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Indonesian Food Security Policy:

Mapping of Traditional Markets in Central Kalimantan

Abstract

Food Security Policy is currently one of the government's focuses in anticipating future food crises. Food security, price stability, and supply chain channels are three things that cannot be separated in formulating a major policy on food security. This research aims to analyze supply chain connectivity through the existence of traditional markets in Central Kalimantan Province and analyze how traditional market development and management policies can encourage food security in Central Kalimantan Province. The research gap in this research is the phenomenon of relatively rapid fluctuations in food commodity prices when there is a national issue of increasing the price of one or several food commodities (sembako). This research is classified as qualitative research with an exploratory approach. Data was collected through several techniques, namely structured interviews, observation, and documentation, as well as the use of the Geographic Information System (GIS) application in mapping traditional markets in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area. The qualitative data analysis technique uses the Miles and Huberman interactive model. Findings in the field show that the coordinates of the locations of traditional markets in Palangka Raya City, Pulang Pisau Regency, Kapuas Regency, Katingan Regency, and East Kotawaringin Regency have been identified. However, there is no information on the commodities traded and the origin of the supply of these commodities. So it cannot be depicted through a map of the food supply chain in the Palangka Raya City agglomeration area. Regarding traditional market development and management policies in supporting food security, it turns out that this is the scope of duties of several agencies including the Development Planning and Research Development Agency (Bappedalitbang), the Agriculture and Food Crops Service, the Industry, Trade and Cooperatives Service (Disperindagkop).

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This research concludes that the Regional Government in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area has relatively the same policies regarding food security but has different strategies adapted to the potential of their respective regions.

Keywords:

food security policy; traditional market mapping; supply chain

Introduction

Traditional markets are markets where seller and buyer activities are carried out directly in retail form on a temporary or permanent basis with a limited level of service. Widiyanto (2019), Traditional markets are markets that develop in a society with native traders. Traditional markets usually arise from the needs of people who need a place to sell the goods they produce. Meanwhile, consumers who need certain items for their daily needs can get them there.

This traditional market has several functions, namely the market as a source of regional levies, the market as a place for exchanging goods, the market as a center for people's economic development, the market as a center for regional money circulation, and the market as a job opportunity. Furthermore, traditional markets also have characteristics including the existence of a bargaining system between sellers and buyers, traditional markets are owned, built, and managed by the regional government,

business places are diverse and integrated in the same location, and most goods and services are offered by local producers. Types of traditional markets include retail markets, wholesale markets, and wholesale markets. Based on operational hours, traditional markets are divided into Day Markets (operating 04.00 – 16.00), Night Markets (operating 16.00 – 04.00), Day and Night Markets (24 hours), and Emergency Markets (using public roads at certain moments). According to ownership status, traditional markets are divided into government markets, private markets, and illegal markets (Admin ekbangsetda, 2019; Basmatulhana, 2022; Gischa, 2020).

The existence of traditional markets in Central Kalimantan contributes to efforts to control regional inflation (Eternal, 2020). As stated by Aprianti (2022), between inflation and commodity goods/services, there is a dynamic relationship seen from the positive and negative trend movements of the variables in each period. There is also a cointegration

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relationship or long-term relationship between variables, meaning that every movement in the average inflation in a particular year will have an effect on the average movement in the following year. There is also a causal relationship or two-way reciprocal relationship between clothing commodities and food commodities, inflation and education, recreation and sports commodities, as well as clothing commodities and ready-made food commodities, drinks, cigarettes, and tobacco. This means that every movement of one commodity affects other commodities. By having a strategic market distribution that is easily accessible to community groups in various regions, it is hoped that it will become a distribution point for goods that can prevent commodity shortages so that inflation is relatively controlled.

However, the existence of cheap markets in the Palangka Raya area and its surroundings is increasingly threatened with being pushed aside by the emergence of various modern markets that are popping up like mushrooms in the rainy season. The existence of this modern market also follows the existence of traditional markets that previously existed, namely approaching densely populated community settlement points. This threat is increasingly felt when most of society's needs can be provided in modern markets at relatively the same prices as traditional markets and consumers can enjoy comfortable, safe, and easy shopping activities. Compared to shopping at traditional markets which require consumers to bargain with traders to get the best price. Not to mention that the feeling of comfort, safety, and ease is often not available when shopping at traditional markets (Andhika, 2017). The mushrooming of Modern Markets in Palangka Raya City is an indication of the ineffectiveness of Palangka Raya City Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 17 of 2014 concerning the Regulation of Modern Shops. In article 12: "In operating shopping centers and modern shops, the following requirements must be met: minimarkets are at least 0.5 km from traditional markets and 0.5 km from similar small businesses located on the edge of the corrector/artery." (Palangka Raya City Government, 2014) However, the facts on the ground are not like that, many minimarkets stand less than 0.5 km from traditional markets and similar small shops. Of course, this is very unprofitable for stalls in traditional markets and similar small shops.

