa.

Q: Ada hal yang perlu dicatat atau ditingkatkan dalam kerjasamanya?

A: Ya yang tadi, pasar, jalan, Paling juga ada yang pembinaan ke mutu dan kualitas produk. Paling ya ada sentuhan dana dari DKI ke hal tersebut. Sebab juga sekarang SOP, BAP, ACCV, semua sampai akhir dibatasi oleh anggaran Cianjur, ya kenapa enggak dibantu? Malah dengan Depok kita kerja sama karena dia ada anggaran. Dengan DKI, DKI kaya kali ya, ya kenapa enggak kan bukan buat kita juga, kan produknya kan buat dia. Yang jelas kalau misalkan jadi, penguangan ke RTRW dan Keppres, apakah merubah metropolitan dan kesepakatannya, ya harus siap. Dulu ada sih sharing dan pembinaan ke petani baru dua kali, tapi itu udah lama dan tidak kontinu. Anggaran ya dibagi² ke beberapa OPD, kadang dinas ini nolak karena turun anggaran desember, mana mungkin bikin fisik dari desember, padahal lelang udah dari lama. Saya ga tau kenapa di BKSP, anggarannya selalu di akhir tahun. Apakah dia punya anggaran trus kita dikasih sisa. Terkecuali yang anggaran yang krusial contohnya mengikis sungai citarum karena akan bah ke daerah lain. Kalau dimana dia merasa masalah, baru dia butuh kabupaten sekitar. Masih itu keliatannya, jadi belum bisa memecahkan benang merah untuk jangka panjang dan masa depannya. Harus ada masalah dulu. Contoh lainnya ya bantargebang. Kalau ada masalah baru rame minta pertolongan kabupaten tetangga. Saya yakin kalo dirintis lebih bagus, kayaknya kita akan welcome, jadi tidak sesaat. Masalahnya juga BKSP dikendalikan DKI anggarannya, dia hanya mencatat administrasi, bukan penentu kebijakan. DKI yang punya power. Itu yang saya lihat, sekarang saya udah males kalo dipanggil rapat.

Q: Rapat hampir semua datang?

A: Semua datang dan semua punya masalah yang sama. Akhirnya DKI kalo lagi ada butuhnya aja baru kita dipanggil dan koordinasi. Masih gaya lama dan belum ada gebrakan. Mau dibubarin atau apapun ga masalah bagi saya. Kayaknya perjanjian kerja samanya juga ABS (Asal Bapak Senang). Jadi ya BKSP hanya ngasih masukan dan ga terlalu menggigit. Dananya katanya soalnya

DKI. Udah ga ada realisasinya dari pas semenjak dipanggil, mendingan yang nyata2 aja lah yang sederhana.

Department of Trading and Industrial Sector, Bekasi

Q: Bagaimana system distribusi pangan Bekasi?

A: Kalau di bidang pasar, kita hanya selaku user pasar tradisional. Ada 12 pasar tradisional, trauma jaya, setu, cibitung, cikarang, cibarusah, dll dibawahhi oleh 6 UPTD. Yang kita laksanakan saat ini lebih ke fisik pasar dan retribusinya. Jadi kalau ada kegiatan di pasar mungkin ada di kita. Kita ada satu pasar yang skala nasional. Pasar Induk Cibitung itu pasar grosir, pusat buah2an dan sayuran. Itu datengnya dari Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Barat.

Q: Cuma itu didistribusikannya kemana aja?

A: Bukan, itu untuk ke Jakarta. Cuma yang tau asal barang itu pasti dari pedagang itu. Pendistribusiannya macem2, ada yang ke pabrik ada juga yang ke Jakarta. Karena saya denger untuk ke Jakarta sendiri itu udah ga nerima karungan, artinya udah dalam bentuk kotakan. Jadi begitu barang dateng, dipilah2 mana yang pusat mana yang bukan. Dan memang kebersihannya kurang di pasar maka kita lagi usahakan itu untuk bersih. Itu udah dari dulu seperti itu, jadi barang yang rusak ama dia dibuang 5-10% karena diangkut dari truk.

Q: Ada efek ga dari Jakarta untuk pendistribusian seperti itu?

A: Ga ada, tapi lebih lanjut ke pasarnya aja. Jadi di pasar itu Cuma untuk transit tapi bandarnya di situ. Pengolahan juga disitu. Ada juga pasar cikopo, yang swasta tapi ga begitu laku dibandingkan yang ke Bekasi. Ada yang dikotakin, ada yang dijual kecil2. Cuma yang dikotakin yang didistribusikan ke Jakarta. Komoditi tertentu aja yang ada disana, jadi ga semua.

Q: Kan ada yang ke pabrik, itu apa balik lagi ke pasar atau bagaimana pendistribusiannya?

A: Itu udah masuk ke pabrik trus jadinya udah dalam bentuk kemasan saos yang didistribusikannya bisa kemana aja, udah diluar jangkauan kita itu.

Pedagang pun juga ga tahu, tapi selama ini demand and supplynya masih bagus.

Q: Dari pasar, retail/pabrik, dan stakeholder terkait bagaimana hubungannya?

A: Ga ada hubungannya, jadi market mechanism. Jadi pedagang sini, dia punya bandar, dijual ke pasar kramat jati. Disini satu kodi, nanti di pasar udah per kilo. Disini partai besarnya, kalo di pasar udah sesuai permintaan. Udah dalam kondisi yang bagus, kalo jeruk udah masuk peti, jadi itungannya berat.

Q: Tidak ada relasi dari dinas ke pasar?

A: Tidak ada, masing2 punya otonomi daerah.

Q: Kalau dalam BKSP bagaimana pak?

A: Jadi kalau BKSP itu dalam mengatur tata ruang dan lingkungan. Tidak mengatur sampai ke pangan, dia hanya mengatur infrastruktur, kerja sama wilayah. Setau saya dinas pertanian ga masuk di anggota kerja samanya. Tapi ga tau ya. Dia tidak langsung ke market, hanya ke kesejahteraan petani. Disini ada pabrik beras, padinya dari mana aja, tapi pas pendistribusian belum tentu masuk sini, diserahkan ke mekanisme pasar.

Q: Bagaimana proses alur distribusi pangan?

A: Alurnya dari pabrik ke distributor baru ke pengecer. Kalo daging dari pemotongan yang ada di Cikarang, sumber ke daan mogot trus ke pengecer. Sumbernya dari luar dari bima dari mana. Bekasi lebih banyak jadi penyalur. Lebih banyak yang masuk dari luar daripada yang dari Bekasi itu sendiri. Bicara pertanian udah enggak ada, padahal Bekasi menjadi penyangga ibukota. Lebih diprioritaskan sebagai penyalur daripada sebagai produsen. Dulu terkenallah kan Bekasi dan Karawang kalau lumbung padi, tapi sekarang kan udah ga ada karena perkembangan penduduk dan perkembangan industri.

Q: Jadi semua alur produksi-distribusi-pengolahan ga dalam satu tempat?

A: Iya kan dari hulu ke hilir. Ada sih pengombinasian produksi tapi itu skalanya nasional. Ada yang lumbung beras disini, tapi itu punya boga sari dan sudah tahu lah kita apa. Bahannya ya dari sekitar situ. Emang udah ada PPnya untuk jadi lumbung nasional.

Q: Prospek produk pangan Bekasi bagaimana kira2?

A: Pengen sih ditingkatkan tapi kan bicara lahan. Di Bekasi kan diperuntukkan untuk perumahan dan industri. Tapi lahan pertaniannya masih ada dan dipertahankan. Kita pertahankan itu dan ga boleh sembarang diubah jadi industri.

Q: Ada ga produk Bekasi yang masih dipertahankan?

A: Iya beras, tapi masih dipertahankan buah2. Tapi ya sekali lagi lahannya ga ada.

Q: Alurnya hanya seperti itu atau ada usaha untuk memperpendek itu?

A: Ga ada karena memang kalau bicara alur distribusi harus seperti ini, karena yang megang kuota pangan itu ya si agen itu. Berapa kebutuhan dan pasokannya.

Q: Ada jalur koordinasi ga pak ke stakeholder2 itu?

A: Tetep ada jalur koordinasi, Cuma kan kuota dipegang ke dinas pertanian. Kita Cuma okein aja dan cukup tahu. Dan dilibatkan dan saling koordinasi. Baik lancar dan ga ada kendala. Karena kita masing2 punya tupoksi ya kita jalani aja tapi kita dilibatkan seperti kayak lebaran atau hal apa.

Q: Ada ga yang hal yang harus ditingkatkan?

A: Kayaknya sih udah cukup dan ga ada masalah. Bicara stakeholder itu tiap rabu ada rapat mingguan, semua unsur dipanggil. Cuma dinas aja dan gak ada agen2 yang dilibatkan dalam rapat tersebut. Itu yang jadi masalah sekarannng, batasan kita sekarang antara agen dan dinas itu cuma distribusi. Dulu kan wajib tuh pas jaman soeharto karena kan otoriter jadi agen dulu wajib ngasih laporan ke kita per tiga bulan. Jadi mungkin itu yang perlu ditingkatkan, pemerintah dan swasta. Biar kita tau jumlah kuota yang ada berapa, yang sudah terpakai berapa. Minimal kan jadi tau kita dan kita bisa opname itu. Kalo sekarang ga ada laporan dan mereka ga pernah ngelapor, itu yang jadi masalah. Kalo ada laporan per minggu kan enak.

Q: Ada aturan yang mengontrol itu ga pak?

A: Kalau bicara aturan kan itu aturan tidak tertulis dari jaman pak harto kan udah jelas. Mestinya tetep dilakukan,

tapi kan berhubung sekarang udah jaman reformasi jadi kan cuma koordinasi aja toh ga ada untungnya kata mereka karena ga menghasilkan jadi ngapain ngelapor. Pusat daerah dan pengusaha ga sinkron. Kalau bicara daerah kan sekarang udah pilih sendiri loh ga kayak jaman soeharto garis komandonya jelas dari pusat sampe ke daerah. Kalau sekarang kan kalo dari kementerian bilang a dijawabnya kan ga ada untungya jadi ya jadi beda. Karena kurangnya koordinasi sih.

Q: Kalau gitu hubungan pemerintah pusat ke kabupaten kota gimana pak?

A: Kalau itu sih bagus Cuma ya itu tadi, unsur pemerintah kan jelas tapi ke perusahaan swasta kan ga. Itu tadi dia koordinasinya selalu menganggap remeh tentang pelaporan itu. Kan ini penting.

Q: Kalau aturan informal laporan tadi pernah dibicarakan ke swastanya?

A: Selama ini udah kalau lagi rapat kita kasih tau, kan ada mereka juga paguyubannya itu. Organisasi pengusaha pangannya ada. Ada asosiasinya. Tapi kan asosiasi itu Cuma iya iya aja. Misal kalo pas idul adha kan bicara stok daging sapi. Kita ga tau tuh gimana kondisinya paling langsung ke pasar. Ga tau stok opnamanya di distributornya gimana, pemotongan hewan berapa gatau kita. Ga ada perubahannya. Gada perjanjian dari kepala daerah ke distributor atau perusahaan. Kalo ga ada itu jadi ga kuat, kalo ga ada aturan gimana kita mau tindak. Kita selalu berkata dengan payung hukum, tapi selama ini pemerintah ga ada shock therapy buat mereka jadi kita kan susah. Kalo ada mungkin mereka pasti patuh.

Department of Agriculture, Bekasi

Q: Bagaimana produksi pertaniannya?

A: Mekanisasi sudah ada, penggunaan alat kan. Mulai dari penggunaan traktor udah mekanisasi, trus juga penggunaan protopadi juga udah mekanisasi.

Q: Bagaimana perkembangan produksinya dari dulu sampai sekarang?

A: Dari dulu sampai sekarang ya sama, Cuma aja mungkin gini, adanya alat ini kan hanya untuk mengurangi terjadinya losses. Tapi karena penggunaannya di Bekasi belum merata, jadi angka lossesnya masih besar. Losses itu angka

kehilangan dalam produksi gabah. Dulu kan pake alat tradisional, pas dipukul, kan padi pada kebuang. Pake mekanisasi, namanya power tresser itu meminimalisasi terjadinya losses.

Q: Perubahan itu apakah ada factor yang mempengaruhinya?

A: Yang jelas gini, untuk mengurangi terjadinya losses, yang jelas ada permintaan. Target produksi kan naik. Sekarang gini, di Bekasi itu tidak bisa dilakukan perluasan lahan. Maka salah satu factor yang mempengaruhi peningkatan produksi adalah penambahan luas tanah. Nah itu dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan lahan. Nah di Bekasi kan lahan bukan semakin bertambah tapi semakin berkurang. Nah ada dua factor yang bisa diupayakan, yang pertama penggunaan teknologi budidaya, kedua penggunaan mekanisasi dalam penanganan pasca panen. Nah salah satunya dalam penggunaan mekanisasi untuk sarana pasca panen, nah kita menggunakan power tresser. Ongkos produksinya sama saja, yang jelas dari ketergantungan tenaga manusia itu berkurang. Kalau menggunakan alat kan hanya butuh operator saja kan, 3 orang. Sementara kalau tradisional kan banyak. Jadi terjadi pengurangan jumlah tenaga. Kalau dari segi biaya, kita ga bisa ngitung sampai sana. Nanti kan ada hitung2annya, kalau manual kan 1:6 1 hektar menghasilkan 6 ton. Jadi upahnya 1/6. Nah kan jadi 6000 kilo untuk 1/6 jadi 1000. Ongkosnya 1000 harga HPPI 3700. Berarti kalau menggunakan power tresser mungkin pengurangan ongkos tapi sedikit. Soalnya kan tetep aja ongkosnya diganti sama bbm, jadi mungkin itu berkurangnya sekitar 30-40% lah. Yang jelas kalau nilai tambah itu ada, kan angka kehilangannya berkurang dari 25% jadi 15-18%. Penggunaan alat itu udah mulai sosialisasi dari tahun 2000 lah.

Q: Bagaimana dampak ke lingkungannya setelah menggunakan mekanisasi?

A: Sama saja, soalnya kan limbah yang dihasilkan kan tetap jerami. Ga ada perubahan, kecuali kalau pakai mesin limbahnya jadi cair baru itu.

Q: Bagaimana hubungannya dalam alur pangan?

A: Yang kita tahu mungkin gabahnya ada yang diserap bulog ada yang diserap pedagang.

Q: Adakah produksi yang digabung?

A: Oh ga ada disini

Q: Bapak tahu ada rencana pembangunan pusat distribusi?

A: Belum tahu

Q: Kalau gitu selama ini bagaimana hubungan antara Bekasi dan Jakarta

A: Yang jelas gini, Bekasi secara penyangga. Mungkin ada sebagian produksi dari Bekasi yang masuk ke Jakarta tapi melalui distribusi lewat pedagang. Kita tidak tahu berapa persen yang masuk ke Jakarta. Awal mungkin produksi itu kan berkesinambungan. Awal mungkin panen di Cirebon Indramayu Subang sampai Bekasi, ketika yang diawal habis kan pedagang bisa ambil yang dari sini juga Bekasi. Nah trus kita ga tau lagi itu larinya kemana.

Q: Tidak ada hubungan pasar khusus dari Jakarta? Atau hubungan secara institusi dengan Jakarta?

A: Belum ada, sejauh ini saya ga pernah denger. Tapi kita ga pernah terlibat didalam itu.

Q: Bagaimana alur hubungan dari system pangan di Jakarta dan Bekasi?

A: Oh kalo kita sih ga ada hubungan kesana, maksudnya itu untuk mencukupi kebutuhan di Kabupaten Bekasi aja. Gatau ya kalau misalnya kelompok tani itu, harusnya yang lebih jelas sih tanya ke kelompoknya. Secara umum, misal ngedrop beras, ga ada disini yang khusus gitu. Memang hanya untuk kebutuhan internal kabupaten Bekasi aja. Memang Bekasi dan Karawang kan lumbung padi ya, tapi enggak.

Q: Itu kenapa bisa begitu bu?

A: Ya mungkin kan produksi disini sekarang semakin berkurang. Dengan tidak adanya lahan karena untuk perumahan. Makanya kan kita sekarang lagi dibina ini, yang lahan abadi itu. Itu masih dalam proses. Hasil produksi dari lahan abadi itu rencananya kita supaya kedepannya istilahnya bisa impor. Dari sekarang kan rencananya 35 hektar.

Q: Dulu pernah menyalurkan ke Jakarta?

A: Melalui dinas ga ada, keperluan masing2 aja. Apalagi dulu2. Lahan abadi itu istilahnya kita sebagai orang

pertanian yah dengan jumlah penduduk sekian diharapkan kedepannya bisa memenuhi itu, kalau kebutuhan sendiri sudah jelas ya harus dipenuhi. Ya minimalnya kan harapannya bisa mensupply kabupaten lain, tetangga, Jakarta.

Q: Ada factor urgensi permintaan dari Jakarta ke Bekasi?

A: Mungkin sih tanpa sepengetahuan kita pastinya kemana lagi, kan dekat soalnya. Pasti ke Jakarta, kan di Jakarta ga ada lahan. Semua pasar2 disini pasti kesana, Cuma kan ga melalui kita makanya kita ga tahu.

Q: Ada hubungan dengan petani dan supplier?

A: Belum sih, kan kadang2 petani itu kan tradisional kan ya dia untuk mencukupi kebutuhan sendiri dia udah puas. Dia berpikir ga secara komersil. Agen sama aja disitu berasnya ga dari Bekasi. Jadi susah kita kalo mau ngitung berapa produksi beras kita Cuma bisa survey lapangan ke petani, kalo di agen kan udah macem2. Tapi memang kan disini kawasan industri, ada juga kan pabrik beras si Jago yang di Jalan Raya ini. Memang semua diolahnya disini, nanti didistribusikan ya minimalnya ke metropolitan. Disini industri besar banget, makanya Bekasi maju karena ada industrinya.

Q: Itu yang pengolahannya, berasnya dari mana atau bagaimana bu penyalurannya?

A: Kayaknya sih macem2, ada yang dari sekitar, ada yang dari jauh. Cuma kan mereka punya standar sendiri, disitu juga diproses juga gatau seperti apa.

Q: Ada ga kombinasi produksi di Bekasi?

A: Karena kan lahan pertanian yah, kita mengelolanya pasti kan ada horti, sayur2an. Mayoritas padi, sayur, buah. Ternak kan bukan di kita jadi ga ada.

Q: Ada gudang2 yang digunakan untuk menyimpan hasil pertanian?

A: Ada kan di kita itu balai benih, ada juga gudang2 nyimpan hasil tani. Paling itu nanti dijual di sekitar kita ga sampai keluar.

Q: Kalau mengenai pusat distribusi, bagaimana bu?

A: Makanya itu yang lebih tahu orang teknis, harusnya ada dalam rangka MEA. Umumnya disini lain dengan petani di Jawa, disini petaninya males, semuanya hampir. Maka kalau dibilang

Bekasi unggulannya apa sih. Kita sebagai orang pertanian, bingung juga karena gatau. Sama juga dinas peternakan juga gitu, komoditi unggulannya apa sih. Disini udah bener2 metropolitan. Susah dibedakan ini produksi Bekasi atau luar.

Q: Ada relasi antar stakeholder dinas dan swasta dan dinas di Jakarta?

A: Ya kita mengundang para pengusaha kalau ada acara, Kalau Bekasi dan Jakarta sendiri ga ada hubungannya. Suka ada rapat bersama dengan Jakarta tapi itu Cuma rapat aja pas kegiatannya itu ga ada realisasinya. Paling ya Cuma undangan rapat aja tapi sampe kegiatan itu ga ada. Paling kalo ada apa2 kita dari provinsi, karena kita tidak melakukan sendiri tapi dari provinsi. Dikontrol selalu oleh provinsi dalam hal produksi dan produktivitasnya aja. Kalau turun kenapa turun kalau bisa dinaikkan. Pemasaran dan lainnya kita enggak.

Q: Dari provinsi itu biasanya inisiasi sendiri atau ada permintaan dari Jakarta?

A: Dari Jakarta pastinya, Cuma kita kan ya itu kita ga sendiri2, kan ada program dari provinsi itu, nah nanti dari provinsi kemana2nya ya tergantung sana. Karena kan bicaranya provinsi. Jadi alurnya Jakarta ke provinsi ke Bekasi. Ga ada yang langsung, paling kalo dari provinsi kita dapat surat baru ke kita. Prosedurnya pasti begitu, karena kita kan dibawah provinsi. Kalo mereka butuh pangan kan dari provinsi diatur dimana yang terdekat Bekasi Karawang, pasti kan dari provinsi nanti kasih surat ke kita.

Q: Ada hal yang perlu ditingkatkan dalam alur pangan ke Jakarta?

A: Harusnya mah langsung karena kan kita lebih dekat ke Jakarta, secara ekonomis kan lebih dekat dan daya jualnya lebih tinggi. Kita kan hanya membina, jadi kita ga tau masyarakat jual kemana.

Q: Ada ga dari supplier koordinasi ke dinas?

A: Ga ada kalo itu, paling kita koordinasi ke bulog terkait harga. Paling harga untuk Bekasi tujuan kita kan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan beras, dari mulai ketersediaannya, harganya, penyediaannya. Kalau di luar kan petani drop beras nanti yang jual dinas tapi kalo disini enggak. Mungkin untung

pelaku usaha bisa setinggi2nya kerugiannya di petani, kalo sama pemerintah kan bisa dikontrak lah petaninya. Cuma kalo di kita belum bisa sampai ke arah situ. Ya kembali lagi ke petaninya juga, kadang petani system pinjem modal makanya diambil lagi sama pengusahanya. Kalo kita kan kalo ada laporan dari bawah, kadang kita pernah ngadain penanaman modal. Tapi balik lagi ga bisa modalnya dan bisa jadi ga ada hal yang mengikat. Jadi yang dari bawah ke atas ga enak, kan yang dari atas ke bawah juga ga enak. Jadi mau ngawasin, ngapain sih ikut2 kadang kita digituin. Belum ada fasilitasi untuk bicara bareng.

Q: Ga ada kerja sama dengan Jabotabekjur?

A: Setau saya sih enggak ada biar pangannya lebih terintegrasinya.

Department of Trading and Industrial Sector, Tangerang

Q: Bagaimana kondisi alur distribusi pangan di Tangerang ke Jakarta?

A: Kita lebih banyak ke pemantauan harga komoditas saja, ke bahan penting pangan dan bahan pokok lainnya. Kalau kami lebih banyak kepada masalah pemantauan harganya, misal ada kenaikan harga, harga turun, itu kami urusannya. Urusan distribusi itu, di dalam masalah distribusi itu hanya koordinasi aja. Sebatas kita melakukan koordinasi dengan distributor pangan di Tangerang. Misal dia terimanya dari mana, kebanyakan sebagian besar itu 435118 ton per tahun ini yang dipasok dalam daerah 43,6% sisanya dari Cianjur, Karawang, Cikampek. Kemudian ada cadangan pangan pemerintah sebesar 100 ton biasanya untuk bencana alam, banjir, longsor, kenaikan air laut, dan operasi pasar apabila ada gejolak harga. Kalau untuk sayuran banyak model kangkung, bayam, bonteng. Alurnya dari petani ke pengumpul/tengkulak, dari sini bisa sebagian diarahkan ke daerah di Kabupaten Tangerang, bisa juga diarahkan ke daerah lain melalui pasar induk tanah tinggi.

Q: Selama ini alur ke Jakarta itu terpengaruh dari gejolak2 di Jakarta?

A: Jadi, kebutuhan pokok itu justru mengandalkan wilayah lain. Seperti di satu sisi dari Tangerang masuk ke

Jakarta, disisi lain juga dari sana masuk ke Tangerang. Saling membagi, karena memang Tangerang juga tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhannya 100%, masih ada ditunjang dan dipasok dari daerah lain, contohnya cabe dan bawang. Bisa juga dipasok dari Tangerang kesana, misal beras. Contoh petani sedang panen di daerah, itu sudah banyak mobil² yang nongkrong dari daerah luar untuk dibeli oleh pengumpul buat didistribusikan. Itu nanti gabahnya dibawa dari Tangerang. Tapi nanti balik lagi ke Tangerang dalam bentuk sudah menjadi beras. Pengolahannya di daerah lain, kembali ke Tangerang dalam bentuk sudah menjadi beras. Memang ada juga yang pengolahannya disini. Tapi kan petani mencari harga yang tinggi itu ya, makanya dibawah itu pelaku usaha bersaing. Petani melihatnya bukan dari mana si yang membeli itu, tapi berapa dia beli gabah dari saya. Kalau misalnya harganya lebih tinggi, dia menjual ke itu. Walaupun nanti kenyataannya setelah menjadi beras dibawa lagi kesitu. Tapi banyak juga dari petani dijual ke pengumpul untuk diolah di dalam Kabupaten Tangerang untuk disebar. Mekarbaru dan daerah pantura lah yang banyak.

Q: Ada program yang mengintegrasikan produksi dan pengolahan?

A: Ada, tapi itu fokusnya di dinas pertanian, jadi dinas pertanian punya satu binaan, para petani dibangunkan perangkatnya, alat²nya, misal gedung, disediakan mesin pengolah padinya. Tapi lagi² karena petaninya enak saja, mereka sudah menjual, untung ga ada masalah. Kadang² ke depan tidak dipikirkan. Jadi hanya dipikirkan sesaat aja, saat panen dijual untung, dibawahlah oleh orang luar ke daerah lain Karawang, Cikampek. Kita sudah kea rah sana tapi tidak berkembang, bangkrut.

Q: Tapi ada factor dari Jakarta yang membuat program tersebut terinisiasi?

A: Tidak ada, dari kabupaten sendiri itu.

Q: Kalau pasar, itu Cuma pasar induk tanah tinggi yang wilayah ke luar? Fungsi pasar itu apa?

A: Iya, bisa dua, bisa di pasar tanah tinggi bisa juga ke cipinang. Jadi fungsinya tempat jual beli dengan spesifikasi yang sangat besar. Jadi, para pedagang besar dia belanja di induk, dibawa lagi ke pasar misal ke pasar kecil

dan dia punya beberapa pedangan eceran. Jadi yang belanja di pasar induk itu bukan dijual lagi sebagai eceran tapi kepada para pedagang lagi dengan untung yang kecil pun mereka sudah bisa berjalan. Kalau yang pemantauan itu, kita ke pasar tradisional ke yang kecamatan², bisa saja di pasar induk harga Cuma 10rb bisa saja di pasar tradisional jadi 20rb.

Q: Selama ini alur ke Jakarta bagaimana pak?

A: Memang selama ini pasti kendala ada aja, kadang mereka sudah punya satu paguyuban yang saling membantu di pasar itu. Jadi misal dia bawa satu komoditas itu sudah teroganisir. Jadi tidak bingung lagi dengan pembeli. Jadi misal ada paguyuban pedagang sayur/buah, pada saat misal ada barang datang di suatu daerah tidak bingung cari pembeli dan tidak takut hilang karena sudah teroganisir.

Q: Kalau koordinasi dengan dinas bagaimana?

A: Itu kan memang adanya di luar kabupaten Tangerang kan ya, di tanah tinggi. Dan itu juga milik swasta, tapi memang koordinasinya dengan dinas sudah bagus, baik dengan kabupaten/kota, dan provinsi. Karena itu sudah jadi ikon pasar induk, ikon kab/kota dan provinsi. Itu milik swasta bukan dari pemerintah daerah. Koordinasi ya misalkan dari segi keamanan, kebersihan pasar, dari jalur distribusi seperti apa, pembinaan dan pengawasannya juga. Ada lapor, karena sekalipun itu bukan didalam kabupaten tapi saya tahu karena koordinasi dengan dinas itu mereka juga dilibatkan dalam program kita. Untuk memberikan materi/saran/masukan atau mereka juga menyampaikan paparannya atau presentasinya. Memang lebih banyak mereka diundang, untuk memberikan pengetahuan mengenai cara mengelola pasar induk.

Q: Selama ini bagaimana interaksinya?

A: Bagus², bahkan pihak pasar itu memberikan perhatian yang sangat baik dengan pemerintah daerah ketika mau belajar bagaimana mengolah pasar dia siap memberikan bahan²nya.

Q: Program apa yang dilibatkan dengan mereka?

A: Misalkan kan indag juga kebetulan mengelola pasar, kita misalkan punya

kegiatan sosialisasi kepada para pedagang di pasar. Salah satu narasumber adalah mereka, untuk memberikan informasi bagaimana cara mengelola pasar, bagaimana cara mengelola pedagang, bagaimana cara manajemen pasarnya.

Q: Kalau dengan Jakarta/Jabotabekjur?

A: Nah itu ya memang belum ada, kita dengan Jabotabekjur. Jadi memang, dari pihak indag tidak membangun kerja sama. Entah dengan dinas lain. Kenyataannya banyak barang produk yang masuk wilayah kita, entah memang melalui kerja sama atau memang masuk antara pedagang saja. Itu saya belum paham ke arah sana. Tapi memang kita berusaha membangun kerja sama antar daerah tapi disini belum ada.

Q: Kalau dengan paguyuban tersebut, bagaimana komitmen mereka dengan dinas?

A: Memang bagus dengan adanya paguyuban ketika ada yang ingin disampaikan tidak harus ke semuanya kan, cukup ke salah satu ketuanya saja atau pengurus saja. Misal jaga kebersihan cukup ke paguyuban saja dan tidak harus mengumpulkan ke semua pedagang. Mereka juga bukan asal dibentuk tapi tidak ada kegiatan. Justru mereka sebagai perpanjangan tangan dinas ya melalui itu dan mereka menyampaikan. Kalau disampaikan langsung ke pedagang kan mereka sibuk berdagang. Jadi kadang² memang ada juga kita undang perwakilan dari pedagang ada, kita butuh, supaya perwakilan dari paguyuban ada, dan supaya dia dengar langsung dari kita.

Q: Hasilnya bagaimana pak?

A: Ada, misalkan PKL kan ada pagi siang malam. Jangan sampai mereka berebut tempat, kita atur kan. Pedagang beda tapi tempat sama disitu. Jangan sampai pada saat pedagang pagi belum membereskan dagangan pedagang siang sudah datang kan ribut jadinya. Jadi melalui paguyuban itu supaya mereka mematuhi aturan yang kita sepakati bersama. Ada kan dulu kasus gitu berebut tempat. Setelah kita atur, Insya Allah tidak akan terjadi karena mereka sudah paham.

Q: Apa yang membuat mereka mau berkoordinasi?

