

# IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD SECURITY POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD AVAILABILITY FOR CITIZENS

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**Abstract:** Implementation of food security policies and their implications for food availability for community members (Study in the transmigration placement area of Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province). The purpose of the study was to find out the implementation of the local government's food security policy in Wonosari District and its implications for food availability for residents in the Boalemo Regency of Gorontalo Province. And the benefits of research to determine the impact of implementing food security policies on the food availability of community residents in the Boalemo Regency area of Gorontalo Province. The method used in this research is with a qualitative type of research through a descriptive analysis approach. Based on the results of research, it shows that the food policy of the local government of Boalemo regency, Gorontalo Province, especially in the Wonosari sub-district area as a placement of transmigration residents, has had an impact on food availability for the local government of Boalemo Regency. This is shown by rice production, livestock production, vegetables (horticulture) and the very high trade business sector originating from Wonosari district. In addition, the assessment of the national resilience index in the Wonosari sub-district has been fulfilled as a manifestation of the implementation of food security policies. As evidence, the local government of Boalemo Regency has made efforts to improve the quality of life of its residents through education, health and community welfare policies in the form of ease of obtaining superior seeds, making irrigation, improving facilities and infrastructure to support food security, accelerating electricity in villages, opening access to clean water for its residents. Thereseearch above has opened up the understanding of local ethnic residents about the importance of the presence of transmigration residents in the Boalemo district area for food availability. So that the results of the research have answered the hypothesis that the placement of transmigration residents in Wonosari sub-district will have the potential for friction that leads to conflicts between local ethnicities and transmigration residents.

**Keywords:** Policy on Food Security; Food Availability; Community Citizens.

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## INTRODUCTION

Regional development is determined by how much the regional head performs in improving the welfare of his citizens. All of this has a basis in implementing development programs, according to the status of the territory. If the status of the existence of the area is in the area of the city or municipality, then that will be the priority for the development of mobile areas in the service sector. Where the regional head must issue a policy that will be used as a legal umbrella for investors, private sector and economic businesses, there must be a policy of developing the service sector. So that investors and residents of the community follow the policies of the local government. However, if the status of the area is in the district area, then what will be made a priority for regional development is the food security development sector. These mainsets are sometimes poorly run by local governments. This means that if the regional head does not understand what is prioritized in developing the region in accordance with the status of the region, there will be a wrong policy in carrying out development programs in the region.

To meet the development standards above, it is appropriate for the top leaders in the regions in this case the regional head must also understand the concepts and theories of swot analysis of each region he leads as a state organization. With this understanding, regional heads and SKPD heads in each service understand what must be done and what is not done. If we look at the central policy on food security

in order to realize food swasembada, local governments in provinces consisting of district and city governments have the same obligation to support food security policy programs. Where the district government must prioritize the infrastructure of the food security program, the city local government provides a service sector to facilitate in terms of exporting or providing infrastructure to accommodate the results of food security development programs carried out by district areas engaged in the food sector. If this public administrative relationship can synergize with the district and city governments, then the food security policy program as the hope of the central government can be carried out.

The working mechanism in the concept of state administration must be used as a standard in developing regions in realizing the food security program policies expected by the central government. Why this is important is because of the food security program as vital in maintaining the integrity of a country. This means that if the basic needs for food of citizens are not met by the state, it will cause social turmoil that will disrupt national stability, and have an impact on the collapse of a country. Because there will be acts of pandalism in the form of mass theft to business owners, arson and destruction as a result of the state not being able to meet the availability of food. Indeed, this phenomenon can be overcome through cooperation between countries through import policies. But this policy can also have a social impact, especially for residents of the community engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. This means that import policy

