

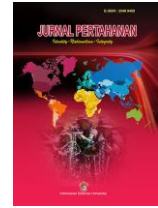


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STRATEGY TO REACTIVATE THE EXISTING ATAPUPU FISH AUCTION FACILITY FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE BELU DISTRICT

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Abstract

Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) is a place used for fish landing, whether there is a building for mooring (pier) in that place, a sale of fish/sea products, whether by auction or not. TPI Atapupu has an impact on supervision and facilities for fishery resources so that they can be useful as food ingredients in Belu Regency. Currently, the TPI Atapupu has not been operating due to various obstacles since 2007. Therefore, this study aims to determine the reactivation strategy of TPI Atapupu for food security in the Belu Regency. The qualitative approach in this study explains the appropriate ends, means, and ways strategies in the reactivation of TPI Atapupu. Strategy development is based on an analysis of the relationship between TPI Atapupu and food security and the operational constraints of TPI Atapupu. Food security is the fulfillment of food needs for households which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, evenly distributed, and affordable. The role of TPI in food security is to be able to provide a sufficient quantity of food; maintain food quality starting from quality, safety, and guaranteed nutrition; and the fulfillment of food needs for the people of Belu Regency. The implementation of the TPI Atapupu reactivation strategy for Food security in the Belu Regency is beneficial for policymakers so that later it can become a guideline in policy making.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country where most of its territory is in the form of waters. Indonesia is also the largest archipelagic country (Archipelago State) in the world with an area of 1,904,569 km² (Panagariya, 2002).

Indonesia has around 17,000 islands, which is a huge potential for Indonesia as a supporter of the economy and state revenue. This can be a support in increasing production, providing job opportunities that can improve people's living standards by

increasing income and foreign exchange. One space that has considerable potential for regional development is the coastal and marine areas. Coastal areas certainly have the potential for natural resources and environmental services that can be used as a source of livelihood. Fadel Muhammad (2009) stated that there are still many fishermen living below the poverty line, we are trying with the regulation regarding fishermen, and we hope to improve welfare even better than before." This statement is by the condition of fishermen on the coast, who are still struggling with poverty. The income earned by fishermen and small fishermen is not sufficient for their daily needs.

Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) is a place used for fish landing, whether there is a building for mooring (pier) and in that place, there is a sale transaction of fish/sea products, either by auction or not (Widayati, 2008). So, with the TPI Atapupu, it can have an impact on supervision and facilities for fishery resources so that they can be useful as food ingredients in Belu Regency. Food is a basic human need that must be met and cannot be separated in everyday life. According to Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (2013) food is something that is consistently consumed in a certain amount and turns into a common part of the routine of overeating as it becomes the main source of energy and nutrients that the body needs. The means of food is material that is eaten day by day in meeting the needs for development, tissue substitution, work, support, and regulation of actions in the body (Maksum, et al., 2019). Food security is multi-dimensional and very complex, covering social, economic, political, and environmental aspects. The political aspect is often the dominant factor in the decision-making process to determine food policy (Prosekov & Ivanova, 2018). Realizing sustainable food security is a priority issue and agenda in various meetings held by various countries and international institutions.

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2015, food security is a condition of fulfilling nutrition for the state to the community which is reflected in the affordability of adequate food, both in quantity and quality, protected, diverse, nutritious, fair and reasonable and does not conflict with religion, belief, and culture. local area. Food security is a condition where food is fulfilled for the community to the individual level (Nugroho & Mutisari, 2015). Food security is a condition where the population can meet their food needs (Asmara, Hanani, & Mutisari, 2012). Food security for the community will have an impact on the welfare of the community. When people are prosperous, their love for their homeland will grow. Thus, the Indonesian people will always be ready to carry out their rights and obligations as citizens, the end of which is to create a condition that can strengthen national defense. In particular, building food security in border areas. The border area must develop dynamically as a form of strong national defense from the physical, social, economic, and cultural aspects. In this era of globalization, besides the unreal threats, the Indonesian people are also facing various real threats. Rice scarcity can be a real threat if it is large-scale because it is related to the social and economic resilience of the community (Widjajanto, Perwita, Rezasyah, & Hersutanto, 2013).