A: Ya karena mereka merasa diayomi dipelihara dibina, tidak dibiarkan. Manakala mereka melenceng kita lempengin, kita bina, Jadi mereka tidak liar gitu. Jadi ikut aturan dari waktu, kebersihan, segala hal yang menyangkut pasar. Karena kan kalo kondisi baik, yang diuntungkan pedagang. Kita juga untung tapi bukan dari segi materi tapi dari segi membina mereka. Kalau tidak ada paguyuban kita susah membinaanya, karena semua pedagang mereka sibuk dengan kinerjanya.

Q: Bagaimana kredibilitas mereka?

A: Saya percaya, karena setiap ada kegiatan kita ke paguyuban tidak langsung ke pedagang. Baik ada bantuan dari kami, atau apa yang kami butuhkan dari mereka, tetep yang kita bangun ya dari paguyuban itu.

Q: Bagaimana yang koordinasi dengan yang Jakartanya?

A: Jadi di dinas kita ga ada, ga tau ya kalo di dinas lain.

Department of Agriculture, Tangerang

Q: Bagaimana gambaran umum system produksi pangan?

A: Kalo di Tangerang ini, kan masih padi jadi komoditas pokok. Umumnya petani di kita penggarap, produksi sebagian besar untuk dikonsumsi sendiri. Kalo liat dari jumlah penduduk, dihitung konsumsi per kapita dengan jumlah penduduk, kita masih kekurangan produksi untuk beras artinya kita masih mendatangkan dari luar. Dari luarnya kita masih mendatangkan dari sekitar banten dan dari impor juga ada. Sistem produksi mungkin separuh tradisional, separuh modern. Kalo di Tangerang ini ekstensifikasi sudah tidak mungkin, karena lahan pertanian sudah beralih fungsi. Menurut data terakhir nih, lahan pertanian sawah basah tinggal 37rb hektar. Kalau data2 sebelumnya 40rb hektar jadi sudah sepuluh tahun ini menurun. Sistem pertanian ini sebenarnya sudah intensifikasi, mekanisasi sudah berjalan, penggunaan bibit unggul juga sudah, pemupukan mungkin juga sudah anjurannya tapi dalam pelaksanaannya itu masih menemui banyak kendala. Dari penggilingan juga sudah, dari panen, pasca panen, penggilingan sudah ada, gudang2 juga sudah.

Q: Kalau yang tradisional apakah ada kecenderungan untuk berganti modern juga?

A: Kita pasti arahnya kesana ya pasti karena tugas kami disini adalah itu, mungkin yang semi tradisional juga masih ada itung2an ya dalam sistem penanaman yang saya tahu ada larangan, tidak boleh mulai tanam hari ini, masih ada kepercayaan2 itu. Tapi secara garis besar, teknologi sudah masuk. Dari mulai pemulihan bibit, pengolahan, dan sebagainya.

Q: Sejak kapan sudah modern?

A: Yang saya tahu sudah sejak mulai kita kan penyuluh2 dari tahun 90an.

Q: Apa ada hubungannya dengan permintaan yang tinggi?

A: Ya kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas itu ya karena memang dari kecenderungan naiknya permintaan ya. Kendalanya memang mungkin petani di Tangerang bukan tidak ingin meningkatkan produktivitas tapi karena disini kebanyakan penggarap, jadi kepemilikan lahan sedikit. Masih mengandalkan dari pemerintah, kan masih juga banyak yang menggunakan pupuk subsidi. Tapi kalau misalkan subsidi berkurang otomatis mereka tidak bisa optimal produksinya. Petani masih identic dengan petani miskin.

Q: Dengan modernisasi itu apakah produksi menjadi lebih efisien?

A: Ya, dari waktu tanam lebih serempak, penggunaan traktor mempercepat tanam kan bisa serentak, dari pengairan irigasi juga, biaya produksi juga.

Q: Apakah ada nilai tambah yang diupayakan?

A: Ya kita ada di beberapa kelompok, petani dibina diarahkan yang sudah mulai meningkatkan hasilnya dengan pengemasan, ada yang juga yang sudah menerapkan mungkin kalau dibilang organic full belum ya, tapi ada yang sudah mengurangi penggunaan pupuk kimia. Kembali ke pupuk alamiah. Secara murni organic mungkin belum. Itu juga karena ada hubungannya dengan permintaan. Ternyata mereka sudah mulai merasakan ada nilai tambah, dari yang menggunakan label organic, dan juga kemasan yang dirasakan oleh petaninya. Walaupun memang belum banyak ya, masih sedikit sekali.

Q: Kalau aspek lingkungannya bagaimana diperhatikannya?

A: Kita sebenarnya dinas ke arah situ pembinaan terus menerus ya melalui pertemuan2, kadang petani itu terutama yang bertani seperti itu aja, kalau ada air tanam, kalau ada ujan, buru2 ngolah tanah, kalau dari sisi lingkungan kan ga bagus, Kita kan di pertemuan sudah sering disosialisasikan kalau tanam itu serempak dalam satu area, untuk mengurangi hama. Kadang tapi masih ada yang belum melaksanakan karena ada kepercayaan2 seperti itu. Mungkin memang sedikit kendala ya khususnya di daerah2 yang seperti itu.

Q: Alur pangannya bagaimana bu?

A: Kalau disini biasanya dari sawah petani, masuk ke jarang ke pasar lokal, jadi sudah ada yang menampung, maksudnya di gudang. Tapi sedikit jarang sekali mereka nyimpen di gudang, mungkin hasilnya tidak terlalu banyak karena kepemilikan lahan sedikit, cadangan pangan juga kurang, kebanyakan setelah panen dijual, mungkin bentuknya masih dalam bentuk kering saja, baru panen, belum siap giling sudah dijual ke penampung/tengkulak, abis itu biasanya penampung2 itu berupa penggilingan, perusahaan yang punya modal dan mereka mengemas lalu di jual ke pasar. Secara jarak penggilingan lokasinya lebih dekat ke petani.

Q: Adakah produk pangan yang disupply ke Jakarta?

A: Saya rasa mungkin padi juga ada, seperti tahun ini saja, mungkin masih program dari pemerintah pusat, kita ada beberapa kelompok yang menyuplai beras ke Jakarta dalam bentuk ini beras itu istilahnya toko tani Indonesia. Kita Gapoktan diwajibkan menyuplai beras ke wilayah DKI dengan harga tertentu tujuannya untuk menstabilkan harga.

Q: Mulai diinisiasi kapan program itu bu?

A: Itu mulainya tahun ini, 2016, program kementerian, jadi gapoktan yang diwajibkan mengirim ke DKI itu diberi modal, jadi harganya tidak murni, tapi nanti harganya ditentukan oleh kementerian. Jadi harus menjual pas produksi dengan harga yang ditentukan, dimana harga jual gabah dibeli dari mereka dengan uang bantuan dari

pemerintah. Biaya produksinya, biasa penggilingan, pengolahan dan sebagainya istilahnya dipinjam gitu ya.

Q: Kenapa itu diinisiasi?

A: Sebenarnya itu tadi tujuannya untuk menstabilkan harga pangan karena DKI itu dianggap sebagai barometer lah ya, kalau DKI stabil maka daerah lain juga stabil. Permintaan yang meningkat di DKI ga begitu ngaruh ya.

Q: Ada upaya untuk mengombinasikan alur tadi?

A: Sebenarnya ada upaya itu, kita mengharapkan gapoktan akan bertindak seperti itu, gapoktan didalamnya ada unit usaha penggilingannya, pemasaran, sarana produksi, hasilnya, ke arah situ. Keberjalanannya belum semua unit usaha yang sudah dilaksanakan, ada yang sudah punya bengkel alsin. Jadi kalo ada petani yang membutuhkan traktor dipinjam oleh gapoktan.

Q: Apa yang mendorong program2 itu diinisiasi?

A: Sebenarnya memang rencananya seperti itu, kita membina kelompok dari dulu tujuannya seperti itu. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan kelompok jadi tidak perorangan dengan berkelompok diharapkan akan lebih mudah, untuk memenuhi sarana produksi, untuk ke pasar. Tujuan akhirnya itu memang untuk kesejahteraan petani.

Q: Ada kah kawasan yang mengintegrasikan produk2 pertanian dalam produksinya?

A: Untuk saat ini di kabupaten Tangerang itu belum ya, pernah kita mencoba kawasan pengembangan sudah di RTRW ada beberapa perencanaan untuk itu. Peruntukkannya ada kecamatan tertentu untuk pengembangan peternakan, lebih diarahkan ke usaha2 ke depannya. Misal kalau ada usaha yang ingin mengembangkan peternakan diarahkan kesitu. Dulu pernah dikembangkan kawasan agropolitan, itu lebih ke satu wilayah untuk pengembangan horti dan ada juga tanaman pangan beras. Keberjalanannya belum maksimal karena banyak yang beralih fungsi, sangat tinggi sekali disini.

Q: Ada usaha untuk mempertahankan lahan pertanian yang ada?

A: Ada usaha ke arah situ, kita sedang mengembangkan peraturan untuk pertanian berkelanjutan LP2B,

mudah2an tahun ini terbit dalam bentuk peraturan bupati. Kan sudah beberapa tahun sudah dilakukan pendataan lahan, verifikasi, dan lain2nya.

Q: Logistik, itu dengan menggunakan truk, logistic lainnya bagaimana?

A: Kalau ke arah daerah pertanian mungkin ga bisa masuk ya truk gede, tapi kalau ke antar kecamatan iya. Penyimpanan paling ya di gudang penggilingan itu. Kita juga sedang mengembangkan lumbung pangan, mungkin ga di setiap kelompok ya, tapi rencananya di setiap desa paling tidak ada, itu ada bantuan bagi bangunan lumbung2nya, nanti ada pembinaan2 ke petani atau kelompok tani itu untuk manajemen lumbungnya. Jadi ga semuanya lah ya di taro ke pasar, ada yang disimpan.

Q: Adakah pusat pemasaran pangan di Tangerang?

A: Masih di kota, itu di pasar tanah tinggi. Kabupaten belum memiliki.

Q: Ada koordinasi antar stakeholder khususnya ke Jakarta?

A: Saya rasa jalan sendiri ya mereka, mereka sudah punya pasar sendiri perdagangan2nya itu. Koordinasi dari petani/pedagang ke dinas sampai sejauh ini untuk penjualan atau pemasaran ke DKI, kami tidak punya rantai pasar sampai ke sana, kalau ke gapoktan belum berjalan. Sebenarnya karena memang dari gapoktannya sendiri belum berjalan unit usaha yang tadi saya sebutkan.

Q: Kalau dengan kerja sama antar daerah bagaimana kerjasamanya?

A: Kadang2 ya ada pertemuan dengan BKSP itu, tapi memang ya BKSP ini selama ini lebih banyaknya ke arah ini ya. Pernah ada wacana itu ya apa istilahnya di Tangerang pasar regional. Tapi kayaknya waktu itu diserahkan ke Pemerintah Tangerang untuk mengelola, tapi karena bupati bersedia menyediakan lahan tapi untuk pengelolaannya karena sasarannya penyediaan regional maka diharapkan yang mengelola itu tidak hanya kabupaten tapi dalam bentuk perusahaan atau BUMD. Tapi sampai sekarang belum tahu nih kelanjutannya.

Q: Bagaimana komitmen antar pemerintah?

A: Saya rasa baik ya, dari provinsi banten dan bupati juga sudah menyetujui. Cuma memang tadi itu kadang progressnya lama udah tahun ke berapa itu jadi. Kan pembebasan lahan itu sudah mulai dilaksanakan di kecamatan kresek, kalau misalkan bisa dilaksanakan itu sangat baik sekali.

Q: Yang menjadi kendala apa bu?

A: Saya rasa itu tadi ya keinginan dari bupati agar bukan Tangerang yang mengelola itu, responnya waktu itu ya akan dirapatkan lagi katanya haha, belum ada respon yang progresif. Kami juga belum diundang lagi nih untuk rapat. Karena waktu itu ya bukan disini leading sectornya itu di bappeda. Sampai saat ini saya belum denger lagi kabarnya tuh.

Q: Kalau itu diwujudkan, kapasitas dinas sudah cukup untuk membangun itu?

A: Itu tidak hanya dinas ini, karena semua dinas terlibat. Karena di konsepnya itu di pasar regional itu petani tidak hanya menjual hasil, tapi mereka juga bisa membeli barang kebutuhannya dia, mulai pupuk, sampai ke bahan pokok kebutuhan dia. Jadi dua arah, selama ini kan pasar induk jual masuk aja, dia beli kebutuhan pokoknya di luar. Tapi dengan konsep itu, petani dia bawa hasil taninya kesitu, dia pulang bisa bawa untuk kebutuhan dia, apakah untuk kebutuhan sehari2 atau untuk kebutuhan tanam. Salah satunya Tangerang, Bogor, dan Bekasi.

Q: Intensitas kerjasamanya bagaimana?

A: Nah itu kewenangannya kami hanya sebagai peserta kami hanya diundang. Ini berjalannya lambat kayak keong, hehe. Ya saya rasa ya sudah cukup lama ya udah setahun lebih lah. Dulu awal tahun 2015 udah mau setahun.

Q: Kalo dari dinas sendiri bagaimana?

A: Kalo kami ya kalau misalnya itu selesai dan bisa dimanfaatkan kabupaten Tangerang itu ya sangat baik untuk petani kita.

Q: Ada peran dari pemerintah pusat?

A: Mungkin ya, karena BKSP itu kan kepentingannya Jakarta itu representasi nasional ya, jadi kalau Jakarta berkepentingan saya rasa pusat juga berkepentingan.

Q: Pembicaraannya lebih umum disitu?

A: Kemarin itu kalau tidak salah tahun ini sudah mulai pembebasan, tahun ini sudah mulai tahap pertama ya mungkin

sudah mulai perencanaan dan rancangan² ya, kalau tidak salah professor dari ITB. Makanya bupati kami waktu itu kalau scoopnya gini maka kan bukan Cuma kabupaten aja kan, yang regional itu yang mengelola jangan kabupaten kan sarannya dari BKSP mungkin badan usaha pemerintah paling tidak BUMD atau pemda dengan swasta, tapi bupati pengennya BUMN saja karena tidak hanya lingkup Tangerang saja kan karena ini regional. Bupati untuk lokasi oke sudah bisa menyediakan. Hanya untuk pengelolaannya jangan diserahkan ke kabupaten Tangerang.

Q: Norma² yang dijaga dalam kerja sama?

A: Apa ya saya lupa, Awalnya ada kesepakatan antar gubernur, setelah itu kenapa ditunjuk kabupaten Tangerang karena terdekat ke DKI dan bupati pun dalam tahap diundang aja, yang ada MoUnya antar provinsi. Saya rasa belum ada perjanjian tertulis dengan kabupaten. Yang saya tahu ya sampai situ untuk kelanjutannya sendiri kami belum tahu, belum ada updatenya lagi.

Department of Trading and Industrial Sector, Bogor

Q: Bagaimana skematik distribusi pangan dari Bogor ke Jakarta?

A: Itu dari petani dibeli oleh pedagang pengumpul, itu ada yang pedagang kecil ada yang besar, dari yang kecil ke besar. Dari pedagang yang besar dibawa ke pasar induk. Ya kalau disini ada pasar induk di kota Bogor ada yang dibawa ke kramat jati. Abis itu baru dibawa ke bandar². Kalo bandar itu dari mana² itu dikasih ke pasar kecil. Baru dari pedagang ini dikasih ke konsumen.

Q: Bagaimana hubungan dengan Jakarta dalam distribusinya?

A: Intensitasnya sangat kuat sekali, relative tiap hari dari sini ke Jakarta gitu, hampir tiap hari.

Q: Adakah permintaan dari Jakarta agar alur tadi diperkuat?

A: Secara pemerintah ga ada, berjalan dengan sendirinya, mekanisme pasar yang berjalan dengan sendirinya. MoU apa ini antara pemerintah Jakarta dan kabupaten mengenai distribusi ini belum.

Q: Adakah usaha untuk memperpendek alur?

A: Ya kita ada upaya, dengan membentuk koperasi untuk langsung memasarkan hasil koperasi, kerja sama dengan pasar tradisional, pasar modern, yang bisa petani langsung masuk kesitu produknya. Dari koperasi langsung ke minimarket, supermarket. Keberjalanan koperasinya sudah bagus, justru sering tidak terpenuhi oleh permintaannya gitu. Oleh petani tidak terpenuhi mungkin koperasi cari lagi ke wilayah lainnya. Cakupan wilayahnya sekitar 70%, dan untuk kedepannya kita juga baru wacana, ini kan PD Pasar, punya rencana program menampung langsung hasil petani. Tapi belum ada realisasinya karena pendanaannya itu besar untuk kabupaten Bogor sendiri. Trus ada juga dibentuk BUMD dia akan menggalang atau ini mengumpulkan hasil panen petani. Itu masih inisiasi lagi sedang digodok, rencana gitu lah.

Q: Faktor yang membuat hal itu semua terjadi apa pak?

A: Faktor yang harus ditempuh sarana prasarana dimana petani bisa memasarkan langsung menjual langsung ke konsumen. Itu kan butuh sarpras seperti pasar. Dan juga permodalan, dari situ apakah daerah atau melalui BUMDnya punya modal ga untuk membeli hasil petani, terus meningkatkan pengetahuan petani agar meningkatkan produktivitas dan kualitas, dan jangan bijon lah. Dan sampai sekarang masih berlaku system ijon di para petani itu. Ketika hasil masih ditanem udah minta uang untuk biaya sehari² jadi dia terikat dengan pengumpul itu.

Q: Ada hubungan dengan Jakarta dalam memperpendek alur?

A: Ya karena permintaan mereka jadi kita upayakan. Petani pertama ga punya modal, dia sekarang panen, untuk ngangkut barang itu dia kan ga punya modal transportasi dan biaya angkut serta dia ga tau akses ke mana pasar harus dijual kemana berapa. Ketidak tauannya itu akan dimanfaatkan oleh juragan yang ada di pasar induk. Ya mungkin harga misalkan misal 10rb pasaran, ditawarkan 2rb, kalo ga diangkut lagi kan rugi petani. Faktor ketidak tahuan terhadap akses pasar.

Q: Kalau terkait dengan Pusat Distribusi Agribisnis BKSP bagaimana?

A: Kalau BKSP bisa mampu membuat itu, ya saya kira itu bisa memperpendek alur distribusi. Kalau sementara ini saya belum tahu, apa sistemnya seperti apa, apakah bentuk seperti gudang atau apa. Hahaha itu masih inisiasi ya kan perlu perencanaan itu.

Q: Kerja sama dengan Jakarta dan persepsinya?

A: Ya itu melalui BKSP itu, kita segala sesuatu dibicarakan melalui BKSP itu. Ya memang sepertinya hanya diatas kertas, untuk pelaksanaannya kurang efektif. Itu yang harus ditingkatkan.

Q: Harapannya?

A: Ya harus direalisasikan lah, apa yang udah direncanakan. Sepertinya gini, inisiatif atau wacana seperti itu membentuk suatu company atau apa sepertinya misal kerjasamanya pemda menyiapkan lahan, pembangunan apa, manajemen dari BKSP, harusnya BKSP yang lebih banyak bergerak. Cuman ya wacana² seperti itu aja sekarang. Ya, intinya pertama harus meningkatkan kerja sama, dan juga harus realisasinya ada.

Department of Agriculture, Bogor

Q: Bagaimana system produksi pertanian di Bogor?

A: Kalau dari segi luas lahan lumayan ya sekitar 45rb hektar. Itu, adalah sawah yang memang sawah irigasi dan non irigasi. Dari yang diairi irigasi dan juga tadah hujan dan sungai. Kebanyakan sih kita yang dialiri oleh tadah hujan dan sungai, kalau irigasi hanya sebagian kecil. Kemudian untuk pola tanam, pola tanam di kita berbeda² di setiap wilayah. Karena kan ada wilayah yang potensi padi, dia nanam padi. Jadi kan dia nanamnya padi, padi, bera. Di daerah Jonggol, Cariu, dan lain². Wilayah itu memang potensi padi. Kalaupun ada yang ditanam kedelai, tapi itu sedikit. Jadi satu tahun itu dia hanya tanam padi, dan nanamnya juga biasanya Desember sampai ke maret, kemudian dia tanam padi lagi, nah sisanya itu bera mulai lagi nanamnya oktober lagi kalau ada hujan. Karena kan disana tadah hujan wilayah timur situ. Tapi untuk wilayah barat, tengah, parung panjang, itu biasanya nanamnya padi padi sayuran/palawija, atau padi palawija sayuran. Seperti di pamijahan, karena wilayahnya potensinya kayu dan

ubi jalar dia hanya nanam padinya hanya satu kali. Tapi kalau yang seperti wilayah barat tergantung kecamatannya, ada lagi cibungbulang, padi palawija sayuran. Jadi secara keseluruhan ada tiga pola tanam, padi padi bera, padi padi palawija/sayuran, padi palawija sayuran.

Q: Apakah ada peningkatan teknologi dari segi produksi?

A: Kalau dari segi produksi, untuk budidaya, kalau petani memang kita sesuai dengan program pemerintah. Pada tahun 1998 masih tradisional, seperti mesin, traktor, masih kurang lah, tapi setelah tahun 1998 kesini sudah mulai dikenalkan alat2 pertanian. Jadi pertanian disini sudah beralih ke teknologi, mesin taninya. Sekarang saja sudah mulai dari pengolahan dengan traktor, penanaman juga dengan transplanter, kemudian untuk panennya, sudah mulai menggunakan power tresser, untuk alat perontoknya, atau yang lebih lengkap lagi dengan combine harvest, yang bentuk irisan. Itu alat panen tapi selain merontok, sampai dengan masuk karung, lebih canggih. Kalau di amerika dia sudah panen gandum, ada mesin yang berjalan, nah itu kayak gitu. Sudah mulai dikenalkan. Persentase yang menggunakan teknologi untuk alat pengolahan tanah sih hampir 60% jadi menggunakan traktor, dulu kan hanya menggunakan mencangkul ya petani dengan kebo. Kalau sekarang sih sudah hampir banyak, karena bantuan kan ada terus ya.

Q: Pengenalannya sudah dari tahun keberapa?

A: Kalau yang alat perontok GP4GB itu tahun dari 2010. Kalau yang combine baru antara 2012-2013, dulu masih dua unit ya sedikit, Cuma di tahun 2015 udah mulai banyak. Baik yang besar maupun tipe kecil.

Q: Itu apa yang mendorong diinisiasikan?

A: Semuanya itu untuk peningkatan produksi, kalau traktor kan untuk mempercepat ya, kalau yang combine itu untuk mengamankan produksi, tingkat kehilangan hasil. Kalau petani kalau dia ngolah kan kemana2 tuh karena pake terpal doang, kalau power tresser kan jadi dia kan kalo merontok kan tidak terlalu jauh, jadi bisa

mengamankan produksi tingkat kehilangan hasil, yang dulu sebesar 20% sekarang bisa berkurang jadi 10-11%.

Q: Itu dari Bogor sendiri yang menginisiasi atau ada desakan kebutuhan dari Jakarta?

A: Secara program itu ya dari kementerian dulu, kita tuh kan dulu ada pencapaian strategi produksi pangan khususnya padi, itu untuk ketersediaan pangan. Ada perluasan areal tanam, peningkatan produksi, dan ada peningkatan teknologi. Itu dari kementerian kan programnya dan kita juga mendukung karena itu kan untuk meningkatkan produksi secara tidak langsung kan untuk ketersediaan pangan kita di wilayah. Ya Alhamdulillah sih dari peningkatan produktivitas itu ada peningkatan dari tahun sebelumnya.

Q: Apakah ada hubungan dengan Jakarta dari peningkatan produksi?

A: Ga ada itu, tadi kan sudah ya peningkatan produksi per tahunnya, tapi karena jumlah peningkatan penduduk kabupaten Bogor itu, banyak yang seperti kerja di Jakarta. Sebenarnya kalau dilihat dari kebutuhan pangan kabupaten sendiri belum tercukupi, Cuma memang karena dari distribusi, ya ada juga yang dari Bogor ke Cipinang, dan bolak balik. Dan kalo dari luar2 sih alhamdulillah ga ada yang tereak2. Ya untuk sementara ongkos produksi berkurang.

Q: Ada nilai tambah dari produk?

A: Ada di kita itu dulu program namanya pengembangan agribisnis ya, dulu kita ada pengembangan agribisnis padi, ubi jalar, nah mereka dibantu dari mulai proses produksi budidaya, sampai ke packing. Seperti yang misalnya padi, dia udah dibantu benih pupuk, alat mesinnya, kemudian juga sampai power tresser penggilingan, hingga sampai ke packingnya. Kita memang bertujuan supaya, kita bisa menjual langsung ke konsumen tidak melalui tengkulak2. Itu udah melalui gapoktan2.

Q: Kalau dari segi lingkungannya?

A: Kalau dengan teknologi sekarang sepertinya tidak begitu berpengaruh. Kalau dengan adanya modernisasi pasti pengaruh ya, kalau untuk tenaga kerja, seperti alat tani, mereka banyak kehilangan pekerjaan. Kalau dari segi lingkungan ya paling Cuma bahan bakar.

Tapi tetap produksi masih yang ada lewat tengkulak atau pengumpul. Mungkin tengkulak itu udah pinter, jadi yang bisa nyambung langsung ke pasar/konsumen hanya beberapa persen, sisanya itu ya lewat tengkulak. Soalnya tengkulak itu ngedeketin petani, dia butuh uang sekolah, dibantu ama tengkulak, dia lebih cepat dan tanggap. Yang bisa langsung itu yang punya modal, yang ga punya modal mah ke tengkulak. Kalau yang ke industry mah jarang paling penggilingan kecil-menengah, ada yang besar tapi jarang.

Q: Ada cara untuk mengombinasikan produksi?

A: Ada juga BP3M, petani dibantu alat mesin sampai panen. Cuma mungkin hanya beda judul ya, kalau tahun dulu namanya untuk pengembangan agribisnis, sekarang berbasis masyarakat. Sama sampe mereka bisa jual.

Q: Ada upaya mengombinasikan produk?

A: Oh itu, tumpeng sari. Ada, tapi padi jarang tumpeng sari, kecuali padi gogo. Tapi untuk palawija ada, misalnya ubi jalar dengan jagung. Atau ubi kayu dengan kacang tanah atau dengan sayuran. Tumpang sari emang pola tanamnya tumpang sari dari pada monokultur. Alasannya kan pendapatannya lebih besar dari yang sekedar nanam satu aja kan. Kalau padi kan padi aja kalau panen. Wilayah pamijahan kesana banyak yang tidak menanam padi, ada talas dengan jagung manis, ubi kayu dengan kacang tanah, atau dengan sayuran, biasanya itu digunakan sambil menunggu yang utamanya panen.

Q: Ada dari dinas untuk mengupayakan seperti itu?

A: Dari kita sih ga ada. Mungkin dinas lain ada. Petaninya sudah inisiatif sendiri.

Q: Kalau dengan PDA itu bagaimana?

A: Kita mah belum ada, ada di kota Bogor, penempatan di Bogor, memang mereka mengumpulkan semua komoditi, nanti akan dijual ke supermarket, dan ada juga yang ke Jakarta. Cuma meski posisinya ada di Kota Bogor, tapi bahannya sebagian ada di kita juga. Ada kerja sama dengan kota, karena disana kan dari segi luas

areal tidak memungkinkan, MoU ada MoU.

Q: Itu bagaimana keberjalanannya?

A: Itu sudah jalan di Cipaku.

Q: Itu bagaimana komitmen dalam pembangunannya?

A: Itu ya kalau ga salah dari kita Cuma perjanjian aja sedangkan untuk ke dalam2nya, pembagian keuntungan dll, itu langsung ke kelompok. Misal kalau ada temu usaha kita cari informasi.

Q: Itu yang mengelolanya gimana?

A: Kurang apal sih ya, karena di kabupaten belum ada.

Q: Persepsi ibu bagaimana bu?

A: Ya bagus aja karena kan untuk pemasaran seperti di kabupaten Bogor tidak hanya dengan PDA tapi dengan pasar2 lain sudah berjalan, soalnya banyak penduduk ada di wilayah kota. Itu pasar2 di kota pasar bogor, pasar anyar, itu bahan2nya dari kita.

Q: Kalau dengan BKSP Jabotabekjur bagaimana bu?

A: Ya biasanya dengan pemasaran hasil, saya pernah. Jadi memang nanti ke depan itu diinginkannya itu pemasaran ke Jakarta itu sudah menjadi packing, jadi tidak membuang sampah di Jakarta. Seperti itu, ya kita sih menyambut baik. Tapi ya kayaknya masih sebagian yang terlaksana, masih banyak yang ngirimnya ke kramat jati. Yang belum dipacking masih banyak.

Q: Kalau dengan Bogor sendiri bagaimana hubungannya?

A: Kalau kita sih sampe ke packing ya kita upayakan ya supaya bisa lebih bagus. Tapi petani kan memperhitungkan, ah susah dipacking segala macem. Sedangkan dia kan maunya beres, tapi kebanyakan ada juga dari sini yang buncis udah diplastikin rapih, ada yang dikarungin.

Q: Bagaimana komitmen Bogor terkait ini?

A: Kita sudah berkomitmen, baik di horti maupun pangan sudah. Karena kan sudah banyak program2 yang menawari packing, kemasan2, sudah kita sudah.

Q: Gimana dinamisasi kerjasamanya?

A: Setiap tahun sih ada pertemuan, sudah berjalan baru sedikit belum menyeluruh. Komunikasi intens dengan BKSP belum ada memang. Kerja samanya itu bagus, kalau misalnya ada program itu, Cuma memang kalau dari sampah DKI kan sudah overload itu

yang jadi kendala, kemudian kita menyambutnya karena memang kita juga butuh pasar untuk Jakarta. Kemudian untuk ke proses packing ya bagus juga selain meningkatkan posisi tawar petani, juga barang2 yang dijual itu sudah lebih rapih dan bagus.

Q: Ada hal yang perlu ditingkatkan dalam kerja sama?

A: Sekarang kan hanya di kalau ga salah di horti yang sering kalo di pangan jarang kalau untuk pengemasan petani masih menjual beras dalam bentuk karung dan plastic. Kalau horti kan masih banyak yang karungan. Mungkin diperluas lingkupnya. Kalau secara perkembangan sih sudah cukup tinggal bukti nyatanya siapa.

Q: Yang perlu menggerakkan itu siapa?

A: Ya Jakarta, seperti PDA tadi itu belum ada nyatanya. Jadi Cuma permintaan2 aja, kebutuhannya seperti ini Jakarta. Tapi ga gerak.

Q: Apa yang membuat itu terjadi?

