

# The Effectiveness of Pengembangan Usaha Pangan Masyarakat (PUPM) as an Effort to Stabilize Food Commodity Prices (Study at the Ministry of Agriculture the Republic of Indonesia, Food Security Agency)

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## Abstract

*Community Food Business Development Activities or (PUPM) is a community empowerment program from community food business institutions (LUPM) consisting of a combination of farmer groups (Gapoktan), farmer groups (Poktan), community business institutions engaged in food and industry/producers/ distributor of food ingredients as to serve Indonesian Farmer Shops (TTI) in terms of providing staple food and strategies for the community. The purpose of this PUPM is as an effort to maintain prices both at the farmer/producer level and at the consumer level. The writing in this study uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive approach. The use of qualitative research aims to understand a problem based on the preparation of a complex and comprehensive picture according to a detailed view. The results of this study if the authors look at its effectiveness in terms of stabilizing food commodity prices, it has been going well but not optimal in its application. Regarding the performance of the implementation of PUPM-TTI activities in 2020, seen from the total volume of supply of food commodities to TTI/TTIC nationally, reaching 46,128 tons or 104.27% of the target of 44,128 tons. This means that in this case, PUPM's performance in terms of supplying food commodities to TTI/TTIC has exceeded the target day to be achieved.*

## Keywords

PUPM; TTI; commodity; stabilizing



## I. Introduction

The ideals of the work cabinet itself directs future agricultural development, which aims to create food sovereignty so that later Indonesia as a nation and state can regulate and fulfill national food needs or be sovereign in food (Purnawan & Brunori, 2020). In this case, food sovereignty is translated in the form of the state's ability to meet food needs and national production, regulate food policies independently and protect and prosper farmers as the main actors in the food agriculture business (Anugrah et al., 2020).

Related to this, Community Food Business Development Activities or (PUPM) are community empowerment programs from community food business institutions (LUPM) which consist of a combination of farmer groups (Gapoktan), farmer groups (Poktan), community business institutions engaged in the food sector. and industries/producers/distributors of foodstuffs as to serve Indonesian Farmer Shops (TTI) in terms of providing basic and strategic food for the community (Sarastuti, Ahmad, & Sutrisno, 2019).

The purpose of this PUPM is as an effort to maintain price stability both at the farmer/producer level and at the consumer level. Through this activity, Gapoktan or community food business institutions (LUPM) in collaboration with Toko Tani Indonesia

(TTI) shops are empowered through assistance to be able to carry out their functions as a more efficient distribution agency. And this will reduce the price disparity between producers and consumers (Hendriadi, 2021).

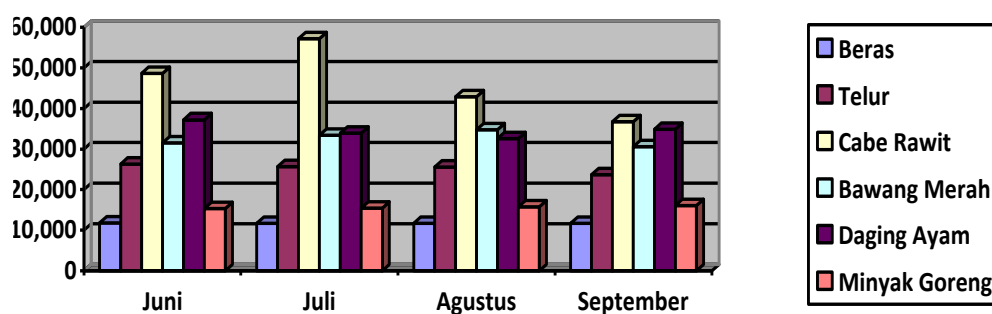
And as mandated by Law no. 18 of 2012 Regarding food, in this case the government has the obligation to manage the stabilization of food price supply, and the food distribution system. For this reason, in this case, the central and regional governments have the task of developing a food distribution system that has coverage throughout Indonesia effectively and efficiently (Prabowo, 2014).

