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Policy Evaluation of Village-Based Food Security Program: Evidence from Catfish Seed Assistance in Pandamaan Village, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study evaluates the effectiveness of a village-based food security policy implemented through catfish seed assistance in Pandamaan Village, North Hulu Sungai Regency. Food security remains a critical issue, particularly at the rural level where program implementation often faces structural and technical constraints. This research aims to assess policy performance, identify implementation challenges, and analyze its socio-economic impacts. A qualitative evaluative approach was employed using in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis. Informants included village officials, fisheries officers, and program beneficiaries. Data were analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The findings reveal that the program contributes to improving local food availability and raising awareness of food diversification. However, its effectiveness is constrained by weak inter-agency coordination, lack of technical assistance, limited infrastructure, and low beneficiary capacity. The findings indicate that participatory planning, continuous technical assistance, and institutional coordination are important factors in supporting the effective implementation of the program. This study provides empirical evidence that village-based food security policies require integrated governance and sustained evaluation systems to achieve long-term effectiveness.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation, Food Security, Aquaculture, Village Development.

INTRODUCTION

Food security is a strategic national issue closely related to economic, social, and political stability. Law No. 18 of 2012 emphasizes that food security encompasses availability, accessibility, and utilization of safe and nutritious food. In this context, diversification of local food sources, including aquaculture, becomes increasingly important. At the village level, food security programs are strengthened through Presidential Regulation No. 104 of 2021, which mandates the allocation of village funds for food resilience initiatives. However, previous

studies indicate that many local food security programs suffer from implementation gaps, particularly in terms of coordination, capacity building, and sustainability

Food resilience is a strategic national which has relatedness close with stability economic, social, and political a country (Kansiime et al., 2021). Constitution Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food confirms that resilience food is condition fulfillment food for the country up to individual, which is reflected from availability sufficient, safe, nutritious and affordable food (Al-Mssallem et al., 2024). Therefore, the development sector food No only focused on the availability material food principal, but also on diversification source sustainable food, including through fishery cultivation (Affandi, 2022).

In context development regional government area own role important in support policy resilience food national through a customized program with potential local. Attention to issue resilience food at the level village strengthened through Regulation President Number 104 of 2021 (Mohammadi et al., 2022), which stipulates that at least 20% of village funds must used for resilience programs food vegetable and animal (Republik Indonesia, 2022). The program designed and agreed upon through deliberation village with emphasize principle transparency as well as accountability (Pawlak & Kołodziejczak, 2020).

North Hulu Sungai Regency, South Kalimantan Province, has potential source Power abundant waters, so development sector freshwater fisheries become one of the leading strategies in strengthen resilience food at a time increase welfare society (Adenle et al., 2019). One of the programs being run is distribution catfish seeds to public village as effort increase availability food nutritious animal protein based and encourages growth economy productive House stairs (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2020).

However, the program has not been fully implemented as intended. Preliminary observations and local reports indicate several challenges, including low cultivation success rates, insufficient technical assistance, limited pond facilities and feed supplies, and weaknesses in the monitoring and evaluation system. Some recipient help even Not yet understand technique good fish maintenance so that level continuity fish survival is low (Purwanto et al., 2019). On the other hand, there are also recipients who sell return seeds received Because reason economy, shows lack of understanding to program objectives (Ceballos et al., 2020; Kookana et al., 2020; Owoputi et al., 2022).

Pandamaan Village, Danau Panggang District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, is a water area with characteristics potential swamp For activity freshwater fish farming (Kusumastanto, 2019; Wegenast & Beck, 2020). Government village implementing resilience programs food through giving catfish seeds for free or subsidized to community (Dunjana et al., 2022; Sumarwati, 2022). The following is the recipient data help catfish seeds in the village pandamaan :

Table 1. Recipient Help Pandamaan Village Catfish Seeds 2024

Recipient	Types of Fish Seeds	Amount Fish Seed (Per-KK)
259 Families	Catfish	2,000 Heads

Source : Pandamaan Village 2025

Based on the data, as many as 259 families accept help catfish seeds with 2,000 heads per head family. Although enthusiasm public Enough high, not yet all over recipient capable develop cultivation in a way sustainab. This is show existence gap between design policies and implementation in the field (Ibrahim & Yanti, 2019; Isaura et al., 2020; Republik Indonesia, 2021). If the conditions This continue, then the program's objectives are to strengthen resilience food and improve independence economy public will difficult achieved optimally (Roberts et al., 2022; Shobachiyah, 2024; Wodajo et al., 2020). Therefore that, is necessary evaluation to

resilience program policy food through distribution catfish seeds in Pandamaan Village For evaluate level success implementation as well as analyze the resulting impact (Udin, 2023).

