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Sustainable Food Security Strategy: Distribution, Marketing, and Pricing of Rice Food

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Abstract
This research aims to formulate a sustainable food security strategy that focuses on the distribution, marketing, and pricing of rice in Tojo Una-Una Regency. The research sample consisted of 82 respondents, including extreme poor households (deciles 1 and 2), rice traders, and local government agencies. The analysis method used is SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) to identify strategic positions and QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) to prioritize strategic alternatives. The results of the analysis show that the food security strategy is positioned in Quadrant II (Strength-Threat), which indicates that the diversification strategy is most suitable. Based on the QSPM analysis, priority strategies are: (a) increasing access to safe and nutritious food through market interventions, (b) strengthening BULOG's role in ensuring sustainable rice availability, (c) maintaining supply and price stability, (d) controlling the Highest Retail Price (HET), and (e) ensuring effective government food distribution and reserves.

Keywords: Food Supply Chain; Pricing Strategy; Pricing Strategy; Rice Distribution; Rice Marketing; Sustainable Food Security.

INTRODUCTION

Food security is an important issue for national development, especially in areas that are geographically isolated or threatened by distribution, such as Tojo Una-Una Regency in Central Sulawesi Province. Rice, as a staple food, plays an important role in creating social and economic stability. However, in practice, distribution, marketing, and price fluctuations remain key challenges to achieving sustainable food security.

Tojo Una-Una district offers significant agricultural potential, but various problems, such as minimal distribution infrastructure, ineffective marketing systems, and price fluctuations between farmers and consumers, create an imbalance between production and consumption. This situation has an impact on food availability, access, and economic capacity of the local community. In the context of sustainability, it is crucial to evaluate food security strategies not only from the perspective of production, but also from the perspective of effective distribution and marketing, as well as price stability. Research on food distribution and prices, particularly rice, in archipelago regions such as Tojo Una-Una is still limited, despite the importance of regional-based food policies to reduce people's vulnerability to food crises.

P3KE data (2025) shows that the number of people living in extreme poverty in Tojo Una-Una reached 104,868, consisting of 26,191 people in Decile 1, 31,064 people in Decile 2, 28,444 people in Decile 3, and 19,169 people in Decile 4. Extreme poverty is defined as a situation in which individuals or households live on inadequate income to meet basic needs, such as food. The BPS indicator (2024) for extreme poverty is the population with an income below US$1.91 PPP (purchasing power parity) per person per day. Sustainable food security is one of the main pillars in achieving inclusive and sustainable development. In the Indonesian context, food security is an important element

in addressing the problem of extreme poverty, especially in areas that are heavily dependent on the agricultural sector, such as Tojo Una-Una Regency. The district has significant opportunities in the agricultural sector, but it also faces serious challenges related to extreme poverty and inadequate food security. The availability of rice production according to BPS (2024) recorded a rice production of 479,866.30 tons in Central Sulawesi, and the production achieved by Tojo Una-Una Regency reached 4,342.43 tons. This shows that the supply of rice in Central Sulawesi is still limited, especially in Tojo Una-Una Regency. If the needs of Tojo Una-Una Regency are calculated, by comparing the population of 170,820 people, a rice stock of 20,498,400 kg or 20,498.4 tons is needed. In other words, there is a rice production deficit of 16,155.97 tons/year. The limited supply of rice has led to an increase in rice prices among consumers. In 2024, in Tojo Una-Una, the average price of rice will reach IDR 16-17 thousand per kg. According to Azhara et al., (2025), the price of rice is determined by the amount of food supply in an area.

One of the relevant strategies is the Extreme Poverty Alleviation Acceleration Scheme (P3KE), which targets areas with high levels of extreme poverty. This strategy is important because it combines efforts to improve access to quality food with poverty alleviation and improving food distribution systems. Timmer (2012) states that food security must include four main aspects: food availability, food price stability, access to food, and safe and nutritious food use. Findings by Brinkman et al. (2010) suggest that high food prices and the global financial crisis have reduced access to nutritious food and worsened nutritional and health status. Furthermore, research by Lermating et al. (2024) states that the issues and challenges in achieving sustainable food security in Indonesia are diverse, including economic, social, political, and environmental dimensions.