A: Mungkin menurut saya ya di BKSP itu anggaran yang ga cukup, Jadi ga bisa dia berbuat apa2 harus melalui pusat, BKSP itu tetap harus dengan kementerian pertanian. Udah ada dulu, Cuma kan BKSP belum bisa engage. Kalau di BKSP itu kayaknya koordinasi2 aja kebanyakan, posisinya kurang kuat jadi anggarannya juga ga ada.

Q: Di BKSP ada aturan yang dijaga?

A: Kalau itu saya belum tau.

Q: Harapan ibu untuk BKSP?

A: Supaya yang direncanakan oleh BKSP itu bisa terwujud, jadi jangan hanya pertemuan2 aja tapi buktinya ga ada. Jadi istilahnya ada percontohan, kan kalau hanya rapat mah ga efek. Rapatnya ya setahun sekali.

Department of Trading and Industrial Sector, Jakarta

Q: Bagaimana alur distribusi pangan di Jakarta?

A: Kita tidak ada produksi pangan disini, kita mengandalkan daerah sekeliling kita di luar Jakarta. Tapi kita sebagai daerah tujuan pangan ini amat sangat menarik, karena ada sedikit gejolak harga disini, orang malah bukannya takut ngirim justru malah seneng. Karena ada selisih atau margin harga yang menggiurkan. Kalo sekarang penyangga pangan kita memang beras itu dari Karawang kesana, Indramayu

lalu Jawa Tengah sedikit ke Jawa Timur. Lalu masuk ke perusahaan daerah kita, food station yang ada di Cipinang. Lalu untuk sayur dan buah, 80% distribusi ke Jakarta melalui kramat jati baru nanti pasar2 yang ada di lima wilayah, lalu mengambilnya tengkulaknya mengambil ke pasar kramat jati, tapi disini suka ada miss harga. Dibeli berapa itu nanti sampai pengecer jadi berapa itu tergantung jarak tempuh yang dilalui transportasinya. Karena transportasi biayanya dibebankan ke kramat jati. Daging, ayam itu masuknya ke perusahaan daerah juga yang namanya pd dharma jaya. Itu berkewajiban untuk menjaga stabilisasi harga daging, yang sumbernya ada dari dalam ada dari impor. Impor saat ini ada dua sumber, dari Australia dan India.

Q: Kalau kontribusi dari wilayah sekitar bagaimana?

A: Kalaupun ada tapi kontribusinya kecil. Justru yang ada barang yang masuk ke Jakarta tidak semua yang masuk ke Jakarta. Impor semua masuk semua karantina ke Jakarta, tapi dari karantina sendiri saat ini ga tau yang masuk ke Jakarta berapa. Kecuali untuk saat ini dharma jaya mendapat kuota dari pemprov 500 ton tapi belum terealisasikan semua itu khusus untuk Jakarta. Dari sisi yang dari luar di Jakarta, saya katakana kalau ga ada itu ga mungkin. Tapi kalau ada sifatnya masih kucing2an, karena faktanya di pinggiran itu masih ada pemotongan walaupun dilarang oleh pemerintah. Cuma saat ini pemerintah sekuat tenaga supaya harga daging juga ga diatas 120, kemarin juga diadakan operasi pasar, itu kerbo sudah sampai ke pasar2, itu harga sampe konsumen 65rb, dari bulog dikasih 60rb. Cuma ya kembali lagi, masyarakat kita kadang2 kalau ga daging segar ga mau. Paling tidak kita sudah berikan edukasi ke mereka. Tapi secara kebutuhan pangan DKI Jakarta dibackup oleh 3 perusahaan daerah itu, cuma dibantu oleh bulog DKI Jakarta. Bulog ada stok beras yang sewaktu2 cadangan beras yang dibutuhkan oleh DKI Jakarta, yang juga gunanya untuk membantu food station, karena dari dalam suka ga mencukupi. Maka kerja sama dengan bulog DKI Jakarta. Cuma yang kembali lagi ke masyarakat senengnya gimana. Dari

segi distribusi transportasinya ga ada masalah, justru harga beberapa minggu ini semakin turun. Kecuali, cabe dan bawang merah karena intensitas hujan yang tinggi, produksi ga optimal, akhirnya hasil sedikit. Kalau bawang putih 90% import china. Ini karena daerah produsen saat ini hampir semua curah hujan liat sendiri kayak gitu banjir, sementara cabe2 itu tidak kuat dengan curah hujan yang tinggi. Kena dua hari juga pasti udah busuk, makanya ga bisa dipegang harganya pemerintah mau intervensi juga gimana karena iklim di kita hampir bersamaan.

Q: Transportasinya bagaimana pak?

A: Menggunakan truk biasa, untuk daging disiapkan oleh dharma jaya cooler. Jadi dharma jaya siapin daging di pasar bukan hanya sekedar dagingnya aja tapi sekalian sama alat pendinginnya langsung disitu. Bisa dipakai ayam juga.

Q: Kalau tentang PDA bagaimana pak?

A: Kalau itu rencana sudah lama, tapi realisasi sekarang saya ga bisa ngomong, jujur saja kadang 1 provinsi aja susah apalagi 3 provinsi. Ngomongnya gampang tapi realisasinya yang susah. Apalagi saat ini anggaran bener2 ketat. Kalau untuk ke depan, pasar jaya kita untuk diusahakan adanya pusat perkulakan, itu supaya kita bisa menjadi competitor dari swasta2 yang semacam lotte mart dsb. Diharapkan nanti itu berjalan di bulan September agar bisa mengurangi cost bisa mengurangi ketergantungan karena yakin kita punya 157 pasar. Itu rencananya di pasar induk kramat jati.

Q: Nanti hubungan PDA kalau jadi dengan pusat perkulakan bagaimana pak?

A: Kalau ini kan sifatnya usaha bisnis mana yang menguntungkan pasti diusahakan. Yang jelas kalo ini kan perusahaan daerah dari kita makanya lebih meyakinkan.

Q: Kenapa realisasi tidak berjalan dan apa yang diharapkan dan perlu ditingkatkan?

A: Ya paling ga beda jauh dengan yang diomongin Pak Imam dinas pertanian. Yang jelas itu tadi mas, kan jabodetabek itu ada kantornya di sunter. Tapi kalau sudah ngomongin anggaran akhirnya misi kebersamaan itu sampai hari ini belum bisa direalisasikan. Sementara sekarang di Cikampek sudah ada pasar

induk baru, yang keluar tol itu bapak bisa liat. Bentar lagi kita punya pusat perkulakan juga yang ada di kramat jati, kemungkinan itu jadi semakin jauh karena itu lahannya dulu diurusin, trus masterplannya gimana. Jadi masih jauh kalo menurut saya, karena Jabar aku nyediain tempatnya, tapi harus begini2, ah. Dianggapnya kan Jakarta ini banyak anggarannya, sama kalo ke yang lain juga ke NTT maunya sono kita sumbang anggaran kan ga menguntungkan semua.

Q: Apa harapan bapak?

A: Kalo kami memang sih, kalau itu bisa berjalan ya alhamdulillah. Walaupun dalam keberjalanannya itu sudah berapa tahun belum ada hasil yang nyata dan saya kira sekarang ini dengan semua SKPD dan pemerintah daerah dengan ketatnya anggaran ya sulit itu, tapi paling tidak Jakarta itu sudah membuat suatu usaha ya itu tadi membuat perkulakan ini ya tujuannya untuk mempermudah supply dan demand untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pangan warga Jakarta, memotong jalur distribusi. Karena memang Jakarta kalau ada apa2kan, bukan masalah, karena inflasinya tinggi daerah pasti seneng, trus gimana tinggal bagaimana kualitas dan mutu barang bagi masyarakat kita.

Department of Agriculture, Jakarta

Q: Bagaimana dengan rencana PDA di BKSP?

A: Kalau yang distribusi agro itu, itu kan rencananya kita waktu itu sepakat akan membuat beberapa cek poin dimana disitu akan dibuat pusat distribusi, seperti yang ada di Jawa Timur, ada di sebagainya itu kan. Disitu ada namanya itu Pusat Distribusi Agribisnis. Tapi sampai sekarang belum ada titik temu, pasti diceritain kan sampe sekarang. Kenapa belum ada titik temu? Karena di salah satu perjanjian itu disebutkan bahwa ada beberapa kewajiban keuangan yang harus di tanggung oleh pemda DKI, Bogor, oleh yang lain. Selama ini misalnya akan diadakan pusat di Bogor, ternyata untuk tanahnya malah pemda DKI, yang lebih besar untuk pembelian tanahnya. Nah itu pihak pemda DKI itu agak keberatan untuk membeli tanah itu. Nah selain itu, kan itu harus dilindungi oleh peraturan. Nah itu, ada ga peraturan yang

mengatur kita boleh berinvestasi di tempat lain. Sebenarnya disitu, tapi keinginannya atau rohnya itu sebenarnya sepakat adalah bahwa perlu dibangun suatu pusat distribusi agro. Memang benar bahwa sekitar 98% kebutuhan pangan DKI itu dari diantaranya dari Jabodetabekjur. Contohnya sekarang, contohnya sayur2an itu kita mendatangkannya dari Jawa Barat. Trus untuk beras kita mendatangkannya dari Jawa Barat, dari Lampung, kemudian dan sekitarnya termasuknya sayur, buah, itu dari sana, apalagi beras itu dari sana. Nah, keinginan kita itu untuk membuat PDA sebenarnya mempermudah akses bagi petani di luar Jakarta untuk menjual hasil mereka ke Jakarta. Tapi Jakarta juga punya kepentingan jangan sampai mereka menjual sambil membawa sampah, karena sampah di kita ini sudah terlalu banyak. Dengan distribusi agro itu diharapkan barang2 yang masuk itu udah bersih. Contohnya ATB Ayam Tanpa Bulu, itu dari lampung kan udah banyak, dari Jawa Barat, dari Tasikmalaya, kita menginginkan nanti silakan jual ayam dalam bentuk karkas, jangan bulunya dibawa kesini. Itu kalo dari pusat distribusi agro, sebenarnya kita sepakat dengan itu, Cuma belum ketemu aja titik temunya. Karena dalam mengelola dari kekayaan nanti yang kita punya itu bagaimana. Belum ada kesepakatan dalam mengelola itu. Terutama dalam pembebasan lahan dan sebagainya.

Q: Tapi bagaimana dengan pengelolaan distribusinya sekarang pak?

A: Kalau sekarang DKI Jakarta dalam rangka distribusi pangan kita lebih menekankan sinergi tiga BUMD Pangan. Itu ada PD Dharma Jaya, kemudian PD Pasar Jaya, dan PT Food Station Cipinang Jaya. Food station itu lebih bergerak di bidang pangan, beras, kemudian telur, tepung, minyak goreng, terigu, dsb. Dharma Jaya di Daging sapi, kerbau babi, ayam, dsb. Pasar Jaya, ini berfungsi sebagai retail, dia yang mendistribusikan. Dharma Jaya ini memperoleh produk pangannya berupa daging dan ayam, dia lebih mengutamakan produk lokal, makanya dia bekerja sama dengan MPU, dengan Jawa Barat, dengan lampung, jadi kita kerja sama dengan mereka untuk

menyediakan daging ke Jakarta. Demikian juga dengan Food station itu dia memperoleh produknya dari sekitar, dengan jalan sekarang membuat SRG, system resi gudang. Dimana disaat kelebihan pangan itu, kita beli dengan harga yang ditentukan oleh mereka disimpan di gudang2 yang ada di luar, mereka dibayar dalam bentuk resi, surat keterangan. Dimana resi itu bisa dijual, digadaikan, bisa diagunkan ke bank, dan sebaliknya apabila mereka kekurangan gabah mereka bisa membeli kembali gabah itu dengan resi itu. Ini bagus sekali sebenarnya. Nanti beras itu, bisa digiling dimana ada sentra produksi itu, dibawa dalam bentuk beras, atau dalam bentuk setengah beras. Kita disini punya yang namanya rice drilling unit disini, jadi rice to rice ada, yang gabah juga ada. Nah nantinya disini, produk dijual oleh pihak PD Pasar Jaya, Saat ini ada 157 pasar yang dikelola oleh pasar jaya, didalam pasar itu nantinya, eh sekarang juga sudah ada beberapa, ada namanya mini DC, mini distribution center, Nah ini distribusi kecil2an disitu, dimana disini menjual dengan harga grosir, jadi penjual sekitar itu belinya disini, jadi stabilitas harga, stabilitas pasokan bisa terjamin. Disamping itu kita juga punya pasar induk kan, ada dua, pasar induk sayur dan buah itu ada di kramat jati, pasar induk berasnya ada di Cipinang. Di masa yang akan datang kita akan membangun pusat perkulakan, dimana pusat penjualan secara grosir, dimana petani bisa langsung jual disitu. Petani dari mana Bandung kek mari datang kesitu. Akan dibangun tahun depan itu di pasar induk, di pasar induk kramat jati, disitu akan ada pusat perkulakan. Selain yang sudah ada semua itu, ada juga bulog, rumah pangan kita, dimana menjual sudah grosir, bukan grosir ya, eceran, yang barang2nya berasal dari bulog, bulog itu sumbernya dari petani dari seluruh Indonesia, apabila kebutuhan dalam negeri tidak mencukupi produksinya, dia bisa impor, dia sudah impor, didalamnya itu daging kerbau, 1 kilonya mereka jual 60 ribu, di pasar dijual 65 ribu. Kemudian bawang mereka impor dari china, minyak, gula dsb, itu bulog. Selain itu juga kita juga ada yang namanya erpetra, PKK Mart, jadi ruang terbuka yang diciptakan, di beberapa wilayah di DKI itu disitu juga

ada PKK Mart, semacam toko ecaran yang dikelola oleh PKK, yang mensupply disana itu adalah food station. Selain itu kita juga punya program harga yang ada di pulau seribu itu akan sama dengan yang ada di darat, dengan subsidi transportasi melalui kapal yang perhubungan itu.

Q: Sistem Resi Gudang lokasinya dimana?

A: Kita yang mengelola, lokasinya sudah banyak ya sekarang ya ada di pinggiran dan Indramayu, lebih dekat ke petaninya, Jadi gini disaat produksi melimpah, petani kan dirugikan karena dia melimpah, tidak punya gudangnya akhirnya dijual murah sama dia kan, biasa kan kalo kayak gitu, tapi agar petani tidak dirugikan dan dipermainkan seperti itu makanya kita jamin, makanya saat melimpah pun harganya tetap sama karena kita yang menentukan pemerintah. Nanti petani itu dapat resi misal Dika dia menitipkan berasnya itu ke gudang misal 15 ton, nanti petani dapat resi harganya sekian. Misalnya dalam perjalanan petaninya butuh duit buat nyekolahkan anak, oke dari 15 ton dijual 5 ton, dibayarin oleh kita, tinggal 10 ton ke kita. Tapi 10 ton masih kurang, sama butuh duit ah tapi gamau jual kesitu, saya mau agunkan ke bank, boleh diagunkan ke bank, bank ini kan jaminan. Jadi sebetulnya mereka diuntungkan. Di saat paceklik pun, mereka ga punya sudah, kita yang masih punya, trus mereka mau beli itu, boleh, kita jual dengan harga yang berlaku disitu.

Q: Pusat Perkulakan dengan PDA itu bagaimana hubungannya?

A: Nah, harusnya kita berpikir, kalau PDA itu akan terpencar2, saya disitu membutuhkan cool storage, biaya listrik, pembebasan tanah membutuhkan ini itu, dsb. Tapi itu di luar, nah secara peraturan boleh ga, karena itu kan di luar. Makanya fs nya ga ketemu, maka masih dikaji. Jadi kenapa kita tidak mau? Manfaat secara langsung yang kita terima masih kita analisa dulu, ga gampang kita mengeluarkan uang. Harus ada studi kelayakan dulu. Ini feasible ga sih? Contoh yang sudah ada, kita memberikan bantuan untuk pembangunan bendungan di Bogor, itu kan udah bisa kelihatan manfaatnya

secara langsung meskipun ga ada keuntungan secara finansial. Dengan ditahannya air disitu, tidak banjir kita. Makanya dengan PDA ini, kita diuntungkan ga sih, lancer ga sih. Asal mas tahu, di lampung itu sudah ada PDA, yang meresmikan hatta radjasa, jadi dia pinter dia memposisikan seperti singapur. Arah dari barat itu dari sumatera itu sret pasti ke lampung lewatnya, dia bikinlah PDA disitu. Nanti barang2 kan kesitu, jadi menggunakan stempel dari situ, mau ga orangnya? Karena ada jaminan jualnya, tapi dia kan di stop disana, pasti nanti petaninya dapat keuntungan lebih kecil dari sana, Ini produk saya kok masa diklaim disini, maka DKI ingin membuat lebih banyak lagi. Contoh lagi Sapi Bali, dia dijual kesini, tapi sampai di Surabaya, di cap tanjung perak, rugi dia kan. Jadi PDA itu tidak selalu, kalau tidak hati2 mengelolanya akan salah jadinya. Jadi harus ekstra hati2 itu kita dalam membuat PDA. Kontinuitas produknya juga bisa ga? Mereka kontinu ngasih produk untuk ke pasar Jakarta, kan pasarnya di Jakarta nih, ini kan sebenarnya kayak terminal antara, tapi disini kan udah ditetapkan kualitas tertentu, standarnya ada, trus juga mungkin ada UKKPD disana, jadi Jakarta minta kriterianya begini nih, disini lah saringannya. Nah itu jadi pertanyaan, udah siap ga orang2nya sarprasnya, cool storagenya itu kan ga gampang. Tapi kalo ditanya, perlu ga? Perlu dan penting, karena itu akan jadi cadangan pangan Jakarta itu jadinya. Iya kan, makanya perlu MoUnya itu harus bener2 kuat, harus jelas, apa hak dan kewajibannya, apabila cedera janji bagaimana sanksinya, contoh. Selama ini kita akan membuat MoU dengan lampung. Lampung sepakat untuk menyediakan daging dan beras dari G to G dulu, secara kontinu. Dalam kenyataannya ini agak sulit, mungkin ga, mungkin. Selama ini sudah ada, tapi trading sistemnya. Tapi sulit, karena selama ini pedagang disana langsung ke dharma jaya, jadi PKSnya sudah ada. Tapi MoU yang digagas antar mereka itu belum ada. Jadi sambil menunggu MoU yang digagas mereka itu, sudah jalan sebenarnya. Buktinya, banyak sumber pangan sudah ada kan di Jakarta. Jadi secara trading sebenarnya sudah ada.

Q: Dalam membuat MoU, hal yang sebenarnya selama ini kurang dengan partner BKSP?

A: Selama ini, ini kadang2 salah kaprah, jadi pemda, atau pemerintah di luar DKI melihat Jakarta itu seperti orang kaya raya yang tambun. Jadi dalam kerja sama MoU mereka kadang merasa bekerjasama dengan orang kaya, jadi kayak kerja sama si miskin dan si kaya. Itu tidak bisa kerja sama seperti itu, harus sejajar, kalau mereka berusaha kerja sama itu untuk mendapat bantuan, itu sulit. Kalau dulu masih mungkin, karena peraturan sekarang sudah tidak memungkinkan, kan hibah tidak boleh sekarang. Jadi kalau kerja sama itu harus setara, ada yang ditawarkan, saya punya apa, kamu punya apa, harus saling memberi. Contoh, kita sudah ada dengan NTT, jadi mereka punya sapi, mereka jual ke kita, harga sesuai kesepakatan, permainan, sesuai kesepakatan, jalan. Kemudian, sekarang itu MoU kita dengan Bangka barat. Kita dengan breeding dan fattening, jadi dalam bentuk, pembibitan dan penggemukan sapi, ini saling menguntungkan, kami membutuhkan produk sapi, ini dicukupkan dengan produksi dalam negeri, jadi rencananya akan membuat 2017 itu 2000 sapi betina produktif. Sapi betina ini 500 diantaranya di Bangka barat, nanti direkayasa itu 80% akan berkembang biak hingga sekian sekian. Ini Bangka barat, menyediakan lahan, pakan, dsb, nanti, kita akan itung2an nih, kemarin harga pangan sekian. Nah itu, teknis lah ya. Seperti itu yang namanya setara, yang ga setara itu yang seperti ini kami punya pisang, dan kami minta dibangun jalan, pabrik, nah itu terlalu detail, memberatkan dan itu lama kalau seperti itu.

Q: Menurut apa seberapa komitmen DKI dan daerah lain untuk mewujudkan itu?

A: Kalau komitmen kita sama2 komit, sama2 sepakat, Namun belum ada titik temu aja, urusannya itu disitu2 aja berapa keuntungan berapa ini. Perlu dicatat, kita tidak mungkin berdiri sendiri, Jakarta tidak mampu menyediakan pangan dari dalam dirinya sendiri. Jadi kita sangat komit, sangat butuh dengan daerah penunjang,

dengan daerah sekitar kita. Sebagai bayangan saja, Jakarta itu per harinya membutuhkan beras sekitar 3000 ton, produksi beras kita itu 6000 setahun. Jadi kita hanya makan dua hari aja itu dalam setahun. Jadi kita tidak punya apa2, kita hanya punya kemampuan finansial yang cukup kuat, karena PAD kita besar, nah pangan kita pasti butuh dari luar. Baik itu dari sekitar maupun dari luar. Nah itu kita komit, kalau cukup pangan dari sekitar, dari sekitar ini dulu baru kekurangannya dari luar.

Q: MoU keberlangsungannya bagaimana?

A: Nah kemarin sempat mandeg, karena tidak ketemu titik temu itu, banyak hal yang membuat keterbatasan itu, ganti kepemimpinan, kadang2 udah mau jalan, eh gubernur ganti, eh disana ganti juga, beda orang beda komitmen, kadang2.

Q: Ada ga sih peran pemerintah pusat untuk yang tadi?

A: Ada, jadi kalau membicarakan MoU antar daerah ini, kita selalu mengundang baik kementerian perdagangan, dalam negeri, mereka memberikan pandangan mereka disitu. Karena kalau kerjasama antar daerah itu harus ada kesepakatan antara pusat dengan pusat, pusat dengan daerah, dan daerah dengan daerah. Pasti kita libatkan.

Q: Kalau tidak tertib janji bagaimana?

A: Itu kan ada di MoU ada disebutkan, bahwa pihak pertama melakukan ini, pihak kedua ini, apabila tidak ini, maka ada sanksinya, makanya kita libatkan pihak kementerian dia sebagai penengah atau pengawas lah. Kalau menurut saya ini karena kurang intensifnya pertemuan saja, sebenarnya bisa saja, tapi harusnya posisinya harus sejajar dong, jangan anda minta saya hanya memberi, tidak bisa kalau seperti itu. Jadi istilahnya MoU itu saling menguntungkan atau win-win solution. Tapi perlu ditekankan bahwa DKI membutuhkan pangan dari luar, itu pasti, karena kami tidak punya sumber didalamnya dan kami tidak ingin selalu ngambil ke luar, kan daripada keluar mendingan dari sekitar sekaligus untuk menyejahterakan petani sekitar kita. Kalau petani sekitar kurang sejahtera pasti imbasnya ke kita, kejahatan dan penyakit sosial. Bukan hanya pangan,

sampah juga. Kita sangat tergantung dengan daerah sekitar.

Regional Development Agency, Jakarta

Q: Bagaimana kerjasama dalam membangun PDA?

A: PDA ini kan Pusat Distribusi Agribisnis, ini sebenarnya konsepnya udah lama nih. Tapi kan ga jalan2. Kana da BKSP pak, Jabodetabekjur, Ini sebenarnya cuplikannya dari PDA Banten Jabar dan DKI. Alurnya kan ke Jakarta. Intinya kalau di Jakarta ini kan lahan ga punya, artinya bukan daerah produsen. Daerah produsennya Jabar dan Banten. Karena ga ada lahan tadi, ini kan butuh dari Jabar dan Banten. Nah di DKI ini kebijakan ini masalah ketahanan pangan itu sekarang penguatan BUMD. Ada BUMD yang menangani pangan, PD Dharma Jaya, PT Food Station, satu lagi PD Pasar Jaya. Dharma Jaya untuk daging, food station beras dan lain2, pd pasar ini ya untuk pasar. Diharapkan ya ini hulunya (dharma jaya dan food station), ini hilir (pd pasar jaya). Nanti saling interaksi hulu dan hilir. Itu tinggal hulu mencari darimana pangannya, bukan Cuma dari bodetabekjur, tapi juga ada kerja sama dengan lampung, kupang, jadi ga selalu dengan pinggiran. Jadi ini udah ada nih, jadi penguatan BUMD ini tinggal tergantung BUMDnya, kita serah BUMD dengan konsep PDA ini. Bappeda kan lebih G to G sedangkan kalo BUMD kan lebih B to B. Jadi saling menguntungkan itu arahnya kita kesitu sebenarnya untuk ketahanan pangan, supaya sebenarnya ada stok dan harga biar stabil. Inilah peran BUMD, ketersediaan dan harga, menyeimbangkan. Karena warga DKI kan yang penting ada barang dibeli, yang penting harga stabil, nah BUMD ini penguatan ini dia bisa kerja sama dengan Jabar dan Banten dalam mengelola si PDA itu, entah dengan perusahaan di Banten/Jabar atau BUMD sananya. Nah ini sebenarnya kan konsepnya, ini sebuah pasar kan masuk kesini semua, nanti petani masukin kesini, mengolah nih PDA, nanti kan distribusi kan, apa ke Jakarta kan. Cuma kan PDA ini harus ada nih pengelolanya. Tapi ini belum dibentuk, ini bentuknya gimana? Ya bentuknya badan usaha nih disini, badan usaha yang terdiri dari BUMD Jabar, Banten dan Jakarta.

Arahnya kesitu. Jadi kalau bisnis kan saling menguntungkan. Itu yang PDA makanya belum jadi itu, kan harus ada MoUnya, waktu 2014 kan udah ada MoUnya, Cuma MoUnya harus diturunkan menjadi PKS, perjanjian kerja sama. Nah perjanjian kerja sama ini belum dibuat. Yang bertugas membuat dan menginisiasi PKS itu BKSP, kan lembaga nih BKSP. Trus dia mau mengacu ke MoUnya, nah karena udah abis nih MoU, dia harus perbaikan MoU, dalam perbaikan MoU ini ada yang namanya ujung2nya kan anggaran, anggaran inilah kemarin itu kita ga setujujnya dibebankan ke DKI, 80% DKI, 20% daerah. Makanya diperbaiki MoUnya, MoUnya 50%. Tapi tergantung nanti BUMDnya kan gitu.

Q: PKSnya itu kenapa ga terlaksana?

A: Kan MoU itu kan masanya 1 tahun, kalo udah 1 tahun gugur tuh MoU, jadi 1 tahun ini MoU sebelum abis masa berlakunya dia harus jadi PKS. Nah kenapa ga jadi2 PKSnya ini, karena belum ada lembaganya ini PDA, gitu. Dan PKS ini, ini yang memberatkan DKI, ngeberatin uangnya, dan juga PKS itu juga seharusnya antar BUMD, daerah lain belum siap BUMDnya. Nah kita udah siap BUMD, nah daerah lain udah siap belum? Gitu.

Q: Dalam diskusi PDA, BUMD ini udah dilibatkan dari awal?

A: Udah dilibatkan, intinya kalau mau buat lembaga PDA ini, BUMD yang maju, PKSnya ya, beda sama MoU, MoU kan kepala daerah. Nanti PKSnya ya sama BUMDnya yang main. Gitu kan turunan dari MoU.

Q: Bagaimana komitmen daerah lain dalam kerja sama tersebut?

A: Karena kan dikatakan Jabar punya RTRW, ini kan RTRW berubah2 kan, jadi dia tetepin dulu RTRWnya sekarang kan RTRW di Jawa Barat berubah2 pertaniannya, Bekasi kan apalagi. Yang tadinya sawah, sekarang kan jadi bangunan semua. Itu dulu tetepin disitu jadi focus, petani2 semua jadi, jangan diubah. Jadi di RTRW ini dulu kalo mau komitmen di wilayah masing2, tapi kalo berubah2 ya gimana berkomitmen. Kabupaten/Kota itu juga sama aja RTRWnya juga. Kana da RTRW nih mas, dia buat RTRW dong, dia nanti turunannya ada rencana detailnya nah pasti kan ada lokasi2 nih yang mana

pertanian. Ini harusnya focus ni apa yang dikembangkan. Nah itu kan tanggung jawab kabupatennya, katakan ada lokasi x, nah ada kan nanti namanya studi kelayakan. Contoh Bekasi. Pengennya ini si daerah ini membuat fs ini patungan DKI 50% Bekasi 50% ini kan lahan2 dia masa kita ikut patungan buat studi kelayakannya. Semua Daerah gitu juga di MoU tuh pengen 50% DKI. Kan itu tanahnya dia. Kalo kita maunya gini, fsnya udah mateng, kan itu tanahnya dia. Katakan fs 1 miliar, berarti kita kan 500 juta. Kan itu buat dia, buat pertanian dia, bukan DKI. Kan harus punya fs mungkin ga dibangun PDA sebagai daerah yang untuk pertanian. Mungkin ga itu dibangun. Kalau ini udah fix, ini kan perlu dikerjain. Nah DKI itu dibebanin 50%, gimana itu menurut mas. Di lokasinya dia, gimana mas? Saya mau nanya mas? Kan beban dia, ujung2nya APBD. Artinya gini kalo itu udah fix, kita okelah, BUMD maju disini itung2an lah gitu. Dibuatlah lembaga PDA. Kan lokasi disana belum fix. Emang ujung2nya anggaran nih. Mereka mau buat FS, tapi minta anggaran ke DKI.

Q: Kenapa menurut bapak mereka berlaku seperti itu?

A: Karena asumsi dia DKI banyak duitnya, dia perlu bantuan keuangan. Kalo bantuan pemerintahan kan ada aturannya kalo mau ngasih bantuan dan hanya satu kali. Jadi jenis manfaatnya juga diliat. Nah satu lagi itu kalo APBD kita surplus, nah APBD kita kan berkurang ekonomi global kan lagi lesu. Kan asumsi2 seperti itu kan, kan intinya disini. Daerah pengen dikasih bantuan, anggepannya DKI banyak uang. DKI sebenarnya siap aja, kalo dia udah siap FS nya itu kita oke asal lokasinya udah fix, antar petani, tempat barang disitu, distribusi barang gimana, prasarana, udah studi baru BUMD kerja sama buat namanya lembaga PDA lagi isinya daerah ini. Terjadi tuh antar relasi, kerjain dulu. Layak apa engga lokasinya, ekonomi sosial, kan harus dinilai. Mereka dulu kerjain mana fsnya, baru kita. Ini ujung2 kita masuk, dikerjain fsnya, tau2 fsnya ga layak, rugi duit kita.