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if used as an option from overcoming the food crisis is considered not ideal if our country has the potential for very rich natural resources. This means that if the import policy is used as an alternative in overcoming food scarcity every time our country experiences a food crisis, it means that there is something wrong in the governance of state administration in Indonesia, especially in areas that have the potential to realize food swasembada. This means that government planning, local government policies in implementing food security programs must be improved in accordance with state governance based on state administrative science. In state administration science in the formulation of food security program policies, they must pay attention to several things, including first, planing must be appropriate, the policy process must be formulated together not unilaterally, if the government wants to realize food security, then the program involves stake holders in the development of food security programs. second, Policy implementation, requires cooperation in implementing food security programs ranging from ministries to regional heads, regional heads must supervise up to the village government level. Third, policy evaluation, food security policies must be evaluated by the central government through relevant ministries to the local government level. Local governments must monitor up to the village government level. If there is a successful implementation of the food security program policy that is carried out, the government at both the central and regional levels should provide a reward, and if there is a mistake in implementing

the food security policy program, the central government and at the regional level also provide punishment after going through improvement efforts due to mistakes in running the food security program.

Governance of the implementation of the above policies, is only one of several alternatives to whether a food security program policy can be carried out. If this is not done, then social turmoil will occur. For example, the misappropriation of palm oil scarcity as one of the food security programs. Everywhere the citizens of the community screamed in search of the existence of cooking oil which was considered a step by the community. Even though cooking oil production in Indonesia exists, but residents of the community are very difficult to get cooking oil. After an evaluation by the government, it turns out that there is a game at the level of cooking oil producers and investors who want to make a profit on the condition of this cooking oil scarcity. The result of the policy evaluation of the scarcity of cooking oil was to find that there were officials in the ministry of trade at the level of the director general who deliberately sought benefits in the conditions of scarcity of cooking oil, even suspected of being the perpetrators of officials above the director general. So the solution is that the president as the chief administrator of the country must dismiss the minister who deals with the food scarcity of cooking oil. With the course of the scarcity of cooking oil, it reminds us that a developed country will be determined by how good or qualified it is in carrying out proper public administration. This means that a

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developed country will be determined by the welfare of its citizens for basic needs, one of which is the need for food availability. All this will be a consensual of public policy in our country, especially in the Boalemo district of Gorontalo Province as a transmigration placement area from the central government. Why the issue of transmigration residents has become hotly discussed, because almost most of the presence of transmigration residents in the Gorontalo regency, Boalemo regency and Pohuwato regency as transmigration placement areas by the central government has a positive influence on the development of food security programs for the Gorontalo Province.

If you look at several areas where the placement of transmigration residents by the central government is located, such as in Irian Jaya Province, Kalimantan Province, Sumatra Province, North Sulawesi Province and in Gorontalo Province, there are progress in the aspect of food security in the destination area for the transmigration program. For the Gorontalo province itself as a transmigration placement area, especially in the Boalemo regency area, precisely in the Wonosari district, transmigration residents make the greatest contribution in improving food security for the Boalemo regency area. This condition can be seen where previously unproductive lands become productive land as a result of the enthusiasm of transmigration residents in managing their agricultural land. The current condition of transmigration residents in Wonosari District has changed very rapidly. Especially in the cultivation of agricultural land which has strengthened food security for the local government of

Boalemo district, Gorontalo Province.

The impact of the transmigration program in the Wonosari sub-district area has an influence on the availability of food for the people of Boalemo regency, because what is needed to meet the need for food can be available, both for transmigration households and local residents of Boalemo regency who need food availability can be met by the market in the Boalemo Regency area. Indeed, the availability of food for transmigration residents and residents of Boalemo regency is met, but that does not mean that we can conclude that food security is getting better, without research that shows that every head of household will meet their basic needs. This fact can be revealed through knowledge of food security indicators. The measure of food security follows the FAO model or standard indicators used by BPPS in looking at the ability of regions to build food security. All government efforts in realizing food security will be influenced by variables in food availability or food production in an area. The determining factors in improving food security are strongly influenced by the participation of community members in cultivating agriculture. Superior and professional farm management can support productivity towards food security in an area. Thus, if the residents of the community are able to manage agriculture professionally, they will be able to improve food security in the Boalemo district area.