Various previous studies have discussed food security from the perspective of production, agricultural technology, and household consumption. However, there are still shortcomings in research related to the lack of contextual studies in island and remote areas such as Tojo Una-Una, which face certain geographical challenges in food distribution, suboptimal integration between aspects of distribution, marketing systems, and rice price dynamics within the framework of strategic analysis to achieve sustainable food security, as well as limited data and analysis of local market mechanisms, marketing margins, and the role of distribution chain actors in areas far from economic centers. Therefore, this study presents innovations in: A comprehensive approach to food security that integrates aspects of logistics distribution, local marketing systems, and rice price variations, especially in difficult geographical areas such as Tojo Una-Una Regency, a region-based strategic analysis that takes into account socioeconomic conditions, infrastructure, and the role of local institutions in supporting food distribution and price stability, and specific food security policy recommendations regional (*place-based policies*) to promote sustainable food security in areas less covered by general national policies and the application of food security strategy analysis models that can be adopted in other archipelago regions in Indonesia with similar characteristics.

METHOD

Research Design

This quantitative research was conducted in Tojo Una-Una Regency, Central Sulawesi, which was chosen because of its high extreme poverty rate. The subjects of the study are sustainable food security strategies, marketing distribution, and food prices, analyzed through information collected from various informants.

Sampling and data collection

The sampling technique used was non-probability sampling, with a total of 100 informants. The informants consisted of 63 extremely poor people based on the P3KE database, 18 rice traders, 6 government officials who handle food technical issues, and 13 workers. The variables measured included strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to food security issues, as well as the attractiveness of potential strategies. The data collection technique used structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews to collect perceptions and quantitative data from informants regarding these variables.

Statistical Analysis and Models

The research design used is descriptive-quantitative, with a focus on strategic analysis. The main statistical and analytical model is the SWOT (*Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threats) analysis*, which is used to identify and formulate various alternatives to the Sustainable Food Security Strategy. After the formulation of the strategy, the next step is the analysis of the QSPM (*Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix*). The QSPM method serves as a tool to evaluate and prioritize strategies formulated from SWOT analysis.

Operationally, the QSPM method involves calculating the attractiveness score (AS) of each strategy against a weighted range of internal (*strengths and weaknesses*) and external (*opportunities and threats*). This weight reflects the level of importance of each factor. Product weights with the attractiveness of each strategy produce *a Total Attractiveness Score* (TAS). This strategy is then ranked from the highest to the lowest TAS score. This ranking shows which strategies are considered very important, important, or important enough to be implemented in achieving the research goal, which is to formulate a sustainable food security strategy in Tojo Una-Una Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Respondent Profile

The respondents' profiles will be described by several indicators, such as gender, age, occupation, and education, as described in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 Respondent Profiles

Description	Freq	%
Gender		
Male	57	57,000
Female	43	43,00
Total	100	100,00
Age		
<20-30 years	20	20,00
>30-40 years	37	37,00
>41 years	43	43,00
Total	100	100,00
Education		
Elementary School	11	11,00
Junior High School	52	52,00
High School/Vocational High	31	31,00
Diploma/Bachelors Degree	6	6,00
Total	100	100,00

Occupation		
Government Employee	6	6,00
Farmer/Fisherman	63	63,00
Trader	18	18,00
Laborers	19	19,00
Total	100	106
Income		
<2 million	63	63,00
>2-10 million	21	21,00
>10 million	16	16,00
Total	100	100

(Source: Reprocessed Primary Data, 2025)

Based on respondent profiles, the average gender is dominated by men, with an average age of over 40 years old, and the majority have completed junior high school. Meanwhile, in terms of occupation, the majority are farmers and fishermen, with an income of less than 2 million rupiah. This indicates that with an income below 5 million rupiah, the average family size is 5 people.

