

ABSTRAK

Ketahanan pangan menjadi isu global yang semakin mendesak, terutama di tengah krisis iklim, geopolitik, dan volatilitas harga pangan. Di kawasan ASEAN, bibit dan benih unggul memegang peran kunci dalam menjaga produktivitas dan keberlanjutan sistem pertanian. Namun, tidak semua negara berhasil mengimplementasikan kebijakan bibit dan benih secara efektif. Penelitian ini membandingkan implementasi kebijakan pengelolaan bibit dan benih unggul di Indonesia dan Malaysia menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berbasis analisis dokumen dengan kerangka *Policy Pyramid* oleh Mayers *et al.* (2005) dan kerangka implementasi kebijakan oleh Grindle (2017). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa Malaysia telah mencapai fase *Controlled User Behaviour* menuju Pre-Catus dengan sistem kelembagaan yang terintegrasi, distribusi digital, dan dukungan riset. Sebaliknya, Indonesia masih berada di fase *Adoption* yang menghadapi tantangan fragmentasi kelembagaan dan distribusi yang belum efisien. Temuan ini menekankan pentingnya konsistensi kelembagaan, pelibatan petani muda, dan pembelajaran kebijakan lintas negara untuk memperkuat ketahanan pangan nasional.

Kata kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Bibit dan Benih Unggul, Implementasi Kebijakan, Indonesia, Malaysia, ASEAN.

ABSTRACT

Food security is becoming an increasingly pressing global issue, especially amid climate crises, geopolitical tensions, and food price volatility. In the ASEAN region, high-quality seeds and seedlings play an important role in maintaining the productivity and sustainability of agricultural systems. However, not all countries have been successful in effectively implementing seed and seedling policies. This study compares the implementation of high-quality seed and seedling management policies in Indonesia and Malaysia using a qualitative approach based on document analysis with the Policy Pyramid framework by Mayers et al. (2005) and the policy implementation framework by Grindle (2017). The results show that Malaysia has reached the Controlled User Behaviour phase towards Pre-Catus with an integrated institutional system, digital distribution, and research support. In contrast, Indonesia is still in the Adoption phase, facing challenges of institutional fragmentation and inefficient distribution. These findings emphasise the importance of institutional consistency, the involvement of young farmers, and cross-border policy learning to strengthen national food security.

Keywords: Food Security, High-Quality Seeds and Seedlings, Policy Implementation, Indonesia, Malaysia, ASEAN.