Related to the legal basis underlying the program of this PUPM is the Food Law no. 18 of 2012, Minister of Finance Number: 168/PMK.05/2015 concerning Mechanisms for Implementing Government Assistance Budgets at Ministries of Institutions/States, Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 62/Permentan/RC.130/12/2015 concerning Guidelines for Management and Distribution of Aid Government Coverage of Ministry of Agriculture for FY 2016, Ministry of Agriculture No. 83 of 2016 concerning Implementation of PUPM in 2016. And followed by Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 06/KPTS/RC.110/J/012017 concerning Technical Guidelines for Community Food Business Development 2017 (Benny Rachman, 2016).

The purpose of the regulation is to absorb national agricultural products at reasonable prices and benefit farmers, especially staple foods, support the stabilization of staple food supply and prices, and provide easy access for consumers/community to quality staple foods at reasonable prices. And from there, every year, the Ministry of Agriculture through the Food Security Agency always makes technical guidelines related to the program (Hardianto et al., 2016).

However, there is a major problem that often occurs, namely the high price disparity between producers and consumers which can result in disproportionate profits between business actors. In this case, high prices at the consumer level do not guarantee farmers (producers) to get a decent price, so a mutually beneficial price balance is needed, both at the producer level and at the consumer level. To find out these problems, here the price and supply of food which is a strategic indicator to find out the existence of problems such as; status of food distribution, problems caused by the food distribution chain, insufficient supply in an area (Hendriadi, 2020).

The volatility of food prices is still a problem faced by the government at this time to achieve food security. Fluctuating food prices will greatly affect the welfare of farmers as food producers and the wider community as final consumers. Therefore, to maintain all this, stabilization of food prices is one of the priority goals in national development. Below is a table of average prices per kilogram of food commodities in all provinces (Hartono, 2020).



Source: National Strategic Food Price Information Center

**Figure 1.** Prices of Food Commodities in All Provinces

Based on the data contained above, it shows that the prices of several food commodities throughout the Province are still unstable, where the prices of food commodities sometimes drop drastically or also increase drastically, it can be concluded that the prices of food commodities throughout the Province are still unstable, tending to rise or fall. Therefore, the purpose of the Community Food Business Development Program itself is to foster and empower TTIC in terms of distributing food for the community, shortening the food distribution chain from producer areas to consumer areas so that producers can obtain favorable prices, provide food accessibility to consumers/society at affordable and reasonable prices, and support the stabilization of the supply and prices of basic and strategic food at both producer and consumer levels.

In previous research, it was explained that the occurrence of a shortage of supply and a high demand from the public for food caused fluctuations in food prices so that it would have a direct impact on the economy in an area (Agustian, 2020). Other studies also explain different problems which explain that community food business development activities indirectly also play a role in prices during the harvest season and high prices during famine, it is also an instrument made by the government to withstand price fluctuations or fluctuations in certain situations (Apriyanti et al., 2020). Furthermore (Anggraini, 2019) explained that the implementation of the community food business development program would not work without supporting factors, for example the participation of farmers and the community. With this, this study uses program effectiveness that looks at an assessment or a measurement of which activities in the programs that have been carried out can achieve an initial goal of the program. The success of a program can be seen from its effectiveness in achieving the goals that have been previously planned by the related organization (Fitria, 2013). Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021).

The purpose of this article is to describe the Community Food Business Development Program Through Indonesian Farmer Shops (TTI) as part of a permanent solution to overcome the volatility of staple/strategic food prices, through community food business development activities (PUMP). With efforts to empower and prosper farmers, or take advantage of direct supplies from farmers, producers, and first distributors to stabilize food commodity prices, are they running effectively (Inti Pertiwi Nashwar, 2020).

This research will focus on the Effectiveness of the Community Food Business Development Program (PUPM) through the Indonesian Farmer Shop as an effort to stabilize food commodity prices. In addition, to find out what obstacles occur and evaluate related to the implementation of this program. The evaluation results are expected to be able to offer solutions for optimizing the Community Food Business Development (PUPM) program through the Indonesian Farmer Shop (TTI), which in the future can be used as a reference for its implementation in the following years.

## **II. Research Method**

### **2.1 Type of Research**

The writing in this study uses a qualitative research type with a descriptive approach. The use of qualitative research aims to understand a problem based on the preparation of a complex and comprehensive picture according to a detailed view. This type of descriptive approach focuses massively and intensively on a defined object and analyzes and studies it as a case study.