SWOT Results for Sustainable Food Security Strategy

Based on the identification of IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Strategy) and EFAS (External Factor Analysis Strategy) variables based on SWOT analysis, the calculation results are shown in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2. IFAS and EFAS variables

No	Strategy	Code	Indicator	Weight	Rating	Weight x Rating
1	Strength (S)	S-1	Sustainable Food Availability	0,160	5	0,80
		S-2	Acces to Safe and Nutritious Food	0,160	5	0,80
		S-3	Equitable Food Utilization	0,096	3	0,29
		S-4	Efficiency in the Use of Natural Resources	0,128	4	0,51
			Total Strength	0,546		2,41
2	Weakness (W)	W-1	Food Marketing Distribution	0,134	4	0,56
		W-2	Distribution Costs	0,096	3	0,29
		W-3	Market Coverage	0,128	4	0,51
		W-4	Speed of Distribution	0,096	3	0,29
			Total Weakness	0,454		1,65
Total IFAS				1	31	4,05
No	**Strategy (SWOT)**	**Code**	**Indicator**	**Weight**	**Rating**	**Weight X Rating**
1	Opportunity (O)	O-1	Maintaining Food Supply Stabilization	0,11	5	0,57
		O-2	Setting Pricing Policy:	0,09	4	0,36

		O-3	Maintaining Food Affordability	0,09	4	0,36
		O-4	Coordination with the Government	0,07	3	0,20
		O-5	Market Intervention	0,11	5	0,57
			Total Opportunity	**0,48**		**2,07**
2	Threats (T)	T-1	Highest Retail Price (HET)	**0,11**	**5**	**0,57**
		T-2	Government Food Reserves	**0,11**	**5**	**0,57**
		T-3	Subsidies and Social Assistance	**0,09**	**4**	**0,36**
		T-4	Production and Support Policy	**0,09**	**4**	**0,36**
		T-5	The Role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog)	**0,11**	**5**	**0,57**
Total Threat				**0,52**	**44**	**2,43**
Number of EFAS				**1**		**4,50**

(Source: Reprocessed Primary Data, 2025)

Based on the results of IFAS factor identification, the total score obtained for each variable and indicator is presented in the following table. Table 3.2 shows a total IFAS score of 4.05, contributed by a strength factor (2.41) and a lower weakness factor (1.65). This shows that of the four indicators of strength, the two contribute the most: Sustainable Food Availability and Access to Safe and Nutritious Food. In addition, the highest weakening factor is the Food Marketing Distribution and Market Coverage indicators.

The total EFAS score was 4.50, contributed by the opportunity factor (2.07) and the threat factor (2.43). The highest contribution from the opportunity factor is from the indicators of Maintaining Food Supply Stabilization and Market Intervention. Meanwhile, the highest threat factors are the Highest Retail Price (HET), Government Food Reserves, and the Role of the National Logistics Agency (Bulog).

Furthermore, from the recap of the IFAS and EFAS Food Security matrix above, the following strategies can be made:

Table 3.3 Sustainable Food Security Strategies

IFAS / EFAS	Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)
Opportunities (O)	Strategy (SO) 2.41 + 2.07 = 4.48	Strategy (WO) 1.65 + 2.07 = 3.71
Threats (T)	Strategy (ST) 2.41 + 2.43 = 4.84	Strategy (WT) 1.65 + 2.43 = 4.08

(Source : IFAS and EFAS, 2025)

Based on Table 3.3, it can be seen that the sustainable food security strategy is in the S-T Strategy with a value of 4.84, meaning using internal strength to overcome external threats.

Furthermore, to show the strategy map for each quadrant can be presented in the following figure.

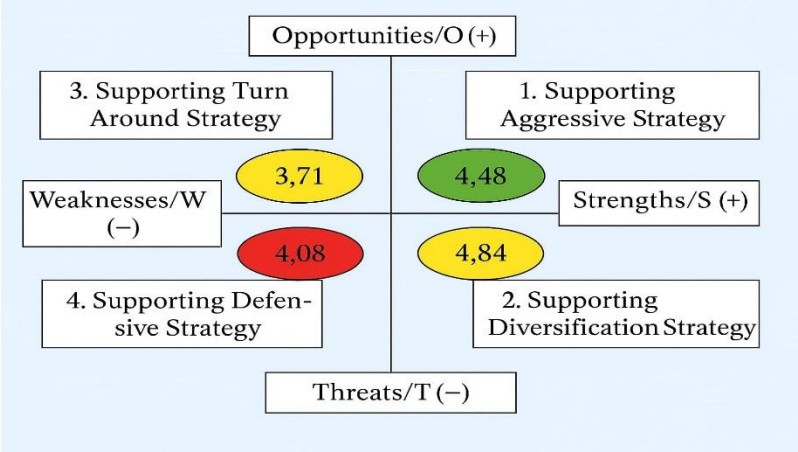

Figure 3.1. Quadrant Mapping and Strategy Positioning

Looking at the strategy position map diagram based on the value of each quadrant, the 2nd quadrant has the highest value, followed by the 1st quadrant. Furthermore, the strategies in each of the highest quadrants 1 and 2 can be described as follows:

