

Realize Food Security through Multilevel Governance between Central, Regional, and Local Governments

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Abstract: Resilience food is issue strategic that is not only related with production and distribution food, but is also greatly influenced by the quality of governance government at various levels. Research this aim for analyze how multilevel governance between government central, regional and local influence realization resilience food in Indonesia. Research This use approach qualitative with method analysis content against secondary data sourced from from Our World in Data, document policies, as well as publication scientific international. Analysis focused on three dimensions main, namely inequality income, capacity administration public, and structure centralization political as multilevel governance indicators. Research results show that inequality economy limit access group prone to to food, while fluctuations capacity bureaucracy and dynamics centralization decentralization influence effectiveness implementation policy food at the level local. Weakness coordination inter-institutional and inequality capacity institutional cause policy food often fragmented and lacking responsive to need local. Research this contribute to strengthening governance perspective in studies resilience food with positioning multilevel governance as variables the key that bridges policy national and implementation local. Limitations study this lies in the use of secondary data aggregate and approach qualitative that has not been fully catch dynamics micro and relationships causal. Therefore that, research furthermore recommended for combine approach quantitative and studies field as well as involving non-state actors to obtain greater understanding comprehensive regarding multilevel governance in resilience food.

Keywords: Multilevel governance, Resilience food, Decentralization, Capacity institutional, Public policy

Introduction

Resilience food is one of the priority main in development sustainable, with broad implications to stability social, health society, and growth economy a country (García-Díez *et al.*, 2021). Resilience food not only covers aspect availability food in a way physical, but also access, utilization, stability, and sustainability from system food that alone. Achieving food security requires coordinated efforts across multiple scales of governance, from central governments to local communities, because the complexity of food systems transcends single-level administrative boundaries (Clapp *et al.*, 2022). In context this, multilevel governance or multilevel governance, namely distribution authority and responsibility answer between various level government become very important for create system resilience responsive, adaptive and sustainable food. According to Hooghe & Marks (2001) the concept of multilevel governance has develop as framework theoretical approach that attempts explain How actors at the level central, regional and local interact in formulate as well as implement policy effective public For answer challenge food is increasingly complex, including change climate, urbanization, and globalization of food markets.

Various study previously has study connection between governance structure and results resilience food in various context geographical and administrative. For example, the study empirical research in East Kotawaringin shows that implementation policy resilience food at the sub-district level varies the effect depending on capacity source power, infrastructure, and leadership local, which in turn influence governance effectiveness food in a way overall (Selvia and Widayastuti, 2024). Other findings from studies collaborative governance food in Garut shows that involvement non-governmental actors like community local and sector private can support achievement objective resilience food, even though coordination and capability institutional still become constraint main (Global Akademia, 2025). In addition, the global perspective also shows that inclusion various stakeholders interests in each level government vertical and horizontal are key in overcome injustice and improve representation voice in system food democratic (Jani *et al.*, 2022). In general overall, literature show that collaboration, synergy policies and coordination between level government as well as stakeholders interest play role important in advance resilience food from scale national until local.

Although already lots research that discusses governance and resilience components food, there is a research gap significant especially related how multilevel governance mechanisms comprehensive optimize coordination between government central, regional and local in developing country context like Indonesia. Many studies still tend focus on one level government just for example, evaluation policy government area or capacity institutional at the local level without in a way explicit integrate various levels in simultaneous in a comprehensive governance model (Mukhlis, 2017; Sibarani, 2017; Sayoga and Kharisma, 2024). Global study on policy resilience food is also often emphasize

role government national or international without to unravel in a way sharp how the government unit regional and local can form coherent policies with objective national. This is create a conceptual and empirical gap that needs to be filled, how multilevel governance structures can operationalized in a way effective in Indonesia for increase performance resilience food throughout level administrative.