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data is the source of a broad and well-grounded description, and contains an explanation of the processes that occur in the local environment. With qualitative data we can follow and understand the chronological flow of events, assess cause-and-effect in the minds of local people and obtain many and useful explanations (Ulber Silalahi, 2009).

## **2.2 Type of Research**

The preparation of the study is not only focused on primary data, but also uses secondary data.

### **a. Primary data**

Obtained at the research location, both sourced from data held by the agency as well as the results of direct interviews with the distribution and food access sector of the Food Security Agency and Indonesian Farmer Shop Center Pasar Minggu.

### **b. Secondary Data**

Is data collected by the author either sourced from the internet, books, journals or related to previous studies and also has a correlation with the focus of the author's study..

## **2.3 Research Subject**

According to (Moleong, 2014) to collect as much information as possible from various construction sources in research, it is necessary to determine sampling to make it easier for researchers to explain the special character of the problem under study into an interesting and unique context. The information obtained will then be used as the basis for the design and theory used in the research. The informants who are the subjects of this research are the sub-choir in the field of distribution and access to food, the Food Security Agency and also the head of the Indonesian Farmer Shop Center Pasar Minggu Jakarta.

## **2.4 Data Collection Techniques**

This data collection aims to collect or obtain data that is in the field accurately in accordance with the facts in the field, in order to find out and solve existing problems. Data collection techniques were carried out by three methods. The three methods are through:

### **a. Interview**

Interview is a method of collecting data from informants through direct communication after the researcher makes a list of questions. Sources of data interviewed in this study were the sub-choir in the field of food distribution and access, the Food Security Agency and also the head of the Indonesian Farmer Shop Center Pasar Minggu Jakarta.

### **b. Observation**

The observation method is a data collection method that uses observations of the research object. In this study, researchers conducted observations at the food security agency.

### **c. Documentation**

Documentation is sourced from the internet, books, journals or related to previous studies and also has a correlation with the focus of the author's study. The author also documents research activities at the food security agency and Indonesian Farmer Shop Center Pasar Minggu Jakarta.

## 2.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data reaches a saturation point. The measure of data saturation is marked by no longer obtaining new data or information (Putra & Sobandi, 2019) Activities in the analysis include:

a. Data collection

Researchers carried out the process of collecting data with predetermined techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation which were then recorded in field notes. Field notes contain what the researcher obtained during the data collection process which was then used as planning material for the next stage of data collection.

b. Data Reduction

Reducing or summarizing data is a process where researchers choose the main things and focus on things that are important in accordance with the problem under study.

c. Data Display

Data presentation or data display is the process of organizing, unifying, and describing the data that has been collected into information. The existence of this data display process aims to make it easier to understand the phenomena that have been summarized by the researcher and make it easier for researchers to plan the next analysis process.

d. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The next stage in the data collection process is drawing conclusions. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has never existed before. The conclusions obtained are based on the findings obtained during the research. Findings can be in the form of an image or description of an object that is not clear which is then clarified by the researcher to make it easier to understand.

A number of qualitative researchers try to collect data as long as possible and intend to analyze it after leaving the field. This method for qualitative researchers is wrong, because many situations or contexts are not recorded and the researcher forgets to appreciate the situation, so that various related things can turn into meaningless fragments. So that the work of collecting data for qualitative researchers must be directly followed by the work of writing, editing, classifying, reducing, and presenting data.

## III. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Community Food Business Development Activities

Community Food Business Development Activities (PUPM) are the government's efforts to maintain supply stability and strategic staple food prices, integrated marketing distribution chains to be more efficient, consumer prices can be transmitted properly to farmer prices (producers), market information between regions is running well, prevent the occurrence of Patron-Client (food entry into the market of a region may only be supplied by certain business actors), and prevent abuse of market power by certain business actors. Through this activity, Gapoktan or Community Food Business Institutions (LUPM) in collaboration with Toko Tani Indonesia (TTI) are empowered to be able to carry out their functions as distribution institutions in a more efficient distribution chain (Sariningrum & Subekti, 2021).

Government assistance provided to LUPM/Gapoktan in this activity is used to strengthen capital to absorb grain produced by farmers at a minimum price equal to HPP so that LUPM can play a role in maintaining price stability at the farmer level, especially during the harvest season. Government assistance is also used to support post-harvest

processing so that Gapoktan can provide good quality rice at a reasonable and more affordable price for the community (Astuti, 2020).