Apart from the issue of the threat of Modern Markets to Traditional Markets in the Palangka Raya area and its surroundings. The existence of the Modern Traditional Market in Palangka Raya City in particular has stalled and has not been utilized optimally by registered traders. This cannot be separated from the reluctance of traders to switch to using the kiosks that have been provided. They reasoned that they were afraid of losing customers because the access was further away and part of the

reason from the traders was because the rental price was relatively expensive. Conditions like this are an actual inhibiting factor that hinders the government's efforts to increase the capacity of Traditional Markets through the modernization of Traditional Markets. It is hoped that if the capacity of modernized Traditional Markets continues to increase, food price stability will be well controlled (Suroso, 2023). What differentiates this research from previous research is the location and focus of the research. This research presents data on the distribution of traditional markets around Palangka Raya and several surrounding districts. Apart from that, this research seeks to describe various regional government policies in realizing food security.

Furthermore, the existence of these traditional markets will be a barometer of the performance of the food supply chain in Palangka Raya and several surrounding districts. Several things affect the smoothness of the food supply chain, including late fulfillment of the need for basic commodities, irregular distribution, lack of openness to slash collectors, and the perishability of commodities such as vegetables and fruit which causes problems in the supply of basic commodities to consumers (Putri, Rizkia Eka; Andriani, 2018). To maintain supply chain performance, there are 6 (six) supply chain management frameworks and operations that must be fulfilled, including adaptation, preparedness, digitalization, recovery, ripple effects, and sustainability. Although these six perspectives are very relevant for dealing with unstable (insecure) conditions such as during the COVID-19 pandemic, they are still relevant to apply under normal conditions (Queiroz et al., 2020).

Analysis of supply chain performance and price stability of staple commodities is the basis for analyzing food price volatility and its implications for food security and policy. Dimensions of food security stability and in particular the causes, consequences, and solutions related to extreme events in food markets.

Volatility is a measure of risk and uncertainty which in turn is antagonistic to security. Price volatility is an economic concept related to markets. This is the realm of economics but tends to be included in the sections of political science, agriculture, climate, and nutrition (Kalkuhl, Matthias; von Braun, Joachim; Torero, 2016). Furthermore, the performance of the food supply chain is highly dependent on integration between consumer desires and producers/farmers, both in planning, procurement, production, distribution, and returns, as well as actions. The suboptimal performance of the food supply chain can be viewed from the aspects of reliability, responsiveness, flexibility, costs, and supply chain asset management (Miftah et al., 2019).

To support the performance of the food supply chain, the concept of Green Supply Chain Management is needed, namely strategic orientation and government regulation, which then shape environmental performance. The implementation of Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) shows that strategic orientation is a driver factor that determines implementation more than government regulation factors. This is because the implementation of GSCM is based on the awareness of each market player with the motive of providing added value and utilizing organic vegetable waste, and the application of cost efficiency both in the delivery process, packaging, and efficiency in purchasing process (Rakhmawati, Anti; Rahardjo, Kusdi, Kusumawati, Andriani; Nizar, 2019).

The concept of Food Security centers on the individual and his or her ability to satisfy basic nutritional and health needs. Therefore, the impact of market volatility on households is the subject of empirical analysis in several countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks. Apart from households, farmers, traders, and communities also face price fluctuations at the local level and develop strategies to overcome volatility and reduce its negative impacts. Analyzing food price