Q: Secara kredibilitas itu gimana mereka pak?

A: Ya komitmen kita yang penting FSnya dulu. Kan kerjasama daerah. Kalo udah layak baru undang DKI, BUMD masuk,

itung2 dulu, kan itung2 dulu juga. Ya saya ga tau kapasitas kan belum pernah kerja sama dan belum monitor ke sana. Yang penting saya lihat dulu lahan ada kalau lahan ada kan harus dilihat dampak sosial ekonomi budaya dan lingkungan. Pernah sih kerja sama masalah sampah dengan Bekasi, nah itu udah berjalan. Cuma ya PDA ini selanjutnya. Cuma PDA kan tadi oke konsepnya, Cuma studi kelayakan di daerah ini kerja sama dengan kita. MoUnya udah gugur, udah kadaluarsa, udah setahun soalnya, harus direvisi, nah kita mau revisi, nah itu tadi masalah FS. Kita penguatan BUMD, tanya BUMD mau ga segini, BUMD kan gamau.

Q: Interaksinya gimana sih di BKSP?

A: Belum detil studi kelayakan, karena DKI kasih dong 50% lokasi disitu. Berarti yang buat siapa, pemda situ kan, tau2 dirugiin kita, tau2 ga berhasil gimana.

Q: Inisiasi PDA itu gimana?

A: Ini udah lama konsepnya dari 2010, kajian lah daerah DKI itu karena DKI ga punya lahan dan dia butuh pangan berarti harus kerja sama dengan daerah lain. Itu dari banten ada kajiannya, jabar juga, dan DKI juga. Makanya muncul PDA, itu harus ada MoU, Cuma ya MoUnya ini.

Q: Ada peran dari pemerintah pusat ga?

A: Belom, emang belom ada. Cuma memang harus pemerintah pusat yang tindak. Ujung2nya kan masalah ketahanan pangan, harusnya pemerintah buat spot2 khusus untuk antar daerah. Harus dibuat itu, intinya kan sekarang impor, kita kan harusnya swasembada, tapi kenyataan impor. Kemarin impor kedele, apalagi tuh. Makanya harus dibuat kebijakan oleh pemerintah pusat. Nasional sebenarnya. Contoh, dulu kana da bulog, petani kan dulu ke bulog langsung. Sekarang kan enggak, ini harus dikuatin lagi nih bulog supaya petani ga mati. Petani ini kan sekarang ke tengkulak, petani kan jadi miskin, tengkulak yang kaya, pedagang. Harga dimainin. Jadi sebenarnya liat sistemnya dulu, intinya gimana memberdayakan petani. Jakarta kan ga ada petani, adanya di Jawa Barat dan Banten. Itu harus ada kebijakan yang mendukung petani, sekarang petani kita miskin. Inilah sistemnya harusnya kayak dulu. Dulu, ada KUD, Koperasi Unit Desa, dulu

kan jalan, sekarang gatau deh itu di daerah. Ini yang harus disorot KUD petani, isinya kan petani, nanti dari KUD didistribusikan ke siapa yang beli, ini sekarang mana ga ada jangan ke tengkulak, sebenarnya kan yang main harga si tengkulak. Kan itu untuk ketahanan pangan, jadi pemerintah harus konsentrasi ke daerah yang ada petaninya. Supaya petani ini diberdayakan, kalo sekarang jadinya diperdayakan. PDA itu kan juga petani, Cuma sekarang harus ada system dulu nih petaninya. Sekarang kan liberalism pasar, makanya konsep ini nih harus diperkuat.

Q: Untuk kerjasamanya itu sendiri, ada norma yang dijaga?

A: Normanya ya itu tadi, saling menguntungkan antar daerah. Kalo saling menguntungkan ya jalan. Itu sebenarnya oke aja kita, Cuma dilihat menguntungkan apa enggak. Nanti diperankan BUMD, BUMDnya itu fleksibel, usaha. PDA oke, MoU ulang lagi, Cuma memberatkan FS, FS kita mau masukin ke BUMD, BUMD mau ga?

Q: Kalau dengan pusat tengkulak itu gimana?

A: Itu pd pasar, kita perkuat lagi, itu karena PDAny ga berjalan, gimana mau berjalan PKSnya aja belum ada. Pd pasar kita perankan, buatlah pusat perkulakan. Intinya kan sebenarnya stok sama harga, kalo stok ga ada harga naik. Kan teori supply demand, stok kita harus ada, kita jaga stok supaya harga normal. Sekarang gimana, ya itu tadi. Gapapa nanti pusat perkulakan jadi di kramat jati, PDA juga ada. Itu tinggal nanti diliat menguntungkan ga oleh BUMD, dia yang lebih tau bisnisnya, kalo untung ya maju BUMD. Intinya menguntungkan, kalo ga kan rugi.

Q: Dengan BKSP itu gimana?

A: Mestinya itu ada tiga provinsi berarti ada tiga APBD kan jadi ga kita doang. Tapi kan itu juga powernya kurang jadi mandul itu. Karena dia eselon 2 mana mau pemerintah daerah di koordinasiin sama sesame eselon 2, mestinya itu eselon satu. Yang bisa mengubah itu ya kementerian dalam negeri diubah peraturannya agar dia punya power. Itu juga karena ego di masing2 daerah, masing2 punya maunya sendiri. Kerja sama yang dulu2 itu ga membuat ego

berkurang, karena ujung2nya kan anggaran.

Jabodetabekjur Cooperation Board, Jakarta

Q: Bagaimana dengan pusat distribusi agribisnis?

A: Itu terhambat sampai sekarang. Itu karena bappedanya ingin masalah kepastian pengelolaannya siapa. Kan satu anggarannya DKI lebih banyak tuh, kalo dibangun, DKI ngasih anggaran, siapa yang akan membangun. Pengennya DKI ingin ada satu lembaga yang membangun itu. Pokoknya mesti ada itu. Trus kalo itu jadi dibangun, bagaimana itu dengan hypermart, mengganggu kemaren kajian dari bappeda sih gitu. Sehingga anggaran itu, belum mau diberikan oleh DKI, atau keputusan bersamanya itu belum disetujui oleh gubernur. Padahal provinsi lain dan daerah lain udah setuju ya, ada semuanya kecuali DKI. Gubernur Jabar dan Banten, Tangerang, Bogor, Bekasi udah, tinggal DKI aja yang belum. Semua udah intinya, tinggal DKI aja. Masalah komposisi kontribusi anggaran yang harus dikeluarkan DKI itu dia ga setuju. Trus yang kedua, kalau misalnya jadi siapa yang bakal tanggung jawab untuk pengelolaannya karena itu masalah penyaluran uang dari DKInya ke penerima pelaksana dana kontribusi itu. Tujuannya itu agar pangan sampai di Jakarta udah dalam bentuk packing rapih.

Q: Kalau di bidang pangan hanya itu aja atau ada lagi yang lain?

A: Sementara hanya itu aja, peternakan itu juga masuk disitu. Pemotongan hewan udah ga di Jakarta lagi jadi intinya semua yang masuk di Jakarta itu udah berbentuk daging aja.

Q: Fungsi pusat distribusi itu apa aja?

A: Fungsinya ya salah satu itu dalam hal pendistribusian pangan masuk Jakarta udah dalam kemasan yang siap. Bukan pengelolaan lagi, pengelolaan udah di PDA itu. Trus ya untuk dalam marketing itu udah pasti lebih terjamin. Kepastian harga dan penerimaan produk udah jelas. Quality control udah diatur. Istilahnya kayak satu pintu. Sekarang ini kan masih hasil pertanian itu langsung masuk Jakarta itu masih orisinil.

Q: Dimana aja titik2nya?

A: Di Tangerang, Bogor, dan Bekasi. Yang sekarang belum ada, sekarang kan masih di pasar induk masing2, cipinang untuk beras, DKI kan masih di pasar induknya tuh, seperti peternakan kan belum ada tempatnya. Sekarang masih di Jakarta kan, kalo rencana kita itu tersentral didistribusi itu.

Q: Apa yang mendorong diinisiasikan?

A: Adanya ini ya karena itu untuk masuk ke Jakarta itu sudah barang jadinya, karena melihat kondisi sekarang. Permintaannya itu kajiannya itu dari biro perekonomian DKI dan masuk2an dari provinsi.

Q: Kalau kerjasamanya sendiri seperti apa?

A: Sebenarnya MoUnya ya sekarang sudah ada. Semua ikut berpartisipasi menyambut baik, udah dirapatkan disini, udah diundang, paripurna, rapat teknis, dan semua setuju. Rapatnya itu berkala, prosesnya gini, dasar hukumnya kan uu, permendagri, peraturan bersama 9 kabupaten kota Jabodetabekjur, kepala gentian gubernur, anggotanya bupati walikota. Trus kita ada rapat persiapan nih diundang, yang akan diusulkan ke MoU, yang diusulkan datang ke tiap2 wilayah permasalahannya apa buat ke MoU, lalu dimasukkan ke rapat persiapan. Abi situ rapat teknis, ini eselon 1 nih sekda, informasi meeting, rapat pleno, paripurna. Jadi urutannya dalam menuju MoU itu rakoor (persiapan), FGD dulu kepala dinas lah ya, ratek itu masih kepala dinas, rapat forum, baru rapat pleno ini eselon 1, rapat paripurna baru kepala daerahnya. Semua udah tanda tangan intinya.

Q: Dalam semua rapat itu, semua memberikan komitmen?

A: Ya iya, kan harus ada kesepakatan itu, jadi nanti hasil dari rapat paripurna itu harus berbentuk, MoU dulu, dari situ ada jangka waktu, dilanjutnya meningkat pada perjanjian kerjasama. Jadi ga serta merta dari rapat itu langsung keluar PKS itu. MoU dulu, disitu kan disebutkan rencana apa, kesepakatan dulu lah dari semua kepala daerah. Dalam rapat besar itu, dibahas siapa yang menjadi objek, siapa yang membangun, bagaimana komposisi anggarannya masing2 kabupaten daerah itu gimana. Kemaren kita udah sepakat semua, udah keluar

PKS. Nah itu itu dibahas di pleno dulu itu, apa yang ingin disetujui yang tertuang dalam pasal2. Kemarena yang menjadi masalah itu ya komposisi kontribusi pendanaan dari masing2 daerah DKI keberatan kalau persentasenya segitu. Dari alasan DKI itu menganggap harus dibentuk dulu badan yang mengelola itu. Harus ada BLUD dulu Badan Layanan Usaha Daerah dulu. Tanggapan dari daerah lainnya mereka ya belum ada titik temu, makanya jadi kendala aja. Gabisa terlaksana karena harus kesepakatan para pihaknya harus semua setuju. Karena itu berkaitan dengan pendistribusian anggaran yang menerima.

Q: Harusnya siapa yang membuat?

A: Itu kan yang mengusulkan DKI, ya harusnya badan itu ga usah dibuat, ujug2 kasih anggarannya, memulai, udah dikerjakan pembangunan fisiknya segala macem, baru dibentuk badannya. Kalau badannya ujug2 dibentuk, tapi bangunannya belum ada ya buat apa. Jadi persepsi mereka sangat beda dengan kita. Mereka Mau badan dulu, kita mau anggaran dulu. Trus juga katanya bakal keganggu itu Carrefour, hypermart, gitu minimal penghasilan berkurang. Tapi kita bilang kita kan pemerintah, kita yang mengatur, kita atur bagaimana2nya pembagiannya jelas.

Q: Itu harusnya badannya dibentuk siapa?

A: Nah itu juga jadi pertanyaan, harusnya badan ini dibawah mana, di bawah provinsi DKI, atau daerah tempat yang objeknya itu. Nah itu belum jelas juga, pokoknya belum ketemu.

Q: Ada usaha untuk mempertemukan titik temu?

A: Ya pasti itu, harus diclearin ini, kalo ga, ga jalan. Untuk agendanya belum tau nih, kan kita kan masih ada rapat itu, dari PDA itu masih ada monitoring kelanjutan dari PKS ini. Masih ada kegiatan, cuman ya ga ngerti tuh gimana.

Q: Kalau secara kredibilitas?

A: Ya kalo mereka udah tanda tangan mestinya ya udah oke. DKI doang yang jadi ganjelannya. Mereka udah siap, kalo udah tanda tangan berarti kan mereka udah siap dan udah punya kapasitas.

Q: Persepsi mengenai PDA?

A: Kalau menurut saya seharusnya sangat memang diperlukan, jadi di DKI jadi lebih efisien. Produk yang masuk dari pertanian daerah sekitar itu udah siap dimasak. Otomatis kan mengurangi sampah.

Q: Harapan?

A: Agar bisa terlaksana ya biar jalan program kita, lebih dititikberatkan ke DKI. Sebenarnya ini untuk kepentingan DKI justru, lebih banyak manfaatnya untuk DKI.

Q: BKSP ini apa pak?

A: BKSP ini forum ya, kalau undang2 no 29 tahun 2007 ttg ibukota negara perlu ada suatu badan kerjasama, sementara BKSPnya sendiri payung hukumnya dari permendagri no 6 tahun 2006. Jadi BKSP itu terdiri dari provinsi DKI, Jawa Barat, dan Banten. Dimana anggotanya itu kabupaten kota di wilayah sekitar Jakarta, Jabodetabekjur. Ada semuanya ada 9 kabupaten kota 3 provinsi. Itu dalam PKS itu semuanya harus nanda tanganin dari PKS hasil rapat paripurna.

Q: Berarti top down dari kemendagri ya pak?

A: Iya, tapi kita tidak bertanggung jawab kepada kemendagri, jadi kita ada dipimpin oleh ketua BKSP dijabat 3 tahun sekali, sekarang kebetulan dijabat oleh Banten yang jadi ketua. Kita kan sifatnya Cuma koordinasi ya, ga ada tanggung jawab kita dari walikota kemana, bertanggung jawabnya jadi ga ada, kesepakatan aja. Kurang lebihnya BKSP itu seperti penghulu, memfasilitasi dua daerah dalam bentuk kerjasama, misalnya apa, itu kita yang fasilitasi dan koordinasi disitu. Selanjutnya implementasi di daerah.

Q: Impactnya dari program sebelumnya?

A: Sebenarnya banyak, pulo bantar gebang salah satu program kita, misal lainnya busway yang Bekasi ke Jakarta. Kalau di kesehatan, udah sampe PKS, cuman belum ada kesepakatan. Banyak sebenarnya pendidikan ada, tata ruang, kesehatan. Untuk tahun itu PKSnya yang akan diangkat besok di paripurna, renstra termasuk renstra lima tahun ke depan, ini ga ada, Cuma dari masing kabupaten kota itu kita menampung nih apa rencana mereka disinergiskan. Cuma masukan aja.

Q: Peran dari pemerintah pusat?

A: Perannya sementara ini secara signifikan belum ini ya, mereka hanya sebagai kebanyakan untuk masukan aja, misal kita ada apa mereka sebagai narasumber aja ngasih masukan apa yang bisa di masukkan aja. Mereka pasti diundang, biasanya kalo kita rapat gitu karena mereka salah satu narasumber kita. Misal PDA, kita undang kementerian pertanian yang terkait.

Q: Kalau di luar bidang, peraturan tata tertib tentang kerjasama gimana?

A: Itu sebagai dasar bekerja, landasan biasanya kita di pemerintahan no 50 tahun 2007 ttg tata cara kerjasama daerah sebagai salah satu landasannya, uu no 29 tahun 2007, Inpres no 13 tahun 1976, ya banyak ini.

Q: Contohnya gimana?

A: SOPnya ya rakor dulu, undang kabupaten kota misal di bidang agrobisnis, otomatis apa yang mau dikerjasamakan, isunya apa yang mau dibahas.

Q: Kendala dalam menjalankan kerjasama?

A: Masing2 daerah itu kan terkadang ego daerahnya suka timbul, dalam pembahasan. Trus kepentingan daerah kadang2 jadi yang dipengen. Itu diselesaikan ya itu dengan coba duduk bersama apa yang jadi ganjelan apa keinginan mereka kita diskusikan di rapat dan FGD. Pada pengalaman yang lalu sih selalu bisa diatasi dan direalisasi, dengan adanya PKS kan artinya udah ada kesepakatan. Cuman PKS udah jadi kan kita kembalikan pada daerah batas mengantar mereka Cuma penghulu, selanjutnya implementasinya dari daerah masing2, gimana ini. Yang baru keliatan jalan ya bantar gebang dan busway itu. Ada monitoring aja kita sampai sejauh mana hasilnya, kita ada monev tiap tahun.

Q: Kalau daerah tidak patuh bagaimana?

A: Nah itu yang belum ada sanksinya, ya itu kadang2 ya gitu aja. Hahaha

Q: Selama ini gimana?

A: Mereka juga sebenarnya sangat berharap terealisasi dari hasil PKS itu contohnya waduk ciawi. BKSP ini udah dari 1976 ada, bergabungnya banten tahun 97, rencana mau jadi embrionya metropolitan itu dari sini

Appendix 3. Coding Book (in Bahasa Indonesia and English)

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
1	Source of distribution	TC	Pendistribusian itu biasanya ada yang melalui petani langsung, ada yang melalui gapoktan, dan ada yang melalui usaha koperasi Usually, the distribution will be done by the farmer itself, or farmer organizations, and/or cooperative group	There are many kinds of distribution, but this tends to be happened in an old system	Distribution, farmer, farmer organizations, cooperative group	Distribution system
2	Current marketplace	TB	Yang kita laksanakan saat ini lebih ke fisik pasar dan retribusinya. Jadi kalau ada kegiatan di pasar mungkin ada di kita. Kita ada satu pasar yang skala nasional . Pasar Induk Cibitung itu pasar grosir, pusat buah2an dan sayuran. Itu datengnya dari Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Barat. We only control the physical aspect of the marketplace. So, if there is an event in the marketplace, we manage it. We have one marketplace in the national level, which is the Cibitung Market Center as a wholesaler market for vegetables and fruits. It comes from Central Java and West Java.	Local government has no involvement in the distribution. The food also comes from outer side of the regency.	Phisycal aspect, wholesaler, Central Java, West Java	Distribution system
3	Food distribution	TB	Alurnya dari pabrik ke distributor baru ke pengecer. Kalo daging dari pemotongan yang ada di Cikarang, sumber ke daan mogot trus ke pengecer. Sumbernya dari luar dari bima dari mana. Bekasi lebih banyak jadi penyalur. Lebih banyak yang masuk dari luar daripada yang dari Bekasi itu sendiri. Bicara pertanian udah enggak ada, padahal Bekasi menjadi penyangga ibukota So the chain is from factory to the distributors and to the small traders. For raw meat there is a processing place in the Cikarang, to the market in Jakarta and to small traders. The source is from the outside of Bekasi. Bekasi is more to distribute the food. Because when we talk about agriculture in Bekasi is almost zero, whereas Bekasi is a bufferzone to Jakarta.	The source of food comes from outside of Bekasi and Bekasi has a role as a transit place for food which strengthen the external constellation in term of food chain.	Food chain, distribution, transit place, food source, outside Bekasi, bufferzone	Distribution system, food position
4	Food distribution	TT	Jadi, kebutuhan pokok itu justru mengandalkan wilayah lain. Seperti di satu sisi dari Tangerang masuk ke Jakarta, disisi lain juga dari sana masuk ke Tangerang. Saling membagi, karena memang Tangerang juga tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhannya 100%, masih ada ditunjang dan dipasok dari daerah lain, contohnya cabe dan bawang. Bisa juga dipasok dari Tangerang kesana. Tapi nanti balik lagi ke Tangerang dalam bentuk sudah menjadi beras. Pengolahannya di daerah lain, kembali ke Tangerang dalam bentuk sudah menjadi beras. Memang ada juga yang pengolahannya disini. Tapi kan petani mencari harga yang tinggi itu ya, makanya dibawah itu pelaku usaha bersaing. Petani melihatnya bukan dari mana si yang membeli itu, tapi berapa dia beli gabah dari saya. Kalau misalnya harganya lebih tinggi, dia menjual ke itu. So, the primary food came from other region as well. So we mutually supply each other. Because we know that Tangerang cannot fully supply the demand by ourselves 100%, we still need a stock from other regions, for instance chili and onion. But we also supply them and when it goes back it already become other products (packaged food). So the processing is in the other region, even though there is a food processing as well here. But because	The source of food comes from inside and outside (mutual supply). The processing is also located in the other region which is truly pitied.	Mutual supply, processing, benefit	Distribution system, food position

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			the farmers are looking for option which benefit the most so they sell is rawly.			
5	Food distribution	AT	Kalau disini biasanya dari sawah petani, masuk ke jarang ke pasar lokal, jadi sudah ada yang menampung, maksudnya di gudang. Tapi sedikit jarang sekali mereka nyimpen di gudang, mungkin hasilnya tidak terlalu banyak karena kepemilikan lahan sedikit, cadangan pangan juga kurang, kebanyakan setelah panen dijual, mungkin bentuknya masih dalam bentuk kering saja, baru panen, belum siap giling sudah dijual ke penampung/tengkulak, abis itu biasanya penampung2 itu berupa penggilingan, perusahaan yang punya modal dan mereka mengemas lalu di jual ke pasar. Secara jarak penggilingan lokasinya lebih dekat ke petani. mungkin masih program dari pemerintah pusat, kita ada beberapa kelompok yang menyuplai beras ke Jakarta dalam bentuk ini beras itu istilahnya toko tani Indonesia. Kita Gapoktan diwajibkan menyuplai beras ke wilayah DKI dengan harga tertentu tujuannya untuk menstabilkan harga karena DKI dianggap sebagai barometer nasional. Itu mulainya tahun ini, 2016, program kementerian In here usually from farmers, it goes to the local market or collectors or some save it in the warehouse. But it is so rare to save them in warehouse. Because the land ownership issue makes them to not store it in the warehouse. So usually they sell it rawly or processed to the collectors and then the collectors process them by grind the rice and packaged it to the market center. The distance between grinding place and production place is near (agglomeration). Several farmer groups manage to process the food and sell it to Jakarta but it is still rare because it is the programme from ministry to stabilize food price because Jakarta is claimed as the standard for food price nationally. It started this year.	The food chain is clearly stated and the farmers don't process it directly because there is a stakeholder to do that (collectors). However, several farmer groups manage it independently by the subsidy from state government.	Collectors, farmers, market center, ministry, Jakarta, subsidy	Distribution system, relation to urban, change
6	Food distribution	TO	Itu dari petani dibeli oleh pedagang pengumpul, itu ada yang pedagang kecil ada yang besar, dari yang kecil ke besar. Dari pedagang yang besar dibawa ke pasar induk. Ya kalau disini ada pasar induk di kota Bogor ada yang dibawa ke kramat jati. Abis itu baru dibawa ke bandar2. Kalo bandar itu dari mana2 itu dikasih ke pasar kecil. Baru dari pedagang ini dikasih ke konsumen. Intensitasnya sangat kuat sekali, relatif setiap hari dari sini ke Jakarta gitu, hampir tiap hari. From the farmers goes to the collectors and traders, from the small actors to the big one. From that, the food goes to market center. It is located in the city and from that it goes to the Jakarta. From that, suppliers bring them to the small market then goes to the consumers. The intensity is very strong, almost every day we supply the food to Jakarta.	The food chain is clearly stated and it has a relation to Jakarta. The intensity is also very strong.	Farmers, collectors, traders, market center, Jakarta, suppliers, consumers, strong intensity	Distribution system, relation to urban, change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
7	Food distribution	TJ	Kita tidak ada produksi pangan disini, kita mengandalkan daerah sekeliling kita di luar Jakarta. Tapi kita sebagai daerah tujuan pangan ini amat sangat menarik, karena ada sedikit gejolak harga disini, orang malah bukannya takut ngirim justru malah seneng. Karena ada selisih atau margin harga yang menggiurkan. Kalo sekarang penyangga pangan kita memang beras itu dari Karawang kesana, Indramayu lalu Jawa Tengah sedikit ke Jawa Timur. Lalu masuk ke perusahaan daerah kita, food station yang ada di Cipinang. Lalu untuk sayur dan buah, 80% distribusi ke Jakarta melalui kramat jati baru nanti pasar2 yang ada di lima wilayah, lalu mengambilnya tengkulaknya mengambil ke pasar kramat jati, tapi disini suka ada miss harga. Dibeli berapa itu nanti sampai pengecer jadi berapa itu tergantung jarak tempuh yang dilalui transportasinya. Karena transportasi biayanya dibebankan ke kramat jati. Daging, ayam itu masuknya ke perusahaan daerah juga yang namanya pd dharma jaya. Itu berkewajiban untuk menjaga stabilisasi harga daging, yang sumbernya ada dari dalam ada dari impor. Impor saat ini ada dua sumber, dari Australia dan India. Tapi secara kebutuhan pangan DKI Jakarta dibackup oleh 3 perusahaan daerah itu, cuma dibantu oleh bulog DKI Jakarta. Bulog ada stok beras yang sewaktu2 cadangan beras yang dibutuhkan oleh DKI Jakarta, yang juga gunanya untuk membantu food station, karena dari dalam suka ga mencukupi. Maka kerja sama dengan bulog DKI Jakarta. We don't have any production area in Jakarta, so we rely on our surrounding area. However, it is so interesting for the importers since if there is a fluctuation of price, it will make them happy. Because there is a price margin. Bufferzone supply more in rice until Karawang Indramayu, Central Java, and East Java. Then it goes to our food suppliers, food station in Cipinang. Then for vegetables and fruits, 80% goes through our market center, Kramat Jati, the price margin depends on the transportation cost and it is burdened to us. Raw mear comes through dharma jaya and they stabilize meat price and its source imports from Australia and India. However, to supply some back up stock (if there is anything wrong with the supply), we cooperate with bulog. They a a back-up stock for rice if we need it when someday there is a disaster or something else.	The food distribution comes to Jakarta through three gates which managed by three suppliers; rice to Cipinang Food Station, fruits and vegetables to Kramat Jati Pasar Jaya, and meats to Dharma Jaya. (And also Bulog for a back-up stock). The source is varied.	Distirbution, Jakarta, rice, cipinang food station, fruits and vegetables, kramat jati, mear, dharma jaya, bulog, back-up stock	Distribution system, management in cooperation

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
8	Food distribution	AJ	Kalau sekarang DKI Jakarta dalam rangka distribusi pangan kita lebih menekankan sinergi tiga BUMD Pangan. Itu ada PD Dharma Jaya, kemudian PD Pasar Jaya, dan PT Food Station Cipinang Jaya. Food station itu lebih bergerak di bidang pangan, beras, kemudian telur, tepung, minyak goreng, terigu, dsb. Dharma Jaya di Daging sapi, kerbau babi, ayam, dsb. Pasar Jaya, ini berfungsi sebagai retail, dia yang mendistribusikan. Dharma Jaya ini memperoleh produk pangannya berupa daging dan ayam, dia lebih mengutamakan produk lokal, makanya dia bekerja sama dengan MPU, dengan Jawa Barat, dengan lampung, jadi kita kerja sama dengan mereka untuk menyediakan daging ke Jakarta. Demikian juga dengan Food station itu dia memperoleh produknya dari sekitar, dengan jalan sekarang membuat SRG, system resi gudang. Dimana disaat kelebihan pangan itu, kita beli dengan harga yang ditentukan oleh mereka disimpan di gudang2 yang ada di luar, mereka dibayar dalam bentuk resi, surat keterangan. Dimana resi itu bisa dijual, digadaikan, bisa diagunkan ke bank, dan sebaliknya apabila mereka kekurangan gabah mereka bisa membeli kembali gabah itu dengan resi itu. Ini bagus sekali sebenarnya. Nanti beras itu, bisa digiling dimana ada sentra produksi itu, dibawa dalam bentuk beras, atau dalam bentuk setengah beras. Nah nantinya disini, produk dijual oleh pihak PD Pasar Jaya, Saat ini ada 157 pasar yang dikelola oleh pasar jaya, didalam pasar itu nantinya, eh sekarang juga sudah ada beberapa, ada namanya mini DC, mini distribution center, Nah ini distribusi kecil2an disitu, dimana disini menjual dengan harga grosir, jadi penjual sekitar itu belinya disini, jadi stabilitas harga, stabilitas pasokan bisa terjamin. Disamping itu kita juga punya pasar induk kan, ada dua, pasar induk sayur dan buah itu ada di kramat jati, pasar induk berasnya ada di Cipinang. For now, Jakarta points out of the synchronization of the three suppliers function. Food station manages rice, flour, egg, fried oil, etc. Dharma jaya manages meats. Pasar jaya manages the marketplaces as a retail. Dharma jaya gets the product from local product so they cooperate with other provinces (somewhere far away), so they supply meats to Jakarta. Food station gets the product from the warehouse system. Where if there is a surplus stock, so we can buy it with the price assigned by them and the food is stored in that area. They buy it with bill or confirmation letter. That document can be sold to bank or else and if they need stock they can buy it from us. Then they can also process it and distribute to us. Then Pasar Jaya will distribute it to markets around Jakarta, so far there are 157 markets. There are also mini distribution center which sells food with the wholesale price and traders will buy the product from it so it will stabilize the price and stock. Market centers are available in kramat jati and Cipinang.	The food distribution comes to Jakarta through three gates which managed by three suppliers; rice to Cipinang Food Station, fruits and vegetables to Kramat Jati Pasar Jaya, and meats to Dharma Jaya. The source is varied.	Distirbution, Jakarta, rice, cipinang food station, fruits and vegetables, kramat jati, mear, dharma jaya	Distribution system, relation to urban, management in cooperation
9	Direct relation	TC	Hubungan langsung ke pasar di Jakarta	Local government has no	Direct relation,	Distribution