On the marketing side, LUPM is facilitated to form a partnership with Toko Tani Indonesia (TTI), which is a distribution agency that has direct contact with the community. This marketing mechanism will shorten the supply chain of food commodities so as to create a fairer profit margin for all parties in the supply chain and maintain price and supply certainty for producers and consumers (Hery Medianto Kurniawan, 2021).

### 3.2 Allocation of Budget Realization for Central Food Distribution Facilitation

In 2020, the total budget allocation for stabilizing food supply and prices through distribution facilitation at the Center was IDR 10.45 billion, and until the end of 2020 it was realized at IDR 10.09 billion or 96.60%. The budget is used for the distribution of basic and strategic food items from surplus areas to deficit areas, or from areas with low prices to areas with high prices. In addition, it is also used to subsidize the distribution costs of basic and strategic food items from the Mitra Tani Market/TTIC Center to final consumers in the Greater Jakarta area through online services (Gojek) (Hartono, 2020).

**Table 1.** Utilization of Food Distribution Facilitation Funds at the Center in 2020

No	Commodity	Origin	Destination	Amount (Tons)
1	Shallot	Jateng, Sulsel, NTB, Jatim Jabar	Sumut, Aceh Bengkulu, Palembang, Riau, Maluku, Sulut, Kaltara, DKI Jakarta	148,5
2	Big Chili	Bengkulu, Jteng, Jtim, Jabar	Jambi, Sumbar, Kalteng, Kalbar, DKI Jakarta	22,6
3	Cayenne pepper	Sumbar, Sulsel, Kalsel, Jatim, Jabar	Kalbar, DKI Jakarta	235,3
4	Egg	Sumut, Jatim, Jateng	Aceh, Kaltara DKI Jakarta	102,1
5	Meat	Jatim, DIY	Kaltara	45,0
6	Beef	Jabar	Kaltara	12,0
7	Garlic	Jatim, NTB	Kaltara	5,0
8	Rice	Jabar	Kepulauan Riau	55

Source: Badan Ketahanan Pangan

From the table above, the largest distribution volume of food commodities is red chili, shallots and chicken eggs. The prices of these three commodities fluctuated very much in 2020. For the price of red chili peppers, prices began to spike at the end of 2019 until February 2020, the price of cayenne pepper in the DKI Jakarta market reached Rp. 80.000/kg so that the center distributed it from the producer area. chili (South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, West Sumatra, East Java, West Java) as much as 235.30 tons to the DKI Jakarta and West Kalimantan areas (Hartono, 2020).

The increase in the price of shallots occurred in May 2020 before the month of Ramadan, the price of shallots was sold for Rp. 40.000/kg in the market. To reduce the price of shallots, the central government brought in shallots from the central provinces of shallots (Jabar, Central Java, East Java, NTB, South Sulawesi) of 148.50 tons to the

provinces of North Sumatra, Aceh, Bengkulu, Palembang, Riau, Maluku, North Sulawesi, Kaltara, DKI Jakarta (Badan ketahanan Pangan, 2020).

Ahead of National Religious Holidays (HBKN) to be precise, Christmas and New Year 2021, egg prices continue to creep up. The selling price of eggs in several markets in Indonesia reaches Rp. 27.000/kg. The increase in egg prices is around 22.10% of the government's reference sales price. To meet the needs of the community ahead of HBKN, the center utilizes distribution facilitation funds to distribute chicken eggs from the provinces of North Sumatra, East Java, Central Java to Aceh, Kaltara, DKI Jakarta. The total volume of distribution of eggs is 102.10 tons (Badan ketahanan Pangan, 2020).

In terms of Budget Realization Allocation for Facilitation of Food Distribution Center here has been quite effective because this program responds quickly to the right to increase in food commodity prices in the market by bringing food commodities from production centers to places where food commodities increase.

### 3.3 Allocation of Budget Realization for Facilitation of Provincial Food Distribution

The initial allocation of the price and food supply stabilization budget, apart from being at the center, was also found in all provinces, but near the end of the year there were several budget revisions so that there were two provinces that did not have a supply and price stabilization budget, namely Bangka Belitung Province and West Kalimantan Province (Hartono, 2020).