Novelty in study this lies in the development framework integrated analytics coordination vertical (center area local) and horizontal coordination (between institutions at each level) in context resilience food national, with approach strong empirical research. This not only analyze the role of each actor governance, but also measure interaction between actors and obstacles emerging structures in the multilevel governance process. With thus, the contribution mainly is produce a contextual multilevel governance model for Indonesia, which is capable explain connection causal between variables institutional with achievements resilience food. This model is also expected can help formulation recommendation more policies focused and realistic at the level center until level village.

This study focus covers a number of aspect key: 1) identify pattern coordination and collaboration between level government in implementation policy resilience food, 2) analyze strengthening factors or hamper multilevel governance, and 3) formulate recommendation applicable policies for increase effectiveness resilience food. The main goal is for understand dynamics of multilevel governance in Indonesian context and produce proof empirical that can enrich literature academic as well as give guide practical for maker policy. Questions study main proposed is: *How coordination between government central government regions and government local contribute to achievement resilience food? and what are they? obstacle substantive in multilevel governance that is necessary overcome?*

Literature Review

Resilience food understood as condition when all over individual, each when, have access physical, social, and economic to sufficient, safe, nutritious and appropriate food with preference culture for undergo healthy and productive life. Concept this is multidimensional because covers availability food, access, utilization, and stability system food in term long. Global literature confirms that resilience food not can separated from dynamics system complex food that involves production, distribution, consumption, and policy public cross sectors and across regions (Candel, 2014). Global challenges such as change climate, conflict geopolitics, urbanization, and volatility price food the more complicate achievement resilience food and demand approach more policies integrated and adaptive (Tambunan and Yassir, 2023). Therefore that, achievement resilience food Not Enough understood as problem technical production, but as governance issues that require coordination actors and institutions in various level government (Indriastuti *et al.*, 2023).

In context the concept of multilevel governance becomes framework analytical important for understand How policy resilience food formulated and implemented through interaction between various level government and stakeholders interests. Multilevel governance refers to the system taking decisions spread across supranational, national, regional, and local levels, as well as involving state and non-state actors in network mutually beneficial policies interact (Di Gregorio *et al.*, 2019; Maggetti and Trein, 2019). Study show that coordination vertical between government central and regional play a role important in guard coherence policy, while horizontal coordination between sectors and actors strengthen effectiveness implementation policy food (Kraak and Niewolny, 2024). A governance model that is hierarchical solely proven not enough adaptive to complexity system food, so that a more multilevel approach collaborative viewed more capable respond challenge local at a time guard harmony with objective national and global (Leeuwis, Boogaard and Atta-Krah, 2021).

Empirical studies in various countries show that multilevel governance can increase resilience food when there is mechanism clear coordination, capacity adequate institutional, as well as room participation for actor local and community civil. Research in Africa and Latin America found that policy integrated food across levels of government capable increase effectiveness of nutrition and distribution programs food, especially when government local involved in planning and implementation policy (Béné *et al.*, 2019). Literature about food democracy also emphasizes that participation public in governance food strengthen legitimacy policy as well as increase sustainability system food in term long (Elizabeth, 2019). With thus, multilevel governance is not just arrangement administrative, but a socio-political process that forms how policy food translated to in practice real at the level local.

In Indonesia, resilience food is a strategic agenda nationalities faced with diversity very high geographical, social, and economic research show that even though Indonesia has framework policy food national sufficient comprehensive, its implementation is highly dependent on capacity government area and conditions local (Oktalia, Mulyani and Pitoyo, 2025). Multilevel approach in studies resilience food in Indonesia reveals that factors like quality infrastructure, market access, level education and capacity institutional area influential significant to resilience food House ladder (Devi *et al.*, 2020). This show that success policy national is very much determined by how policy the translated and adapted at the level regional and local.