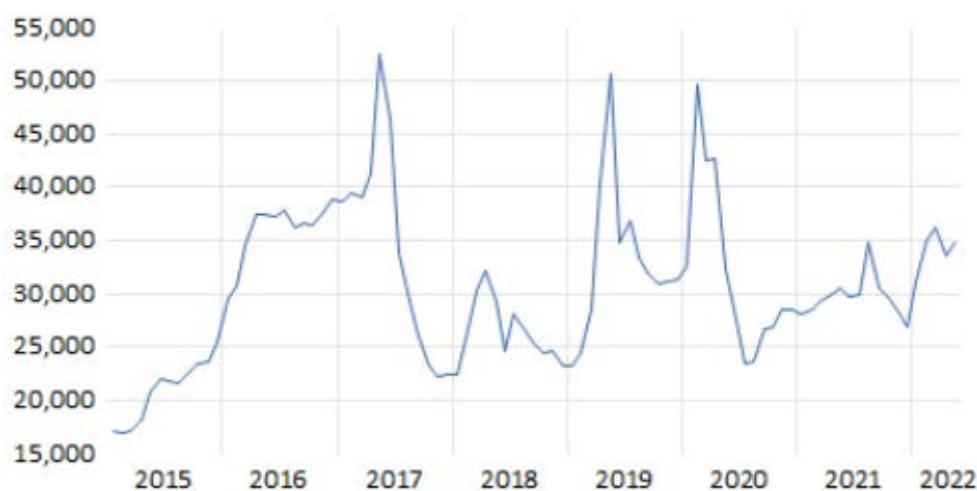


Figure 1. Development of Garlic Consumer Prices from January 2015 to November 2019
Source: Fitriadi et al. 2023

volatility and its implications for Food Security and Policy is one of the most comprehensive and interesting bodies of applied research on food security, risk, and food uncertainty, and will influence the research and action agenda in the years to come. Fitriadi et al., (2023) in his research, he found that Indonesian garlic prices were volatile before and after the pandemic, so it can be said that consumer garlic prices are responsive to changes or market dynamics. The highest volatility value that occurred was before the COVID-19 pandemic. This is thought to be due to a surge in imports of garlic from China in July 2019, resulting in price fluctuations in Indonesia.

Next, policymakers can overcome the volatility problem with four main strategies (Kalkuhl, Matthias; von Braun, Joachim; Torero, 2016):

1. Policies to address excessive volatility: include open trade, flexible bioenergy policies, grain reserves, and regulation of commodity markets.
2. Social protection and nutrition policies to reduce chronic and acute nutrition; insurance market.
3. Redesign institutional and organizational arrangements for food security to overcome failures of collective action.

Food security is generally defined as a situation where all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. To meet food needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO 1996, para. 1). The definition of Nutritional Security is more than just a definition of Food Security by controlling that it is considered nutritionally safe when a person has a nutritionally adequate diet and the food consumed is utilized biologically in such a way that adequate performance is maintained in growth, fighting or recovering from disease, pregnancy, breastfeeding, and physical work (Kalkuhl, Matthias; von Braun, Joachim; Torero, 2016).

At the operational level, Food Security is conceptualized in four dimensions: availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability for a new approach to conceptualizing Food Security measurements (Kalkuhl, Matthias; von Braun, Joachim; Torero, 2016). Thus, food supply chain performance, price stability, and food security are a unity that cannot be separated from each other. For this reason, this research is crucial in describing the distribution of traditional markets in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area so that the relationship between supply chain

performance, price stability, and food security can be analyzed. It is hoped that the results of this research can become recommendations for formulating and establishing policies for the development and management of traditional markets to achieve food security.

In general, the structure of this article consists of the components title, abstract, introduction, method, results and discussion, and conclusion, where each component is related to one another. This article attempts to provide theoretical and practical implications for the study of food security policy, especially in the implementation of regional government in Indonesia.

Method

This research uses qualitative research with an exploratory approach. The research location is in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area which includes Pulang Pisau Regency, Kapuas Regency, Katingan Regency, and East Kotawaringin Regency. Primary data was collected through both structured and unstructured interview techniques. Structured interviews were conducted by several officials at the Regional Planning, Development and Research Agency (Bappedalitbang), Agriculture Service, Food Security Service, and Industry and Trade Service, where interviews were conducted using an interview guide. Unstructured interviews were conducted with traders at the Main Market, Wholesale Market, and Retail Market. Secondary data was collected through non-participatory observation of trading activities (buying and selling) at the Main Market, Wholesale Market, and Retail Market. Meanwhile, documentation was carried out by requesting various supporting documents related to the existence of traditional markets in each district. We obtained much of this data from the Trade Service and Bappedalitbang. Furthermore, the use of the GIS (Geographic Information System) application in creating maps of traditional markets by conducting field

surveys is intended so that the distribution level of traditional market locations can be considered in formulating food security policies. This is done by utilizing coordinate point data that we obtained from Bappedalitbang. The additional device used is an Android smartphone that uses a photo coordinate (time-stamp) application. Data analysis uses Miles and Huberman's interactive data analysis model which we consider appropriate and makes it easier for us to process data and present data.