This research offers a policy evaluation perspective using Reno Affrian's framework, applied specifically to a village-scale aquaculture intervention, providing a micro-level empirical contribution. Pandamaan Village represents a unique case due to its swamp ecosystem and high dependence on aquatic resources. Despite strong potential, preliminary observations indicate inconsistencies between policy design and field implementation, including low survival rates of fish cultivation and misuse of assistance. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the catfish seed assistance program and analyze its impact on local food security.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative evaluative research design to examine the implementation of the village-based food security program and assess its progress toward achieving the intended policy objectives (Hadiroseyani, 2021). The research is grounded in a post-positivist paradigm, which views social reality as complex, dynamic, and constructed through multiple perspectives (Azadi et al., 2022; Puspitawati, 2022). The study was conducted in Pandamaan Village, North Hulu Sungai Regency, which was purposively selected due to its active implementation of a food security program through catfish seed assistance (Adillah et al., 2020; Doss et al., 2020; Ogunniyi et al., 2021).

Informants in this study were determined using purposive sampling, based on their relevance and direct involvement in the program. They consisted of village government officials, representatives from the Fisheries and Food Security Office, and community members as beneficiaries of the program. Data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews to explore policy implementation processes, challenges, and perceived impacts, as well as direct field observations to examine the actual conditions of fish farming practices and supporting infrastructure. In addition, documentation studies were conducted by reviewing official reports, village records, and archives from relevant institutions to support and validate field findings.

The data used in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from interviews and observations conducted in the field, while secondary data were derived from official publications, institutional documents, and relevant archives. To ensure the credibility and reliability of the data, this study applied triangulation techniques, including source triangulation by comparing information from different informants and method triangulation by integrating interviews, observations, and documentation.

Data analysis was conducted using the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, which involves data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. This process was carried out continuously throughout the research to ensure consistency and depth of analysis. Furthermore, the analytical framework in this study refers to the policy evaluation model proposed by Reno Affrian, which includes aspects of program management, program relevance, target accuracy, implementation process, and policy impact. Through this approach, the study aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of the food security program at the village level (Galiè et al., 2019; Mwadalu & Mwangi, 2013; Rimmer, 2023; Robb et al., 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The catfish seed assistance program in Pandamaan Village, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency, was evaluated using Reno Affrian's policy evaluation framework as the analytical basis for examining program implementation and outcomes. some component main evaluation program policies that can implemented For analyze this program in a way systematic in the form of 1

(“Implementasi Program Ketahanan Pangan Budidaya Lele Sistem Bioflok,” 2024; Sparling et al., 2020). Management Management, 2. Established programs, 3. Target groups, 4. Implementation and 5. Impact.

1. Management Program Management

This component evaluates how the program is planned, organized, implemented, and coordinated by the responsible institutions. The catfish seed assistance program in Pandamaan Village was developed through village deliberations and financed through the village budget. In geographically, Pandamaan Village is a swamp area with potential abundant water sources, so in accordance For freshwater fish farming like catfish (Sugama, 2020).

program implementation is carried out by the Pandamaan Village Government, however until now Not yet there is Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) that regulate in a way clear mechanism distribution fish seeds. Coordination implementation done between apparatus village with society, without system formal institutions that regulate the role of each party. This cause coordination and supervision Still nature incidental and not yet documented with Good.

2. Program Determination

According to Reno Affrian framework, program evaluation is necessary notice suitability between specified programs with need public as well as potential local. Giving help catfish seeds assessed in accordance with condition geographically Pandamaan Village which has land and abundant water sources. The selection of catfish is also based on considerations practical : easy cultivated, fast harvest, and have easy feed obtained. However, in the program formulation process, participation public Not yet fully accommodated, because the program is still top-down in nature government village. As a result, the readiness community and availability means cultivation No evenly distributed in every group recipient (Sugama, 2020).