In addition, the study about governance collaborative in Indonesia highlights importance synergy between government central government region, sector private sector and community civil in implementation policy food and nutrition (Nugroho *et al.*, 2025). However, research also found various challenges, such as fragmentation institutional, overlapping overlap authority, weakness coordination cross sector, as well as limitations capacity bureaucracy local obstacles effectiveness of multilevel governance (Alwi and Susanti, 2022). Challenges the cause policies designed at the

level center often not fully in accordance with needs and conditions local, so that reduce impact policy to improvement resilience food in the field.

Although literature about resilience food and multilevel governance is developing fast, still there is gap significant research. Many studies nature sectoral or focus on one level government, so that not yet capable explain in a way comprehensive how interaction between levels of government in a way simultaneous influence achievements resilience food. In addition, some big study still nature descriptive and not yet enough explore mechanism causal between governance structure, coordination process, and results policy. In the Indonesian context, research that is specifically special study dynamics coordination center area local as one system integrated still limited, especially those linking multilevel governance with dimensions resilience food in a way empirical and systematic.

Based on this gap, the research novelty this lies in the development of analytical models that integrate coordination vertical and horizontal in multilevel governance as well link it in a way direct with results resilience food. Research this no only identify the role of each level governance, but also analysis how interaction between actors and institutions form effectiveness policy food. In addition, research this combine perspective institutional with context social and local for produce greater understanding holistic about how multilevel governance works in practice, especially in developing countries with structure strong decentralization like Indonesia.

Based on literature said, the framework study this positioning multilevel governance structure as variables main influencing factors resilience food through mechanism coordination as variables mediation, with capacity institutional and context local as factor moderation. Framework this assume that the more good coordination between government central, regional and local as well as between sector, then the more tall effectiveness implementation policy food and more strong achievements resilience food. With thus, research this make an effort explain connection structural and processual between governance and resilience food in a way integrated, at the same time give base empirical for formulation more policies adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable.

Method

Urgency use type study qualitative with analysis content in study this based on complexity the phenomenon of multilevel governance and resilience food that is not fully can arrested through approach quantitative solely. Research qualitative emphasize understanding deep to meaning, context social, as well as dynamics interaction between actor government central, regional and local in formulate as well as implement policy resilience food, which involves various perception, values, and structure mutual power related. As explained in literature methodology qualitative, qualitative data analysis is a reflective, contextual, and systematic process for reveal the meaning contained in data words, text,

and documents complex social so that can produce comprehensive and meaningful findings (Ash-Shiddiqi, Wahyuni Sinaga and Audina, 2025). In the context of this, analysis content qualitative become choice proper methodology because allows researchers identify themes, patterns, meanings, and categories that emerge from material text like document policy, literature scientific, and other secondary data sources systematic and objective (Rifa'i, 2023).

Approach qualitative big data analysis is also integrated in study this for strengthen validity findings through text data exploration scale big from related global data sources resilience food. Qualitative big data is basically covers a very broad and diverse set of text data that does not only originate from one source single, but from various repository open, such as statistical databases international and global data visualization platform. Approach this no aim replace interpretation human, but support the identification process patterns and themes in a way beginning so that enrich understanding to phenomenon study (Flanders, Nungsari and Cheong, 2025). With utilise tool analysis text, processing language natural, and techniques coding manual, researcher can capture and interpret the meaning contained in text volume big related with indicator resilience food, governance policies, and multi-actual dynamics governance. Qualitative big data approach this allows study for catch global and historical dimensions development resilience food as relevant context, which becomes base comparative and interpretive in analysis content.

Primary data source in study This originate from Our World in Data (OWID), a project publication online scientific publications that focus on the presentation of empirical and statistical data about various global challenges including resilience food, food and agriculture, and indicator related like prevalence insecurity food, availability food per capita, and the level of lack nutrition. Data from OWID is generated from various international data providers like The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through "Food Security and Nutrition: Suite of Food Security Indicators" which includes core resilience indicators categorized food according to dimensions availability, access, utilization, and stability food. With using available data in a way open and Creative Commons licenses, source this give foundation strong empirical for support analysis content qualitative in study this. OWID data is selected because its wide coverage, its recency dataset updates, as well as his abilities for show trend historical and comparative across countries in phenomenon related food and security social economy, which is relevant for test and enrich findings multilevel governance research in substance policy resilience food.