Quadrant 1: Aggressive/Offensive Strategy (S-O)
It is an advantageous situation because it has a high power to seize opportunities. Strategies that can be implemented are as follows:
1. Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by Maintaining Supply Stabilization

Food:
1. Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food through Market Intervention
2. Ensuring food affordability by maintaining government price policies

Quadrant 2 (Strategy Supporting Diversification strategy), Second Strategy Choice (S-T) strategy carried out:
1. Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining and controlling HET (highest retail price)
2. Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food to Ensure Government Food Reserves
3. Increasing the Role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in an effort to maintain Sustainable Food Availability.

Results of the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM)
The determination of strategy priorities from several strategies produced in the SWOT matrix will then be carried out using *the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix* (QSPM) analysis tool. The use of QSPM aims to obtain the best strategy priorities that are most attractive to be implemented in accordance with the direction and policies of the Regional Government of Tojo Una-Una Regency in terms of meeting sustainable food security in determining a strategy that is truly feasible and can be implemented (*grand strategy*).
The results of the data obtained were processed using QSPM (*Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix*) analysis. The QSPM matrix is believed to be an analysis that can formulate the most priority strategies based on other alternative strategies. The results of the QSPM analysis are presented as follows:

Table 3.4 Results of the *analysis of the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix* (QSPM) for Sustainable Food Security

NOT	STRATEGY	BAG	RANK

1	Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food through Market Intervention	8,05	1
2	Increasing the Role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in an effort to maintain the Availability of Sustainable Rice Food.	7,98	2
3	Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by Maintaining Rice Food Supply Stabilization	7,75	3
4	Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining and controlling HET (Highest Retail Price)	7,66	4
5	Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Rice Food to Ensure Marketing Distribution and Government Food Reserves	7,53	5

(Source: Swot Results Data, reprocessed, 2025)

Based on Table 3.4, above, it shows that the choice of strategy is to Facilitate Access to Safe and Nutritious Food through Market Intervention with a TAS score of 8.05. In addition, optimizing the control of any increase in inflation. Second, Increasing the Role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in an effort to maintain Sustainable Food Availability, with a TAS score of 7.98. Third, Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining Food Supply Stabilization, with a TAS value of 7.67 In addition, the fourth is Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining and controlling HET with a TAS value of 7.66, and fifth, Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food to ensure the distribution of marketing and Government Rice Food Reserves with a TAS value score of.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the evaluation *of the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM)* analysis on Sustainable Food Security, the distribution of marketing and the price of rice, can be explained as follows.

1. **Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food through Market Intervention**

   Safe and nutritious food is a basic right of every human being and the main foundation in building healthy, intelligent, and productive human resources. However, the reality on the ground still shows that there is an inequality of access to food, especially for low-income people and those living in remote areas. The problem of unstable prices, uneven distribution, and low availability of nutritious food are the main obstacles in realizing inclusive food security. Market intervention is one of the important strategies that can be taken by the government to facilitate public access to safe and nutritious food.

   Various policies such as price stabilization, nutritious food subsidies, and strengthening strategic food distribution, the state plays an active role in ensuring that no community is left behind in meeting their food needs. (Megavitry et al., 2024;Ziso et al., 2022; Sadler, 2016).

This effort not only targets the fulfillment of food quantity, but also ensures the quality and nutritional value, so that it has a direct impact on reducing stunting rates, malnutrition, and improving people's quality of life. Therefore, planned, collaborative, and sustainable measures are needed so that market interventions can respond to the increasingly complex challenges of food security in this modern era.(Bowling et al., 2016).