3. Group Target

This component evaluates the accuracy of beneficiary targeting and the level of community participation in program implementation. The program was intended for the Pandamaan Village community without specific eligibility criteria based on economic conditions, access to cultivation facilities, or previous aquaculture experience. As a result, there are recipient help that is not own land and knowledge adequate For cultivating catfish (Ahmadi et al., 2024). Although Thus, participation public Enough tall especially in stage reception and maintenance early. However, the utilization of program results are still low Because Not yet existence mentoring technical in a way sustainable from party village or service related (Satria, 2023).

4. Program Implementation

Component This evaluate the extent to which the program is implemented in accordance plans, including aspect source power, communication, and implementation strategies. From the perspective of source Power nature, Pandamaan Village own very supportive potential, but facilities and infrastructure cultivation (ponds, water systems, feed, and equipment) is still limited. Activities counseling and training technical catfish farming Monitoring and evaluation of programs by the government is still minimal (Rahman & Yani, 2023). village and service fishery Not yet walk routinely and in a structured manner. As a result, the achievement results cultivation Not yet can measured in a way comprehensive, and coaching field No ongoing in a way sustainable (Murniati & Mutolib, 2020; Rozaki, 2020; Suharko & Hudayana, 2020).

5. Program Impact

Component This evaluate the extent to which the program delivers results and effects to public as well as resilience food local. In general, assistance programs catfish seeds give impact positive to improvement availability food local, especially fish for consumption. Some public start feel addition income from results catfish harvest (Arun et al., 2024; Ayuya et al., 2021; Cohen et al., 2021; Nurdin & Bustami, 2015; Putri, 2025). However, the impact economy Still limited, because productivity not optimal and market access is still low. With however, although happen improvement awareness public to importance diversification food, this program Not yet fully capable increase welfare economy in a way significant (Miles et al., 2020).

Supporting Factors

1. Condition The geographical area of Pandamaan Village is a water area swamp.
2. Support government village towards resilience programs food.
3. Participation sufficient society tall in reception and maintenance of catfish.
4. Availability source abundant water resources.

Inhibiting Factors

1. The lack of training and mentoring technical catfish farming.
2. Lack of coordination between government villages and agencies related.
3. Absence system post-graduate program sustainability distribution seeds (Guba & Lincoln, 2022).
4. Access to market results cultivation that is still limited.

Recommendation Repair Policy

1. Strengthening planning based participatory with involving public since stage identification need until evaluation.
2. Increase capacity program implementers and recipients through training technical cultivation, management groups and marketing results.
3. Provide facilities and infrastructure adequate cultivation, such as pond, feed quality and technology adaptive.
4. Build regular internal monitoring and evaluation system with reporting results and visits field periodically (Affrian, 2023a).
5. Encouraging program sustainability through formation cooperatives, development product processed catfish, and network marketing local (Affrian, 2023b).
6. Strengthen coordination cross sector between Village Government, Fisheries Service, groups society and parties private.

CONCLUSION

This study provides evidence that the food security policy implemented through catfish seed assistance in Pandamaan Village has contributed to improving local food availability and increasing community awareness of food diversification. However, the findings reveal that the program has not yet achieved optimal effectiveness in strengthening economic resilience at the household level.

The results confirm that the main limitations of the program lie in weak institutional coordination, the absence of clear targeting criteria, limited technical capacity among beneficiaries, and the lack of continuous mentoring and monitoring systems. These constraints have resulted in uneven program outcomes and limited productivity, thereby reducing the overall impact of the policy.

Contrary to policy expectations, this study shows that the program's impact remains largely consumptive rather than productive, as it has not significantly improved community

income or created sustainable aquaculture practices. This indicates that the success of village-based food security programs is not solely determined by resource distribution, but more importantly by governance quality, participatory planning, and capacity-building mechanisms.

Therefore, this study highlights the need for strengthening participatory policy design, improving technical assistance, enhancing cross-sectoral coordination, and developing sustainable evaluation systems. Without these improvements, similar programs risk becoming short-term interventions rather than long-term solutions for rural food security.

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