At this time the state of the TPI Atapupu has not been utilized and has not become a place for fishery product management in Belu Regency. So, with this situation, the facilities and infrastructure that have been built by the government have not been able to guarantee food security from the aspect of the suitability of the function of TPI as a fish landing place. Therefore, this study aims to reveal the problems in the Atapupu TPI so that until now they have not been used properly. The use of Atapupu TPI is also one of the means to ensure food security in the Belu Regency. So, this study was conducted on the reactivation strategy

of Atapupu TPI for the development of fishery products for food security so that it becomes one of the references in policy making. By utilizing the Atapupu TPI properly, it can record and monitor fishery products as one of the food ingredients in the Belu Regency. This study begins by finding the cause of the current state of the Atapupu TPI, analyzing the problem, making strategies related to dealing with these problems, making the conclusions from the results of the analysis, and producing a recommendation for policy making.

METHODS

The method used in this research is the qualitative method. The qualitative method is an approach or searches to explore and understand a central phenomenon. To understand the central phenomenon, the researcher interviewed the informants by asking questions about a phenomenon or object (Creswell, Hanson, Plano, & Morales, 2007). This qualitative method aims to determine the right strategy for reactivation of the Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) in the Belu Regency. Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) is the main landing place where fish buying and selling transactions occur. The function of TPI is as a means of collecting fishing fees and a means of counseling and collecting fishery data. Because of the TPI is not running properly, fishery products record in supporting food security in the Belu has not been implemented yet. Therefore, this study uses descriptive qualitative methods to recommend a strategy for reactivation of TPI Atapupu by analyzing the results of in-depth interviews by policymakers. Several informants were being interviewed in this study, they are the Head of the Belu Regency Fisheries Service, the Head of Fish Processing and Management of TPI Atapupu Division, the fishery instructor at TPI Atapupu, and coastal community in Jenilu Village

The formation of the strategy must be

adjusted to the objectives of the policy maker of an institution. The data collection of this manuscript was carried out by in-depth interviews with Belu District Fisheries Service and literature studies to collect primary and secondary data using the Ends-Ways-Means theory to analyze the right strategy and include the means to achieve the goals, the methods used to achieve the goals, and the goals to be achieved. These goals are usually related to achieving the vision of the policy maker's goals (ends). In making efforts to achieve it, a way is needed to achieve these goals (ways). This method must of course be supported by resources that can be used and developed as a form of facilities and infrastructure in achieving these goals (means) (Kemhan, 2015). This study aims to reactivate the Atapupu TPI for food security in Belu Regency. Food security is the fulfillment of food needs for households which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, evenly distributed, and affordable (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pangan, 1996).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TPI Atapupu

Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) which was built in 2002 is a place for marketing fishery commodities caught by fishermen who are usually located in ports or fish landing bases either by auction or not (excluding TPI that sells/auctions land fish). TPI is coordinated by the Department of Fisheries, Cooperatives, or the local government. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: PER.16./MEN/2006 concerning Fishing Ports, there are 4 types of fishing ports including Ocean Fishing Ports (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera* or PPS), Archipelago Fishing Ports (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara* or PPN), Coastal Fishing Ports (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai* or PPP), and Fish Landing Bases (*Pangkalan Pendaratan Ikan* or PPI). TPI Atapupu is

included in the category of Coastal Fishing Ports (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai or PPP*). Criteria regarding fishing ports will be explained in Table 1.

The Coastal Fishing Ports (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai or PPP*) technical criteria that TPI Atapupu must possess as follows (Lubis, 2019):

1. Implementation of land use and management of ± 5 ha.
2. The length of the pier is ± 100 m, with a depth of \pm minus 2 m.
3. Can accommodate fishing vessels ± 30 units or a total ± 300 GT
4. Has mooring facilities for fishing vessels measuring ± 10 GT
5. Can serve fishing vessels that are carrying out fishing activities in Indonesian waters.

