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Original Article

## Traditional Institutions and Economic Transformation of West Aceh Coastal Community in Indonesia: A Sustainable Energy Policy

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**Abstract:** This study develops energy for adapting customary institutional policies in creating food security for coastal communities. This development has not been on target under the village potential determined interactively by the government at the village level in Aceh. This study is designed using a qualitative approach and case study methods based on previous research which focuses on SDGs development achievements in improving the Keujruen Blang traditional institution as one of the traditional institutions that function as rice paddy management which can create food security for farming communities in the coastal region of Aceh. West Secondary and primary data collection techniques and in-depth interviews follow the objectives set. The results of the research show that the energy of SDGs development policies is based on traditional institutions and can be carried out through a model approach to implementing public policy with a bottom-up method that must be carried out by the village government and traditional institutions of Keujreun Blang in the West Aceh region with a model management system scheme, organizational development and bureaucratic processes directed, and must form methods of controlling conflict and analyzing the success and failure factors of the community in creating transformative development of the Keujreun Blang traditional institutional organization as a reference for the economic welfare of the farming community.

**Keywords:** Energy policy; Traditional institutions; Economic transformation; Coastal communities.



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### 1. Introduction

Developed and developing countries have committed to implementing SDGs development policies (Sarabhai, 2015). Deacon (2016), Moyer & Hedden (2020), Whitcraft et al. (2019) and Willis (2016) stated that SDGs development is a prospect for changing the direction of social policy and widespread community empowerment by 2030. SDGs development in Indonesia is a developing country that also focuses on sustainable development goals (Baggio & Saraswati, 2018; Panuluh & Fitri, 2016; Patiung, 2019; Sariguna & Kennedy, 2020). Gaffney (2014) stated that the

SDGs development achievement indicators that 193 countries had pledged to achieve in August 2015 consisted of 17 SDGs achievement targets, namely: 1) No poverty; 2) No hunger; 3) Healthy and prosperous life; 4) Quality education; 5) Gender equality; 6) Clean water and proper sanitation; 7) Clean and affordable energy; 8) Decent work and economic growth; 9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10) Reduced inequality; 11) Sustainable cities and communities; 12) Responsible consumption and production; 13) Handling climate change; 14) Marine ecosystem; 15) Land ecosystem; 16) Peace, justice and strong institutions; 17) Partnership to achieve goals.

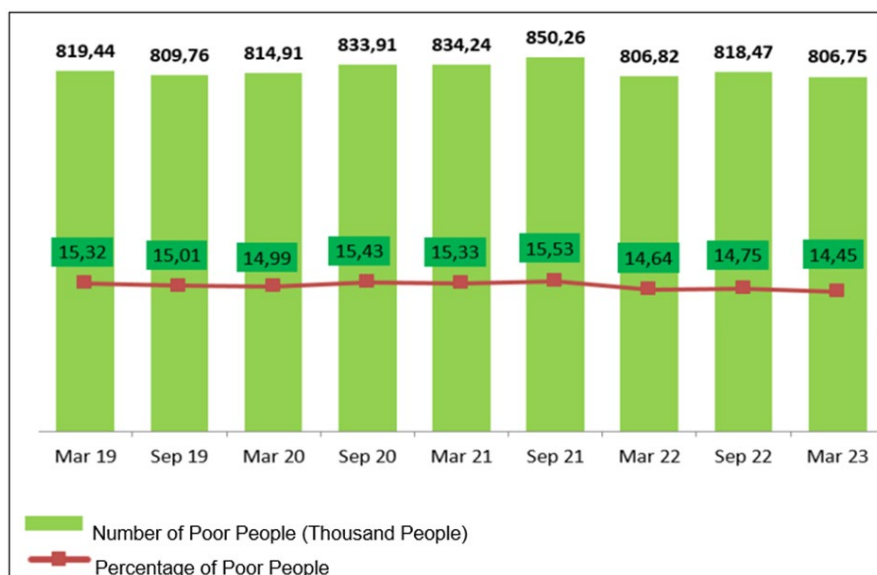
Pangestu et al. (2021) energy sustainable development policy requires an interactive approach to Bottom-Up and Top-down SDGs development. It has also been mapped back to the results of several previous studies, namely Daulay (2020), Hannan (2018), Hidayat & Safitri (2020), Mahdi et al. (2020), Pribadi (2017), Rifa'i & Ayu (2019), Santosa (2020), Sofianto (2019), Surya (2018) and Wahyuningsih (2018) that the SDGs development program has not achieved development goals and targets in various aspects, namely; education, health, poverty, gender and clean water sanitation. According to Iskandar (2020) and Surya (2018), SDGs development indicators are aligned with regional medium-term development plans down to the village government level under Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Aceh can be seen from an administrative aspect. It is a coastal area with an outer boundary upstream from the District or Regency or city and towards the sea as far as 12 miles from the coastline for Provinces or 1/3 of 12 miles for Districts/Cities as community areas coast (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Map of the Aceh region of Indonesia