The total budget ceiling for the 2020 Provincial Food Supply and Price Stabilization Fund is Rp. 2.97 billion and the total realization is Rp. 2.08 billion or 70.08%, with the remaining funds of Rp. 888.32 million or 29.92% . Provinces with realization between 75% and 100% in 18 provinces, namely Aceh, North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, DKI Jakarta, East Java, Bali, NTB, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, West Papua and Papua. Provinces with realization between 50% and 74% were 5 provinces, namely West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, and Maluku. Provinces with realizations below 50% were 6 provinces, namely Riau Islands Province, South Sumatra, Lampung, Banten, West Java, D.I Yogyakarta, and West Sulawesi. Meanwhile, for the provinces with 0% realization, there are 3 provinces, namely West Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, and North Maluku. Specifically, Babgka Belitung Province and West Kalimantan did not allocate a budget (Badan Ketahanan Pangan, 2020).

**Table 2.** Budget Allocation and Realization of Food Distribution Facilitation in Provinces Position As of December 31, 2020

NO	Province	Stabilization Fund				
		Ceiling	Realization		Remainder	
		(Rp)	(Rp)	(%)	(Rp)	(%)
1	Aceh	102.600.00	80.192.000	78.16	22.408.000	21,84
2	Sumut	115.800.000	115.800.000	100	0	0
3	Sumbar	55.340.000	40.250.000	72.73	15.090.000	27,27
4	Riau	80.150.000	80.150.000	100	0	0
5	Kepri	30.000.000	12.804.000	42,68	17.196.000	57,32
6	Jambi	54.285.000	43.294.500	77.91	11.990.500	22,09
7	Sumsel	20.000.000	736.327	3,68	19.263.673	96,32
8	Babel*)	0	0	0	0	0
9	Bengkulu	50.000.000	32.250.000	64,50	17.750.000	35,50
10	Lampung	39.900.000	9.900.000	24,81	30.000.000	75,19
11	Banten	56.000.000	26.563.470	47,43	29.436.530	52,57
12	DKI Jakarta	130.000.000	123.433.500	94,95	6.566.500	5,05

13	Jabar	120.175.000	6.815.500	5,67	113.259.400	94,33
14	Jateng	110.000.000	179.775.000	99,80	225.000	0,20
15	DIY	100.000.000	43.888.000	43,89	56.112.000	56,11
16	Jatim	200.000.000	192.179.500	96,09	7.820.500	3,91
17	Bali	170.000.000	149.060.000	87,68	20.940.000	12,32
18	NTB	13.750.000	13.750.000	100	0	0
19	NTT	95.000.000	0	0	95.000.000	100
20	Kalbar**)	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kalsel	23.750.000	23.750.000	100	0	0
22	Kalteng	115.820.000	65.000.000	56,12	50.820.000	43,88
23	Kaltim	60.000.000	60.000.000	100	0	0
24	Kaltara	200.000.000	128.000.000	64,00	72.000.000	36,00
25	Sulut	90.000.000	90.000.000	100	0	0
26	Gorontalo	44.500.000	34.500.000	77,53	10.000.000	22,47
27	Sulbar	200.000.000	37.690.000	18,85	162.310.000	81,16
28	Sulteng	50.000.000	50.000.000	100	0	0
29	Sulsel	85.800.000	75.115.550	87,55	10.684.450	12,45
30	Sultra	30.000.000	0	0	30.000.000	100
31	Maluku	60.000.000	37.500.000	62,50	22.500.000	37,50
32	Maluku Utara	30.000.000	0	0	30.000.000	100
33	Papua Barat	200.000.000	200.000.000	100	0	0
34	Papua	200.000.000	199.650.000	99,83	350.000	0,18
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.969.270.000</b>	<b>2.081.047.447</b>	<b>70,8</b>	<b>888.322.553</b>	<b>29,92</b>

Source: Badan Ketahanan Pangan

The use of provincial distribution facilitation funds is used for transportation costs for the distribution of food commodities both within the province and between provinces when there is a price spike, as well as for the cost of sending online transportation services from PMT/TTIC to the public. Provinces that cooperate with online transportation services are Bali (Gojek), Banten (Gojek), DKI Jakarta (Grab), South Kalimantan (Press Express), Riau Islands (Gojek), Riau (Gojek), West Kalimantan (Bujang Kurir) and Kalimantan. East (Gojek) (Apriyanti et al., 2020).