While the PPP operational criteria that must be owned by TPI Atapupu are as follows:

1. There are fish loading and unloading activities and marketing of fishery products on average 5 tons per day.

2. Has a fish processing industry and other supporting industries.

Some of the facilities available at the TPI Atapupu to support the function of TPI as a fish landing site and fish auction include:

1. Fish Net Workplace
Fish Net Workplace is a place for making or repairing damaged nets for fishermen to use when catching fish
2. Chemistry laboratory
Chemical Laboratory is a building in which there are chemical equipment or materials for administration and research.
3. Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources (PSDKP) Guard Office in the Atapupu working area
This guard office was created for PSDKP workers or employees to oversee the performance of the TPI.
4. Laboratory Equipment
The tools, of course, are in a special laboratory for experiments, and calibrations, on a limited scale.

Table 1. Criteria for Fishing Ports

Criteria	PPS	PPN	PPP	PPI
operational area served	Territorial area, international waters	sea EEZ, Territorial Sea	Inland Waters, Archipelagic Waters, Territories, EEZ	Inland waters and archipelagic waters
ship docking facilities	>60 GT	30-60 GT	10-30 GT	3-10 GT
Pier length and pool depth	> 300 m and > 3 m	150-300 m and > 3 m	10-150 m and > 2 m	50-100 m and > 2 m
Capacity to accommodate ships	> 6000 GT (equivalent 100 Ships @ 60 GT)	> 2250 GT (equivalent 75 Ships @ 30 GT)	> 300 GT (equivalent 30 Ships @ 10 GT)	> 60 GT (equivalent 20 Ships @ 3 GT)
The volume of fish landed	Average 60 ton/day	Average 30 ton/day	Average 15-20 ton/day	Average 10 ton/day
Fish Export	Yes	Yes	No	No
Land Area	> 30 Ha	15-30 Ha	5-15 Ha	2-5 Ha
Fishery Products Quality Development Facilities	Yes	Yes/No	No	No
Spatial planning (zoning) processing/development of the fishery industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Source: Processed by the Authors, 2022

5. Satellite Map

A satellite map is a picture of the earth's surface that serves to provide information about the exact location that is measured from an area to other areas such as astronomical location, geographical location, and administrative location.

6. Breakwater

A breakwater is a structure that is made parallel to the shoreline which aims to separate the waters from the high seas so that the waters in the TPI or PPI are not much affected by large ocean waves.

7. Revetment

Revetment in the form of retaining buildings and cliff guards whose role is to increase the stability of the water flow.

8. Dock

The wharf is a cement-stone building that is terraced like a ladder used by fishermen to land fish such as loading and unloading catches and mooring ships.

9. Cruise Line

The shipping lane is used as a guide for incoming ships. The shipping lane is very important in its procurement because it supports the sustainability of fishermen landing their ships.

10. Bridge

The bridge is a supporter of the continuous process of landing fish at the Atapupu Fish Auction Facility.

11. Fishery Products Marketing

Marketing of Fishery Products is one of the facilities to support buying and selling activities of fishery products by way of auction.

12. Fisherman Coaching Building

The building is used to strengthen the management capacity of fisheries groups, especially fishermen engaged in the water sector.

The facilities at the TPI Atapupu are complete but have not been utilized so the TPI is not functioning properly. Currently the TPI Atapupu has not been used

properly. The Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) was built in 2002, which initially the TPI Atapupu was the authority of the East Nusa Tenggara Province. However, in 2007 it was transferred to the District Fisheries Service, Belu. After that, the TPI has never been used or utilized, this is due to various reasons that emphasize the community, where the coastal community does not want to land fish in the TPI Atapupu because of the location far from the fishermen's houses and the lack of socialization from the government regarding the utilization of the TPI Atapupu. Therefore, the workflow of the Fisheries Service also experiences problems. In addition, there is the Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources (PSDKP) Building which is at the TPI Atapupu. This causes overlapping or throwing responsibilities at each other in the implementation of authority or work bureaucracy so that the TPI Atapupu cannot operate properly because the three authorized institutions at the Atapupu TPI include representatives of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in NTT Province, the Belu Regency Government, and the Belu Regency Fisheries Service. Each agency also works with its respective duties.