In a way operational, analysis content qualitative in study this done through a number of stages systematically started from data collection in the form of text document policy national and international, articles scientific, report institutional, as well as descriptive datasets from Our World in Data transformed become material text narrative. Next, the next stage pre-analysis done with read comprehensive and rking segment relevant text with question research. This

process to be continued with coding (coding) where each unit of data produces a certain label that reflects theme main like coordination central-regional, obstacles institutional, or indicator resilience food. Stage next is categorization and abstraction, where the codes similar combined become more categories wide, allowing researchers identify patterns and relationships between emerging concepts from data. Stage final covers interpretation connecting themes findings content with study theoretical and framework research, so that produce integrated understanding about dynamics of multilevel governance in resilience food.

Data validation process is carried out through triangulation sources and techniques, namely compare findings obtained from document policies, articles scientific, and OWID data with literature relevant academic as well as governance practices in the field. Triangulation this important for reduce potential interpretive bias researchers and improve credibility findings, as recommended in methodology study qualitative complex (Qomaruddin and Sa'diyah, 2024). In addition, researchers can using auxiliary software analysis qualitative when required for manage large volumes of data, even though interpretation still controlled by researchers for maintain depth understanding context. Analysis results Then arranged in a way narrative and thematic for answer focus research involving connection structural and processual between levels of government as well as the impact to dimensions resilience food.

In a way overall, methodology study this designed for get comprehensive and contextual *insights* about the role of multilevel governance in realize resilience food, with combine strength analysis content qualitative traditional and qualitative big data approaches supported by empirical data sources from Our World in Data. With framework this research no only capable dig meaning from narrative policies and texts academic but also consider evidence of relevant global data, so can serve holistic and accurate findings in answer question study.

Results

This section presents the main empirical findings of the study by examining the interaction between economic inequality, public administration quality, and political centralization within Indonesia's multilevel governance framework for food resilience. The analysis integrates three longitudinal datasets covering income concentration, bureaucratic firmness and impartiality, and the degree of political centralization from 1945 to 2024. By comparing Indonesia's trajectory with regional and global trends, these results aim to demonstrate that food resilience is not merely a matter of agricultural production or logistical capacity, but is deeply shaped by structural governance factors. Specifically, the findings highlight how unequal income distribution affects access to food, how the quality of public administration determines policy effectiveness, and how shifts in centralization and decentralization influence coordination and responsiveness across governance levels.

Income Inequality and Food Resilience

This sub-section examines the dynamics of income concentration among the richest 1% in Indonesia in comparison with Southeast Asia and global trends over the period 1998–2023. The analysis is intended to capture how patterns of economic growth translate into distributional outcomes and how these outcomes shape households’ ability

to access food. By situating Indonesia within a broader regional and global context, this sub-section highlights the extent to which income inequality constitutes a structural constraint on inclusive food resilience, beyond issues of food availability at the national level.