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
	to urban's market		They have a direct relation to the market in Jakarta	involvement in the distribution	market, Jakarta	system
10	Direct relation to urban's market	TB	Pendistribusiannya macem2, ada yang ke pabrik ada juga yang ke Jakarta. Karena saya denger untuk ke Jakarta sendiri itu udah ga nerima karungan, artinya udah dalam bentuk kotakan. Jadi begitu barang datang, dipilah2 mana yang pusat mana yang bukan . Jadi di pasar itu Cuma untuk transit tapi bandarnya di situ. Pengolahan juga disitu. Ada juga pasar cikopo, yang swasta tapi ga begitu laku dibandingkan yang ke Bekasi. Ada yang dikotakin, ada yang dijual kecil2. Cuma yang dikotakin yang didistribusikan ke Jakarta.	The distribution goes to Jakarta or factory which also will go to Jakarta. Because of the Jakarta's demand, they control the quality of the product and marketplace in the regency has a role as a transit place.	Distribution, factory, Jakarta. Jakarta's demand, quality control, package, food selection, transit, supplier, small trader	Distribution system, relation to urban, added value
			There are many kinds of distribution, from the distribution to factory until the distribution to Jakarta. Because I heard that in Jakarta they demand us to control the quality so everything should be packed. So, when the food comes to us, we select the food. So marketplace is only a transit place since the supplier is there. They pack the food or directly sell to small trader. The packaged food is distributed to Jakarta.			
11	Direct relation to urban's market	TJ	Kalaupun ada tapi kontribusinya kecil. Justru yang ada barang yang masuk ke Jakarta tidak semua yang masuk ke Jakarta. Impor semua masuk semua karantina ke Jakarta, tapi dari karantina sendiri saat ini ga tau yang masuk ke Jakarta berapa. Dari sisi yang dari luar di Jakarta, saya katakan kalau ga ada itu ga mungkin. Tapi kalaupun ada sifatnya masih kucing2an.	The contribution from the periurban area in Jakarta is not big but it is still not optimized yet both from Jakarta and from the local regency itself.	Contribution, fringe, shy cat	Distribution system, relation to urban, added value
			There is a contribution from the surrounding area but it is not in the big amount (since Jakarta needs a big supply for the demand). The thing is, some food is distributed as well to our fringe. However, if I say there is no contribution then it is a lie since there is a contribution there and it is still like a "shy cat".			
12	Limited role of government	TT	Kita lebih banyak ke pemantauan harga komoditas saja, ke bahan penting pangan dan bahan pokok lainnya. Kalau kami lebih banyak kepada masalah pemantauan harganya, misal ada kenaikan harga, harga turun, itu kami urusannya. Urusan distribusi itu, di dalam masalah distribusi itu hanya koordinasi aja. Sebatas kita melakukan koordinasi dengan distributor pangan di Tangerang. Alurnya dari petani ke pengumpul/tengkulak, dari sini bisa sebagian diarahkan ke daerah di Kabupaten Tangerang, bisa juga diarahkan ke daerah lain melalui pasar induk tanah tinggi	Local government has no involvement in the distribution but only to control price. The food chain is clear stated.	Price control, limited role	Distribution system
			We are more monitoring the food price, to the primary food or other foods. For instance, if there is a fluctuating price, so we take a look at it. About distribution, we only coordinate with the related stakeholders, for instance the suppliers in Tangerang. So the chain is from farmers to the collectors, and fo to the market center and it can go to the inside of Tangerang or outside (Jakarta).			
13	Past distribution	TC	Memang kalau dilihat dari beberapa tahun ke belakang itu lebih ke dari petani dan kelompok tani	An extension of food activities and actors in current distribution system	Past experience	Distribution system, change
			If we look at several years ago, it was only farmer and farmers group who involved			

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
14	Other source of food	TC	Ada juga yang mengambil dari regional seperti Jawa Tengah dan Karawang. Ada juga yang masuk kesini. Jadi saling mengisi, tergantung situasi pertanian di Cianjur jika belum panen dan stok harus diisi.	The other region also supply Cianjur but it is rather rare since Cianjur always in the surplus situation. The officer only said it as an "in case" case.	Other sources, mutual supply, dependable situation	Distribution system
			The other source comes from other regions such as Central Java and Karawang. They supply us as well, so we supply each other. It depends on the agricultural situation in Cianjur, for example when there is no stock and no production			
15	Contribution to urban's market	TC	Tapi memang pasar yang paling besar itu ya di Jakarta ya. Kan ada Cipinang tuh	Jakarta is the biggest market for Cianjur's food.	Biggest supply, Jakarta	Distribution system, relation to urban
			But, for sure, we supply the most to Jakarta, especially to Cipinang			
16	Contribution to urban's market	AC	Kalau untuk memenuhi kebutuhan warga Cianjur saat ini masih surplus, dari 10 tahun selalu surplus karena penduduknya hanya 2,3 juta. Sisanya disupply ke wilayah regional provinsi dan nasional termasuk Jakarta.	Cianjur is always surplus regarding its food supply, then a distribution to Jakarta is always a choice.	Surplus, market, Jakarta	Distribution system, relation to urban
			We are always in surplus to supply all the demands in Cianjur, from 10 years ago because we only have 2.3 million population (for such a big region). Then, the rest of it is distributed to other regions, especially to Jakarta.			
17	Contribution to urban's market	TC	Pasar kita jelas Jakarta lah. Di luar jenis produksi padi, semua juga sasarannya ke Jakarta terutama untuk padi, beras Cianjur kan dipasarkannya ke Jakarta. Kita pasarnya tetep banyaknya ke Jakarta	Jakarta is the biggest market for Cianjur's food, especially rice since it is very popular in Indonesia.	Cianjur's rice, biggest distribution, main market, Jakarta	Relation to urban
			Clearly, our main market is Jakarta. All kind of foods, we distribute them to Jakarta, especially rice. Cianjur's rice is (popular) distributed to Jakarta so we mostly distribute them to Jakarta.			
18	Contribution to urban's market	AB	Pasti ke Jakarta, kan di Jakarta ga ada lahan. Semua pasar2 disini pasti kesana, Cuma kan ga melalui kita makanya kita ga tahu	Jakarta is the market for Bekasi's food, but the institution doesn't know much because they have no responsibility there (as they claimed).	main market, Jakarta	Relation to urban
			(The market is) For sure to Jakarta because they have no land to grow plants. Here, all the market will flow to Jakarta, but because it goes not through us so we don't know.			
19	Stakeholder's relation in distribution	TC	Dari semua pengusaha beras maupun petani kelompok itu memang selalu kerja sama dengan Jakarta ga ada yang terputus. Malah ada yang sudah di-MoU-kan	There are some relations built with Jakarta in the distribution.	Food entrepreneurs, farmer groups, cooperation, Jakarta, MoU	Relation to urban
			From all of food entrepreneurs and farmers group, we always build a cooperation with Jakarta, even more there are some MoUs			
20	Cooperation mechanism	TC	Bentuk kerja sama pendistribusian sudah lama, termasuk pasokan ke mall2 besar, itu MoUnya langsung. Ada yang langsung ke petani dan gapoktan, dan dinas hanya memantau saja	The relations is already built years ago and have the direct relation to food actors. No involvement of local government.	Direct MoU	Relation to urban
			The form of this cooperation is already built for years ago, especially to big hyperstores, and it is a direct MoU to farmer or farmer groups. This institution only monitors it.			
21	Cooperation programme	AT	Karena di konsepnya itu di pasar regional itu petani tidak hanya menjual hasil, tapi mereka juga bisa membeli barang kebutuhannya dia, mulai pupuk, sampai ke bahan pokok kebutuhan dia. Jadi dua arah, selama ini kan pasar induk jual masuk aja, dia beli kebutuhan pokoknya di luar. Tapi dengan konsep itu, petani dia bawa hasil taninya kesitu, dia pulang bisa bawa untuk kebutuhan dia, apakah untuk kebutuhan sehari2 atau untuk kebutuhan tanam. Salah satunya Tangerang, Bogor, dan	The two way interaction as the function of ADC is clearly stated.	Agribusiness distribution center, two way interaction	Distribution center, relation to urban

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			Bekasi.			
			In the concept, the ADC will provide a place for farmers to sell their product or buy the capital of production for instance fertilizer. So it is a two way interaction, so far the market center is only for farmers to sell their product, and they buy their capital in somewhere else. They initiate it in Tangerang, Bogor, and Bekasi.			
22	Cooperation programme	AJ	Kalau yang distribusi agro itu, itu kan rencananya kita waktu itu sepakat akan membuat beberapa cek poin dimana disitu akan dibuat pusat distribusi, seperti yang ada di Jawa Timur, ada di sebagainya itu kan. Disitu ada namanya itu Pusat Distribusi Agribisnis. Nah, keinginan kita itu untuk membuat PDA sebenarnya mempermudah akses bagi petani di luar Jakarta untuk menjual hasil mereka ke Jakarta. Tapi Jakarta juga punya kepentingan jangan sampai mereka menjual sambil membawa sampah, karena sampah di kita ini sudah terlalu banyak. Dengan distribusi agro itu diharapkan barang2 yang masuk itu udah bersih. We agreed that we will build several check point where we develop agribusiness distribution center. Nah, the willingness to build ADC is actually to facilitate the access to farmers from outside Jakarta to sell their own products (cut the chain). And Jakarta is also demanding to not supply it with the waste so it should be formed as a clean product, because waste in Jakarta is already too much. So ADC makes the farmers to supply a clean product.	The agreement to build agribusiness distribution center and its functions are clearly stated.	Agreement, agribusiness distribution center, access, farmers, clean product, waste	Distribution center, relation to urban
23	Cooperation programme	JMR	Fungsinya ya salah satu itu dalam hal pendistribusian pangan masuk Jakarta udah dalam kemasan yang siap. Bukan pengelolaan lagi, pengelolaan udah di PDA itu. Trus ya untuk dalam marketing itu udah pasti lebih terjamin. Kepastian harga dan penerimaan produk udah jelas. Quality control udah diatur. Istilahnya kayak satu pintu. Sekarang ini kan masih hasil pertanian itu langsung masuk Jakarta itu masih orisinil. Di Tangerang, Bogor, dan Bekasi. Adanya ini ya karena itu untuk masuk ke Jakarta itu sudah barang jadilah, karena melihat kondisi sekarang. Permintannya itu kajiannya itu dari biro perekonomian DKI dan masuk2an dari provinsi. The functions of ADC is in the distribution to Jakarta, it should make all the food are packaged. Then it also involves in the guarantee of marketing. It also stabilizes the price and stock. It also controls the quality of food. It is like a gate to Jakarta. We want to build them in Tangerang, Bekasi, and Bogor. It is from the study of Jakarta itself and suggestion from three provinces.	The functions of ADC, where it will be built, and how it is initiated are clearly stated.	Packaged food, quality control, marketing, price, stock, provinces, study	Distribution center, relation to urban
24	Functions of ADC	TT	Jadi fungsinya tempat jual beli dengan spesifikasi yang sangat besar. Jadi, para pedagang besar dia belanja di induk, dibawa lagi ke pasar misal ke pasar kecil dan dia punya beberapa pedangan eceran.	The functions of ADC (as far as the officer know) is clearly stated.	Market activity, scale, traders, consumers	Distribution center

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			So the function of the place is to have a market activity in the big scale. So the traders shop in the market center and they distribute them to the smaller traders until it goes to the consumer.			
25	Functions of ADC	DJ	PDA ini kan Pusat Distribusi Agribisnis, ini sebenarnya konsepnya udah lama nih. Tapi kan ga jalan2. Kana da BKSP pak, Jabodetabekjur, Ini sebenarnya cuplikannya dari PDA Banten Jabar dan DKI. Alurnya kan ke Jakarta. Intinya kalau di Jakarta ini kan lahan ga punya, artinya bukan daerah produsen. Daerah produsennya Jabar dan Banten. Karena ga ada lahan tadi, ini kan butuh dari Jabar dan Banten. Nah di DKI ini kebijakan ini masalah ketahanan pangan itu sekarang penguatan BUMD. Ada BUMD yang menangani pangan, PD Dharma Jaya, PT Food Station, satu lagi PD Pasar Jaya. Nanti saling interaksi hulu dan hilir. Jadi ini udah ada nih, jadi penguatan BUMD ini tinggal tergantung BUMDnya, kita serah BUMD dengan konsep PDA ini. Bappeda kan lebih G to G sedangkan kalo BUMD kan lebih B to B. Jadi saling menguntungkan itu arahnya kita kesitu sebenarnya untuk ketahanan pangan, supaya sebenarnya ada stok dan harga biar stabil. Inilah peran BUMD, ketersediaan dan harga, menyeimbangkan. Karena warga DKI kan yang penting ada barang dibeli, yang penting harga stabil, nah BUMD ini penguatan ini dia bisa kerja sama dengan Jabar dan Banten dalam mengelola si PDA itu, entah dengan perusahaan di Banten/Jabar atau BUMD sananya. Nah ini sebenarnya kan konsepnya, ini sebuah pasar kan masuk kesini semua, nanti petani masukin kesini, mengolah nih PDA, nanti kan distribusi kan, apa ke Jakarta kan. ADC is already arranged long ago. But it is going nowhere. Cooperation JMR consists of Banten, Jakarta, and West Java. The distribution goes to Jakarta, because Jakarta does not have land to produce food. The producer is from Banten and West Java so we need their supply. In Jakarta, we try to strengthen 3 big regional suppliers, dharma jaya, food station, pasar jaya. So these regional suppliers will be involved in the ADC management. We as the government only arrange the agreement G to G and for those suppliers will arrange agreement B to B. So it will benefit for all of us for food security to stabilize stock and price. So regional suppliers has a role to do that. Then they will cooperate with the regional suppliers around Jakarta . That is the concept of ADC management and farmer will supply to the stock there.	ADC has a function to stabilize food price and stock which will be managed by the cooperation between regional suppliers within JMR region.	agribusiness distribution center, regional supplier, B to B, mutual benefit	Distribution system, distribution center
26	Length of direct cooperation	TC	Secara umum biasanya untuk 3 tahun sampai 5 tahun. Ada juga yang 1 tahun. Diinisiasinya sudah lama sudah beberapa tahun ke belakang, kira-kira 10 tahun ke belakang Generally, it (the cooperation) usually takes 3 until five years. There is also a cooperation with only have 1 year cooperation. It is initiated long ago, almost ten years ago.	There are kinds of length of cooperation and it is built years ago.	Old initiation	Relation to urban, change
27	Integration to urban	AC	Sebetulnya dengan adanya Jabotabekjur di Keppres dan Permen, itu sudah menunjukkan adanya integrasi. Kita masih komit terhadap itu. Itu pas ngerancang komoditas karkas dengan non karkas yang masuk sekian persen, saya ikut nyusunnya. Itu	By joining in the regulation making process, they assumed that they already committed to the cooperation.	JMR regulation, commitment, join In the process	Commitment in cooperation

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			kita yang bikin perda DKI, artinya kerja sama dengan DKI sudah terjalin dari Keppres itu sampai sekarang			
			By the presence of JMR regulation, it shows the integration in metropolitan. We already committed for that. For instance when they assign a regulation for supplying food Jakarta, I also joined in the regulation making process. That means that we already had a cooperation with Jakarta until now.			
28	Partner commitment	AC	Ya sementara komit, sebetulnya tinggal mengusulkan dana pembangunan yang di daerah Jabotabekjur. Saya juga pernah mengusulkan yang proposalnya STA, Super Terminal Agribisnis. Hanya mungkin lemahnya adalah waktu pelaksanaannya. Dia selalu mepet di triwulan akhir, kan gabisa ngebangun mepet. Apakah dia uangnya-uang sisa, kan gitu soalnya uangnya kan uang dia Jakarta as far as I know is committed to the cooperation, actually we only have to propose financial aid in JMR. I had proposed for the distribution center. But the weakness is the time of implementation. They always open the recruitment in the last three months of the year, the time to develop the project is too narrow (and almost impossible). We don't even know if the money is available or residue.	They said that Jakarta is committed in the cooperation, however, there are some weaknesses in the cooperation, for instance the time of proposal recruitment. And this makes the regions are questioning the commitment of Jakarta.	Jakarta, commitment, time of recruitment, narrow	Commitment in cooperation, perception of cooperation
29	Partner commitment	AT	Saya rasa baik ya, dari provinsi banten dan bupati juga sudah menyetujui. Cuma memang tadi itu kadang progressnya lama udah tahun ke berapa itu jadi. Kan pembebasan lahan itu sudah mulai dilaksanakan di kecamatan kresik, kalau misalkan bisa dilaksanakan itu sangat baik sekali. Responnya waktu itu ya akan dirapatkan lagi katanya haha, belum ada respon yang progresif. Kami juga belum diundang lagi nih untuk rapat. Sampai saat ini saya belum denger lagi kabarnya tuh. I think it is good, from the Banten provincial level and us already agreed. But the progress is slow and it already took years. The land provision is already implemented and if it can be realized then it will be very good. The response from the cooperation board is plain, they said they will discuss it again. But we are not invited yet for this until now so I don't know the progress of it.	The slow progress makes the regency is questioning the commitment, even though they still attempt to think positively	Slow progress, commitment	Commitment in cooperation, perception of cooperation
30	Urban commitment	AJ	Jadi harus ekstra hati2 itu kita dalam membuat PDA. Kontinuitas produknya juga bisa ga? Mereka kontinuitas produk untuk ke pasar Jakarta, kan pasarnya di Jakarta nih, ini kan sebenarnya kayak terminal antara, tapi disini kan udah ditetapkan kualitas tertentu, standarnya ada, trus juga mungkin ada UKKPD disana, jadi Jakarta minta kriterianya begini nih, disini lah saringannya. Nah itu jadi pertanyaan, udah siap ga orang2nya sarprasnya, cool storaganya itu kan ga gampang. Tapi kalo ditanya, perlu ga? Perlu dan penting, karena itu akan jadi cadangan pangan Jakarta itu jadinya. Iya kan, makanya perlu MoUnya itu harus bener2 kuat, harus jelas, apa hak dan kewajibannya, apabila cedera janji bagaimana sanksinya.	Jakarta's government is asking the preparedness (credibility) of periurban government to take the responsibility to build ADC. Even though they claim they need ADC and it is important to them, they need a "clear rules" based on their preference.	Agribusiness development center, continuity, quality standards, distrust, credibility of partners, infrastructure, strong MoU	Commitment in cooperation, perception of cooperation, rules in cooperation

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			We need an extra careful action to develop ADC. Is there any continuity of the product? They should guarantee the continuity of their product. Because it is basically a transit place and we make some quality standards of the product. Maybe some regionally owned enterprise will be developed there. Then, the question is, is the periurban area ready to take that responsibility? Is the infrastructure ready, such as cool storage? If we are asked, is ADC important? it is important and we need it. Therefore, we need a strong MoU to describe each roles of each stakeholders, the sanctions, etc.			
31	Urban commitment	AJ	Kalau komitmen kita sama2 komit, sama2 sepakat, Namun belum ada titik temu aja, urusannya itu disitu2 aja berapa keuntungan berapa ini. Perlu dicatat, kita tidak mungkin berdiri sendiri, Jakarta tidak mampu menyediakan pangan dari dalam dirinya sendiri. Jadi kita sangat komit, sangat butuh dengan daerah penunjang, dengan daerah sekitar kita. Sebagai bayangan saja, Jakarta itu per harinya membutuhkan beras sekitar 3000 ton, produksi beras kita itu 6000 setahun. Jadi kita hanya makan dua hari aja itu dalam setahun. Jadi kita tidak punya apa2, kita hanya punya kemampuan finansial yang cukup kuat, karena PAD kita besar, nah pangan kita pasti butuh dari luar. Baik itu dari sekitar maupun dari luar. Nah itu kita komit, kalau cukup pangan dari sekitar, dari sekitar ini dulu baru kekurangannya dari luar. Nah kemarin sempat mandeg, karena tidak ketemu titik temu itu, banyak hal yang membuat keterbatasan itu, ganti kepemimpinan, kadang2 udah mau jalan, eh gubernur ganti, eh disana ganti juga, beda orang beda komitmen, kadang2. We should commit to each other, should agree with all the conditions, but there is no silver lining between us, they only think about benefit. It is important to note that Jakarta cannot stand alone to supply their food, they need the surrounding area, so we are so committed to this cooperation. For your information, Jakarta needs 3000 tons per day of rice and our production only reaches 6000 tons per year so we only can eat two days a year if we only rely on our product. So, we should bargain what we have and what they have. ADC is big, so we need a supply from outside. So we are so committed to this, we need a supply from surrounding first then if needed we import from other regions. Nah, now it is stuck, because we have not reach the agreement yet. If they change the leader then they change their commitment while it is about to work.	Jakarta showed their commitment since they cannot stand alone to supply the demand of food. The change of the leader as well can ruin the commitment of cooperation.	Commitment, supply, surrounding, import, leader's change	Commitment in cooperation, management in cooperation, perception of cooperation
32	Urban commitment	JMR	Ya kalo mereka udah tanda tangan mestinya ya udah oke. DKI doang yang jadi ganjelannya. Mereka udah siap, kalo udah tanda tangan berarti kan mereka udah siap dan udah punya kapasitas. Agar bisa terlaksana ya biar jalan program kita, lebih dititikberatkan ke DKI. Sebenarnya ini untuk kepentingan DKI justru, lebih banyak manfaatnya untuk DKI.	Cooperation board think that only Jakarta that does not commit to the cooperation since they don't sign the TOR yet.	Sign, commitment	Commitment in cooperation, perception of cooperation, expectation in coordination

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			If they already sign it then we can say they commit to the cooperation, but Jakarta has not sign it yet. Everything is ready and have their own capacity to develop ADC. I hope our programme can work and especially to Jakarta because they have more benefit from it.			
33	Periurban commitment	DJ	Karena kan dikatakan Jabar punya RTRW, ini kan RTRW berubah2 kan, jadi dia tetepin dulu RTRWnya sekarang kan RTRW di Jawa Barat berubah2 pertaniannya, Bekasi kan apalagi. Yang tadinya sawah, sekarang kan jadi bangunan semua. Itu dulu tetepin disitu jadi focus, petani2 semua jadi, jangan diubah. Jadi di RTRW ini dulu kalo mau komitmen di wilayah masing2, tapi kalo berubah2 ya gimana berkomitmen. Kabupaten/Kota itu juga sama aja RTRWnya juga. Kana da RTRW nih mas, dia buat RTRW dong, dia nanti turunannya ada rencana detailnya nah pasti kan ada lokasi2 nih yang mana pertanian. Ini harusnya focus ni apa yang dikembangkan. Nah itu kan tanggung jawab kabupatennya, katakan ada lokasi x, nah ada kan nanti namanya studi kelayakan. Kan itu buat dia, buat pertanian dia, bukan DKI. Kan harus punya fs mungkin ga dibangun PDA sebagai daerah yang untuk pertanian. Mungkin ga itu dibangun. Kalau ini udah fix, ini kan perlu dikerjain. Nah DKI itu dibebanin 50%, gimana itu menurut mas. Di lokasinya dia, gimana mas? Saya mau nanya mas? Kan beban dia, ujung2nya APBD. Artinya gini kalo itu udah fix, kita okelah, BUMD maju disini itung2an lah gitu. Dibuatlah lembaga PDA. Kan lokasi disana belum fix. Emang ujung2nya anggaran nih. Mereka mau buat FS, tapi minta anggaran ke DKI. They have a spatial planning which always change, so they should fix their own planning first especially about the agriculture area, especially in Bekasi. They converted the agriculture land to settlement. They should fix it first. If they want to commit so they should fix it first, if they always change it then how are they gonna commit. It is the same with the regencies and municipalities. They should focus on what are they gonna develop. Other thing, they want to build ADC then they should make the feasibility study, in their area (they already provide the land), but they want us to subsidy in the document making process. It is not like that since it is in their area, they should make it first with their budget, when everything is okay then we can involve in the development of ADC. Then suppliers can come and make an ADC institution.	Jakarta is questioning the commitment of periurban area since they always change their spatial planning and they want Jakarta to subsidy the making of feasibility study while Jakarta thinks it is not fair since they should be ready first (from the land and the study).	Agribusiness distribution center, spatial planning, change, feasibility study, subsidy, budget	Commitment in cooperation, management in cooperation, perception of cooperation
34	Overlap function	TJ	Kalau ini kan sifatnya usaha bisnis mana yang menguntungkan pasti diusahakan. Yang jelas kalo ini kan perusahaan daerah dari kita makanya lebih meyakinkan. It has a business characteristic which means if there is a benefit so we will make an effort for it. For sure, because it involves our own regional supplier so it is more reliable.	Jakarta makes a move first to develop their own ADC which they claimed as a business affairs. It is, for sure, harm the cooperation since it has an overlap function.	Business, benefit, regional supplier, agribusiness distribution center	Commitment in cooperation, distribution center

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35	Overlap function	AJ	Di masa yang akan datang kita akan membangun pusat perkulakan, dimana pusat penjualan secara grosir, dimana petani bisa langsung jual disitu. Petani dari mana Bandung kek mari datang kesitu. Akan dibangun tahun depan itu di pasar induk, di pasar induk kramat jati, disitu akan ada pusat perkulakan. Nah, harusnya kita berpikir, kalau PDA itu akan terpencair², saya disitu membutuhkan cool storage, biaya listrik, pembebasan tanah membutuhkan ini itu, dsb. Tapi itu di luar, nah secara peraturan boleh ga, karena itu kan di luar. Makanya fs nya ga ketemu, maka masih dikaji. Jadi kenapa kita tidak mau? Manfaat secara langsung yang kita terima masih kita analisa dulu, ga gampang kita mengeluarkan uang. Harus ada studi kelayakan dulu. Ini feasible ga sih. In the future, we will build our own ADC which sells product with the wholesale style where farmers can directly sell their product in it. From many regions. It will be developed next year in kramat jati. Nah, we have to think, ADC that assigned by the cooperation will be unevenly located, then it needs coll storage, electricity, land acquisition, etc, and it is outside of Jakarta. Is there any regulation which allow it? Therefore, the feasibility study of ADC has not been made yet, and they are still studying about it. Why we don't want it? Because we don't see any direct benefit to us, then we will be tight to spend our money. We need a clear information that it is feasible to us (benefit Jakarta)?	Jakarta makes a move first to develop their own ADC which they claimed it has the same function with the ADC in cooperation which is overlapped. They also think ADC is quite not feasible since it does not have any direct benefit to them.	Owned agribusiness distribution center, farmers, product, wholesale, feasibility study, direct benefit, spend, money	Commitment in cooperation, perception of cooperation, distribution center
36	Expectation to urban	AC	Secara dinas, sementara ini bagus tidak ada masalah. Hanya untuk pribadi, dilihat setiap pimpinan punya ide baru kan jadi ngomongnya beda. Apakah dia komit ke Jakarta dengan sekitarnya sesuai dengan Keppres? Kan gitu. Nah ada yang lebih sekarang ke MRT ga masalah kan dia punya uang sendiri. Kalau saya, kalau Jakarta komit, mau disupply dari pasokan dari wilayah sekitar, kan sekarang kan weekend wisatanya wisata macet, kalau komit ya tinggal liat aja di RTRW kan ada Jalur Puncak 2 ya dibenerin sama DKI. Makanya saya juga ngiri ke DKI, apakah produk yang dari Cianjur ada ga rupiah yang disharing ke Cianjur. Contoh, pasar kramatjati, tanah tinggi, BSD, itu kan dipasok barangnya untuk kebutuhan DKI, nah tapi kan ke Jawa Barat ga ada uang yang masuk ke Jawa Barat dari pasar karena semua langsung ke kramatjati. Makanya saya paling berani waktu itu bilang ke Jawa Barat udah ada bikin pasar di Jonggol, biar Jakarta yang dateng. Mau ga gitu. Dulu pas jaman Foke, kan kita pameran tuh, waktu itu dikemukakan dan setuju tuh dibilang sama Foke, sok cari lahannya. Soalnya kan kramat jati waktu itu mau dijadikan apa gitu, biar jadi kotornya di Jonggol. Kan minimal uang sewa kios, parker kan masuk ke Jawa Barat, tapi sekarang kan gada uang yang masuk. Padahal kan pasokannya dari kita², wilayah luar DKI.	It is clear that the local regions demand Jakarta to have a big share in the development and they clearly don't want to contribute equally in the ADC development, Jakarta must do more than them (even they want to have a share in the revenue of it). However, it is also clear that Jakarta has an unstable commitment due to the regeneration of leader (even the local regions are questioning this). There is a mismatch in the expectation towards each other and an unstable commitment in the cooperation.	Unstable commitment, jealous, money share, agribusiness distribution center, clean product, waste	Expectation in coordination, commitment in cooperation

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			Institutionally, there is no problem. However, personally, they (Jakarta) have an unstable commitment because the regeneration of new leader can lead to different commitment. Is Jakarta now commit to the JMR regulation? We don't know. If Jakarta has a commitment because they want us to supply them, then they have to make a new distribution path (road), because the current road is always has a problem in traffic jam (it mixes up with the recreation destination place). Therefore, I am so jealous to Jakarta, they don't share any penny to us, because they distribute the food directly to the marketplace in Jakarta so we don't have any share on that. Thus, when there is an initiation to build an agribusiness distribution center in Bogor, I am the one who brave enough to give a voice of it. Do they want it? (We don't know). The previous leader once agreed with this plan and he said to find the land for it. So we distribute only the clean product to Jakarta without contribute to the waste. At least we have share on that. But now, there is no penny come to us even to West Java province, whereas we are the producer.			
37	Expectation to urban	AC	Harus komit, jangan perencanaan instan penanggulangan sesaat. Harusnya itu jalur puncak 2 kita sepakati Cianjur, Bogor, Depok, dan DKI. Sarana jalan yang pertama, yang kedua pasar. Ya serahin aja sama DKI uangnya banyak, ya bikin aja itu di cincinnya. Baru keluarkan konsep itu dan harus diakses ke sarana transportasinya, biar jalur puncak 1 buat wisata aja, jalur ekonominya ya bikin jalur puncak 2 itu Jakarta has to commit, don't only plan to resolve one issue. The new road should be agreed for all regions in JMR. Infrastructure, market place or ADC should be built. Jakarta should give the subsidy to build ADC in the outer circle. Then, the concept should be planned and the ADC should be accessed by the transportation system. The old road is for recreational area, the new road is for economic activity.	The periurban hope Jakarta can do it all which means they forget to run their responsibility since it is a cooperation. Or in other words, they are too dependable to Jakarta.	New infrastructure, agribusiness distribution center	Expectation in coordination, perception of cooperation
38	Expectation to urban	AC	Ya yang tadi, pasar, jalan, Paling juga ada yang pembinaan ke mutu dan kualitas produk. Paling ya ada sentuhan dana dari DKI ke hal tersebut. Sebab juga sekarang SOP, BAP, ACCV, semua sampai akhir dibatasi oleh anggaran Cianjur, ya kenapa enggak dibantu? The most important thing is the financial subsidy from Jakarta to control the quality product, make a ADC, and road. Because all of them is limited if we develop them from our financial system. Then why they don't help us for this?	The periurban hope Jakarta can give them a subsidy. Or in other words, they are too dependable to Jakarta.	Financial subsidy, new infrastructure, quality product, agribusiness distribution center, limited financial capacity	Expectation in coordination
39	Expectation to urban	TO	Harus direalisasikan lah, apa yang udah direncanakan. Sepertinya gini, inisiatif atau wacana seperti itu membentuk suatu company atau apa seperti misal kerjasamanya pemda menyiapkan lahan, pembangunan apa, manajemen dari BKSP, harusnya BKSP yang lebih banyak bergerak. Cuma ya wacana2 seperti itu aja sekarang. Ya, intinya pertama harus meningkatkan kerja sama, dan juga harus realisasinya ada.	The periurban hope cooperation board (and Jakarta) can be active to mobilize the cooperation. Or in other words, they are too dependable to Jakarta.	Implementation, plan, active, dependable	Expectation in coordination