The agricultural productivity indicator is only one of the measures in measuring the food security index in the Boalemo district area. However, there are still driving indicators in achieving food

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security including the basic needs of each household that are met such as the need for giji, the need for education, the income of the community and also the need for health services. All these indicators will determine whether the Boalemo Regency area as a target area for the transmigration program, especially in the Wonosari District, can contribute to food security in the region. Or vice versa whether the presence of transmigration residents will be a burden on local governments.

Based on the question above, whether the contribution of transmigration residents to food security in the Wonosari sub-district area, especially for residents in the Boalemo Regency area of Gorontalo Province, will be traceable through the results of research that has been carried out in the Wonosari sub-district area. However, at first glance, the presence of transmigration residents in the Boalemo regency area, especially in Wonosari district, has changed the condition of agricultural land in the region, which was once a lot of sleeping land, has now become a very productive land in the development of agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry.

The current condition in the Wonosari sub-district area is a rice granary for the local government of Boalemo regency, and is not only a rice commodity, but also accompanied by vegetable plantations, rice, onions, papaya plantations, onion plantations, tomatoes (horticultural crops). In addition, transmigration residents also develop livestock businesses. For example, cattle, goats, chickens, ducks, etc. farms are successfully cultivated in the Wonosari sub-

district area. What transmigration residents do will affect the availability of food for the local government of Boalemo district, Gorontalo Province.

Thus, the efforts of the central government in the New Order era have changed the condition of transmigration residents in their home areas only to beggars and scavengers, and there are even transmigration residents who live mediocly in their home areas to change after occupying the transmigration destination area for a long time. As happened in Boalemo Regency, especially in Wonosari sub-district, transmigration residents with a high work ethic eventually become economic actors in the destination area. All this is thanks to the enthusiasm and hard work of transmigration residents in changing their lives to become farmers when they first entered the Boalemo Regency area. Now the transmigration community is a new player in the market in Boalemo district. This condition shows that many transmigration residents in Wonosari District open agricultural land, open trading businesses and even home industries are developing in the Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

The success of transmigration residents in the Boalemo Regency area, especially in Wonosari sub-district in managing agriculture, plantations and livestock as well as the development of trade businesses in Boalemo regency has encouraged the realization of food availability as a result of the policies of the local government of Boalemo regency which follows the policies of the central government in realizing food self-

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sufficiency in order to fulfill state administrative obligations. Where the purpose of the Indonesian state or state organization is established in order to fulfill state goals as stated in the preamble. The state is formed on the basis of realizing welfare and social justice or the state is formed towards a prosperous state welfare state (prosperous state).

This form of support can maintain price stability in traditional markets in the Boalemo district area. To see how much inflation of processed food products of transmigration residents will be traced how much the increase in the price of basic necessities is still in the Boalemo district area. Invisibly, the price comparison that is in the first hand of the producer until it is in the hands of the merchant to the consumer is not too big a difference. All this is due to the intervention of local governments in opening access roads to agricultural areas. So that the transportation costs do not require high costs. And this has an impact on the price of basic needs in meeting food needs that can be affordable and met in traditional markets.

By looking at the current condition of the migration residents in Wonosari Subdistrict who have changed both in terms of the physical initial building they occupied, it has turned into a permanent building with a larger size than the house they occupied at the beginning of coming in the Wonosari District area. This change signals that the welfare condition is progressing very well. This can also be seen from the agricultural land that was originally owned by only 2 hectares per head of household for transmigration residents, currently increasing the area of

agricultural land. All this is thanks to the hard work of transmigration citizens. The success of transmigration residents in Wonosari Subdistrict has a positive impact on the original income of Bolamo Regency through the proceeds of taxes paid by transmigration residents. Moreover, through trade and workshop businesses, it is very large for the original income of the Boalemo Regency area. Thus, transmigration residents have a strategic position in building food security and increasing local sources of income.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data and information are collected in the form of qualitative descriptions. In addition, this research emphasizes more on disclosing the meaning contained in the description of the data, therefore this research uses a qualitative research method approach.