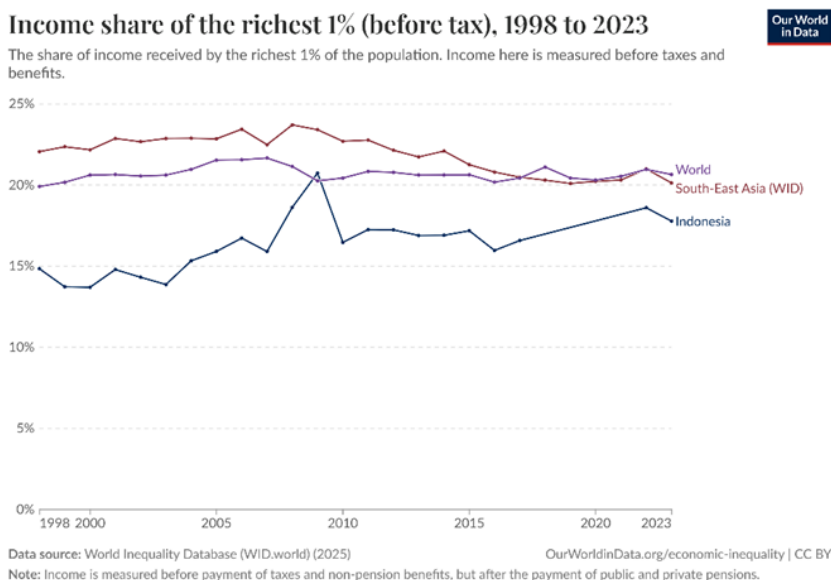


Figure 1. Data income share of the richest 1% (before tax), 1945-2023

First data show dynamics share income of the richest 1% in Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and the world in the period 1998–2023. Indonesia as a whole consistent is below the Southeast Asian and world average, but show quite a fluctuation sharp, especially surge around 2008–2009 and a gradual increase after 2015. The share income the 1% group in Indonesia rose from range of 14–15% in the late 1990s to around 18–19% in the early 2020s before a little decline in 2023. This pattern show that growth the Indonesian economy has not yet fully inclusive, because accumulation income relatively concentrated in groups elite. In the context of resilience food, conditions this important because inequality income influence ability house poor ladder for access food, even though availability food national increased. This means that the resilience food no only determined by production and distribution physical, but also by structure distribution income and power buy society. When governance food dominated by the approach macro national without consider

condition socio-economic local, then policy food potential strengthen inequality instead of reduce it.

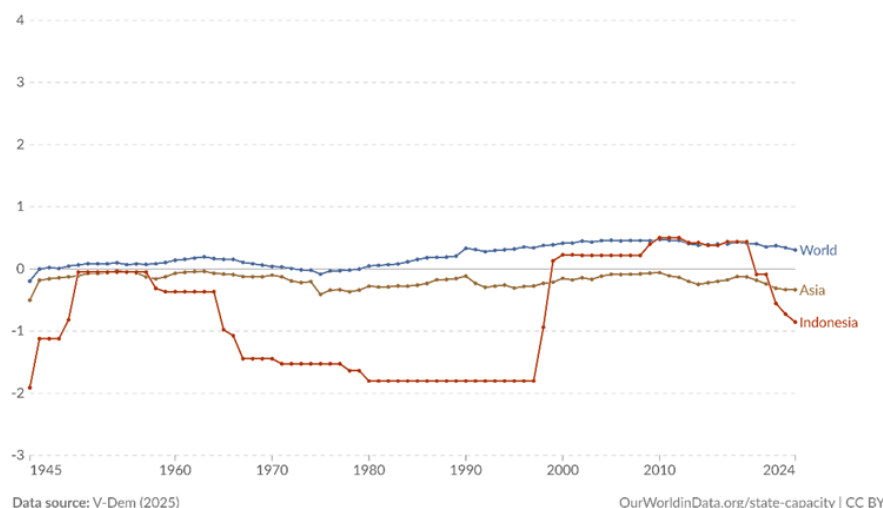
Public Administration Quality and Policy Implementation

This sub-section focuses on the evolution of public administration quality, measured through firmness and impartiality scores, in Indonesia from 1945 to 2024, with comparative references to Asia and global averages. The discussion emphasizes the role of bureaucratic capacity, integrity, and political neutrality in shaping the effectiveness of food policy implementation across governance levels. By tracing changes across different political regimes, this sub-section aims to demonstrate that improvements or declines in food resilience are closely linked to the institutional conditions under which policies are executed, rather than to policy design alone.