Results and Discussion

Distribution of Traditional Markets in Palangka Raya City



Figure 2. Distribution of Traditional Markets in Palangka Raya City

Source: Data processed by GIS, researcher

The city of Palangka Raya is geographically located at 113°30'-114°07 East Longitude and 1°35'-2°24' South Latitude, with an area of 2,853.52 Km² (267,851 Ha) with topography consisting of flat and hilly land with slope less than 40%. The administrative area, Palangka Raya City consists of 5 (five) sub-districts, namely Pahandut, Sebangau, Jekan Raya, Bukit Batu, and Rakumpit

sub-districts which consist of 30 sub-districts (Palangka Raya, 2022).

Palangka Raya City borders the following areas:

- To the north is Gunung Mas Regency
- To the east is Pulang Pisau Regency
- To the south is Pulang Pisau Regency
- To the west is Katingan Regency

Traditional Markets in Palangka Raya City are spread over 22 (twenty-two) coordinate point areas where the markets are divided into main markets, wholesale markets, and retail markets, as per data obtained from the Regional Planning, Construction, Development and Research Agency (Bappedalitbang). Traditional markets in Palangka Raya City have sprung up close to densely populated residential areas. Commodities traded at the Main Market include rice, sugar, salt, vegetables and fruit, cooking oil and butter, kerosene and LPG gas, meat, chicken eggs, milk, onions, and white. Origin of supply from: China, Java, Makassar/South Sulawesi, Bima/West Nusa Tenggara, Tangkiling, Kalamangan/Palangka Raya. This shows that commodity accessibility to the Main Market in Palangka Raya City is wide open even though the sea and land routes entering Palangka Raya City come from the Trisakti Banjarmasin Port and Sampit Port routes.

The policy taken by the Palangka Raya City Government to maintain food price stability is to carry out Balancing Market activities on an ongoing basis every weekend. This activity is carried out in the city center by opening special stalls or kiosks owned by the Palangka Raya City Government as well as taking turns carrying out activities at sub-district offices throughout the city.

According to information from the Central Kalimantan Province Central Bureau of Statistics and Pulang Pisau Regency Trade Service staff, the position of Palangka Raya City is very important in maintaining price stability, food supply chain performance, and food security, because

Palangka Raya City is one of the barometers of national inflation in areas other than East Kotawaringin(Sampit). So it is important to maintain price stability and food supply in these two regions. Palangka Raya is a barometer due to its status as the capital of Central Kalimantan Province, which is located in the middle of the province. Meanwhile, Sampit is a barometer because of its strategic position as a distribution route for goods and people because it has a seaport and airport.

Distribution of Traditional Markets in Pulang Pisau Regency



Figure 3. Distribution of Traditional Markets in Pulang Pisau Regency

Source: Data processed by GIS, researcher

Pulang Pisau Regency has an area of 8,997 Km² or 899,700 ha or 5.85% of the area of Central Kalimantan Province (153,564 ²Km). Land use refers to the Pulang Pisau Regency Regional Spatial Plan which is based on Law No. 5 of 2002 covering an area of 8,997 km². Pulang Pisau Regency is part of the Central Kalimantan Province. Geographically, Pulang Pisau Regency is located in the equator, namely between 00

South Latitude to 1100 East Latitude to 1200 East Longitude. The location of the Pulang Pisau Regency area is bordered by:(Pulang Pisau, 2022)

- To the north, it borders Gunung Mas Regency
- To the south, it borders the Java Sea
- To the west, it borders Katingan Regency and Palangka Raya City
- To the east, it borders Kapuas Regency

The distribution of traditional markets in Pulang Pisau Regency is spread across 9 (nine) areas according to coordinates obtained from data from the Planning, Construction, Research and Development Agency (Bappedalitbang) of Pulang Pisau Regency. It was found that there was 1 (one) Main Market, and most of the others were Retail Markets. Commodities traded at the Main Market include rice, sugar, chicken, chicken eggs, onions and garlic, and cooking oil. Origin of supply from Kapuas, Mantaren/Pulang Pisau District, and other areas around Pulang Pisau.