Based on the PPP criteria that TPI Atapupu must have both technically and operationally, TPI Atapupu is less effective and has not met these criteria. This is evidenced by data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and direct field observations, namely:

1. TPI Atapupu has not yet operated as a Coastal Fishing Port (*Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai* or PPP) because there are no fishermen who land fish there and there is no government regulation that requires fishermen to land fish at the TPI Atapupu.
2. Lack of socialization regarding the functions and objectives of the TPI Atapupu by Belu Regency Fisheries Service.

3. In the Province of East Nusa Tenggara, the average number of ships/boats that landed at the Fishery Port was 162 ships/boats in 2013 compared to East Java Province of 41,314 boats/ships in 2013 because there is no proper regulation on the utilization of fishery resources in the province of East Nusa Tenggara

The other obstacle that is currently happening is the transfer of ownership of the TPI Atapupu to the Ministry of Defense of Indonesia) as a place of practice for the Student Cadets of Republic Indonesia Defense University at the TPI Atapupu. However, a new problem arises, namely who should manage the TPI Atapupu by its function as a fishing port. The community should still be able to use the TPI Atapupu as a fish landing site but the community did not take advantage of the TPI Atapupu because the community felt reluctant or afraid. After all, they argued that the TPI already belonged to the Ministry of Defense so people were afraid to deal with 'people in uniforms'.

Food Security

Food security is the fulfillment of food needs for households which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, evenly distributed, and affordable (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pangan, 1996). Food security is a condition where from time to time everyone has the physical and economic ability to meet their daily needs for nutritious food and has a preference for healthy food choices (Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations, 2013). Food security must include four principles, namely food security, food independence, food sovereignty, and food security (Food Law No. 18 of 2012). This definition is a refinement of Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pangan, 1996). These four principles are interrelated with each other and if one of these four principles is not implemented then food security will

not occur. In the Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food, there are many weaknesses, among others, it does not question whether the food is imported or not (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pangan, 1996). From this, it can be concluded that a country can achieve good food security as measured by the level of food availability at the household level which is sufficient.

In food security, facilities and infrastructure that are used directly and indirectly in the implementation of activities or processes of production, storage, transportation, and or distribution of food must meet sanitation requirements (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pangan, 1996). With this provision, everyone who produces, stores, transports, and or distributes food is allowed to apply a higher standard of sanitation. Sanitation requirements are set in stages according to the type of activity being carried out because the sanitation requirements of each of these activities are different. The application of the requirements is also carried out in stages, by the development of the food system as well as the readiness of implementing regulations related to the implementation of guidance carried out by the government to increase the capacity, especially medium and small entrepreneurs, including informal and traditional processed food entrepreneurs. What is meant by minimum requirements are requirements that at least must be fulfilled in maintaining food safety in the context of protecting human health? In this case, with the construction of the TPI Atapupu, it is hoped that food security can work in the form of fishery products that have good quality because, in the post-harvest or capture fish handling process, a handling system is implemented based on sanitary requirements both in transportation, storage, marketing, and processing.

According to the Food Law, the drafters of the Food Law formulate food security limits which include several important

points as follows (Suryana, 2013):

1. Fulfillment of food needs from the state to the individual level;
2. The benchmark for meeting food needs includes various aspects, namely:
 - a. In terms of quantity, it is sufficient.
 - b. In terms of quality, the quality is good, safe for consumption, various types of food are available, meet nutritional adequacy,
 - c. In terms of spiritual food security, food must not conflict with the religious principles, beliefs, and culture of the community, as well as
 - d. In terms of economic affordability, food is evenly available to all corners of Indonesia at affordable prices by all components of society;
3. The provision and affordability of food are intended so that the community and individuals can live healthy, active, and productive lives sustainably.

With the reactivation of TPI Atapupu, food needs for the state and individuals can be fulfilled because with the return of fishery activities at TPI Atapupu (unloading, landing, handling, marketing of fishery products) the availability of various types of fishery products is stable. In addition, with the reactivation of TPI Atapupu, the quality of fishery products in terms of quality and nutrition of fishery products is better maintained because practitioners at TPI Atapupu can handle fishery products according to standard sanitation requirements so that there is no loss of quality and nutrition in fishery products so that they are safe for consumption and meet nutritional needs of the body. Nutritional needs are very important for healthy brain abilities, work productivity, and learning abilities. The fulfillment of these nutritional needs can be done with four healthy five perfect foods. So that the fulfillment of nutrition can produce quality human resources to build the country.