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			It should be implemented what has been planned. It is something like this; the initiation to form a company by cooperation, local regions provide the land, build something, management is from cooperation board, then cooperation should be active more to enforce it. But it is only a plan until now. The thing is we should enhance the cooperation and implement the plan.			
40	Expectation to urban	AO	Ya Jakarta, seperti PDA tadi itu belum ada nyatanya. Jadi Cuma permintaan2 aja, kebutuhannya seperti ini Jakarta. Tapi ga gerak. Jakarta should enforce this because now ADC is not implemented yet. So don't only ask us about the demand of Jakarta. But they also don't be active to mobilize us.	The periurban hope Jakarta can be active to mobilize the cooperation. Or in other words, they are too dependable to Jakarta.	Implementation, active, dependable	Expectation in coordination
41	Knowledge about cooperation	TC	Wacana itu sudah pernah didengar ya, Cuma kan realisasinya belum . Perlu adanya aturan-aturan yang mengikat di suatu wilayah kabupaten yang beda provinsi. Itu harus ada kerja sama antar provinsi I heard about the plan, but the realization is still zero. There is a need to have a rule which bond all the regions in different provinces which close to each other. There is a need to have a cooperation between provinces.	The realization of Agricultural Distribution Center is still zero while the officer seems don't know much about the cooperation.	Zero realization, cooperation between regions	Perception of cooperation
42	Knowledge about cooperation	AC	Yang saya tahu antara gubernur dengan gubernur udah, antara gubernur dengan kepala daerah juga udah. Tapi isinya pada waktu itu hanya membuat tekanan kepada kabupaten sekitar, kalau masuk ke DKI harus ga bawa sampah ke dalam DKI. As far as I know, the cooperation is agreed by the governors and between governor to mayors. But it is not detail, since it is only a suppression to note that the food should be clean if they come to Jakarta (not contribute to the food waste).	The realization of Agricultural Distribution Center is still zero while the officer seems don't have enough power to initiate the integration.	Agreement, general	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation
43	Knowledge about cooperation	TB	Jadi kalau BKSP itu dalam mengatur tata ruang dan lingkungan. Tidak mengatur sampai ke pangan, dia hanya mengatur infrastruktur, kerja sama wilayah. Setau saya dinas pertanian ga masuk di anggota kerja samanya. Tapi ga tau ya. Dia tidak langsung ke market, hanya ke kesejahteraan petani. So coordination board is only manage the spatial planning and environment. They don't have responsibility to manage the food system, only infrastructure and cooperation between local governments. As far as I know, we are not involved in the cooperation. But I don't really know. We don't involve in the market but to the farmers welfare.	The officer only know that the food system is not in the scope of the cooperation, which is wrong. He did not even know if the institution is involved in the cooperation.	Cooperation board, scope of cooperation, cooperation involvement	Management in cooperation, perception of cooperation
44	Knowledge about cooperation	TT	Nah itu ya memang belum ada, kita dengan Jabotabekjur. Jadi memang, dari pihak indag tidak membangun kerja sama. Entah dengan dinas lain. Kenyataannya banyak barang produk yang masuk wilayah kita, entah memang melalui kerja sama atau memang masuk antara pedagang saja. Itu saya belum paham ke arah sana. Tapi memang kita berusaha membangun kerja sama antar daerah tapi disini belum ada. We don't have relationship yet, we only involved in the JMR. So, we don't build some cooperations. We don't know if we build cooperation, it has an impact to the distribution, I don't know yet.	No knowledge in cooperation (or even ignorance). He did not even know if the institution is involved in the cooperation.	No relation, market mechanism	Management in cooperation, perception of cooperation

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45	Knowledge about cooperation	AB	Makanya itu yang lebih tahu orang teknis, harusnya ada dalam rangka MEA. Umumnya disini lain dengan petani di Jawa, disini petaninya males, semuanya hampir. Maka kalau dibidang Bekasi unggulannya apa sih. Kita sebagai orang pertanian, bingung juga karena gatau. Sama juga dinas peternakan juga gitu, komoditi unggulannya apa sih We don't know anything about that but because there is an AEC (Asean Economic Community) so it should be there. Because in here all the farmers is lazy so we can't say that Bekasi is leading in agriculture. We don't know what is the best product here even similar in farming sectors.	No knowledge in cooperation (or even ignorance) makes Bekasi's agriculture is going nowhere.	Knowledge, best product	Perception of cooperation
46	Knowledge about cooperation	TO	Kalau BKSP bisa mampu membuat itu, ya saya kira itu bisa memperpendek alur distribusi. Kalau sementara ini saya belum tahu, apa sistemnya seperti apa, apakah bentuk seperti gudang atau apa. Hahaha itu masih inisiasi ya kan perlu perencanaan itu. Ya memang sepertinya hanya diatas kertas, untuk pelaksanaannya kurang efektif. Itu yang harus ditingkatkan If the cooperation board has a capacity to build it, then it will shorten the distribution chain. For now, I don't know what kind of system they assigned, is it a form of warehouse or what. Hahaha it is still in the initiation phase and should be planned first. I think it is only on the paper and no realization in the end. The implementation is not effective. It should be enhanced.	No knowledge in cooperation (or even ignorance and skepticism) for the agribusiness distribution center	Knowledge, initiation phase, skepticism, implementation	Perception of cooperation
47	Knowledge about cooperation	AO	Kita mah belum ada, ada di kota Bogor, penempatan di Bogor, memang mereka mengumpulkan semua komoditi, nanti akan dijual ke supermarket, dan ada juga yang ke Jakarta. Cuma meski posisinya ada di Kota Bogor, tapi bahannya sebagian ada di kita juga. Ada kerja sama dengan kota, karena disana kan dari segi luas areal tidak memungkinkan, MoU ada MoU. We don't have it yet, only to the city because they have the market so we have a cooperation. Even though the food comes from us and the city does not have land to grow plant. MoU to MoU.	No knowledge in JMR cooperation (or even ignorance).	Knowledge, cooperation, MoU	Perception of cooperation
48	Ongoing interaction	JMR	Itu terhambat sampai sekarang. Itu karena bappedanya ingin masalah kepastian pengelolaannya siapa. Kan satu anggarannya DKI lebih banyak tuh, kalo dibangun, DKI ngasih anggaran, siapa yang akan membangun. Pengennya DKI ingin ada satu lembaga yang membangun itu. Pokoknya mesti ada itu. Trus kalo itu jadi dibangun, bagaimana itu dengan hypermart, mengganggu kemaren kajian dari bappeda sih gitu. Sehingga anggaran itu, belum mau diberikan oleh DKI, atau keputusan bersamanya itu belum disetujui oleh gubernur. Padahal provinsi lain dan daerah lain udah setuju ya, ada semuanya kecuali DKI. Gubernur Jabar dan Banten, Tangerang, Bogor, Bekasi udah, tinggal DKI aja yang belum. Semua udah intinya, tinggal DKI aja. Masalah komposisi kontribusi anggaran yang harus dikeluarkan DKI itu dia ga setuju.	Only Jakarta which not signed the TOR yet and it makes the cooperation stuck. The objection is about asset management and budget.	Stuck, asset management, budget, cooperation, sign, TOR	Perception of cooperation, commitment in cooperation, management in cooperation

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			It is stuck until now. It is because the development agency of Jakarta wants to make clear the asset management. It is because their budget is more and if it is developed then they will give the money, and who will build it? They want there is one institution to build it. Then if it is built, how about the private markets? Then Jakarta until now does not want to give the money. They don't give the signature in the TOR where as all regions already sign it. They also don't agree with the budget.			
49	Ongoing interaction	AB	Suka ada rapat bersama dengan Jakarta tapi itu Cuma rapat aja pas kegiatannya itu ga ada realisasinya. Paling kalo ada apa2 kita dari provinsi, karena kita tidak melakukan sendiri tapi dari provinsi. Dikontrol selalu oleh provinsi dalam hal produksi dan produktivitasnya aja. Dari Jakarta pastinya, Cuma kita kan ya itu kita ga sendiri2, kan ada program dari provinsi itu, nah nanti dari provinsi kemana2nya ya tergantung sana. Karena kan bicaranya provinsi. Jadi alurnya Jakarta ke provinsi ke Bekasi. Ga ada yang langsung, paling kalo dari provinsi kita dapat surat baru ke kita. Prosedurnya pasti begitu, karena kita kan dibawah provinsi. Sometimes we have meeting with Jakarta but it is only about a programme which has no realization. We obey more to the provincial government, because they have agenda and we are controlled by the provincial level in the production and productivity. The demand is of course from Jakarta but, there is a clear line that Jakarta has to involve provincial level if they want to include us. No direct relation. That is the procedure. Because we are below the provincial level.	There is no realization in the programme of cooperation which leads to the skepticism and pessimistics in the local regency level. The local regency obey more to the provincial level which is the involved stakeholders in JMR Cooperation	No realization, provincial government, obey, no direct relation	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation
50	Ongoing interaction	AT	Kadang2 ya ada pertemuan dengan BKSP itu, tapi memang ya BKSP ini selama ini lebih banyaknya ke arah ini ya. Pernah ada wacana itu ya apa istilahnya di Tangerang pasar regional. Tapi kayaknya waktu itu diserahkan ke Pemerintah Tangerang untuk mengelola, tapi karena bupati bersedia menyediakan lahan tapi untuk pengelolaannya karena sasarannya penyediaan regional maka diharapkan yang mengelola itu tidak hanya kabupaten tapi dalam bentuk perusahaan atau BUMD. Tapi sampai sekarang belum tahu nih kelanjutannya. Sometimes we have meeting with cooperation board but the cooperation is going nowhere. There is a plan to build ADC in Tangerang and we are already given to manage it but the regency leader is willing to provide the land but the management should be managed by other parties such as region suppliers (including Jakarta). However, we don't know yet about the implementation.	There is no realization in the programme of cooperation which leads to the skepticism and pessimistics in the local regency level. The local regency already willing to provide the land but they don't want to manage it.	No realization, land provision, agribusiness distribution center, management, region suppliers	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation
51	Ongoing interaction	TC	Koordinasi lintas sector aja, misal di Jakarta butuh beras, kita punya pasok pasti kita koordinasi dengan mereka. Biasanya dinas pertanian sana yang kontak langsung ke kita. Sifatnya ya koordinasi aja kalo yang langsung, tergantung Jakarta lagi butuh apa. Tapi ga ada sesuatu yang special.	There is no special cooperation (as the officer said) while the officer seems don't know much about the cooperation.	No special cooperation	Management in cooperation

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			It is just a coordination between sector, no a special cooperation. For instance, if Jakarta needs rice, so they ask us to supply it. Usually their agricultural department contact us. It is only a direct coordination depends on their demand. Nothing special between us.			
52	Ongoing interaction	AC	Kalau berjalan sudah, Cuma di pelakunya belum tersentuh. Dulu kan pernah juga kerja sama dengan DKI, saya kumpulin supplier2, tapi yang nurut ya cuma swalayan2 aja soalnya kan di kramat jati pedagang2nya masih tradisional semua All the stakeholders has still not been involved yet. There was a time when we have a cooperation with Jakarta and I coordinate the suppliers but only the modern suppliers who came, the problem is most of the traders is still in the traditional level.	The local governments has no power to coordinate all the food stakeholders.	Less power in coordination, stakeholder involvement	Management in cooperation
53	Ongoing interaction	TT	Memang koordinasinya dengan dinas sudah bagus, baik dengan kabupaten/kota, dan provinsi. Karena itu sudah jadi ikon pasar induk, ikon kab/kota dan provinsi. Itu milik swasta bukan dari pemerintah daerah. Koordinasi ya misalkan dari segi keamanan, kebersihan pasar, dari jalur distribusi seperti apa, pembinaan dan pengawasannya juga. Ada lapor, karena sekalipun itu bukan didalam kabupaten tapi saya tahu karena koordinasi dengan dinas itu mereka juga dilibatkan dalam program kita. Untuk memberikan materi/saran/masukan atau mereka juga menyampaikan paparannya atau presentasinya. Memang lebih banyak mereka diundang, untuk memberikan pengetahuan mengenai cara mengelola pasar induk The coordination is already good, among local governments. Because the marketplace is not owned by the government so they sometimes give a report about the market activity. So we know the distribution chain, monitor and control them. Because they are also involved in our programme. So they give some suggestions and sometimes they present something. They are more invited (rather than their initiation to go to the government), to give a knowledge about how to manage the marketplace.	The local governments has no power to coordinate all the food stakeholders, but they claim among them and the suppliers is built a good coordination (and also to other local governments)	Coordination, market activity, suppliers, local governments	Management in cooperation
54	Ongoing interaction	TB	Bicara stakeholder itu semua unsur dipanggil. Cuma dinas aja dan gak ada agen2 yang dilibatkan dalam rapat tersebut. Itu yang jadi masalah sekarang, batasan kita sekarang antara agen dan dinas itu cuma distribusi. Dulu kan wajib tuh pas jaman soeharto karena kan otoriter jadi agen dulu wajib ngasih laporan ke kita per tiga bulan. Jadi mungkin itu yang perlu ditingkatkan, pemerintah dan swasta. Biar kita tau jumlah kuota yang ada berapa, yang sudah terpakai berapa. Minimal kan jadi tau kita dan kita bisa opname itu. Kalo sekarang ga ada laporan dan mereka ga pernah ngelapor, itu yang jadi masalah. Kalo ada laporan per minggu kan enak	There is no relation between government and private food actors which lead to the absence of coordination between them. It is because either the government never include them in the process or the food actors never consider government play a role in the process.	Stakeholders interaction, no relation, food actors. the report of food activity	Management in cooperation

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			If we talk about the stakeholders interaction, only government institutions are called and there is no suppliers or other food actors. That is a problem, between us and the distributions is only about distribution. There was a time for them to give the report of food activity to us every three months. However, now there is no responsibility to do that. So that is something that should be enhanced, the relation between government and private sector. So we can know how many stocks left. So that we can do something about it. For now, there is no such report and they never give a report to us, that is the problem. If only there a weekly report then everything will be okay.			
55	Ongoing interaction	AT	Nah itu kewenangannya kami hanya sebagai peserta kami hanya diundang. Ini berjalannya lambat kayak keong, hehe. Ya saya rasa ya sudah cukup lama ya udah setahun lebih lah. Dulu awal tahun 2015 udah mau setahun Because we are only invited so we have no responsibility for that. It is so slow like a snail, hehe. I think it is already a year initiated from the beginning of 2015.	The slow progress makes the regency is questioning the commitment and make them pessimist with the cooperation	Slow progress, commitment, non-intense interaction, skepticism	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation
56	Ongoing interaction	AO	Ya biasanya dengan pemasaran hasil, saya pernah. Jadi memang nanti ke depan itu diinginkan itu pemasaran ke Jakarta itu sudah menjadi packing, jadi tidak membuang sampah di Jakarta. Seperti itu, ya kita sih menyambut baik. Tapi ya kayaknya masih sebagian yang terlaksana, masih banyak yang ngirimnya ke kramat jati. Yang belum dipacking masih banyak It is about the marketing of the products, and I was involved. So in the future they want every product that come to Jakarta is already package or clean product so it does not contribute to the waste. And we support it. But I think it is still going nowhere since we still distribute directly to Jakarta unpackaged.	The slow progress makes the regency is doubt about the initiation.	Slow progress, marketing, food package	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation
57	Ongoing interaction	AO	Setiap tahun sih ada pertemuan, sudah berjalan baru sedikit belum menyeluruh. Komunikasi intens dengan BKSP belum ada memang. Kerja samanya itu bagus, kalau misalnya ada program itu, Cuma memang kalau dari sampah DKI kan sudah overload itu yang jadi kendala, kemudian kita menyambutnya karena memang kita juga butuh pasar untuk Jakarta. Kemudian untuk ke proses packing ya bagus juga selain meningkatkan posisi tawar petani, juga barang2 yang dijual itu sudah lebih rapih dan bagus Every year they have a meeting and the implementation is still lacking, not all of the programme is implemented. The intensity of communication is also low. However, the programme of ADC is still lacking but we support it. Because we also need a market center to Jakarta. Then for the packing process, it is also good since it increase the bargaining position of the farmers and add the value of the product with a good quality.	The low intensity of communication and the bad implementation is clearly stated. The local region commit to implement the agribusiness distribution center.	Lack of implementation, low intensity of communication, commitment, market center, Jakarta, food processing, bargaining position, farmers	Management in cooperation, commitment in cooperation

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58	Ongoing interaction	AJ	Tapi sampai sekarang belum ada titik temu, pasti diceritain kan sampe sekarang. Kenapa belum ada titik temu? Karena di salah satu perjanjian itu disebutkan bahwa ada beberapa kewajiban keuangan yang harus di tanggung oleh pemda DKI, Bogor, oleh yang lain. Selama ini misalnya akan diadakan pusat di Bogor, ternyata untuk tanahnya malah pemda DKI, yang lebih besar untuk pembelian tanahnya. Nah itu pihak pemda DKI itu agak keberatan untuk membeli tanah itu. Nah selain itu, kan itu harus dilindungi oleh peraturan. Nah itu, ada ga peraturan yang mengatur kita boleh berinvestasi di tempat lain. Sebenarnya disitu, tapi keinginannya atau rohnya itu sebenarnya sepakat adalah bahwa perlu dibangun suatu pusat distribusi agro. Memang benar bahwa sekitar 98% kebutuhan pangan DKI itu dari diantaranya dari Jabodetabekjur. Cuma belum ketemu aja titik temunya. Karena dalam mengelola dari kekayaan nanti yang kita punya itu bagaimana. Belum ada kesepakatan dalam mengelola itu. Terutama dalam pembebasan lahan dan sebagainya. But until now there is no agreement point. Why? Because in the agreement document it is stated that we should spend a big money, and it is not fair. For example, there is an ADC in Bogor, but we should buy the land. And because of that we show our objection to that. Other thing, it should be under a legal form and there is no regulation which allow us to invest in other regions. But the soul is still same, we agree to build ADC. It is because 98% our food demand is covered by outside which include our surrounding area. And there is no clear mechanism on how to manage the asset, so there is no agreement yet in the management of ADC, especially to land acquisition, etc.	The "unfair budget" as claimed by Jakarta's government, the legal form, and no clear mechanism on asset management are some reasons why the initiation is still going nowhere.	Agreement point, agreement document, fairness, budget, objection, legal form, agribusiness distribution center, asset management	Management in cooperation, perception of cooperation, commitment in cooperation
59	Ongoing interaction	JMR	Itu kan yang mengusulkan DKI, ya harusnya badan itu ga usah dibuat, ujug2 kasih anggarannya, memulai, udah dikerjakan pembangunan fisiknya segala macem, baru dibentuk badannya. Kalau badannya ujug2 dibentuk, tapi bangunannya belum ada ya buat apa. Jadi persepsi mereka sangat beda dengan kita. Mereka Mau badan dulu, kita mau anggaran dulu. Trus juga katanya bakal keganggu itu Carrefour, hypermart, gitu minimal penghasilan berkurang. Tapi kita bilang kita kan pemerintah, kita yang mengatur, kita atur bagaimana2nya pembagiannya. Nah itu juga jadi pertanyaan, harusnya badan ini dibawah mana, di bawah provinsi DKI, atau daerah tempat yang objeknya itu. Nah itu belum jelas juga, pokoknya belum ketemu. Untuk agendanya belum tau nih, kan kita kan masih ada rapat itu, dari PDA itu masih ada monitoring kelanjutan dari PKS ini. Masih ada kegiatan, cuman ya ga ngerti tuh gimana. It is initiated by Jakarta, so the instituion of ADC should not be developed in the beginning. They give the money, we work on it, and build it, then such institution build at last. If the instution is developed but the building is not made yet then what for? So our perception is different. Then they are affraid with the private market, it should not be concerned because we are the government who manage the city. And the question is also about the	The different perception about the issue of asset management and budget makes the cooperation becomes complicated.	Agribusiness distribution center, institution, budget, asset management, different perception	Management in cooperation, perception of cooperation, commitment in cooperation

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			institusi is not clear, is it should under Jakarta or how to divide such role? For the next agenda, we still don't know yet, because we still develop the TOR.			
60	Cooperation procedure	JMR	Sebenarnya MoUnya ya sekarang sudah ada. Semua ikut berpartisipasi menyambut baik, udah dirapatkan disini, udah diundang, paripurna, rapat teknis, dan semua setuju. Rapatnya itu berkala, prosesnya gini, dasar hukumnya kan uu, permendagri, peraturan bersama 9 kabupaten kota Jabodaetabekjur, kepala gentian gubernur, anggotanya bupati walikota. Trus kita ada rapat persiapan nih diundang, yang akan diusulkan ke MoU, yang diusulkan datang ke tiap2 wilayah permasalahannya apa buat ke MoU, lalu dimasukkan ke rapat persiapan. Abi situ rapat teknis, ini eselon 1 nih sekda, informasi meeting, rapat pleno, paripurna. Jadi urutannya dalam menuju MoU itu rakoor (persiapan), FGD dulu kepala dinas lah ya, ratek itu masih kepala dinas, rapat forum, baru rapat pleno ini eselon 1, rapat paripurna baru kepala daerahnya. Semua udah tanda tangan intinya. Kan harus ada kesepakatan itu, jadi nanti hasil dari rapat paripurna itu harus berbentuk, MoU dulu, dari situ ada jangka waktu, dilanjutnya meningkat pada perjanjian kerjasama. Dalam rapat besar itu, dibahas siapa yang menjadi objek, siapa yang membangun, bagaimana komposisi anggarannya masing2 kabupaten daerah itu gimana. Actually, all stakeholders agreed when we have a meeting. The meeting is regularly held, it is from the state regulation, ministry regulation, and act. It consists of provinces and 9 municipalities and regencies in JMR. Then we invite them in the coordination meeting, then we give the idea of MoU, then we come to the each regions to identify in the issue of MoU, then we input them in the preparation meeting. Then technical meeting is held, then information meeting, then forum and pleno meeting, and the last one is general meeting. The result of general meeting is MoU which signed of all region. Then there is a timeline to make a TOR. In TOR, we identify what is the object, who build it, how is the budget.	The procedure of interaction in the cooperation and the basic regulation are clearly stated.	Interaction, state regulation, ministry regulation, act, coordination meeting, preparation meeting, technical meeting, information meeting, forum and pleno meeting, general meeting.	Management in cooperation, rules in cooperation
61	Interaction in cooperation	TC	Jakarta lebih banyak mereka yang komunikasi ke kita. Kalau kita kan sifatnya lebih pengawasan dan pembinaan yang kita terima. Otomatis hubungan baik terjadi, saat Jakarta butuh apa ke daerah itu kan sudah dibuat hubungan baik . Itu simbiosis mutualisme lah, kalau misal Jakarta butuh apa, yang ngasih pelatihan, sama nanti hasilnya buat efektivitas pertaniannya Jakarta has more communication to us. If it features a monitoring and control management then we accept it. Automatically, a good relation is built when Jakarta demands something then we accept it since there is a good relation between us. That is a mutual symbiotic, if they need something, then they should give us a training (in technology	A good relation (outside the cooperation) is already made. Mutual symbiotic is made and they give and take from each other.	Communication, good relation, symbiotic mutualism, Jakarta	Management in cooperation, expectation in coordination

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			development). It is because the result in the end goes to the agricultural effectiveness.			
62	Interaction in cooperation	AC	Semua datang dan semua punya masalah yang sama. Akhirnya DKI kalo lagi ada butuhnya aja baru kita dipanggil dan koordinasi. Masih gaya lama dan belum ada gebrakan. Mau dibubarin atau apapun ga masalah bagi saya. Kayaknya perjanjian kerja samanya juga ABS (Asal Bapak Senang). Jadi ya BKSP hanya ngasih masukan dan ga terlalu menggigit. Dananya katanya soalnya DKI. Udah ga ada realisasinya dari pas semenjak dipanggil, mendingan yang nyata2 aja lah yang sederhana All come and they have the same problem. Jakarta will only act if they see that they need us then we are called to coordinate. It is an old fashion and there is no new movement. Even if the cooperation board is banished, I have no problem with that. It seems that the agreement still holds a style "to make mister happy". So, cooperation board has no power to act and coordinate use. Because they said the finance is still held by Jakarta. The ADC itself has not been realized yet since the last meeting. If so, it is better to cope with the simple problem.	The cooperation board has less power to control the cooperation policy making and finance, Jakarta has more power of it. The officer seems don't have a problem if there is no cooperation (already pessimistic). All action seems are controlled by Jakarta. Thus, the ADC has still not been realized yet until now.	Jakarta's demand action based, meaningless cooperation, less power to coordinate the cooperation, no realization	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation
63	Interaction in cooperation	JMR	Masing2 daerah itu kan terkadang ego daerahnya suka timbul, dalam pembahasan. Trus kepentingan daerah kadang2 jadi yang dipengen. Itu diselesaikan ya itu dengan coba duduk bersama apa yang jadi ganjalan apa keinginan mereka kita diskusikan di rapat dan FGD. Pada pengalaman yang lalu sih selalu bisa diatasi dan direalisasi, dengan adanya PKS kan artinya udah ada kesepakatan. Cuman PKS udah jadi kan kita kembalikan pada daerah batas mengantar mereka Cuma penghulu, selanjutnya implementasinya dari daerah masing2, gimana ini. Yang baru keliatan jalan ya bantar gebang dan busway itu. Ada monitoring aja kita sampai sejauh mana hasilnya, kita ada monev tiap tahun. Each region has their own local ego in the meeting so they show their interest or more likely a willingness in the meeting. It is solved by the discussion of what they want in FGD and meeting. From the previous cooperation, it can be resolved and TOR can be reached. However, since we are only a facilitator so we only can rely on the implementation by the local regions and we monitor and evaluate it every year.	Local ego is the threat to coopeation and the implementation should be enforced in the local region.	Local ego, interest, discussion, implementation, local region, monitor, evaluation	Management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation, commitmen in cooperation
64	Skepticism in cooperation	TJ	Kalau itu rencana sudah lama, tapi realisasi sekarang saya ga bisa ngomong, jujur saja kadang 1 provinsi aja susah apalagi 3 provinsi. Ngomongnya gampang tapi realisasinya yang susah. Apalagi saat ini anggaran bener2 ketat. Kalau untuk ke depan, pasar jaya kita untuk diusahakan adanya pusat perkulakan, itu supaya kita bisa menjadi competitor dari swasta2 yang semacam lotte mart dsb. Diharapkan nanti itu berjalan di bulan September agar bisa mengurangi cost bisa mengurangi ketergantungan karena yakin kita punya 157 pasar. Itu rencananya di pasar induk kramat jati.	The skepticism is really expressed by the officer because there is no realization and he thought it is really hard to cooperate with several stakeholders. Therefore, Jakarta decided to build their own ADC which potentially harm the cooperation	Realization, difficult, budget, Jakarta, owned agribusiness distribution center	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation, distribution center

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			It is already planned a long ago, but I can't say about thre realization. Honestly, I think to cooperate in one province is already difficult and in JMR we have to cooperate with 3 provinces and several municipalities and regencies? Talking is easy but to realize it, it is so hard. Whereas now the budget is too tight. So that, in the future pasar jaya will develop our own agribusiness distribution center so we can compete with the private markets. I hope it will be developed this September to reduce cost and dependency to other markets. It will be built in kramat jati.			
65	Skepticism in cooperation	TJ	Yang jelas itu tadi mas, kan jabodetabek itu ada kantornya di sunter. Tapi kalau sudah ngomongin anggaran akhirnya misi kebersamaan itu sampai hari ini belum bisa direalisasikan. Sementara sekarang di Cikampek sudah ada pasar induk baru, yang keluar tol itu bapak bisa liat. Bentar lagi kita punya pusat perkulakan juga yang ada di kramat jati, kemungkinan itu jadi semakin jauh karena itu lahannya dulu diurusin, trus masterplannya gimana. Jadi masih jauh kalo menurut saya, karena Jabar aku nyediain tempatnya, tapi harus begini2, ah. Dianggapnya kan Jakarta ini banyak anggarannya, sama kalo ke yang lain juga ke NTT maunya sono kita sumbang anggaran kan ga menguntungkan semua. For sure, JMR has an office in North Jakarta. If we already talked about budget then the mission of togetherness will be broken and results a zero implementation. They also build their own market center for example in Bekasi near to highway. We also will build ours in kramat jati and then the possibility to build ADC will be smaller because we still need to do land acquisitions, then build the masterplan. I think it is still far away from reality. If other regions want to provide the land, they demand so much to us, Ah! They think we have a big money here, then it is not cooperation anymore since it won't benefit all of us.	The skepticism is really expressed by the officer because there is no realization and he thought it is really hard to cooperate with several stakeholders due to budgets. The periurbans expect Jakarta has a big money and they want Jakarta subdize the development while Jakarta thinks it is not fair since it will not benefit them	Budget, mission of togetherness, broken, implementation, demand, skepticism, fairness, benefit	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation, commitment in cooperation
66	Skepticism in cooperation	AJ	Selama Ini, ini kadang2 salah kaprah, jadi pemda, atau pemerintah di luar DKI melihat Jakarta itu seperti orang kaya raya yang tambun. Jadi dalam kerja sama MoU mereka kadang merasa bekerjasama dengan orang kaya, jadi kayak kerja sama si miskin dan si kaya. Itu tidak bisa kerja sama seperti itu, harus sejajar, kalau mereka berusaha kerja sama itu untuk mendapat bantuan, itu sulit. Kalau dulu masih mungkin, karena peraturan sekarang sudah tidak memungkinkan, kan hibah tidak boleh sekarang. Jadi kalau kerja sama itu harus setara, ada yang ditawarkan, saya punya apa, kamu punya apa, harus saling memberi. Seperti itu yang namanya setara, yang ga setara itu yang seperti ini kami punya pisang, dan kami minta dibangun jalan, pabrik, nah itu terlalu detail, memberatkan dan itu lama kalau seperti itu.	The skepticism is really expressed by the officer because the periurbans only rely on the money from Jakarta. They think that it is not fair.	Cooperation, rely, money, fairness, equal	Perception of cooperation, expectation in coordination, commitment in cooperation