The policies taken by the Pulang Pisau Regency to maintain resilience, especially in the agricultural sector, are outlined in several strategies. The **first strategy** is the revitalization of agricultural land and food: 1). handling idle land/abandoned land/marginal land, 2). increasing the crop index for existing lands, 3). increasing micro-irrigation coverage, 4). increasing scope for improving soil and plant fertility, 5). securing agricultural land and reserve land in the form of LP2B, 6). increasing human resources, both officers and farmers. The second strategy is revitalizing infrastructure and facilities. This policy is contained in Regent's Regulation Number 15 of 2021 concerning Joint Coordination in the Development of National Food Security Food Estates in Pulang Pisau Regency.

The policies taken to maintain the stability of food commodity prices in Pulang Pisau Regency, through the Trade Service, make efforts to monitor prices every day at the Main Market in Pulang Pisau. Furthermore, this information was disseminated to the public via social media

Instagram (IG), this was a breakthrough effort carried out by the Pulang Pisau Regency Trade Service.

Pulang Pisau Regency itself is the second largest supplier of rice commodities in Central Kalimantan after Kapuas Regency. So the availability of rice is relatively guaranteed compared to other commodities. Although the results of field studies show that agriculture in Pulang Pisau Regency does not only produce rice but also nuts and secondary crops. So Pulang Pisau Regency is relatively able to meet its own food needs. This cannot be separated from the geographical conditions of the Pulang Pisau area which is very large (9,650, 26 Km²) and a relatively small population (120,062 people).

Distribution of Traditional Markets in Kapuas Regency

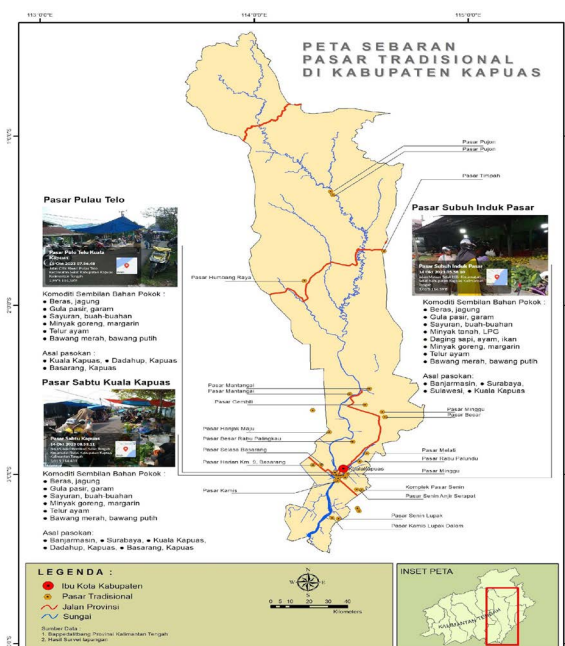


Figure 4. Distribution of Traditional Markets in Kapuas Regency

Source: GIS Processed Data, researcher

As an "old" district, Kapuas has the highest distribution compared to other regions. This is because Kapuas Regency has a very large area (14,999 Km²) and a relatively large population

compared to other districts (410,400 people). Kapuas Regency is one of 14 regencies/cities in the Central Kalimantan Province region. The capital of Kapuas Regency is Kapuas. It is approximately 140 kilometers south of Palangka Raya City (capital of Central Kalimantan Province) and 45 kilometers southeast of Banjarmasin City (capital of South Kalimantan Province). Kuala itself means delta. Kuala Kapuas is a beautiful city because it is located on the river bank at the intersection of three. The three rivers are the Kapuas Murung River with a length of 66,375 km, the Kapuas River with a length of 600,000 km and the Java Sea coastal area with 189,847 km. At night, the lights from residential areas on the banks of the wide river (up to 2 km wide) twinkle, reflected by the river and accompanied by the cool breeze, bringing a magical feel (Kapuas, 2022). Traditional Markets in Kapuas Regency are spread across 36 (thirty-six) coordinate points as per data obtained by researchers from the Regional Planning and Development, Research and Development Agency (Bappedalitbang). Traditional markets that are spread out include the Main Market, Wholesale Market, and Retail Market. Commodities traded at the Main Market include rice and corn, sugar and salt, vegetables and fruit, kerosene and LPG, meat, cooking oil and margarine, chicken eggs, onions and garlic. The sources of supply are from Banjarmasin, Surabaya, Sulawesi, Kuala Kapuas, Dadahup/Kapuas, and Basarang/Kapuas.