Qualitative research method is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2009: 1)

The object in qualitative research is a natural object, or *Natural setting*, so this research method is often referred to as the naturalistic method. A natural object is an object that is what it is, not manipulated by the researcher so that the condition at the time the researcher enters the object, after being in the object and exiting the object is

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relatively unchanged.

In qualitative research, data collection is not guided by theory, but guided by facts found at the time of research in the field. Therefore the analysis of the data carried out is induction based on the facts found and can then be constructed into hypotheses or theories. (Sugiyono, 2009:3).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Food security is a program in achieving food availability for a country, because food is the basic need of every citizen in the world. If the condition of food availability cannot be met by a country, it will result in a national disaster and even become a humanitarian disaster. As is the case in some parts of the country on the mainland of the African continent. Like the country of Rwanda, the country of Ethiopia. The scarcity of food availability results in starvation for its citizens, so the role of the United Nations through the world body FAO (*Food And Agriculture Organization Of The United Nations*) distributes aid to famine-stricken countries. What happened on the African continent was the scarcity of food due to geographical conditions and food governance management that was slightly underdeveloped, especially since the country was often plagued by conflicts between tribes or factions, thus adding to the suffering of its people who were temporarily hit by famine.

Based on the assumption of problems that exist in several countries in the African continent, our country is obliged to reach out to help countries on the mainland of the African continent in

fulfilling food, because of the problem of hunger that occurs in any part of the world, our country is obliged to help countries experiencing food crisis. Especially when there is a massive famine. An attitude of international solidarity must be embodied in helping the citizens of the world when hit by famine in any part of the world. Hopefully, the good faith of our country in helping to ease the burden on countries plagued by hunger, will bear fruit in realizing the *Swasembada Pangan*, in order to meet the basic needs of our citizens and extend assistance to countries that are experiencing hunger as a result of food scarcity in their countries.

In the New Order Era, our country has experienced *Swasembada Pangan*, so it exports a lot to other countries and also carries out humanitarian missions by helping countries around the world that are experiencing hunger. And that history is highly dreamed of repeating itself in the current era of reform. For this reason, a strategy is needed in developing the country in realizing food availability through food security development programs in all regions in Indonesia.

If our country wants to re-realize the achievement in the New Order era of food *swasembada*, it is necessary to have a collective understanding of food security by all components related to the achievement of food security, such as local governments and farmers as the main actors in realizing food security in the regions. For this reason, let us understand the meaning of food security and the indicators of food security below.

Based on the description above about the meaning of food security and

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food security indicators, to answer what is the object of research on the Boalemo Regency Local Government Policy on Food security for Transmigration residents in Wonosari district, Gorontalo Province, it can be seen from several local government policies. boalemo district as follows :

**a. Policies carried out by the Wonosari District Government towards transmigration residents in building food security for the local government of Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province.**

The Wonosari Subdistrict Government has intervened in realizing a food security program for transmigration residents.

When viewed from the informant's answer above, the efforts of the sub-district government have been very good in supporting the efforts of transmigration residents in villages in the Wonosari District area, even the distribution mechanism is based on egalitarian principles, meaning that the sub-district government does not discriminate between transmigration residents and local residents of Gorontalo. With the efforts made by the sub-district government together with the local government of Boalemo Regency, it reaped the results of the food security program in the Wonosari District area. This success is inseparable from the participation of local residents and the sub-district government in coordinating with the Boalemo Regency government in the success of the food security program in Boalemo district.