Rigorous and Impartial Public Administration Score, 1945 to 2024



Data by V-Dem¹. Expert estimates of the extent to which public officials follow the law and show no favoritism or discrimination. Higher scores mean more rigor and impartiality. A score of 0 is approximately the average across all countries and years.



1. V-Dem The Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project publishes data and research on democracy and human rights. It relies on evaluations by around 3,500 country experts and supplementary work by its own researchers to assess political institutions and the protection of rights. The project is managed by the V-Dem Institute, based at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden. Learn more: [Democracy data: how do researchers measure democracy?](#) [The 'Varieties of Democracy' data: how do researchers measure democracy?](#) [The 'Varieties of Democracy' data: how do researchers measure human rights?](#)

Figure 2. Rigorous and impartial public administration score

Second data show rigorous and impartial public administration score (firmness and impartiality) administration public) for Indonesia, Asia, and the world from 1945 to 2024. Indonesia experienced very low and negative scores in the Old Order and New Order periods, which indicates weak bureaucracy, no impartial, and loaded intervention politics. After the 1998 reforms, there was improvement sharp going to mark positive in the early 2000s, which reflects governance improvements bureaucracy, enforcement law, as well as professionalism state apparatus. However after 2015 it looks like return decline score until approach negative in 2024, indicating decline in quality of governance public. For resilience food, findings this is very significant because implementation policy food is highly dependent on capacity and integrity bureaucracy cross-level. Weakness impartiality bureaucracy open room for distortion policies, such as distribution help food that is not appropriate targets, policies imports that are not transparent, or distribution politically biased subsidies. With however,

although design policy food national good, weak administration public at the level implementation can hinder effectiveness of multilevel governance.

Political Centralization, Decentralization, and Multilevel Governance

This sub-section analyzes the long-term trajectory of political power centralization in Indonesia between 1945 and 2024 and its implications for multilevel governance in the food sector. The analysis explores how shifts between centralization and decentralization affect policy coordination, local responsiveness, and the management of food systems across diverse regions. By examining these structural dynamics, this sub-section seeks to clarify the trade-offs inherent in governance arrangements and their consequences for achieving balanced and context-sensitive food resilience.

