

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses *Collaborative Governance* serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penghambat dalam mewujudkan Kabupaten Langkat sebagai lumbung pangan. Pembangunan sektor pangan membutuhkan keterlibatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, sehingga pendekatan *Collaborative Governance* menjadi penting dalam mendukung ketahanan pangan daerah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian terdiri dari Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Langkat, Bappeda, Dinas PUPR, Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan, kelompok tani, serta pihak terkait lainnya. Analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Teori yang digunakan adalah *Collaborative Governance* dari Ansell dan Gash (2008) yang meliputi *face to face dialogue*, *trust building*, *commitment to process*, *shared understanding*, dan *intermediate outcomes*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses *Collaborative Governance* dalam mewujudkan Kabupaten Langkat sebagai lumbung pangan telah melibatkan pemerintah, kelompok tani, sektor swasta, dan lembaga pendukung lainnya. Proses kolaborasi telah berjalan melalui dialog, pembangunan kepercayaan, komitmen bersama, pemahaman bersama, serta menghasilkan berbagai capaian seperti surplus produksi beras, keberadaan lumbung pangan masyarakat, pembangunan infrastruktur pertanian, dan pengembangan klaster pangan. Namun, kolaborasi yang terbangun masih cenderung bersifat koordinatif dan sektoral sehingga belum sepenuhnya terintegrasi. Faktor penghambat *Collaborative Governance* meliputi faktor budaya, faktor institusi, dan faktor politik. Faktor budaya ditunjukkan oleh masih kuatnya pola bertani yang mengandalkan pengetahuan dan pengalaman turun-temurun sehingga adopsi inovasi pertanian berjalan relatif lambat. Faktor institusi terlihat dari koordinasi antarinstansi yang masih bersifat sektoral, keterbatasan anggaran, belum optimalnya pendampingan oleh sebagian Penyuluh Pertanian Lapangan (PPL), serta bantuan pertanian yang belum sepenuhnya sesuai dengan kebutuhan petani. Faktor politik ditunjukkan oleh adanya alih fungsi lahan pertanian menjadi kawasan perkebunan dan permukiman yang berpotensi mengurangi luas lahan produktif untuk mendukung ketahanan pangan daerah.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Ketahanan Pangan, Lumbung Pangan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the Collaborative Governance process and identify inhibiting factors in realizing Langkat Regency as a food barn. Food sector development requires the involvement of various stakeholders, so the Collaborative Governance approach is important in supporting regional food security. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques were carried out through interviews, observation, and documentation. Research informants consisted of the Langkat Regency Agriculture and Food Security Office, Bappeda, the PUPR Office, the Industry and Trade Office, farmer groups, and other related parties. Data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The theory used is Collaborative Governance by Ansell and Gash (2008), which includes face-to-face dialogue, trust building, commitment to the process, shared understanding, and intermediate outcomes. The results of the study indicate that the Collaborative Governance process in realizing Langkat Regency as a food barn has involved the government, farmer groups, the private sector, and other supporting institutions. The collaborative process has progressed through dialogue, trust-building, shared commitment, and shared understanding, resulting in various achievements such as rice production surpluses, the establishment of community food barns, agricultural infrastructure development, and the development of food clusters. However, the collaboration that has been established tends to be coordinative and sectoral, thus not yet fully integrated. Factors inhibiting collaborative governance include cultural, institutional, and political factors. Cultural factors are reflected in the persistence of farming patterns that rely on inherited knowledge and experience, resulting in relatively slow adoption of agricultural innovations. Institutional factors are evident in the sectoral nature of inter-agency coordination, budget constraints, suboptimal mentoring by some Agricultural Extension Workers (PPL), and agricultural assistance that does not fully meet farmers' needs. Political factors are reflected in the conversion of agricultural land to plantations and residential areas, which has the potential to reduce the area of productive land needed to support regional food security.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Food Security, Food Barns.

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