To achieve this condition, Indonesia must be able to realize food security for the reactivation of TPI Atapupu and also be

able to control the price of fishery products so that they are more affordable in marketing but do not harm fishermen. With the non-functioning of the TPI Atapupu, food security in the district of Belu was not implemented properly due to the absence of stable food availability, discrepancies in the selling price of food, and the absence of guarantees that the food was safe for consumption or not.

Strategy to Reactivate TPI Atapupu for Food Security in Belu District

Strategy is a tool to achieve goals (Rangkuti, 2013). A strategy is needed so that a plan can be implemented practically and as specifically as possible, then it must include consideration and adjustment to the reactions of people and affected parties, in this case, a strategy is needed that can help the planning that has been made. Reactivation is the reactivation of things that have not worked or worked for a long time. So based on this, the TPI Atapupu reactivation strategy is a way of planning the reactivation of TPI Atapupu so that it can function properly. TPI Atapupu which was built in 2002 where the budget for making it from the government of East Nusa Tenggara Province. This is done because according to the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial government, at least every district must have 1 Fish Landing Port so that all matters of catching, selling, and unloading or landing fish are focused on one point as the first terminal. This is done so that there is no fish dismantling in various locations that can cause losses for both the government and the community themselves.

The purpose of making the TPI Atapupu is so that the price of fish or fishery products can be regulated so that there is no fraud by *papalele* (middlemen or collectors) who buy fish from fishermen at low prices. In addition, the importance of the TPI Atapupu being built is so that the quality of fishery products can also be maintained because post-catch handling is better so that they have good quality to be marketed. In this

case, the functions of TPI Atapupu when compared to food security are:

1. Sufficient quantity of food. With the TPI Atapupu, it is clear that fishery products produced from the waters of Belu Regency will be compared to the needs of the community
2. Food Quality: quality, safety, and guaranteed nutrition. One of the functions of TPI is to guarantee the quality of fishery products, ensure safety in terms of handling and processing and assess the nutrition of the best fish to be auctioned at TPI.
3. Fulfillment of food needs. Fish as a source of protein is a basic thing to do to meet the food needs of the community.

Based on this explanation, it can be seen that TPI has a role in food security. However, at this time, the TPI Atapupu has not yet operated according to its function based on the results of the research above. The obstacles faced can be concluded as follows:

1. There are 3 authorized parties in the operational area of TPI Atapupu including the District Fisheries Service. Belu is in charge of the Atapupu Fish Auction Facility, Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Belu Regency, the Belu Regency branch in charge of fish landings, and the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries in charge of supervision (PSDKP).
2. Grant of TPI Atapupu from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries to the Ministry of Defense
3. Lack of public understanding and awareness.

From these problems, it can be seen that although the 3 authorized institutions have different operational areas, in the field there are problems of overlapping tasks and throwing responsibilities. For example, when recording fishery products, the data needed is the number of fish landed at the fish landing site. For recording, which is usually done on the data of fish being auctioned so that the species and fish that are available can be recorded. Finally, there

was a misunderstanding when making reports on fishery products per year produced from the waters of Belu Regency. The granting of the TPI Atapupu from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to the Ministry of Defense which was used as a practicum for the Indonesian Defense University Defense Polytechnic students' Belu became an obstacle because there was no clear explanation. So that the programs that have been prepared by the District Fisheries Service. Belu became hampered because the Fisheries Service of Belu Regency considered that the TPI Atapupu was no longer under the authority of the Belu Regency Fisheries Service. The last obstacle is the lack of public understanding of the importance of TPI. The main function of the TPI Atapupu is not yet understood by the local community. Many fishermen think that if the caught fish land at the TPI Atapupu, they will lose fuel because the location of the TPI is far from the fishing village.