Key Strategy:

Food Market Intervention

a. Stabilization of Staple Food Prices: Through market operations, subsidies, and price controls.
b. Subsidies and Nutritious Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups: For example: pregnant women, toddlers, the elderly, and the poor, in the form of food vouchers, direct assistance, supplementary food programs (PMT).
c. Strengthening the Role of BULOG and Distribution Institutions: The role of BULOG is enhanced as a regulator of supply and prices of strategic food markets, and the supervision of food quality (safe and suitable for consumption) is also strengthened.
d. Nutritious & Local Food Consumption Campaign: The public is educated on the importance of healthy, nutritious, and safe food, and market interventions are also geared towards expanding access to local foods such as fish, eggs, vegetables, and fruits.
e. Strengthening Food Logistics and Distribution Systems: Reducing distribution costs so that prices in remote areas remain affordable.
f. Encourage the participation of the private sector and MSMEs in healthy food.

2. Increasing the Role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in an effort to maintain the Availability of Sustainable Rice Food.

Food is the most essential basic human need and is the human right of every individual. The availability of sufficient, safe, nutritious, and affordable food is a key pillar in realizing national food security, which also contributes directly to the economic, social, and political stability of a country. In Indonesia, rice is still a strategic commodity and the main staple food for most people. Therefore, maintaining the availability of rice in a sustainable manner is not only about the economic aspect, but also about national security as a whole. However, efforts to maintain the availability of rice face various challenges, both in terms of production, distribution, and consumption. Dependence on domestic production, which is greatly influenced by weather and seasonal factors, climate change, conversion of agricultural land, and market price fluctuations, makes the national food security system very vulnerable. On the other hand, the increasing population growth causes the demand for rice to continue to soar, which if not balanced with an adequate supply and reserve system, has the potential to cause a food crisis.(Viona et al., 2025).

In this context, the role of the Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) is very crucial. As one of the non-ministerial government agencies tasked with managing food logistics, Bulog has a strategic mandate in ensuring the availability, affordability, and price stability of rice throughout Indonesia. Bulog plays a key role as a buffer in the government's food distribution and reserve system, especially rice, and is tasked with intervening in the market when there is price volatility or supply shortages. However, Bulog's role in recent years has faced new dynamics and challenges, and the effectiveness of the performance of the Logistics Affairs Agency (BULOG) needs to be improved in efforts to ensure food supplies (Santoso & Angela, 2023; Gems, 2024).

In the midst of food market liberalization, increasing competition in the private sector, as well as changes in government regulations related to the import and distribution of food aid, Bulog's role must continue to be evaluated and strengthened in order to be able to answer the increasingly complex challenges of national food security. Not only focusing on the technical tasks of rice procurement and storage, Bulog needs to develop a strategic role as an adaptive, collaborative, and technological innovation-based institution to realize a resilient and sustainable national food system. Research results Narde et al., 2025) concluded that the optimization of rice distribution at Perum Bulog should be well planned. Including transportation costs to remote areas.(Winata & Siti Ning Farida, 2024).

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that efforts to increase the role of Bulog cannot be carried out partially. A comprehensive strategy and concrete operational steps are needed, ranging from strengthening the function of the government's rice reserves, synergy with farmers and food distribution actors, increasing logistics efficiency and digitalization, to Bulog's active involvement in the formulation of national food policies. In this case, institutional transformation and increasing Bulog's managerial capacity are one of the keys to delivering solid food security, especially in the face of emergency situations, global price volatility, and climate change pressures. Thus, the discussion of strategies and steps to increase the role of Bulog in maintaining the availability of sustainable rice food is very relevant to be further studied.

3. Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by Maintaining Rice Food Price Supply Stabilization

Food availability, especially rice, is a vital element in ensuring national food security. In Indonesia, rice is a staple food for more than 90% of the population. Therefore, its existence must always be maintained in terms of quantity, quality, and affordability. Not only to meet current needs, but also to ensure the sustainability of supply in the future, especially in the face of challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, population growth, and world geopolitical dynamics. (Joko Mariyanto, 2025;.Arghiroiu et al., 2025).

According to Rahman et al., (2025), sustainable food availability is not get separated from the stabilization of food supply with the influence of the global climate. Stabilization Supply means keeping food availability consistent and evenly distributed throughout time and region. The goal is to prevent scarcity, spikes prices, distribution inequality, and anticipating crisis situations such as crop failures or supply disruptions Global. Research results Timmer, (1989) and explain that the policy price food, especially in Asian countries where the economy is Based rice and rapid growth, policymakers pay more attention to domestic price stability rather than its level relative to world prices.