One of the things that boosts the success of the food security program in Wonosari District is irrigation as a result of the intervention of the local government of Boalemo Regency and

coordination with the Gorontalo Provincial government in facilitating irrigation in the Wonosari District and its surroundings. This facility supports the residents of the community in the success of food availability for residents of the community in Boalemo district. And it's not just the residents of Boalemo Regency who enjoy food production from Wonosari district. However, the food products of Wonosari District have been distributed to the markets in Gorontalo city and even to all areas in Gorontalo Province, there must be food production from Wonosari District. This is an effort by the government to support the food security program in the Wonosari District area, with a policy of improving supporting facilities in marketing the food production products of transmigration community residents in Wonosari District such as repairing damaged road and bridge access and the policy has had an impact on community welfare, especially for transmigration residents and local residents of Gorontalo in the Wonosari District area.

**b. The impact of food security policies on the welfare of the community in the Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province.**

The achievement of a food security program cannot be determined based solely on the interpretation of a person or local government officials, without being supported by the value of the food security index. So that in determining an area has succeeded in achieving a food security program, it can use indicators that can measure the status of villages or regions in achieving these food security achievements.

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To see the impact of the local government policy of Boalemo district in its success in improving food security, it can be seen from the food security index that has been carried out by the local government. Based on the results of research on local government policies, it has shown that the success of this is shown by the following data :

**1. The ratio of per capita normative consumption to the availability of clean water. The ratio of normative consumption per capita to the availability of clean water, rice, corn, cassava and sweet potatoes.**

When viewed from existing data, the Wonosari sub-district area almost all existing villages already have access to clean water obtained through injection wells and there is also sourced from PDAM which is distributed to residents' homes. Likewise, the needs of rice, corn, cassava and sweet potatoes have been met in the Wonosari subdistrict of Boalemo regency.

**2. Percentage of the population living below the poverty line.**

Poverty in the Wonosari sub-district area due to the impact of local government food security policies has succeeded in improving welfare as found in the field of people in the transmigration area their welfare above the line poverty. This is shown by the physical condition of residential houses and places of business trade and agricultural development in the Wonosari sub-district area developed and developed rapidly before the existence of transmigration in the area. Moreover, it is supported by local government policies in supporting food security programs.

**3. Percentage of households with a**

**proportion of expenditure on food more than 65 percent of total expenditure.**

The impact of local government support through policies to build food security in the Boalemo district area has saved people's expenditure on food. This is based on the results of research on the results of the study showing indicators of the percentage of households with a proportion of expenditure on food of more than 65% to total expenditures met . This data is shown in the results of research that transmigration and local ethnic residents expenditure on food does not burden their citizens, because the need for food has been met by managing agriculture, plantations, animal husbandry, industrial and trade sector carried out by its citizens 65% expenditure is not absorbed all, why for food needs for transmigration residents and local ethnic residents helped by agricultural, livestock, plantation, industrial and trade businesses, has helped in meeting their living needs for food availability, even 65% expenditure is not absorbed, because all they have done themselves to meet the need for food. So that the percentage of expenditure for food is not used, but is used for other needs.

**4. Percentage of households without access to electricity.**

The policy of the local government of Boalemo County has successfully fulfilled the obligations to its citizens on the fulfillment of lighting. This is shown by research data where transmigration and local residents in Wonosari District all villages have enjoyed electricity. Even if there is a possibility in preparatory villages such as SP1, SP2 and SP3 villages whose village status is still independent village

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preparation villages which are used as new placement areas for transmigration residents. It is there that access to electricity is still being pursued by the local government of Boalemo district.

#### **5. The average length of girls' schooling is over 15 years.**

The policy of the local government of Boalemo district in supporting gender equality is carried out, especially on the education policy that girls are given the same rights as boys in following primary education. Not only that, the average indicator of the length of schooling for girls over 15 years is also met by local governments. This shows that the results of research on the condition of educational facilities in Wonosari District are quite adequate in educating community members, especially for women in the Wonosari District area.

When connected with indicators on food security about the average length of schooling for women over 15 years will be resolved, why is this, because students in grades 8 to 9 of the female sex enjoy a lot of this education, so hopefully our women must know about reading, writing and counting in the sense that women do not experiencing backwardness in education, while the position of women who will become forerunners as mothers of the next generation must have insight into knowledge in improving their generation. So that when viewed from the presence of educational infrastructure in the Wonosari District Area, it is considered quite adequate in building a smart generation in the future.