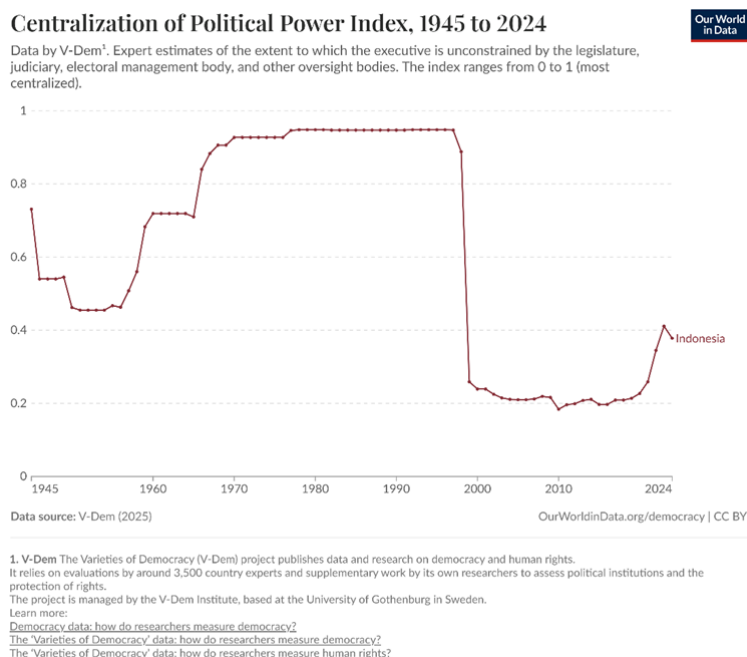


Figure 3. Centralization of political power index

Third data show index centralization power politics in Indonesia from 1945 to 2024. During the New Order era, the index this is very high (close to 1), indicating centralization extreme in hand government center. After the reform, the index down drastic become around 0.2, marking an era of extensive decentralization. However, since around 2015 happened improvement return until around 0.4 in 2024, which indicates trend recentralization power. This pattern reflect tension structural in Indonesia 's multilevel governance between need will coordination national and demands autonomy area. In the context of resilience food, centralization tall make it easier coordination policy macro like stabilization price and control import, but often ignore diversity condition agroecological and social local. On the other hand, decentralization give room for innovation local and more policies contextual, but risky fragmentation policies and weaknesses synchronization interregional.

If all three data are read in a way integrated, visible that challenge resilience food in Indonesia is not solely problem production or logistics, but rather governance issues of a nature structural inequality income show that access food No even; quality administration public determine effectiveness implementation policy; and level centralization influence balance between coordination national and responsiveness local. In other words, resilience food is results interaction between dimensions economic, institutional, and political.

This result show that effective multilevel governance for resilience food need balance dynamic between central, regional, and local government center play a role in ensure stability macro, regulation national and security supply strategic, while government regional and local play a role in adaptation policy in accordance context local, such as development commodities featured area, strengthening system food local, and management reserves food

community. However, the balance this only can walk If supported by a professional and impartial bureaucracy as well as mechanism clear coordination interlevel government.

In a way overall, results study show that effort realize resilience food through multilevel governance in Indonesia is still face three challenge main, namely inequality restrictive economy access food, fluctuations quality administration public that influences effectiveness policies and dynamics centralization decentralization that affects distribution authority interlevel government. Therefore that, resilience food no enough approached as issue technical sector agriculture or logistics only, but as governance issues public in need integration policy economic, institutional, and political in a way cross- level and cross-level sector.

Discussion

Findings study this show that resilience food in Indonesia is greatly influenced by interactions three dimensions main: distribution income, governance capacity public, and structure politics (centralization and decentralization). Third dimensions this no only influence policy output food, but also shows that resilience food is multi-dimensional phenomena influenced by conditions structural, institutional, and political.

First, the findings show that inequality relative income height in Indonesia as measured through share income of the richest 1% in line with proof from global literature states that inequality can impact negative on access food group vulnerable. Béné et al. (2019) show that distribution income that is not evenly enlarge risk vulnerability food Because poor groups lose power buy to food proper nutrition. Findings this support view that production high food just No Enough ensure resilience food if access public to food no evenly. In the Indonesian context, the pattern increase share income of the

richest 1% especially after 2015 showed that growth economy national not yet capable break obstacle structural in distribution economy.

However, the findings this is also different with a number of studies that look at growth economy as factor determinant main resilience food. For example, Pingali (2012) argue that growth sector agriculture can increase resilience food through multiplier effect on field work and reduction poverty. Findings we no fully contradictory, but show that effect the no nature automatic or universal; its success depending on the governance context income and redistribution. In the case of Indonesia, although sector agriculture contribute on national GDP, its impact to access food socio-economic Still limited Because inequality income structural.

Second, the results study show fluctuations significant in score firmness and impartiality administration public, namely improvement post-reformation 1998 followed decline in decade next. Findings this in line with literature that emphasizes importance state capacity in realize policy effective public. Aswin Maysura (2025) confirm that without professional and free bureaucracy from intervention politics, implementation policy often distorted. Findings We support argumentation the Because decline score impartiality administration public in Indonesia correlates with challenge implementation policy food, such as allocation help less social appropriate targets and weaknesses supervision distribution food in the region. In the context of multilevel governance, the capacity administration weak public potential create fragmentation policy, inconsistency implementation, and even corruption at the local level.