From Table 2, it can be seen that there are still many provinces that have not been able to realize distribution facilitation funds. There are 7 provinces that can realize 100% of the funds, namely North Sumatra, Riau, NTB, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi and West Papua. When there was an increase in the price of shallots and chilies in North Sumatra Province, the Office distributed these commodities from Langkat Regency, Serdang Bedagai, Coal, Asahan, Simalungun, Samosir, South Tapanuli, Padang Sidempuan and Mandailing Natal to be sent to North Sumatra TTIC. South Kalimantan can realize these funds for transportation costs of shallots and sugar from Banjarmasin City to Banjarbaru and Tanah Laut Regencies. Central Sulawesi to bring rice from Banggai Regency to TTIC Central Sulawesi Province. In addition, West Papua Province has also realized the distribution facilitation fund to distribute eggs and chicken meat from Surabaya to Manokwari.

In relation to the realization of the budget allocation for the facilitation of provincial food distribution, in this case, the implementation has not been effective enough. Where from Table 2 it can be seen that there are still many provinces that have not been able to realize distribution facilitation funds to reduce the increase in food commodity prices.



### 3.4 Performance of PUPM for TA Growth, Development and Guidance Phase 2020

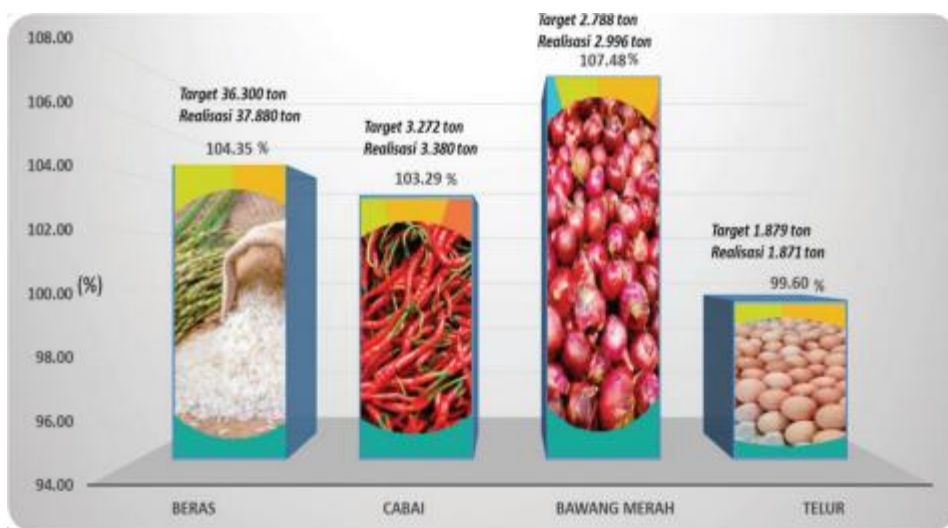
The performance of the implementation of PUPM-TTI activities in 2020 is seen based on the total volume of food commodity supply to TTI/TTIC nationally reaching 46,128 tons or 104.27% of the target of 44,128 tons. The realization of the largest supply of food commodities in Bengkulu Province reached 125.22% or 929,617 kg of the provincial supply target of 742,400 kg. Meanwhile, North Sulawesi Province achieved the lowest realization, only supplying food at 97.29% or 801,876 kg of the provincial supply target of 824,200 kg (Figure 1)



Source: Badan Ketahanan Pangan

**Figure 1.** Percentage of Performance of Total Volume of Realized Distribution/Sales of Food Commodities Per Province PUPM-TTI Activities in 2020

The percentage of performance for the total volume of supply of rice commodities to TTI/TTIC nationally reached 37,880 tons or 104.35% of the target 36,300 tons, chili commodities 3,380 tons or 103.29% of the target 3,272 tons, onion commodities 2,996 tons or 107.48% of the target of 2,788 tons, and chicken eggs 1,871 tons or 99.60 percent of the target of 1,879 tons (Figure 2).