For the assessment of the food security index according to the index Average

length of schooling of girls over 15 years. It will be overcome in the Wonosari sub-district area of Boalemo Regency, because the condition of the Wonosari sub-district, specifically in the field of education, supporting facilities, is very adequate in realizing food security for the residents of the community in Wonosari District. All of this is inseparable from the role of the local government of Boalemo Regency in realizing Food security in all sub-districts including Wonosari district.

#### **6. Percentage of households without access to clean water.**

The basic needs of community residents in the Wonosari Subdistrict area, especially access to clean water, continue to be pursued by local governments in meeting the indicator of the percentage of houses without access to clean water does not exist again in the Boalemo district area, especially in Wonosari District. This shows the results of research on the condition of transmigration residents and local ethnic households without access to clean water is rarely found, because all villages that have clean water irrigation systems can be obtained through PDAM irrigation channels and through injection wells or DAP.

Based on the statement of one of the informants from the village staff in the Wonosari Subdistrict area above, overall the villages in the Wonosari District area have met their clean water needs, but there are also problems with the quality of the water produced. However, for SP1, SP2 and SP3 villages, the local government is trying to establish PDAM connections in villages that are still not connected to PDAM.

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**7.The ratio of the population to the level of population density.**

The policy of the local government of Boalemo district in the health sector is urgently needed in order to increase the life expectancy of its people. If you look at the current condition, Boalemo regency has health facilities in the form of two hospitals located on the trans Sulawesi road and hospitals in Tilamuta District, the distance is not too far from the Wonosari District area. When measured by the distance traveled from the Wonosari District area, it is only reached with approximately 30 minutes to arrive at Boalemo Hospital (Iwan Hospital

Bokings) and Tilamuta Hospital. And after all, the local government of Boalemo district strives that every sub-district must have a PUSKESMAS and PUSTU in each village along with the presence of medical personnel. All of this is done by the local government of Boalemo Regency in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Boalemo regency , Gorontalo Province.

Based on the results of research, the problem in Wonosari District is that doctors are considered inadequate with a population ratio of only seven doctors, and the total population is 26,422. You can see more details in the table below.

**Table : 1 Number of Health Workers By Village in Wonosari District.**

No.	Village <i>Village</i>	Doctor <i>Doctor</i>	Nurse <i>Nurse</i>	Midwife <i>Midwife</i>
1.	Mekar Jaya	-	-	1
2.	Hope	-	-	4
3.	Like Forward	-	3	3
4.	Prosperous	3	3	1
5.	Prosperous	-	-	4
6.	Pangeya	-	-	2
7.	Teak Mulya	1	1	1
8.	Tri Get Along	-	6	2
9.	Raharja	-	1	1
10.	Dimito	-	-	1
11.	Love Mulya	-	-	1
12.	Sari Tani	3	9	10
13.	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	1
14.	Dulohupa	-	-	1
15.	SP 1	-	-	-
16.	SP 2	-	-	-
	<b>Wonosari Subdistrict</b> <i>Wonosari Subdistrict</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

Source /Source : Village Office in Wonosari sub-district/*All Village office in Wonosari Subdistrict 2021.*

With the number of medical personnel with a population ratio of 26,422 people

and seven doctors, it is considered inadequate in tackling public health in the

Wonosari District area, but anticipates that medical personnel in the Wonosari District area will be able to be supported in neighboring districts such as Paguyaman district which has doctors. And if you really need a patient to be referred to the nearest hospital, it is still in the Boalemo County area. Such as hospitals in the Tilamuta District area and hospitals in Boliyohuto District which are approximately 15 to 20 km away which are reached within 30 to 45 minutes or an hour drive using a transport car or ambulance car from the center of Wonosari district.