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			So far, they always misunderstand, they think we are as big guy, rich with big money. So in the cooperation MoU, they always rely on us because they think we are rich, it is more like an aid, not a cooperation, between poor guy and rich guy. Cooperation should be equal, if they only want to receive help, then it will be difficult to us. Because in the new regulation, we cannot help other regions. So we should be equal, they sell we buy, give and take, mutually benefit us. It is not fair if they only have "banana" and we should develop road, factory, to access it and it burdens us.			
67	Skepticism in cooperation	DJ	Cuma kan PDA ini harus ada nih pengelolanya. Tapi ini belum dibentuk, ini bentuknya gimana? Ya bentuknya badan usaha nih disini, badan usaha yang terdiri dari BUMD Jabar, Banten dan Jakarta. Arahnya kesitu. Jadi kalau bisnis kan saling menguntungkan. Itu yang PDA makanya belum jadi itu, kan harus ada MoUnya, waktu 2014 kan udah ada MoUnya, Cuma MoUnya harus diturunkan menjadi PKS, perjanjian kerja sama. Nah perjanjian kerja sama ini belum dibuat. Yang bertugas membuat dan menginisiasi PKS itu BKSP, kan lembaga nih BKSP. Trus dia mau mengacu ke MoUnya, nah karena udah abis nih MoU, dia harus perbaikan MoU, dalam perbaikan MoU ini ada yang namanya ujung2nya kan anggaran, anggaran inilah kemarin itu kita ga setujunya dibebankan ke DKI, 80% DKI, 20% daerah. Makanya diperbaiki MoUnya, MoUnya 50%. Tapi tergantung nanti BUMDnya kan gitu. Kan MoU itu kan masanya 1 tahun, kalo udah 1 tahun gugur tuh MoU, jadi 1 tahun ini MoU sebelum abis masa berlakunya dia harus jadi PKS. Nah kenapa ga jadi2 PKSnya ini, karena belum ada lembaganya ini PDA, gitu. Dan PKS ini, ini yang memberatkan DKI, ngeberatin uangnya, dan juga PKS itu juga seharusnya antar BUMD, daerah lain belum siap BUMDnya. Nah kita udah siap BUMD, nah daerah lain udah siap belum? Gitu However, ADC should be managed by some institution. But it is not formed yet. What kind of form is it? It is a regional supplier which consist of regional suppliers in JMR. It should be benefit all of us. But, the MoU is already outdated since it is created in 2014 and when we want to make the TOR, it is already outdated since we have not reach the agreement yet. The institution who should initiate and build the TOR is cooperation board, but because the MoU is outdated so they should remake the MoU first. And in the end we still don't agree about the budget. They want us to cover the 80% budget and regencies only cover 20%. So when the MoU is remade we want to change this. But it depends on the regional suppliers as well. The MoU is only applied for one year and the TOR has not been made yet since there is an objection from us about the budget and the asset management since regional suppliers should be involved. Then, is their region supplier ready for this?	The skepticism is really expressed by the officer because the periurbans only rely on the money from Jakarta. They think that it is not fair. They also question the preparedness of the regional supplier in the periurban, Then, when the outdated MoU is updated then they want to change this and they expect cooperation board can mobilize the cooperation.	MoU, outdate, TOR, cooperation board, remake, budget, asset management, regional supplier	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation, commitment in cooperation, expectation in coordination, rules in cooperation

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68	Skepticism in cooperation	DJ	Karena asumsi dia DKI banyak duitnya, dia perlu bantuan keuangan. Kalo bantuan pemerintahan kan ada aturannya kalo mau ngasih bantuan dan hanya satu kali. Jadi jenis manfaatnya juga diliat. Nah satu lagi itu kalo APBD kita surplus, nah APBD kita kan berkurang ekonomi global kan lagi lesu. Kan asumsi2 seperti itu kan, kan intinya disini. Daerah pengen dikasih bantuan, anggepannya DKI banyak uang. DKI sebenarnya siap aja, kalo dia udah siap FS nya itu kita oke asal lokasinya udah fix, antar petani, tempat barang disitu, distribusi barang gimana, prasarana, udah studi baru BUMD kerja sama buat namanya lembaga PDA lagi isinya daerah ini. Terjadi tuh antar relasi, kerjain dulu. Layak apa engga lokasinya, ekonomi sosial, kan harus dinilai. Mereka dulu kerjain mana fsnya, baru kita. Ini ujug2 kita masuk, dikerjain fsnya, tau2 fsnya ga layak, rugi duit kita. Because they think that we have much money, so they ask for it. It is not allowed in the regulation and we also need to identify the outcome for us first. We also have a deficit budget because of the globalization. So it is only an assumption. Jakarta actually is ready if they are ready with their feasibility study and they already have a fixed location, between farmers is already okay, how they are gonna store the stock and how is the distribution, the infrastructure, and the suppliers who involved. Then we build the ADC institution and then a relation is built. They should work first, is it feasible? Physically, economically, socially?	The skepticism is really expressed by the officer because the periurbans only rely on the money from Jakarta. Jakarta wants the periurbans are ready with the whole concept while this is not true, the concept should be planned by both parties.	Skepticism, money, readiness, concept, feasibility study	Perception of cooperation, commitment in cooperation, expectation in coordination
69	Market mechanism	AC	Sebetulnya kita kalah sama yang dibawah, lebih banyak si pelaku supplier yang udah bergerak kemana kita malah baru tau ini pasokannya ke ini. Karena bagi mereka waktu itu uang. Pemerintah kan hanya fasilitas. Jadi tahunya telat baru sekian hari. Pergerakannya lebih aktif di tingkat supplier dan pemerintah hanya sebagai laporan Actually we are slower than the stakeholders in the actual market. They (suppliers) already moved faster and we just knew it days after. Because for them, time is money and we as the government is only here to facilitate them. The movement is more active in the supplier level and we only got a report of it.	It is clear that the local government is only waiting to facilitate suppliers, and don't want to be active to coordinate the food actors.	Actual market, faster movement, market mechanism, facilitator role, activity report.	Management in cooperation
70	Market mechanism	TB	Ga ada hubungannya, jadi market mechanism. Jadi pedagang sini, dia punya bandar, dijual ke pasar kramat jati. Disini satu kodi, nanti di pasar udah per kilo. Disini partai besarnya, kalo di pasar udah sesuai permintaan. Udh dalam kondisi yang bagus, kalo jeruk udah masuk peti, jadi itungannya berat There is no relation (to actors in the marketplace), so everything runs through market mechanism. From the traders here, they sale to the wholesaler/supplier which will directly be sold in the market center in Jakarta. It is in the big scale, based on demand and everything is already in the good condition and being packaged.	No relation to the food actors in the marketplace which erase the responsibility of the local government in the food distribution.	No relation, market mechanism, traders, wholesaler/supplier, market center, Jakarta	Distribution system, management in cooperation
71	Market mechanism	AT	Saya rasa jalan sendiri ya mereka, mereka sudah punya pasar sendiri perdagangan2nya itu. Koordinasi dari petani/pedagang ke dinas sampai sejauh ini untuk penjualan atau pemasaran ke DKI, kami tidak punya rantai pasar sampai ke sana.	No relation to the food actors in the marketplace which erase the responsibility of the local government in the food	No relation, market mechanism, traders, farmers, Jakarta	Distribution system, management in cooperation

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			I think they work by themselves, because they already have market mechanism with them. Coordination from farmers/traders to our instituion so far is for the distribution to Jakarta, we don't have and don't know about it.	distribution.		
72	Market mechanism	TO	Secara pemerintah ga ada, berjalan dengan sendirinya, mekanisme pasar yang berjalan dengan sendirinya.	No relation to the food actors.	No relation, market mechanism	Distribution system, management in cooperation
			From the governments, there is no relation. They works as the market works, independently.			
73	Cooperation to private sectors	TT	Bagus dengan adanya paguyuban ketika ada yang ingin disampaikan tidak harus ke semuanya kan, cukup ke salah satu ketuanya saja atau pengurus saja. Misal jaga kebersihan cukup ke paguyuban saja dan tidak harus mengumpulkan ke semua pedagang. Mereka juga bukan asal dibentuk tapi tidak ada kegiatan. Justru mereka sebagai perpanjangan tangan dinas ya melalui itu dan mereka menyampaikan. Kalau disampaikan langsung ke pedagang kan mereka sibuk berdagang. Jadi kadang2 memang ada juga kita undang perwakilan dari pedagang ada, kita butuh, supaya perwakilan dari paguyuban ada, dan supaya dia dengar langsung dari kita	They claim they have a good relation with the suppliers while it is not true based on the statement of suppliers.	Good relation, involvement, commitment, result	Management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation, commitmen in cooperation
			We have a good relation to the supplier organization because they commit and always involved in our programme either it is only with the head of organization or other elements. They are our right hand and through them we socialize our programme. Because it is almost impossible to inform to all of the traders. So we invite them in our programme. And the result is good.			
74	Relation to supplier	DJ	Udah dilibatkan, intinya kalau mau buat lembaga PDA ini, BUMD yang maju, PKSnya ya, beda sama MoU, MoU kan kepala daerah. Nanti PKSnya ya sama BUMDnya yang main. Gitu kan turunan dari MoU	The government claimed that suppliers are already involved in the process while it is not true based on the statement of suppliers.	Involvement, MoU, TOR	Management in cooperation
			They are already involved, the thing is, if we want to develop ADC then, regional suppliers should be involved, TOR should be made, and it is different with MoU since it is made between governments, TOR is between privates.			
75	State's role	AC	Kalo dari kementerian terlalu banyak, dibanding pemerintah provinsi. Mereka ga liat metropolitan lebih luas pemikirannya, jadi lebih ke ketersediaan pangan jadi lebih general, dana alokasi khususnya lebih komit, tiap tahun selalu dibantu oleh kementerian. Jadi pemprovnya lebih banyak fasilitasi, pelatihan calon tani, sosialisasi, lebih ke sana arahnya	What the local regions said as a commitment is when one party give a subsidy to them, for instance the ministry.	Role of ministry, substance in cooperation, role of provincial government, annual financial subsidy	Management in cooperation, role of higher level
			Ministry has more role than provincial government. They look more in the general theme, the annual financial subsidy is specialized to make us commit, because they also commit. And the provincial government is more there to facilitate and train the farmers, and also give a socialization.			
76	State's role	AJ	Ada, jadi kalau membicarakan MoU antar daerah ini, kita selalu mengundang baik kementerian perdagangan, dalam negeri, mereka memberikan pandangan mereka disitu. Karena kalau kerjasama antar daerah itu harus ada kesepakatan antara pusat dengan pusat, pusat dengan daerah, dan	They invite the state to give perspective in the interaction while the power of state is not optimized yet.	State, involvement, perspective	Management in cooperation, role of higher level

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			daerah dengan daerah. Pasti kita libatkan.			
			The state is involved, when we talk about MoU we invite ministry of trading, home affairs, and they give their perspective on that. Because it should involve state in the process.			
77	State's role	DJ	Belom, emang belom ada. Cuma memang harus pemerintah pusat yang tindak. Ujung2nya kan masalah ketahanan pangan, harusnya pemerintah buat spot2 khusus untuk antar daerah.	The urban region even doesn't know about the involvement of higher government	State, involvement	Management in cooperation, role of higher level
			Not yet, they are not involved yet. I think state should act since it relates to the food security issue, they should make some spots like ADC between regions.			
78	State's role	AT	Mungkin ya, karena BKSP itu kan kepentingannya Jakarta itu representasi nasional ya, jadi kalau Jakarta berkepentingan saya rasa pusat juga berkepentingan.	The local regions even don't know about the involvement of higher government	Cooperation board, interest, Jakarta, central government	Perception of cooperation, role of higher level
			I think because cooperation board is an interest of Jakarta as a national representative so I think if Jakarta have an interest so do the central government.			
79	State's role	JMR	Perannya sementara ini secara signifikan belum ini ya, mereka hanya sebagai kebanyakan untuk masukan aja, misal kita ada apa mereka sebagai narasumber aja ngasih masukan apa yang bisa di masukkan aja. Mereka pasti diundang, biasanya kalo kita rapat gitu karena mereka salah satu narasumber kita.	The role of state is not significant since they only give suggestion	State, role, ministry, not significant, suggestion, related field	Role of higher level
			The role of ministry until now is not significant yet, they only give suggestion, related ministry will be invited in the meeting depends on the field as the interviewees.			
80	Hope in coordination	TC	Harapannya ya Jakarta jika membutuhkan pasokan pangan yang besar ya harusnya Jakarta harus memperhatikan wilayah yang memiliki potensinya. Bagaimana peran pusat untuk memberdayakan petani, atau untuk memberdayakan lahan. Jangan hanya pembangunan infrastruktur aja, lahan pertanian tidak diperhatikan nanti makannya apa. Pusat lebih banyak memberikan kewenangan dengan anggaran yang diberikan. Kalau cuma uang tapi daerah ga mampu ya gimana	The Cianjur government hopes that Jakarta and state government help them to develop their agricultural sector and should not only focus on infrastructure development or in only giving a subsidy.	Hope, concern, farmer's skill development, agricultural development, Jakarta, state government, financial aid	Role of higher level, expectation in coordination
			I hope that if Jakarta need a bunch stock of food, then they should concern to us as the producer. To develop farmer's skill or to intensify the land. Don't only build infrastructure and ignore the agricultural sector. What should we eat then? State government only give a subsidy, but if the local government don't have a capacity to manage it, then how (to realize the programme)?			
81	Hope in coordination	AO	Supaya yang direncanakan oleh BKSP itu bisa terwujud, jadi jangan hanya pertemuan2 aja tapi buktinya ga ada. Jadi istilahnya ada percontohan, kan kalau hanya rapat mah ga efek. Rapatnya ya setahun sekali	The Bogor government hopes that cooperation board can implement the plan and the intention of meeting is also low.	Hope, implementation, meeting, result, interaction intensity	Expectation in coordination, perception of cooperation
			I hope the plan of ADC by the cooperation board can be implemented. So don't only hold meetings but there is no realization. So there is no benchmark because of that, because meeting cannot result anything. The meeting is also only			

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			once a year.			
82	Hope in coordination	TJ	Kalo kami memang sih, kalau itu bisa berjalan ya alhamdulillah. Walaupun dalam keberjalanannya itu sudah berapa tahun belum ada hasil yang nyata dan saya kira sekarang ini dengan semua SKPD dan pemerintah daerah dengan ketatnya anggaran ya sulit itu, tapi paling tidak Jakarta itu sudah membuat suatu usaha ya itu tadi membuat perkulakan ini ya tujuannya untuk mempermudah supply dan demand untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pangan warga Jakarta, memotong jalur distribusi. For us, if they can realize it then it will be food. Even though it already took years and no result, I think for all stakeholders with the tight budgets, it will be difficult. At least we already develop our own ADC to enhance the supply and demand activity to cover the food demand in Jakarta and cut the distribution chain.	The Jakarta government hopes other stakeholder will mobilize the cooperation and develop ADC while other stakeholder rely on them so much. They also think a bit selfish since they build their own ADC which will only benefit them and harm the cooperation.	Hope, realization, budget, difficult, owned agribusiness distribution center	Expectation in coordination, perception of cooperation, commitment in cooperation
83	Power in controlling cooperation	TB	Selama ini udah kalau lagi rapat kita kasih tau, kan ada mereka juga paguyubannya itu. Organisasi pengusaha pangannya ada. Ada asosiasinya. Tapi kan asosiasi itu Cuma iya iya aja. Misal kalo pas idul adha kan bicara stok daging sapi. Kita ga tau tuh gimana kondisinya paling langsung ke pasar. Ga tau stok opnamanya di distributornya gimana, pemotongan hewan berapa gatau kita. Ga ada perubahannya. Gada perjanjian dari kepala daerah ke distributor atau perusahaan. Kalo ga ada itu jadi ga kuat, kalo ga ada aturan gimana kita mau tindak. Kita selalu berkata dengan payung hukum, tapi selama ini pemerintah ga ada shock therapy buat mereka jadi kita kan susah. Kalo ada mungkin mereka pasti patuh. Until now, we already invite them to the meeting, they also have an organization among traders and entrepreneurs. But the organization is a "yes man" without action. We don't know the actual condition in the field. There is no agreement between local government with the distributors and entrepreneurs. Because of that we have no strength to control them, we cannot do such action. Everything should be under the law and we don't have such shock therapy to them in order they obey us, and because of that everything is difficult.	Because there is an absence in the rule to have a coordination between local and private then it leads to the absence of coordination. This complicate the coordination.	Food actors organization, yes man, no agreement, local government, distributors, entrepreneurs, no power to control the distribution	Perception of cooperation, expectation in coordination, rules in cooperation, management in cooperation
84	Power in controlling cooperation	AC	Saya ga tau kenapa di BKSP, anggarannya selalu di akhir tahun. Apakah dia punya anggaran trus kita dikasih sisa. Terkecuali yang anggaran yang krusial contohnya mengikis sungai citarum karena akan bah ke daerah lain. Kalau dimana dia merasa masalah, baru dia butuh kabupaten sekitar. Masih itu keliatannya, jadi belum bisa memecahkan benang merah untuk jangka panjang dan masa depannya. Harus ada masalah dulu. Contoh lainnya ya bantargebang. Kalau ada masalah baru rame minta pertolongan kabupaten tetangga. Saya yakin kalo dirintis lebih bagus, kayaknya kita akan welcome, jadi tidak sesaat. Masalahnya juga BKSP dikendalikan DKI anggarannya, dia hanya mencatat administrasi, bukan penentu kebijakan. DKI yang punya power. Itu yang saya lihat, sekarang saya	The cooperation board has a short term perspective and only act when there is a problem. Moreover, Jakarta has more power to control the cooperation policy making and action than the board itself.	Cooperation board, financial supply, residual money, short term perspective, control management, decision maker, policy making, less power, lazy, meeting	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation, efficiency in cooperation

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			udah males kalo dipanggil rapat I don't know why the cooperation board has the financial supply in the end of the year. I suspect maybe they only give us a residual money. But if there is a crucial issue then they give much money to them for example flooding. If there is a problem, then they come to us to help them. In other words, they should see a problem first before they enact to resolve an issue. Another example is the waste problem. If there is a movement to reinstate ADC then it is good and we are very welcome for that. The problem is cooperation board is controlled by Jakarta from the financial perspective. They only work administratively and not a decision maker in the policy making. Jakarta has more power for that. That is from my perspective. Now I am so lazy to involve in the meeting.			
85	Power in controlling cooperation	AO	Mungkin menurut saya ya di BKSP itu anggaran yang ga cukup, Jadi ga bisa dia berbuat apa2 harus melalui pusat, BKSP itu tetap harus dengan kementerian pertanian. Udah ada dulu, Cuma kan BKSP belum bisa engage. Kalau di BKSP itu kayaknya koordinasi2 aja kebanyakan, posisinya kurang kuat jadi anggarannya juga ga ada. I think cooperation board has no power since they have less money. So they cannot do anything because everything should go through state. Cooperation board cannot engage us and coordinate us, because they don't have a strong position and the money is also zero.	The cooperation board has no financial capacity to mobilize the cooperation.	Coopeation board, less money, control management, strong position	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation
86	Power in controlling cooperation	DJ	Tapi kan itu juga powernya kurang jadi mandul itu. Karena dia eselon 2 mana mau pemerintah daerah di koordinasiin sama sesame eselon 2, mestinya itu eselon satu. Yang bisa mengubah itu ya kementerian dalam negeri diubah peraturannya agar dia punya power. Itu juga karena ego di masing2 daerah, masing2 punya maunya sendiri. Kerja sama yang dulu2 itu ga membuat ego berkurang, karena ujung2nya kan anggaran. But I think cooperation board is barren, because they are in the second level which is same with us, there is no provincial government who wants to be coordinated by the same position. And the ministry should change it (home affairs) in order for they have a power to control us. It is also because local ego in each local government, they have their own interest, because in the end it is always about the budget.	The cooperation board has no power capacity since they are in the same level with Jakarta.	Cooperation board, barren, same level, second level, power, local ego	Perception of cooperation, management in cooperation
87	Introduction to technology	TC	Kalau untuk rekayasa teknologi pertanian sudah ada, dari pertanian yang biasa ke hidroponik atau agroponik lebih sifatnya tidak memerlukan yang canggih tapi SDAny lebih dimaksimalkan. Pelatihann2 juga ada .	There is a developed agriculture engineering and some programmes for human resource training, however it is still scarce	Agriculture engineering, human resource training	Added value, change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			The technology engineering for agriculture was there, from the hydroponic agriculture or agroponic and it optimizes the natural resource. There is human resources training as well for this.	around the region.		
88	Agricultural modernization	AC	Kita udah lama dari tahun 80 sudah ada yang modernnya, artinya model penggilingannya daripada ditumbuk sudah dimekanisasi The mechanization is already started from 80's, for instance the processing machine to grind the paddy than to mash them	The mechanization is already there for long ago but still be considered as a traditional one.	Mechanization	Added value, change
89	Agricultural modernization	AB	Mekanisasi sudah ada, penggunaan alat kan. Mulai dari penggunaan traktor udah mekanisasi, trus juga penggunaan protopadi juga udah mekanisasi. Cuma aja mungkin gini, adanya alat ini kan hanya untuk mengurangi terjadinya losses. Tapi karena penggunaannya di Bekasi belum merata, jadi angka lossesnya masih besar. Penggunaan alat itu udah mulai sosialisasi dari tahun 2000 lah. The mechanization is already there, from tractors and the use of "protopadi". The thing is, the tools is there only to decrease food losses. But, the usage is still unevenly distributed, so the number of food losses is still big. It is already there since 2000's	The mechanization is already there for long ago but still be considered as a traditional one.	Mechanization	Added value, change
90	Agricultural modernization	TT	Jadi dinas pertanian punya satu binaan, para petani dibangunkan perangkatnya, alat2nya, misal gedung, disediakan mesin pengolah padinya. Tapi lagi2 karena petaninya enak saja, mereka sudah menjual, untung ga ada masalah. Kadang2 ke depan tidak dipikirkan. Jadi hanya dipikirkan sesaat aja, saat panen dijual untung, dibawahlah oleh orang luar ke daerah lain Karawang, Cikampek. Kita sudah kea rah sana tapi tidak berkembang, bangkrut. So, the agricultural department develop the farmer to use technology, introduce the tools, and provide the warehouse and processing machine. But because the farmer is lazy so they directly sell it to the collectors. So they only think in the short term, so the food is distributed to the other region such as Karawang, Cikampek. We are failed to convince them.	The mechanization is initiated but failed because of the behaviour of farmers (as they claimed).	Technology, mechanization, warehouse, behaviour, farmers, failed	Added value, change
91	Agricultural modernization	AO	Segi produksi, untuk budidaya, kalau petani memang kita sesuai dengan program pemerintah. Pada tahun 1998 masih tradisional, seperti mesin, traktor, masih kurang lah, tapi setelah tahun 1998 kesini sudah mulai dikenalkan alat2 pertanian. Jadi pertanian disini sudah beralih ke teknologi, mesin taninya. Sekarang saja sudah mulai dari pengolahan dengan traktor, penanaman juga dengan transplanter, kemudian untuk panennya, sudah mulai menggunakan power tresser, untuk alat perontoknya, atau yang lebih lengkap lagi dengan combine harvest, yang bentuk irisan. Itu alat panen tapi selain merontok, sampai dengan masuk karung, lebih canggih. Sudah mulai dikenalkan. Persentase yang menggunakan teknologi untuk alat pengolahan tanah sih hampir 60% jadi menggunakan traktor, dulu kan hanya menggunakan mencangkul ya petani dengan kebo. Kalau sekarang sih sudah hampir banyak, karena bantuan kan ada terus ya. Sudah diinisiasi dari tahun 2010 dan 2015 sudah mulai banyak.	The mechanization is initiated and claimed success since the percentage of usage is quite high. But still being considered as a traditional one.	Technology, mechanization, warehouse, behaviour, farmers, failed	Added value, change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			From the production, since 98's it is still a traditional one, tractors is still rare to be found. But now, it is already distributed, we introduce some tools. So we already change it to the modern system. Then for the harvest session we introduce grinding machine or with combine harvest which can also packed the food. So it is more sophisticated. The percentage who used technology is 60%. Because the subsidy is always coming so we introduce more sophisticated tools. It is initiated since 2010's and from 2015's it is already massive.			
92	Food processing	AT	Kita ada di beberapa kelompok, petani dibina diarahkan yang sudah mulai meningkatkan hasilnya dengan pengemasan, ada yang juga yang sudah menerapkan mungkin kalau dibilang organic full belum ya, tapi ada yang sudah mengurangi penggunaan pupuk kimia We have a food processing in several farmer groups, they are taught to increase the value of their product by packaging, full organic plant as the branding, and so on.	There are food packaging and processing, either in big scale or small scale, but it is still scarce in the process.	Food packaging, food branding	Added value
93	Food processing	TC	Semua padi sudah jadi beras, semua sayuran sudah dikemas. Dikemasnya mau dari yang pabrik-pabrik besar, maupun yang dari kelompok tani. Itu pengolahannya sama ada yang dari petani atau ada yang langsung ke pabrik. Tergantung besar panen dan luasannya. Lokasi pabriknya biasanya berdekatan biasanya ga jauh masih di satu kecamatan All the paddy had been processed to be rice and all vegetables had been packaged. It is done in big factory or in farmer groups. The processing is done by the farmer or directly goes to the factory, depends on the amount of product. The location of the factory is generally near to the planted area.	There are food packaging and processing, either in big scale or small scale, but it is still scarce in the process. It also creates an agglomeration in food activities.	Food package, food processing, big factory, farmer groups, near location	Added value
94	Food processing	AO	Ada di kita itu dulu program namanya pengembangan agribisnis ya, dulu kita ada pengembangan agribisnis padi, ubi jalar, nah mereka dibantu dari mulai proses produksi budidaya, sampai ke packing. Seperti yang misalnya padi, dia udah dibantu benih pupuk, alat mesinnya, kemudian juga sampai power tresser penggilingan, hingga sampai ke packingnya. Kita memang bertujuan supaya, kita bisa menjual langsung ke konsumen tidak melalui tengkulak2. Itu udah melalui gapoktan2 We are helped from the programme of agribusiness development for paddy, taro, so farmers are supported from the production process until the packaging. For instance paddy, they give seeds, some tools, grinding machine, until the food packaging. It is for an efficiency chain without the link to collectors but through farmer groups.	There are food packaging and processing, either in big scale or small scale, but it is still scarce in the process.	Agribusiness development, food processing, mechanization, chain efficiency, collectors, farmer groups	Added value
95	Production efficiency	AB	Ongkos produksinya sama saja, yang jelas dari ketergantungan tenaga manusia itu berkurang. Kalau menggunakan alat kan hanya butuh operator saja kan, 3 orang. Sementara kalau tradisional kan banyak. Jadi terjadi pengurangan jumlah tenaga. Kalau dari segi biaya, kita ga bisa ngitung sampai sana. Berarti kalau menggunakan power tresser mungkin pengurangan ongkos tapi sedikit. Soalnya kan tetep aja ongkosnya diganti sama BBM, jadi	The mechanization most likely does not change the production cost but the efficiency is higher.	Production cost, human dependency, efficiency, food losses	Production cost, change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			mungkin itu berkurangnya sekitar 30-40% lah. Yang jelas kalau nilai tambah itu ada, kan angka kehilangannya berkurang dari 25% jadi 15-18%. The production cost will be quite similar than the old one. For sure, there is a decreasing number of human dependency. If we use tools then we only need less human, for instance 3 persons. If we use the traditional one then we need more people. If we talk about the production cost, we don't actually calculate it yet but it is more likely a bit decreasing amount of cost but we still use fossil fuel for tools then it is quite similar, maybe the efficiency is 30-40%. However, added value is for sure there because the food losses is decreasing from 25% to 15-18%.			
96	Environmental impact	AB	Sama saja, soalnya kan limbah yang dihasilkan kan tetap jerami. Ga ada perubahan, kecuali kalau pakai mesin limbahnya jadi cair baru itu. No change, because we still produce waste (hay). Unless the tools produce a liquid waste, but that is not the case.	No environmental impact since the new system still produce the same waste.	Environmental impact, same waste, hay	Environmental aspect
97	Environmental impact	AO	Kalau dengan teknologi sekarang sepertinya tidak begitu berpengaruh. Kalau dengan adanya modernisasi pasti pengaruh ya, kalau untuk tenaga kerja, seperti alat tani, mereka banyak yang kehilangan pekerjaan. Kalau dari segi lingkungan ya paling Cuma bahan bakar For the technology, I think it is not affected much to the environments. The modernization affects to the human resource, but for the environments nothing much, maybe only about the fossil fuel.	No environmental impact but only a small amount of fossil fuel usage.	Environmental impact, fossil fuel	Environmental aspect
98	Limitation in agricultural modernization	AC	Untuk rumah kaca kita belum sampai kesana, hanya di Cianjur banyak balai penelitian, hortikultura, padi, dan lain-lain yang sudah ada rumah kaca. Namun tujuannya hanya sebatas untuk penelitian We still couldn't reach to build a greenhouse, but there are several research institutions build it to grow a horticulture, paddy, etc but it is only for research.	The agriculture production is considered as a traditional one, greenhouse is only used for research.	Greenhouse development, research	Change
99	Reason to mechanize	TC	Pendistribusian jumlah permintaannya makin meningkat terus setiap tahunnya. Tapi tergantung masa tanam di daerah, kalo Cianjur pas lagi masa tanam tapi permintaannya meningkat kan diminta pasokannya besar kan kita juga ga ada. Jadi tergantung pada masa tanam It is due to the increasing number of demand. But it depends on the planting session, if there is an increasing number of demand when we are still planting the food then there is no stock.	The increasing demands cause the increasing number of food distribution. Even though it depends on the planting session, such case is rare.	Increasing demand, increasing food distribution, planting session	Change
100	Reason to mechanize	AC	Kekurangan tenaga kerja, sekarang angkatan tenaga kerja orientasinya ke pabrik dan menjadi TKW. Kemudian yang paling unggul kan di padi, itu hanya untuk orang2 yang berumur, jadi presentasinya kecil kalau pemuda. Lebih memilih sector lain	The urgency why the agriculture is being mechanize is because the lack of human resource, not because Jakarta demands it.	Lack of human resource, reason to mechanize	Change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			(The reason to mechanize) is because of the lack of human resource in agricultural sector, all of them have a paradigm that being a labour in factory is more beneficiary. Then, the rest of it is only old men in the agricultural sector. The young men choose other sector instead.			
101	Reason to mechanize	AB	Yang jelas ada permintaan. Target produksi kan naik. Sekarang gini, di Bekasi itu tidak bisa dilakukan perluasan lahan. Maka salah satu factor yang mempengaruhi peningkatan produksi adalah penambahan luas tanam. Nah ada dua factor yang bisa diupayakan, yang pertama penggunaan teknologi budidaya, kedua penggunaan mekanisasi dalam penanganan pasca panen. (The reason to mechanize) is because of the demand. The target of production is increasing and in Bekasi, we cannot extend the land. So one of the driven factor is to increase the production by the intensification. There are two strategies for this, to use technology, and to mechanize the food processing.	The urgency why the agriculture is being mechanize is because the demand (especially in Jakarta)	Demand, reason to mechanize, intensification, urbanization, technology	Change
102	Reason to mechanize	AT	Kebutuhan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas itu ya karena memang dari kecenderungan naiknya permintaan y a. Kendalanya memang mungkin petani di Tangerang bukan tidak ingin meningkatkan produktivitas tapi karena disini kebanyakan penggarap, jadi kepemilikan lahan sedikit. Masih mengandalkan dari pemerintah, kan masih juga banyak yang menggunakan pupuk subsidi. Tapi kalau misalkan subsidi berkurang otomatis mereka tidak bisa optimal produksinya. Ya, dari waktu tanam lebih serempak, penggunaan traktor mempercepat tanam kan bisa serentak, dari pengairan irigasi juga, biaya produksi juga The need to increase the productivity is caused by the increasing demand (in Jakarta). The thing is, the farmers still couldn't do that since they only a labour and they don't own that land. So they rely on the local government to subsidy them a subsidized fertilizer. So if we don't help them so we can't reach the optimum production. The time of planting session is simultan, and it speeds up the planting process and decrease the production cost.	The issue of land ownership influence to the productivity	Demand, reason to mechanize, land ownership, productivity	Production cost, change
103	Reason to mechanize	AO	Semuanya itu untuk peningkatan produksi, kalau traktor kan untuk mempercepat ya, kalau yang combine itu untuk mengamankan produksi, tingkat kehilangan hasil. Kalau petani kalau dia ngolah kan kemana2 tuh karena pake terpal doang, kalau power tresser kan jadi dia kan kalo merontok kan tidak terlalu jauh, jadi bisa mengamankan produksi tingkat kehilangan hasil, yang dulu sebesar 20% sekarang bisa berkurang jadi 10-11%. Itu dari kementerian kan programnya dan kita juga mendukung karena itu kan untuk meningkatkan produksi secara tidak langsung kan untuk ketersediaan pangan kita di wilayah It is for an increasing production. So they can accelerate they process and to secure the product so that there is no food losses. From now it is already decreased from 20% to 10-11%. Before this, farmers always loss a big amount of their output because they process it traditionally. The programme is from ministry and the demand from	The efficiency of mechanization is clearly stated. And it is for an increasing production and relate to the demand in Jakarta and food security.	Efficiency, food losses, increased production, demand, Jakarta, food security.	Production cost, added value, change