The policy taken by the Kapuas Regency Government in order to maintain food price stability through the Trade Service is to monitor food prices every day at the Main Market which is then socialized via social media Instagram (IG). This is a medium for 'up-dating' food prices in Kapuas. Apart from that, another effort made is to carry out 'Cheap Markets' which are held ahead of religious holidays such as Eid al-Fitr and Christmas, at least twice a year. It is hoped that these simple efforts will be able to maintain food price stability.

Distribution of Traditional Markets in Katingan Regency



Figure 5. Distribution of Traditional Markets in Katingan Regency

Source: GIS Processed Data, Researcher

Katingan Regency is one of the districts in Central Kalimantan Province. The district whose capital is Kasongan has the motto "Penyang Hinje Simpei" (Ngaju language) which means Living in Harmony and Peace for mutual prosperity. This district consists of 13 sub-districts, 154 villages, and 7 sub-districts. In its development, after a boundary agreement was made with the surrounding area, the administrative area of Katingan Regency has a fairly large area (20,393 km²) with a relatively small population (163,989 people). So Katingan Regency has enormous potential to develop agriculture, plantations, and food crops. The regional boundaries are as follows: (Katingan, 2022)

- To the north, it borders Sintang Regency and Melawi Regency, West Kalimantan
- To the east, it borders Gunung Mas Regency, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Palangka Raya City
- To the west, it borders East Kotawaringin Regency and Seruyan Regency
- To the south, it borders the Java Sea

The distribution of traditional markets in Katingan Regency is at 19 (nineteen) coordinate points spread across several areas. Commodities traded at the Main Market include rice and corn, sugar and salt, vegetables and fruit, cooking oil and kerosene, LPG, beef and chicken, onions and garlic. Origin of supply from Sampit, Banjarmasin, areas around Kasongan, Tangkiling/Palangka Raya, Kalampanan/Palangka Raya.

The policy taken by the Katingan Regency Government through the Food Security Service to maintain Food Security is through 3 (three) strategies including a Strategy for Increasing Agricultural Production, a Strategy for Increasing Agricultural Infrastructure, and a Strategy for Local Food Systems. These three strategies have been implemented for at least the last 3 (three) years on an ongoing basis.

Through the Katingan Regency Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives and Trade Service, Katingan has a disaster planning and management strategy to overcome threats to food production in Katingan. This is done by building partnerships with various parties including the government, private sector, and non-government organizations to achieve food security goals in Katingan Regency. The Katingan Regency Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives and Trade Service has a crucial role in food security policy in the Katingan Regency. This is based on its role in developing the Food Industry, where this agency can support the development of the local food industry to increase production and diversify food products. This can include developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the food sector. On the other hand, this Department has the responsibility to monitor the quality and safety of food produced and sold in the region. This aims to ensure that people consume safe and quality food products.

Furthermore, the Katingan Regency Regional Planning and Development Agency carried out long-term development planning and strategies

to achieve food security in the Katingan Regency. This involves identifying needs, potential, and challenges in the agricultural and food sectors. On the other hand, by preparing a Food Security Action Plan, this agency can develop a special action plan to increase food security. These plans may include initiatives such as agricultural diversification, farmer empowerment, and development of agricultural infrastructure. The following is traditional market data recorded at the Katingan Regency Bappedalitbang.

To maintain the performance of the food supply chain, the Katingan Regency Government, through the Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives and Trade Service, is making efforts to increase community access to local food. This service can play a role in developing local markets. This can include coaching traders, providing market infrastructure, and marketing strategies to increase the purchasing power of local products. Distribution and Logistics Management ensures that food supplies can reach consumers efficiently and without obstacles. Preparing Policies and Regulations The Department of Industry and Trade also has a role in formulating policies and regulations related to the food sector. This includes investment policies, food sanitation guidelines, and trade regulations that support the growth of the food sector. Collaboration with Related Parties between local governments, the private sector, and other institutions to create an ecosystem that supports food security.

Apart from that, efforts to maintain the stability of supply chain performance are carried out by maintaining integration and coordination between related agencies carried out by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). Bappeda also contributes to analyzing food needs and potential. Bappeda can carry out in-depth analysis regarding community food needs and production potential in Katingan Regency. This helps in determining the steps needed to achieve food security. This agency

also carries out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of food security policies.