However, the findings this also underlines less nuance get attention in some too much literature emphasize importance decentralization as solution repair bureaucracy. Suriadi (2024) highlight that decentralization Can repair responsiveness policy local, but without capacity adequate institutions, decentralization precisely produce variability high performance between area. Findings We support perspective mentioned, where the increase quality administration public post-reformation beginning no followed by consolidation strong institutions at the level local, so that happen decline performance along time. In other words, decentralization alone no ensure improvement quality of governance if no offset by an increase capacity apparatus at all levels of government.

Third, dynamics centralization politics in Indonesia that is expressed through index centralization power show change structural significant from the New Order era, through phase decentralization post-reformation, towards trend recentralization new in a number of year last. Findings This relevant with study multilevel governance literature that emphasizes importance balance between coordination national and autonomy local. Hooghe and Marks (2001) underline that effective multilevel governance requires existence distribution clear authority and mechanisms coordination strong vertical. Findings we show that when power too centralized, policy food tend no responsive to difference regional and local context, but when too

decentralized without coordination, policy national become fragmented.

However findings this no all of it contradictory with literature that advocates decentralization as an improvement strategy policy food. For example, Alderman et al. (2014) show that strong autonomy on local budgets and programs can increase adaptation policy to need community. Findings we add nuances that autonomy effective local need synchronization with policy national and support capacity institutional things that often happen not enough strong in post-reform Indonesia. With thus, multilevel governance is not just problem distribution authority, but also about mechanism collaboration between central, regional and local in matter design policy, planning budget, and program implementation.

Fourth, if we integrate all revenue data, capacity administration and centralization political so seen that resilience food no just function from one variables single, but results from combination structural and institutional. Literacy study previously support approach holistic this, for example Barrett (2010) emphasize the need analysis multidimensional towards food security which includes dimensions economics, policy, and institutions in a way simultaneously. Our research expands findings the with integrate aspect multilevel governance politics as a powerful mediator between indicator structural (such as income) and results resilience food. Findings this is also in line with study by Allouche et al. (2015) who highlight that food security governance must seen as relation between power, institutions, and social processes no as function technical solely.

However, there are also some approach in literature that offers view different. For example, Pingali et al. (2012) more emphasize on transformation system food through innovation technology agro-ecology and distribution mark plus as the main strategy resilience food, with more emphasis small in dimensions political institutional findings we no deny importance innovation technical, but show that without strong multilevel governance support, innovation the can fail adopted in a way wide or spread in a way no evenly.

In a way overall, discussion this show that phenomenon resilience food in Indonesia must understood through governance lens integrated public dimensions economic, institutional, and political. Improvement production and innovation technology still important, but no will adequate without redistribution more income fair, professional bureaucracy, and mechanism solid coordination between central, regional, and local. Findings We offer contribution empirical and conceptual which emphasizes that multilevel governance is *key structural* for connect objective policy national with effective and inclusive implementation at the level local.

Conclusion

This Study conclude that resilience food in Indonesia is not only determined by availability food, but it is very dependent on the quality of multilevel governance between

government central, regional, and local. Inequality income limit access part public to adequate food, while fluctuations capacity administration public and dynamics centralization decentralization influence effectiveness implementation policy food. When coordination cross-level weakness and capacity bureaucracy no evenly distributed, policy food become fragmented and lacking responsive to need local. With thus, the realization resilience food requires multilevel governance that is coordinated, adaptive, and supported by capacity strong institutional contribution. This study lies in the affirmation that resilience food is governance issues, not solely problem technical production. Research This integrate dimensions economics, institutions, and politics for explain how policy food formed and implemented at various levels of government.

In a way theoretical, research this enrich literature with positioning multilevel governance as variables connector between policy national and implementation local. In practical, findings this give base for formulation policy more food integrated, equitable, and contextual. This Research own limitations in the use of secondary data aggregate and approach qualitative, so that not yet fully catch dynamics micro at the level local and connection causal intervariable research furthermore recommended for combine analysis quantitative and studies field as well as involving non-state actors in order to obtain greater understanding comprehensive regarding multilevel governance in resilience food.

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