The sustainable availability of rice food can only be realized if the supply of rice is maintained in a stable manner, both in terms of quantity, distribution, price, and quality. Stabilizing rice supply is not only about maintaining stocks, but concerns the entire system, starting from production, logistics, distribution, to consumption. Therefore, a multi-sector strategy, institutional synergy, and the use of integrated technology and data are needed.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the active role of all government parties, Bulog, farmers, the private sector, and the community, will be the key to success in ensuring that rice as a national staple food remains available in a fair, affordable, and sustainable manner for all Indonesian people, today and in the future.

4. Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining and controlling Rice HET.

Fluctuations in rice prices are very sensitive and have a direct effect on people's purchasing power, Inflation rateand National Stability In general (Octhaviani Gita Lia et al., 2024). In addition, the results of the study Ahmed et al., (2025) explained the impact of instability in staple food prices and fragmented policies on food security and sustainable development. Therefore, the integration of the producer rice market and the consumer rice market has a weak integrase relationship, which indicates that the increase in rice prices for consumers is often not in line with the price increase in the producer rice market. For this reason, to ensure equitable and fair access to food, the government sets a policy Highest Retail Price (HET) for rice as an effort Price control at the consumer level. However, in practice, maintaining and controlling the HET of rice is not an easy thing. Various factors

ranging from supply, production costs, distribution, to market mechanisms can affect price stability. Therefore, controlling HET is not only a matter of determining numbers, but involves Integrated food management system and continuous monitoring.

Sustainable food availability, HET control is very important, if the price of rice is stable and remains within the HET limit, then the community, especially low-income groups, can continue to access staple foods properly. On the other hand, if prices exceed the HET significantly, there will be inequality in access to food, a decrease in consumption, and can even trigger social turmoil.

Controlling the Highest Retail Price (HET) is an important instrument in national food security policies, especially to ensure the sustainable availability and affordability of rice. HET is not just a price cap number, but part of a larger system that includes production, distribution, food reserves, and market interventions. By keeping rice prices within the HET limits, the government can ensure fair food access for all people, suppress inflation, and create economic stability. However, this can only be achieved if it is accompanied by strict supervision, efficient distribution, adaptive policy adjustments, and the active role of all stakeholders, ranging from Bulog, local governments, traders, to consumers. A proper and consistently maintained HET policy will be a strong foundation to realize the availability of fair, equitable, and sustainable rice food for all Indonesian people.(Lestari, 2024; Annaji et al., 2025).

5. Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food to Ensure Marketing Distribution and Government Food Reserves

Healthy, nutritious, and affordable food is the fundamental right of every individual and is a key pillar for food security in the country. In the face of changes in food supply, price variations, and distribution difficulties in different regions, the government must guarantee that food distribution, marketing, and storage systems function properly and efficiently. This plan was made to facilitate public access to safe and nutritious food by strengthening supply chains, monitoring food quality, and optimizing food reserves owned by the government. Research results (AP and Hertati, 2023), By strengthening distribution and marketing, this strategy not only ensures the availability of food throughout the region, but also supports price stability and community welfare.(Yuliansyah et al., 2025).

This approach involves cooperation between the central government, local governments, producers, distribution business actors, and the community, so that an all-inclusive, open, and sustainable food system is realized. In this way, this strategy becomes an important foundation to ensure that every individual has access to quality food, while increasing national food security in the future.(Wardani et al., 2024 and Qureshi et al., 2015).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis and the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) analysis, the sustainable food security strategy is as follows:

1. The sustainable food security strategy is the Strenght-Treat (S-T) Strategy, which means supporting diversification strategies. The Sustainable Food Security S-T strategy means leveraging its strengths to minimize external threats.
2. The results of the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) analysis obtained *the first highest Total Attractiveness Score* (TAS), namely (a) Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food through Market Intervention, (b) Increasing the Role of the

Logistics Affairs Agency (Bulog) in an effort to maintain Sustainable Rice Food Availability, (c) Increasing Sustainable Food Availability by maintaining Rice Food Price Supply Stabilization, (d) Increasing Availability Sustainable Food by maintaining and controlling the Rice HET, and (e) Facilitating Access to Safe and Nutritious Food to ensure marketing distribution and Government Food Reserves.

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