Distribution of Traditional Markets in East Kotawaringin Regency



Figure 6. Distribution of Traditional Markets in East Kotawaringin

Source: GIS Processed Data, Researcher

East Kotawaringin Regency has a very large area (16,496 Km²) and a relatively large population (428,895 people). So there is quite a large market potential for Kotim Regency as a barometer of national inflation in the region. This is inseparable from its existence as a district that has a very active port for goods and people apart from West Kotawaringin Regency and Pulang Pisau Regency. East Kotawaringin Regency administratively consists of 17 sub-districts, 17 sub-districts, and 168 villages. Most of the area of East Kotawaringin Regency is lowland covering the southern to central parts, extending from east to west and geographically bordering: (East Kotawaringin, 2022)

- To the north, it borders Katingan Regency
- To the south, it borders the Java Sea
- To the east, it borders Katingan Regency
- To the west, it borders Seruyan Regency

The distribution of Traditional Markets in East Kotawaringin Regency (Kotim) is at 24 (twenty-four) coordinate points consisting of the Main Market, Wholesale Market, and Retail Market. The location of traditional markets in Kotim Regency is relatively spread across several areas, some in the middle, some on the riverbanks. The commodities traded at the Main Market include rice, sugar, and salt, vegetables and fruit, beef and chicken, onions and garlic, chilies, and spices. Origin of supply from Java, local farmers, Palangka Raya, Banjarmasin.

The policies taken by the East Kotawaringin Regency Government in order to maintain Food Security through the Department of Agriculture include increasing local agricultural production such as gambas, chilies, etc. Carrying out a cheap food movement is an effort to cut the food supply chain which is too long so prices become expensive. This movement is supported by Gapoktan (Association of Farmer Groups), Breeders and Vegetable Farmers.

Apart from that, through the Department of Trade, the policies implemented are stabilizing supply and stabilizing food prices. Technical activities are carried out through monitoring, evaluation, and recommendations on the availability of food commodities in the Main Market. The results of these activities will be coordinated with related agencies such as the Agriculture Service, Food Security Service, and Bappeda.

The Kotim Regency Government also has Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning the Prevention of Food Insecurity. With this regional regulation, Kotim Regency established several food barns spread across Kota Besi District, Hanau District, and Bapinang District, Mentaya Hilir Selatan District, Teluk Sampit District. These areas have become rice or agricultural centers.

To maintain food price stability, Cheap Market activities are carried out in collaboration with the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in Sampit. This Cheap Market activity sells necessities which

include rice, oil, sugar, eggs, and others. With the Cheap Market, it is hoped that it can reduce market prices which often suppress people's purchasing power. The existence of the Cheap Market routinely or incidentally has no impact on the inflation rate in Sampit.

Food Supply Chain Connectivity in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration

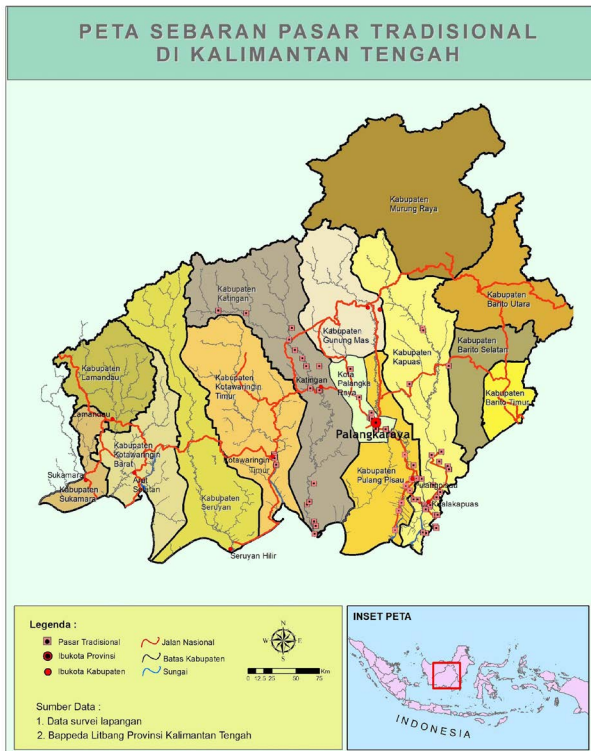


Figure 7. Map of the Distribution of Traditional Markets in Central Kalimantan

Source: GIS Processed Data, Researcher

Connectivity or connection between traditional markets in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration has occurred well. This is inseparable from infrastructure support which is getting better, such as the existence of the Sea Port (Trisakti) in Banjarmasin City which is the distribution route for various food commodities from Java and Sulawesi Island and the Sea Port (Sampit) in East Kotawaringin which is the distribution route for various food commodities from Java Island. Apart from that, the improved Trans Kalimantan road infrastructure also

supports the distribution of food commodities in wholesale markets and traditional retail markets. Palangka Raya's position in the middle benefits because it receives supply support from Banjarmasin and East Kotawaringin.

