

Intisari

Pengembangan wilayah memerlukan perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan pengendalian. Oleh karena itu, dalam pelaksanaan pengembangan wilayah hendaknya berpedoman kepada perencanaan yang sudah dilakukan dan tetap memperhatikan kaidah-kaidah penataan ruang dan potensi wilayah tersebut. Pengembangan wilayah memerlukan perencanaan tata ruang yang akan menghasilkan produk rencana tata ruang untuk berbagai tingkatan wilayah. Produk rencana tata ruang wilayah adalah terpadunya pemanfaatan sumber daya guna mencapai sasaran pembangunan, di antaranya peningkatan pendapatan, perluasan kesempatan kerja, pelestarian sumber daya alam dan pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar, seperti swasembada pangan. Swasembada pangan inilah yang dapat dijadikan tolak ukur ketahanan pangan masyarakat. Dalam rangka mewujudkan ketahanan pangan masyarakat, pemerintah meluncurkan Program Desa Mandiri Pangan. Program Desa Mandiri Pangan mulai diselenggarakan pada tahun 2006 dan Desa Sendangagung merupakan salah satu desa yang terpilih untuk program tersebut karena 43% penduduknya dikategorikan miskin. Kemiskinan merupakan jalur bagi kerawanan pangan yang berakibat pada ketidakstabilan kondisi ketahanan pangan masyarakat.

Berdasarkan uraian latar belakang, penelitian ini diarahkan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian tentang persepsi masyarakat terhadap capaian keberhasilan Program Desa Mandiri Pangan di Desa Sendangagung dan faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi capaian keberhasilan program tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan analisis keabsahan datanya menggunakan teknik triangulasi. Analisis data dari hasil observasi, wawancara mendalam dan dokumen-dokumen yang diperoleh selama penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persepsi masyarakat sasaran (kelompok afinitas) terhadap capaian keberhasilan Program Desa Mandiri Pangan di Desa Sendangagung sudah berhasil di indikator output, outcome, benefit dan impact yang ditandai dengan terbentuk dan berkembangnya usaha ekonomi produktif; beroperannya lembaga permodalan dengan tersalurnya dana bantuan sosial; meningkatnya pendapatan dan daya beli disertai dengan terwujudnya pengembangan ketersediaan pangan dan terbentuknya pola pikir akan pentingnya konsumsi pangan yang beragam, bergizi, berimbang dan aman. Sedangkan menurut persepsi masyarakat bukan sasaran, capaian keberhasilan Program Desa Mandiri Pangan di Desa Sendangagung dinilai berhasil pada indikator benefit dan impact, ditandai dengan adanya pengembangan ketersediaan dan distribusi pangan. Keberhasilan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal dan eksternal. Faktor internal, mencakup: sikap anggota kelompok afinitas, peran Tim Pangan Desa dan kinerja Lembaga Keuangan Desa, sedangkan faktor eksternal, mencakup: dana bantuan sosial untuk pengembangan usaha ekonomi produktif, kualitas fasilitasi, dukungan masyarakat desa dan sarana prasarana pendukung.

Kata kunci: Program Desa Mandiri Pangan, keberhasilan program dan ketahanan pangan

Abstract

Regional development requires planning, implementation and control. Therefore, in the implementation of regional development should be guided by the planning has been done and still pay attention to the rules of spatial planning and the potential of the region. Development requires spatial planning area that will produce spatial plans for different levels of the area. Products spatial plan is its integrated utilization of resources to achieve the goals of development, including increased revenues, expansion of employment opportunities, preservation of natural resources and the fulfillment of basic needs, such as food self-sufficiency. Food self-sufficiency is what can be used as a benchmark for community food security. In order to achieve food security community, the government launched Desa Mandiri Pangan Program. Desa Mandiri Pangan Program began to be held in 2006 and Sendangagung village is one of the villages selected for the program because 43% of the population classified as poor. Poverty is a pathway for food insecurity resulting in instability of community food security conditions.

Based on the description of the background, this research is directed to answer research questions about the public perception of the achievements of the success of Desa Mandiri Pangan Program at Sendangagung village and what factors affect the achievement of the program's success. This study uses qualitative descriptive and analytical validity of the data using triangulation techniques. Analysis of the data from the observation, in-depth interviews and documents obtained during the investigation showed that the perception of the target communities (affinity groups) of the achievements of the success of Desa Mandiri Pangan Program at Sendangagung village is already succeeded in indicators of outputs, outcomes, benefits and impact. That is characterized by form and the development of productive economic activities; involvement of the institution's capital by tersalurnya social grants; rising incomes and purchasing power is accompanied by the realization of the development of food security and the mindset of the importance of food consumption are varied, nutritious, balanced and secure. Meanwhile, according to public perception is not objective, achievement of success of Desa Mandiri Pangan Program at Sendangagung village considered successful on the benefits and impact indicators, characterized by the development of availability and distribution of food. The success is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include: the attitude of members of an affinity group, team role of Tim Pangan Desa and performance of Lembaga Keuangan Desa, while external factors include: social grants for the development of productive economic activities, the quality of facilitation, support rural communities and supporting infrastructure.

Keyword: *Desa Mandiri Pangan Program, program success and food security*