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			Jakarta so we support it and relate to the food security indirectly.			
104	Agropolitan process	AT	Dulu pernah dikembangkan kawasan agropolitan, itu lebih ke satu wilayah untuk pengembangan horti dan ada juga tanaman pangan beras. Keberjalanannya belum maksimal karena banyak yang beralih fungsi, sangat tinggi sekali disini. There was a concept of agropolitan, where one region is planted a horticulture or rice. But the implementation is not optimized yet since there is a land conversion.	The agropolitan concept is failed to be implemented due to land conversion	Agropolitan, land conversion, fail implementation	Change
105	The absence of food combination	TC	Untuk di Cianjur itu sudah dipetakan, kalau dia potensinya padi, ya kecamatan itu hanya memproduksi padi saja, ada lahan luas tapi tidak produktif ya itu peternakan yang dikembangkan. Gak bisa digabung gitu. In Cianjur, all of the potential food is already mapped. If one area has a potency to grow paddy, then that area only produce paddy. If there is a big land but not productive then a farm is developed. There is no way to combine them.	No knowledge on how to combine the agricultural production leads to the absence of food combination (and some pessimistics).	No combination	Combination of production
106	The absence of food combination	AB	Karena kan lahan pertanian yah, kita mengelolanya pasti kan ada horti, sayur2an. Mayoritas padi, sayur, buah. Ternak kan bukan di kita jadi ga ada Because it is an agricultural land so we grow horticulture, vegetables, rice, fruits. Farm diaries is not in our region so no combination.	No knowledge on how to combine the agricultural production leads to the absence of food combination (and some pessimistics).	No combination	Combination of production
107	Food combination	AO	Ada, tapi padi jarang tumpang sari, kecuali padi gogo. Tapi untuk palawija ada, misalnya ubi jalar dengan jagung. Atau ubi kayu dengan kacang tanah atau dengan sayuran. Tumpang sari emang pola tanamnya tumpang sari dari pada monokultur. Alasannya kan pendapatannya lebih besar dari yang sekedar nanam satu aja kan. Wilayah pamijahan kesana banyak yang tidak menanam padi, ada talas dengan jagung manis, ubi kayu dengan kacang tanah, atau dengan sayuran, biasanya itu digunakan sambil menunggu yang utamanya panen There is a combination but so rare. For instance taro and corn, or taro and nuts or with vegetables. Intercropping has a planting pattern of monoculture. It is because to maximize the benefit. There are kinds of intercropping here.	There is a food combination and it is initiated by the farmers to maximize their benefit.	Intercropping, benefit maximization	Combination of production
108	Food stage combination	TB	Ga ada karena memang kalau bicara alur distribusi harus seperti ini, karena yang megang kuota pangan itu ya si agen itu. Berapa kebutuhan dan pasokannya No combination of stage because when we talk about the distribution chain, it should be like this. The suppliers know it all how many the demands and the stocks.	No knowledge on how to combine food stage leads to the absence of shortenage chain (and some pessimistics).	No combination of food stage, distribution chain	Shorten chain
109	Food stage combination	AT	Sebenarnya ada upaya itu, kita mengharapkan gapoktan akan bertindak seperti itu, gapoktan didalamnya ada unit usaha penggilingannya, pemasaran, sarana produksi, hasilnya, ke arah situ. Keberjalanannya belum semua unit usaha yang sudah dilaksanakan. Actually there is an effort to do that, we hope farmer groups can manage to do that, where there are three units in it; processing, marketing, and	There is an effort to combine the stage but the implementation is still zero.	Farmer groups, unit, processing, marketing, production, no realization	Shorten chain

Code Number	Open Coding	Stakeholders	Statement	Interpretation and Reflection	Keywords	Focused Coding
			production. However, the realization is still going nowhere since not all of units is implemented by the farmer groups.			
110	Cooperative groups	TO	Dengan membentuk koperasi untuk langsung memasarkan hasil koperasi, kerja sama dengan pasar tradisional, pasar modern, yang bisa petani langsung masuk kesitu produknya. Dari koperasi langsung ke minimarket, supermarket We have an effort to form cooperative groups among farmers to distribute directly the product to the market (traditional and modern). From the farmers directly to the market.	There is an effort to combine the stage but the initiation is rather old and not working properly.	Cooperative groups, direct access, farmer, market	Shorten chain
111	Reason to shorten the chain	TO	Ya karena permintaan mereka jadi kita upayakan. Petani pertama ga punya modal, dia sekarang panen, untuk ngangkut barang itu dia kan ga punya modal transportasi dan biaya angkut serta dia ga tau akses ke mana pasar harus dijual kemana berapa. Ketidak tauannya itu akan dimanfaatkan oleh juragan yang ada di pasar induk. Ya mungkin harga misalkan misal 10rb pasaran, ditawar 2rb, kalo ga diangkut lagi kan rugi petani. Faktor ketidak tauhan terhadap akses pasar Yes, it has a relation with the demand in Jakarta so we make an effort for that. But firstly, farmers don't have money and they harvest the plan, so to distribute the product and to connect their access, so we made it. They don't know where to sell their product, and it is used by the collectors to connect it and make them loss their money. So we should connect it by ourselves.	The demand in Jakarta results the initiation to shorten the chain, otherwise it will be abused by the collectors.	Demand, Jakarta, farmers, money, knowledge, collectors, abused, reason to connect the chain	Shorten chain
112	Production type	AC	Dari yang modern ke tradisional, mulai yang dari penyimpanan di lumbung, lumbung kelompok (untuk yang orientasinya ke subsisten), hingga ke produk yang untuk dijual hingga dimekanisasi. All kind of production type is available, from modern until the traditional one, from the private storage or group storage, until the commerce product and mechanization.	All kinds of production type is available in Cianjur, however, the mechanization one is rare to found.	Production type, private storage, group storage, commerce product, mechanization	Production system
113	Production type	AT	Umumnya petani di kita penggarap, produksi sebagian besar untuk dikonsumsi sendiri. Kalo liat dari jumlah penduduk, dihitung konsumsi per kapita dengan jumlah penduduk, kita masih kekurangan produksi untuk beras artinya kita masih mendatangkan dari luar. Dari luarnya kita masih mendatangkan dari sekitar banten dan dari impor juga ada. Sistem produksi mungkin separuh tradisional, separuh modern. Kalo di Tangerang ini ekstensifikasi sudah tidak mungkin, karena lahan pertanian sudah beralih fungsi. Menurut data terakhir nih, lahan pertanian sawah basah tinggal 37rb hektar. Kalau data2 sebelumnya 40rb hektar jadi sudah sepuluh tahun ini menurun. Sistem pertanian ini sebenarnya sudah intensifikasi, mekanisasi sudah berjalan, penggunaan bibit unggul juga sudah, pemupukan mungkin juga sudah anjurannya tapi dalam pelaksanaannya itu masih menemui banyak kendala. Dari penggilingan juga sudah, dari panen, pasca panen, penggilingan sudah ada, gudang2 juga sudah. Yang saya tahu sudah sejak mulai kita kan penyuluh2 dari tahun 90an.	All kinds of production type and mechanization is available in Tangerang, however, the mechanization is still rare to be found. Tangerang also still import some food products.	Farmers, labour, production, import, land intensification, partly implemented	Production system, added value, change

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			Generally, the farmers are only as a labour which means the land is owned by someone else. The production is either to supply their demand or to sell in the market. If we look at the population, we still lack of the supply so we import it from other regions. The production system is partly traditional and modern, the land extensification is impossible, because of the land conversion due to urbanization. The agricultural land is totally 37 thousands hectare. And it already decreased from 40 thousands. So we intensify the land and mechanize the production, use the best seed and use a good fertilizer. But there are some obstacles to that. All kinds of production mechanization is introduced from harvest session, afterwards, and the grinding process, until the warehouses. But it is still a part of all agricultural sectors. The implementation is already there since 90's.			
114	Production type	AO	Kalau dari segi luas lahan lumayan ya sekitar 45rb hektar. Itu, adalah sawah yang memang sawah irigasi dan non irigasi. Dari yang diairi irigasi dan juga tadah hujan dan sungai. Kebanyakan sih kita yang dialiri oleh tadah hujan dan sungai, kalau irigasi hanya sebagian kecil. Kemudian untuk pola tanam, pola tanam di kita berbeda2 di setiap wilayah. Karena kan ada wilayah yang potensi padi, dia nanam padi. Jadi kan dia nanamnya padi, padi, bera. Di daerah Jonggol, Cariu, dan lain2. Wilayah itu memang potensi padi. Kalaupun ada yang ditanam kedelai, tapi itu sedikit. Jadi satu tahun itu dia hanya tanam padi, dan nanamnya juga biasanya Desember sampai ke maret, kemudian dia tanam padi lagi, nah sisanya itu bera mulai lagi nanamnya oktober lagi kalau ada hujan. Karena kan disana tadah hujan wilayah timur situ. Tapi untuk wilayah barat, tengah, parung panjang, itu biasanya nanamnya padi padi sayuran/palawija, atau padi palawija sayuran. Seperti di pamijahan, karena wilayahnya potensinya kayu dan ubi jalar dia hanya nanam padinya hanya satu kali. Tapi kalau yang seperti wilayah barat tergantung kecamatannya, ada lagi cibungbulang, padi palawija sayuran. Jadi secara keseluruhan ada tiga pola tanam, padi padi bera, padi padi palawija/sayuran, padi palawija sayuran. If we look at the amount of the area, then it is about 45 thousands hectare. It consists of irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture land. And also a rainharvest and also from the river. Mostly it is from the rainharvest and river. Then, about the planting pattern, it is different around the region based on the potency. In Jonggol, Cariu, they plant rice and soy in a small amount. So for one year they only plant rice from December until March. Then maybe they plant soy from October if there is a rain. Because mostly the agriculture is from rainharvest. For the west area and middle, and Parung Panjang, they usually plant rice or vegetables. They also plant taro so they only plant rice one time per year. And in the western side, Cibungbulang, they plant rice and vegetables. So there are three planting pattern.	All kinds of production type and food diversification is available in Bogor, and it means Bogor has a potential power to produce more food product.	Irrigation, rainharvest, agricultural land, river, planting pattern	Production system, diversification of food

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115	Limited production	TB	Pengen sih ditingkatkan tapi kan bicara lahan. Di Bekasi kan diperuntukkan untuk perumahan dan industri. Tapi lahan pertaniannya masih ada dan dipertahankan. Kita pertahankan itu dan ga boleh sembarang diubah jadi industri. Makanya kan kita sekarang lagi dibina ini, yang lahan abadi itu. Itu masih dalam proses. Hasil produksi dari lahan abadi itu rencananya kita supaya kedepannya istilahnya bisa impor. Dari sekarang kan rencananya 35 hektar We want to increase the agricultural production but we are bounded by the land. Because in Bekasi the land is distributed more to the housings and industrial area. Yet the agricultural land is still conserved. We preserve it and cannot be converted to industrial area. Therefore, we now enforce the sustainable agricultural land. It is still in the process, and the product of it is planned to contribute to the food export. The planned area is about 35 hectares.	The production system is challenged by the urbanization process. And there is an effort to enforce a sustainable agricultural land.	Agricultural production, urbanization, agriculture conservation, land conversion	Production system
116	Effort for agriculture	AT	Ada usaha ke arah situ, kita sedang mengembangkan peraturan untuk pertanian berkelanjutan LP2B, mudah2an tahun ini terbit dalam bentuk peraturan bupati. Kan sudah beberapa tahun sudah dilakukan pendataan lahan, verifikasi, dan lain2nya. There is an effort to preserve the land by creating some regulations for sustainable agricultural land, I hope this year it will be finished and implemented. Almost years we did some land verification, etc.	The production system is challenged by the urbanization process. And there is an effort to enforce a sustainable agricultural land.	Agricultural production, urbanization, agriculture conservation, land conversion, regulation	Production system
117	External constellation	AC	Cianjur kan peringkat lima nasional yang memasok sebagai lumbung nasional. Artinya ya Jawa Barat kan salah satu lumbung nasional kan. Artinya dari pusat lebih banyak diandalkan. Karena Cianjur terpenuhinya luas tanam yang ditargetkan, hanya tiga kabupaten termasuk cianjur yang diberikan bantuan oleh kementerian Cianjur holds a fifth place for the biggest producer in Indonesia. Moreover, West Java also holds the same predicate as one of the biggest producer in Indonesia. Thus, state government (and Jakarta) rely on our region. Therefore only several regions who being subsidized by the state government.	Cianjur has an amazing reputation as the biggest producer so Jakarta couldn't resist but rely on its food products.	Biggest producer, rely, subsidy	Food position
118	External constellation	AB	Yang jelas gini, Bekasi secara penyangga. Mungkin ada sebagian produksi dari Bekasi yang masuk ke Jakarta tapi melalui distribusi lewat pedagang. Kita tidak tahu berapa persen yang masuk ke Jakarta. Awal mungkin panen di Cirebon Indramayu Subang sampai Bekasi, ketika yang diawal habis kan pedagang bisa ambil yang dari sini juga Bekasi. Nah trus kita ga tau lagi itu larinya kemana The thing is, Bekasi is a bufferzone (for Jakarta). Maybe there is a part of Bekasi's product which distributed to Jakarta but it goes through distributors. We don't know how many percentage of them. Maybe the food goes through Cirebon Indramayu Subang to Bekasi. And we don't know more.	Bekasi is for sure a bufferzone but the product of Bekasi also goes through the distribution chain. The institution don't know exactly how the food goes	Bufferzone, product, distribution	Food position
119	Basic rules	AC	Yang tadi, kesepakatan dari Jabotabekjur, yang kedua dari perda, salah satunya pemasukan karkas sekian persen dari DKI. Kalau yang itu lebih banyak ditentukan oleh kementerian karena masuk di KSN	Some basic rules is made for the cooperation from the ministrial level, agreement between local	JMR agreement, local regulation, ministrial rule, national strategic	Rules in cooperation

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			The rules are JMR agreement, local regulation, for instance the percentage of food to supply to Jakarta. And the rules in the ministerial level since JMR is a national strategic area.	governments, and local regulations.	area	
120	Basic rules	AT	Apa ya saya lupa, Awalnya ada kesepakatan antar gubernur, setelah itu kenapa ditunjuk kabupaten Tangerang karena terdekat ke DKI dan bupati pun dalam tahap diundang aja, yang ada MoUnya antar provinsi. Saya rasa belum ada perjanjian tertulis dengan kabupaten. Yang saya tahu ya sampai situ untuk kelanjutannya sendiri kami belum tahu, belum ada updatenya lagi I forget, there is an agreement amongst governors, and then we are involved because we are near to Jakarta and we are only invited. MoU is in provincial level. I don't know about the formal rules among regencies. I don't update it again.	The local government don't know much about the cooperation agreement and regulation which leads to ignorance of cooperation.	JMR agreement, regulation, outdate	Rules in cooperation
121	Basic rules	JMR	BKSP ini forum ya, kalau undang2 no 29 tahun 2007 ttg ibukota negara perlu ada suatu badan kerjasama, sementara BKSPnya sendiri payung hukumnya dari permendagri no 6 tahun 2006. Jadi BKSP itu terdiri dari provinsi DKI, Jawa Barat, dan Banten. Dimana anggotanya itu kabupaten kota di wilayah sekitar Jakarta, Jabodetabekjur. Ada semuanya ada 9 kabupaten kota 3 provinsi. Iya, tapi kita tidak bertanggung jawab kepada kemendagri, jadi kita ada dipimpin oleh ketua BKSP dijabat 3 tahun sekali, sekarang kebetulan dijabat oleh Banten yang jadi ketua. Kita kan sifatnya Cuma koordinasi ya, ga ada tanggung jawab kita dari walikota kemana, bertanggung jawabnya jadi ga ada, kesepakatan aja. Kurang lebihnya BKSP itu seperti penghulu, memfasilitasi dua daerah dalam bentuk kerjasama, misalnya apa, itu kita yang fasilitasi dan koordinasi disitu. Selanjutnya implementasi di daerah Cooperation board is a forum based on the National Act no. 29 year 2007, we need a cooperation board and it is protected by Ministry of Home Affairs regulation no. 6 year 2006. So it consists of 3 provinces and municipalities and regencies in JMR. It is top down from ministry of home affairs but we don't have any responsibility to them. The head is changing every 3 years and now is Banten's governor. More or less we are a connector and facilitator between two parties to have a cooperation. For the implementation, it is acted by the local governments.	The basic rules for cooperation and the function of cooperation board are clearly stated.	Cooperation board, forum, act, ministry regulation, JMR, connector, facilitator	Rules in cooperation, role of higher level, management in cooperation
122	Unsynchronized coordination	TB	Kalau bicara aturan kan itu aturan tidak tertulis dari jaman pak harto kan udah jelas. Mestinya tetep dilakukan, tapi kan berhubung sekarang udah jaman reformasi jadi kan cuma koordinasi aja toh ga ada untungya kata mereka karena ga menghasilkan jadi ngapain ngelapor. Pusat daerah dan pengusaha ga sinkron. Kalau bicara daerah kan sekarang udah pilih sendiri loh ga kayak jaman soeharto garis komandonya jelas dari pusat sampe ke daerah. Kalau sekarang kan kalo dari kementrian bilang a dijawabnya kan ga ada untungya jadi ya jadi beda. Karena kurangnya koordinasi sih	Because there is an absence in the rule to have a coordination between state, local, and private then it leads to the absence of coordination.	No rules, informal rules, reformation, lack of coordination, state, local government, private sectors, unsynchronized.	Rules in cooperation, expectation in coordination, role of higher level, management in cooperation

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			If we talk about the rules (to give a report activity), it is already built as an informal rules from years ago. So they should still do that until now, but because there is a reformation in our political system then everything is vanishes and we only coordinate their action. They (food actors) think there is no benefit to give such report then they don't report to us. Between state, local government, and private sectors is unsynchronized. There is no clear command line from state government. It is because the lack of coordination.			
123	Basic norms	AC	Kayaknya yang gitu ga ada, karena selama ini ga ada masalah. Belum ada teguran atau apa. It seems there is no (shared norms), because until now there is no problem or sanctions.	The shared norms is not developed yet in the cooperation and sanction is not fully enforced yet.	No norms, sanctions	Shared norms, sanction in cooperation
124	Basic norms	DJ	Normanya ya itu tadi, saling menguntungkan antar daerah. Kalo saling menguntungkan ya jalan. The norm is mutually benefit each other. If it benefits all of us, then we will go.	The shared norm is mutual benefit for all.	Mutual benefit, norms	Shared norms
125	Sanctions in rules	AJ	Itu kan ada di MoU ada disebutkan, bahwa pihak pertama melakukan ini, pihak kedua ini, apabila tidak ini, maka ada sanksinya, makanya kita libatkan pihak kementerian dia sebagai penengah atau pengawas lah. Kalau menurut saya ini karena kurang intensifnya pertemuan saja, sebenarnya bisa saja, tapi harusnya posisinya harus sejajar dong, jangan anda minta saya hanya memberi, tidak bisa kalau seperti itu. Jadi istilahnya MoU itu saling menguntungkan atau win-win solution. It is stated in the MoU, about each roles and responsibility, if there is a disobey action, there is a sanction. So we also involve ministry as the mediator. I think it is only because we don't have a high intensity of interaction but it should be equal. So MoU should benefit all of us or win-win solution.	The MoU states responsibility and sanctions. Then, still, Jakarta want it to be fair and mutually benefit each other. They also state about the low intensity of interaction.	Roles, responsibility, MoU, sanctions, disobey action, mutually benefit, low intensity of interaction	Sanction in cooperation, shared norms, management in cooperation, rules in cooperation
126	Sanctions in rules	JMR	Nah itu yang belum ada sanksinya, ya itu kadang2 ya gitu aja. Hahaha Nah there is no sanction that implemented yet, so sometimes nothing changes. Hahaha	Ironically, cooperation board cannot give the sanction.	No sanction, implementation	Sanction in cooperation
127	Type of logistics	TJ	Menggunakan truk biasa, untuk daging disiapkan oleh dharma jaya cooler. Jadi dharma jaya siapin daging di pasar bukan hanya sekedar dagingnya aja tapi sekalian sama alat pendinginnya langsung disitu. Bisa dipakai ayam juga. We only use a normal truck, but for meat we use a truck complemented with cooler by dharma jaya. So they prepare not only the meat but completed with cooler. For any meats.	Logistics is still considered as a traditional one, (except the meat since it is a bit sophisticated).	truck, cooler, meat	Logistics
128	Food distribution	JS	Alur distribusi barang saat ini, kami hanya bergerak di hilir. Jadi kalau ditanya barang yang masuk pastinya ga punya. Tapi memang di pasar induk semua komoditi masuk disitu. Kalau beras itu ditaro ke food station kalo daging ke dharma jaya. Nanti dari PD pasar kita distribusi ke pedagang ke seluruh pasar di Jakarta. Distribution flow nowadays, we only control in the downstream. So if we are asked about the supplied food, we don't know it exactly. But, all the kinds of food should be supplied to the market center. For rice, it is managed by food station and meat by dharma jaya. We manage the distribution to the traders in all marketplaces in Jakarta.	The suppliers don't know exactly the distribution flow but they manage to control the distribution to all marketplaces in Jakarta.	control, unknown distribution flow, control, marketplaces	Distribution system, relation to urban

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129	Overlap function	JS	Fasilitas pergudangan ga ada, tapi sebenarnya kami sedang merencanakan pusat perkulakan di kramat jati di 2017 awal. Jadi di perkulakan kita bikin semuanya, punya selama ini tapi Cuma seadanya, belum layak. Karena sebetulnya fungsi pusat perkulakan ini lebih ke stabilitas harga, kalau sebelum2nya kita operasi pasar, dengan ini kita ga ada lagi OP langsung perdagangan yang nyamperin. Kita dituntut berperan serta dalam stabilitas harga, kalau sekarang ini kita ga kontrol barang masuk, ketika harga naik kita ga bisa intervensi. Selama ini kita OP, seolah2 menyaingi pedagang. Kedepannya kita berharap sinergi dengan pedagang. Kita bikin storage, kita bikin pedagang ID biar dia bisa beli dengan special price. kalo orang luar harganya beda, transaksi bisa diliat, stock bisa diliat, kontrol harga. BUMD pangan lain supply aja We don't have storage, but we try to build our own ADC in 2017. So in there, we will build everything. There is a storage but its quality is not good. Because the ADC itself is for the stabilization of food price, we try to sinergize our work with the traders not as competitors especially when there is a lack of food stock or fluctuated price of food. For now, we cannot control the supplied food. We will build the storage, we make the ID for traders to get a special price so that we can control the transaction, stock, and price. Others supplier can supply the food to us.	The suppliers is involved in the Jakarta's initiation of their own ADC development and the functions are elaborated.	price control, stock control, supply, storage	Commitment in cooperation, distribution center
130	Ongoing interaction	JS	Kalau tentang pusat distribusi agribisnis, sejauh ini belum ada kerjasama dengan dinas karena kita belum dapat informasi. Kalau ada ya kenapa enggak kami sangat open. Kami optimalin aja yang ada. Koordinasi ada tapi mereka Cuma fasilitator, Cuma ngasih tau keadaan pangan sentuhan langsung tidak terlalu ada. dan tertentu aja (accidental). Until now, there is no relation to government because we don't get any information about it (ADC). But we are open if they also want to build the ADC, for now we optimize wan can be optimized. They only act as a facilitator until now, only inform the condition of food system without any direct intervention in certain times only.	No relation to government especially in developing ADC of JMR.	no relation, incidental indirect intervention, faciliator	Management in cooperation
131	Ongoing interaction	JS	Kalau dengan pedagang, sudah semua dilibatkan FGD, sosialisasi, di media kita juga sudah sebarakan informasi. Sebelum ada perkulakan, kita nyaris ga punya kontrol ke pedagang. With the traders we already informed them through FGD, socialization, and mass media. Before it, there is no control from us.	The coordination to traders is established.	coordination, FGD, socialization, mass media	Management in cooperation
132	Ongoing interaction	JS	Kalau dengan BUMD pangan sejauh ini sudah sangat baik. Sebelum perkulakan ga ada program bersama kecuali koordinasi aja. Intervensi kontrol pasti dari provinsi, arahannya jelas fungsinya di tiga BUMD pangan dan caranya gimana ya kita bertiga koordinasi rapat yang intens With other suppliers, we coordinate well, even though there is only coordination and no formal programme between us. The provincial government order us to coordinate so we have an intensified coordination.	The intensified coordination between suppliers is stated even though there is no formal programme.	informal coordination, intensified	Management in cooperation

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133	Food distribution	TS	Alur distribusi, sumbernya dari daerah. Dari tangerang 15% selebihnya dari daerah. Dari petani nampung ke pengumpul bawa ke pasar sini. Dari pasar ini distribusinya banyak ke Jakarta dan pasar kecil lainnya.	The distribution flow is stated and Tangerang contributes 15% of supply.	distribution, farmer, collector, Jakarta	Distribution system, relation to urban
			For the distribution flow, the source is outside of Tangerang, from Tangerang is only 15%. The farmers give the food to the collectors and they bring the food here. From here, we distribute them to Jakarta and its surrounding.			
134	Ongoing interaction	TS	Kalo dengan pedagang, artinya kalo mengenai apa2 kita koordinasi. Kalo ke dinasnya kita kontribusi pajak ke dinas.	There is no involvement of supplier in discussing about ADC.	no involvement	Management in cooperation
			We already coordinate with traders, to government we only contribute tax.			
135	Knowledge about cooperation	TS	ADC ini ada wacana kayak gitu dan belum terealisasi harus ada yang dipertimbangkan. Tapi belum ada kerjasama dengan mereka sejauh ini. Kita belum denger apa2, itu juga dari jaringan kita sendiri.	There is no adequate knowledge about the cooperation	cooperation, no knowledge, social network	Perception of cooperation
			We don't know exactly because we don't have any cooperation with government yet. But we heard it from our social networks that they still discuss it.			
136	Food distribution	BS	Alur barang dari Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dll. Dari Kabupaten Bekasi hanya 5-10% saja. Dari petani ke bandar trus dari sini nanti pedagang eceran ke konsumen langsung tapi juga penyebarannya ke Jakarta.	The distribution flow is stated and Bekasi contributes 5-10% of supply.	distribution, farmer, collector, Jakarta	Distribution system, relation to urban
			The distribution comes from West Java, Central Java, etc. From Bekasi itself is only 5-10%. From farmers to collectors and goes here and from here we distribute to small traders and Jakarta.			
137	Ongoing interaction	BS	Kalau ADC belum tau sama sekali kita. Itu petani dan bandar sudah terjalin sendiri koordinasinya. Pemerintah terlalu lama mikirnya, kita masalah harga juga ditunda, sudah mengakar jadi petaninya kasihan.	There is no involvement of supplier in discussing about ADC and they sounds so pessimistic about it.	no involvement, pessimistic	Management in cooperation, perception of cooperation
			We don't know anything yet about that but the farmers already establish their own coordination with the traders. The governments is too slow to work so it burdens the farmers			
138	Ongoing interaction	BS	Kalau koordinasi ke pedagang masalah harga, ngirim barang kita tidak ada hubungan. Hubungannya dalam hal pedagang mau butuh informasi beli kios, administrasi, keamanan, dan kebersihan aja. Pedagang juga tidak ada laporan ke kita	No coordination with traders in managing the food chain.	no coordination, market mechanism	Management in cooperation
			The coordination about price is not established yet but we coordinate about the physical aspect of market center, the traders itself have no report to us.			
139	Food processing	BS	Kalau masalah packing sebenarnya sudah dipacking dari sini Cuma kualitasnya masih belum bagus aja, dan memang dipacking itu harusnya sesuai kebutuhan bukan semua2 dipacking.	The traditional packaging is already established.	traditional packaging	Added value
			The packaging is already done here but the quality is not good. The packaging should be based on the demand.			