Source: Badan Ketahanan Pangan

**Figure 2.** Percentage of Total Sales Volume of Food Commodities (Rice, Chili, Shallots and Chicken Eggs) PUPM-TTI Activities in 2020

The performance of the total volume of rice distribution to TTI/TTIC for the growth stage reached 4,223 tons or 104.27% of the 4,050 tons target, the realization development phase was 16,484 tons or 104.00% of the 15,850 tons target, and the realization development phase was 17,173 tons or 104.72 % of the target of 16,400 tonnes (Figure 3).



Source: Badan Ketahanan Pangan

**Figure 3.** Percentage of Total Sales Volume of Rice Commodity Per Stage of PUPM-TTI Activities in 2020

Related to the Performance of PUPM for the Growth, Development, and Guidance of TA. 2020. If you look at the picture, in this case it is quite effective. Where the performance of the implementation of PUPM-TTI activities in 2020 is seen based on the total volume of food commodity supply to TTI/TTIC nationally reaching 46,128 tons or 104.27% of the target of 44,128 tons. Which means that in this case the performance of PUPM has exceeded the national target.

### 3.5 Problems Occurring in PUPM Activities

Based on an interview from the Coordinator for Food Distribution and Access, Mr. Maino, in general, PUPM activities have been going well, but there are several problems related to the performance of Gapoktan:

- Some gapoktans in the coaching stage have not yet reached the target for grain purchases and rice distribution
- The purchase price of grain is high, especially at the end and the beginning of the year.
- TTI payments are substandard resulting in receivables, and supply to TTI has not reached the target
- In some gapoktans, bookkeeping and reporting have not been carried out properly, grain prices are not competitive, gapoktans do not have supporting facilities (drying floors), there are gapoktans with suboptimal performance in the utilization of social assistance funds due to changes in management
- Realization of grain purchases by farmers is low due to damaged irrigation channels resulting in crop failure which has resulted in stagnant and declining supply of rice to TTI.
- Incorrect understanding of HET
- Bookkeeping has not been carried out in an orderly manner, the price of grain is quite high
- Weak role of the provincial technical team so that the performance of Gapoktan is not good, including: large receivables, absorption of Gapoktan realization that has not reached 1 round, bookkeeping and reporting is not timely.

### 3.6 Activity Challenges at TTIC

Based on an interview from the Coordinator for Food Distribution and Access, Mr. Maino, the implementation of activities at TTIC has unique challenges, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure, policy tools, and administration of TTIC management which is still in continuous improvement. Some of the challenges and problems faced by Toko Tani Indonesia Center are as follows:

- a. The provincial TTIC has not completed the basic and strategic food commodities sold and has not been involved in controlling food supply and prices
- b. Determination of the selling price of some commodities is not below the market price and the government's reference
- c. Provincial TTIC operating hours have not been consistent and have not optimally served the community on Saturdays and Sundays
- d. Main suppliers/producers have not been involved to supply the provincial TTIC
- e. Provincial TTIC has not functioned as a Distribution Center to supply TTI

In general, the Provincial TTIC does not yet have adequate facilities and infrastructure in carrying out its operations, such as TTI shop cars.

## IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the studies that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the Community Food Business Development (PUPM) program if the authors look at its effectiveness in terms of stabilizing food commodity prices has been going well but not optimal in its implementation. We can see from the frequent fluctuations in food commodity prices and also not being matched by the use of the distribution budget in terms of reducing price fluctuations, all of which can be seen from the fact that there are still many provinces that have not been able to realize distribution facilitation funds. So that fluctuations in food commodity prices are sometimes uncontrollable. Regarding the performance of the implementation of PUPM-TTI activities in 2020, seen from the total volume supply of food commodities to TTI/TTIC nationally, reaching 46,128 tons or 104.27% of the target of 44,128 tons. This means that in this case the performance of PUPM in terms of supplying food commodities to TTI/TTIC has been good by exceeding the target day to be achieved.

In the implementation of the PUPM program, there are still many fundamental problems, both from suppliers and from distribution agencies. It can be concluded that the program that has been implemented has not yet fully run well, there are still many fundamental problems in the implementation of this program. According to the author and according to the analysis of existing problems in the field, this program has not been able to achieve price stability both at the farmer/producer level and at the consumer level. Therefore, innovation and evaluation are needed to improve several aspects that are problematic in the implementation of this program.

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