### **9. Percentage of toddlers of substandard height (*stunting*).**

The local government of Boalemo district plays an important role in improving the quality of life of toddlers in the Boalemo County area. This can be seen from the policy of the local government of Boalemo Regency in tackling *stunting*. Based on the results of research, it shows that *stunting* for toddlers in the Wonosari District area still exists, the cause is sometimes due to genes from their parents. However, *stunting* conditions due to giji deficiency are caused by the fact that there is no food available, not found in the Wonosari sub-district area.

Based on the informant's statement above, the misconception of *stunting* still confuses village staff, so it is necessary for socialists from Puskesmas workers to explain what the real *stunting* conditions are, but the efforts of the village government as an extension of the sub-district government in tackling *stunting* has been implemented by the village government as stated by the informant such as providing food assistance such as

milk once a month and providing more supervision of the development of b alita in Hope Village. With the intervention of local governments through sub-district governments to the village level, the problem of *stunting* for the Wonosari District area has become a concern for local governments in realizing the golden generation through food security programs, one of the indices in measuring the quality of food security is the problem of *stunting*, which is currently the constituency of the Boalemo County local government. With the command system from the local government of Boalemo Regency in implementing the *stunting* program, so that the Wonosari sub-district government up to the village level carried out efforts to overcome *stunting* for toddlers together with health workers from the Community Health Center (PUSKESMAS) assisted by PUSTU (Auxiliary Puskesmas). This synergy in overcoming *stunting* is what is happening in the Wonosari District area today. Thus, the food security index above has been implemented by the Wonosari sub-district government which is a requirement in measuring food security, so that the variables of food security in Wonosari District are perfect. From the results of researchers' searches on *stunting* in the Wonosari sub-district area, it has been answered with very strong achievements in realizing food security in the Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

**10. Life expectancy at birth. The average length of life of a newborn is estimated assuming no change in mortality patterns throughout its life.**

This data is not yet available, but the data will be traced to the Puskesmas in the Wonosari sub-district area. However, when viewed from the economic conditions of transmigrant residents and existing health facilities, it is very good at increasing life expectancy at birth. Moreover, the local government is very concerned with the problem of a *stunting* so that it will affect the life expectancy at birth. Indeed, this is also a priority for the local government of Boalemo Regency, so that strategic steps in overcoming the infant mortality rate are held PUSTU in each village, in addition to the Puskesmas facilities in the center of Wonosari District. The programs carried out by villages and puskesmas are through Posyandu in each village which is routinely carried out there is also a task force from the village and Puskesmas staff visiting residents' homes in caring for the community, especially toddlers. This activity is currently occurring in the Wonosari District in overcoming the mortality rate at birth expectancy

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research on the implementation of food security policies and their implications for food availability for community residents (Study in the transmigrant placement area of Wonosari District, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province) several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The policy of the local government of Boalemo district towards food security for transmigrant residents in Wonosari District. Where the local government of Boalemo Regency has

made efforts to improve the quality of life of its residents through education, health and community welfare policies in the form of ease of obtaining superior seeds, making irrigation, improving facilities and infrastructure to support food security, accelerating electricity in villages, opening access to clean water for its residents and many more homework that must be completed by local governments based on research findings. Such as the ratio of medical personnel to the community which is considered insufficient for public health needs, the addition of clean water networks, and electricity networks in new areas where transmigrant residents such as SP 1, SP2 and SP3 still need access to clean water and access to electricity.

2. The Food Security Index in the Wonosari District of Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province is at a very resilient level. Because some of the indicators used as a reference for assessing food security are met mostly on these food security indicators. However, there is also data that has not been filled in in the profile of Wonosari sub-district, according to the size of the food security index. For this reason, it still needs to be explored again in completing the assessment of the food security index in Wonosari District. However, the unfulfilled index, when viewed from the data on the results of status determination in sixteen villages in Wonosari District, is at the level of self-help village status. This means that
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several indicators from each village have been qualified in answering the food security index indicators for the Wonosari District government of Boalemo Regency.

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