Kapuas Regency and Pulang Regency Knives as rice barns contribute greatly to food reserves, especially rice. So that Central Kalimantan is not too dependent on rice supplies from Java. In its development, Kapuas Regency has not only become a mainstay in the commodity of rice but also in the production of chickens which are supplied not only to Palangka Raya and its surroundings but also to Banjarmasin. Likewise with other food commodities such as vegetables and nuts, Kapuas and Pulang Pisau are also able to meet their own needs and at the same time supply other areas such as Palangka Raya and Banjarmasin.

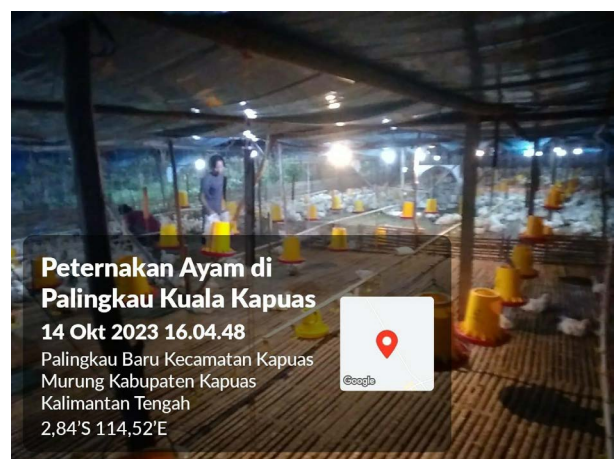


Figure 8. Chicken Farming in Kapuas Regency

Source: Researcher

The picture above shows that Kapuas Regency, which borders Banjarmasin City, Central Kalimantan Province, has great potential in chicken livestock products. In fact, the results of observations and interviews with chicken breeders show that the supply of chickens in Kapuas, Pulang Pisau, and Palangka Raya districts is already very surplus, so they can be marketed to Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Policies for Maintaining Food Security in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration

The policy in maintaining food security in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration shows that it cannot be separated from Central Government Policy. So government regulation is important to prevent negative things such as food insecurity, extreme seasonal changes, and other food disasters. Apart from that, government regulation is also needed to prevent speculative actions that are detrimental to the market and small communities, such as hoarding cooking oil, kerosene, LPG, and other basic commodities, actions to increase the highest retail prices, and actions that damage the food supply chain. aimed at disrupting food price stability. If these negative things are not prevented, anticipated, and combated through various government programs such as Murah Market activities, then what will happen is that people's purchasing power will decrease and food insecurity will occur (Adjimoti & Kwadzo, 2018; George & McKay, 2019; Kushitor et al., 2022; Mango et al., 2018; Nwozor & Olanrewaju, 2020; Priyadarshini & Abhilash, 2021; Rakhmawati, Anti; Rahardjo, Kusdi, Kusumawati, Andriani; Nizar, 2019; Salim et al., 2021).

Conclusion

As per the results and discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The distribution of Traditional Markets in the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area has identified its coordinate points, however complete information has not yet been found regarding the commodities traded and the source of supply for each commodity. The real problem is that this situation will make it difficult to deal with food insecurity quickly. So this is an opportunity for further exploratory research related to the existence of traditional markets in Central Kalimantan.
2. The Traditional Market Development and

Management Policy is closely related to the Food Security Policy, which concerns the stability of food prices and the performance of the food supply chain. In the Palangka Raya City Agglomeration area, this policy is outlined in several programs at Bappedalitbang related to planning, coordination, and policy integration, at the Agriculture and Food Crops Service related to increasing local food crop production, at the Trade Service related to monitoring food price stability and food supply chains. The real problem is that food security policies are not integrated, which means that the accuracy in taking policies to overcome the threat of food insecurity may not be on target.

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