Based on these problems, the need for the right strategy in making policies related to the reactivation of TPI Atapupu for Food security in Belu Regency. The formation of the strategy must be adjusted to the objectives of the policy maker of an institution. These goals are usually related to achieving the vision of the policy maker's goals (ends). In making efforts to achieve it, a way is needed to achieve these goals (ways). This method must of course be supported by resources that can be used and developed as a form of facilities and infrastructure in achieving these goals (means) (Kemhan, 2015). The formulation of the TPI Atapupu reactivation strategy must determine the goals (ends), ways (ways), and facilities and infrastructure in achieving a goal (means) which must be analyzed by TPI activities to see the existing obstacles to supporting food security in Belu Regency. Strategies that can be formulated based on ends, means, and ways are explained as follows:

1. Goals (Ends)

The purpose of making this strategy is

that the TPI Atapupu can operate as its function as a TPI that can support Resilience in Belu Regency.

2. Ways (Ways)
 - a. Consolidation of 3 authorized government institutions at TPI Atapupu to clarify TPI operations to meet food quality, food safety, and good food nutrition
 - b. The need for a coordinating agency in the utilization of the TPI Atapupu
 - c. Synergistic bureaucracy between authorized institutions
 - d. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Fisheries Service and the Ministry of Defense regarding the perspective on the utilization of the TPI Atapupu
 - e. Socialization and education to the local community regarding the benefits of the TPI Atapupu in fishery resources for food security in the Belu District
3. Facilities and Infrastructure (Means)
 - a. A clear policy on the division of duties and responsibilities in the form of an Institutional Work Regulation
 - b. Written agreement regarding the utilization of TPI Atapupu by the Ministry of Defense and the interest in carrying out fisheries development tasks by the Fisheries Service at TPI Atapupu
 - c. Fisheries Service Regional Regulation which regulates the community in landing fish in Belu Regency

Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) can encourage optimization of production and distribution of fishery products that can connect producing areas and consumer areas so that they can support national food security and prosper fishermen (Wizan, 2020). Fish Auction Facility plays a role in fish logistics which is a management system for fish supply chains, fishery products, materials, and production equipment, as well as information from procurement, storage, to distribution, as an integral part of policies to

increase the capacity and stability of the upstream to the downstream fisheries production system, controlling price disparities that will result in guaranteed availability, affordability, and sustainability of fish consumption and the fish processing industry (Arief, Agusanty, Kasri, & Mustafa, 2017). This strategy can be useful for consideration in policy making in re-activating the TPI Atapupu so that it can be useful in food security in Belu Regency.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION

Atapupu Fish Auction Facility (*Tempat Pelengan Ikan* or TPI) is a place used for fish landing, whether there is a building for mooring (pier) and in that place, there is a sale transaction of fish/sea products, either by auction or not. So with the TPI Atapupu, it can have an impact on supervision and facilities for fishery resources so that they can be useful as food ingredients in Belu Regency. Food security is the fulfillment of food needs for households which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, evenly distributed, and affordable. The role of TPI in food security is to be able to provide a sufficient quantity of food; maintain food quality starting from quality, safety, and guaranteed nutrition; and the fulfillment of food needs for the people of Belu Regency.

The TPI Atapupu has not yet operated due to several obstacles including the 3 authorized parties in the TPI operational area; granting of TPI Atapupu from the Ministry of Fisheries to the Ministry of Defense; the lack of public understanding and awareness of the importance of TPI. From the benefits of TPI Atapupu in food security and the current operational constraints of TPI Atapupu, a strategy for reactivation of TPI Atapupu can be formulated by determining the goals (ends) namely re-activating the function of TPI Atapupu. Using consolidation of 3 government institutions, the formation of a coordinating agency, a synergistic

bureaucracy, an MoU between the KKP and the Ministry of Defense, as well as socialization and education to the local community. The method used will use policy facilities and infrastructure (means), including the Policy for the Division of Main Tasks and Tasks for 3 institutions, The Utilization Agreement between the Fisheries Service and the Defense Polytechnic of the Indonesian Defense University, and the Fisheries Service Regional Regulation which regulates fish landings in the Belu Regency.

The reactivation of the TPI Atapupu must be carried out immediately. Because the making of the TPI Atapupu has a vital function in the fisheries sector, Belu Regency. Acceleration of bureaucratic affairs and outreach to local communities must be carried out. The researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference in making policies by the government regarding the reactivation of the TPI Atapupu so that it can function properly.

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