Aceh is also an autonomous region that has sovereignty in the success of SDGs development policy energy in the aspect of community empowerment to overcome poverty (Ariani & Juraida, 2020; Fitri & Vonda, 2017; Iskandar, 2020; Kanter et al., 2016; Pamungkas et al., 2018; Pangestu et al., 2021; Riyaldi et al., 2020; Rustinsyah et al., 2021). Therefore, increasing development and community empowerment in Aceh is under Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning Acehnese traditional institutions. However, the existence of this traditional institution as a policy energy that can generate enthusiasm in realizing the economic transformation of coastal communities has not been able to achieve success by the Aceh government in overcoming poverty. If we look at the numbers, the poor population in Aceh also fluctuates slightly. In March 2019, the number of poor people was 819.44 thousand people. Then, there was a decrease

in poor people to 809.76 thousand in September 2019. The number of poor people in Aceh increased to 814.91 thousand in March 2020 and increased to 833.91 thousand people in September 2020. In March 2020, the increased Population growth will be faster than poverty reduction. It causes the decrease in the percentage of poverty to be inconsistent with the decrease in the number of poor people. The number of poor people increased in March 2021 (834.24 thousand people) and September 2021 (850.26 thousand people). In March 2022, the number of poor people will decrease to 806.82 thousand. In September 2022, the number of poor people in Aceh increased again to 818.47 thousand people and decreased again in March 2023 to 806.75 thousand people.



**Figure 2.** The number and percentage of the population of Aceh province in 2019-2023.

The energy approach of development policy, as presented by [Sabatier \(1986\)](#), should be mapped into four (4) organizational models that show a large group of thoughts on the problem of policy implementation. The models consist of:

- The systems management model: The system management model includes organizational assumptions consisting of the mainstream, rationalist tradition of police analysis. Management is the most important thing if a policy is to be successful. Managing society well means that policies can also be successful;
- The Organizational Development Model: The organizational development model describes a relatively new combination of sociological and psychological theories that focuses on the conflict between individual needs and the demands or demands of organizational life;
- The Bureaucratic Process Model: Bureaucratic process model describes a sociological view of organizations and government systems. Bureaucratic processes can also involve direct community participation.
- The Conflict and Bargaining Model: The conflict and bargaining model discusses the problem of how people with different interests come together to complete tasks.

A synthetic approach to achieving energy modeling public policy will find patterns and energy conversion policies based on technological developments ([Böhringer, 1998](#)). Likewise, [Tuladhar et al. \(2009\)](#) stated public policy energy analysis is one approach that can change the climate in public services through bottom-up and top-down. This approach can provide a unique and consistent climate framework for change analysis. This approach is very detailed and flexible to examine additional scenarios in analyzing various uncertainty scenarios in policy implementation that impact the government's role in public policy ([Tuladhar et al., 2009](#)). The application of this model is the primary reference in achieving the economic transformation of coastal communities that traditional institutions will achieve. As in the study by [Budi et al. \(2019\)](#), the role of the Keujreun Blang traditional institution is one of connecting the aspirations of farmers and the government in realizing sustainable food security. This study seeks to develop a new model approach to build policy energy in Acehnese traditional institutions to realize the economic transformation of farming communities in the coastal region of West Aceh under the policy of Qanun Aceh Number 10 of 2008 concerning traditional institutions.

## 2. Literature Review

Implementation of SDGs energy development policies in European countries requires an agenda for examining progress and targeting environmental target indicators ([Diao et al., 2019](#)). However, the current situation in developed

and developing countries is a financial burden facing the country in the COVID-19 era, such as in European and American countries (Barbier & Burgess, 2020; Pärli et al., 2021). Switzerland is implementing the SDGs as a series of information exchanges to increase community economic development. In Spain, the energy aspect of SDGs development policy is that research into various scientific disciplines must come together as transformation is needed (Del Rio Castro et al., 2021). Mozas-Moral et al. (2021) and Scown et al. (2020) explained that the Spanish SDGs development target performance framework to guarantee organic agricultural consumption and production patterns, product exports, and product marketing. Similarly, the statement of Ravn Boess et al. (2021) in Denmark, precisely in northern Europe, the integration of SDGs values impacts the community environment in the consistency of development as a framework and practice as a radical integration.

Pisano et al. (2015) SDGs development policy can give the country status in developing a civilized society. The energy of SDGs development in Qatar and Singapore as these developed countries simultaneously implements SDGs development policies (Fekih Zguir et al., 2021). The study of civil society development is the goal of business opportunities in the achievement of SDGs development is a crystal ball in the business aspect (Pedersen, 2018). SDGs development is an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process open to all stakeholders (Easterly, 2015). One aspect of health development in the UK studied by McBride et al. (2019), Kioupi & Voulvoulis (2019), Scharlemann et al. (2020), Ng (2020), Omer & Noguchi (2020) and Akestoridi & Seatzu (2021) is development energy. SDGs are community development in target indicators that must be broadly synergistic, highlighting sustainable development's role. As in achieving SDG 5, SDG 9 and SDG 10, SDG 17, SDG 11, there are implications for development due to the post-pandemic recovery period (Shulla et al., 2021).

Apart from that, the SDGs development energy framework deals with three targets, namely, (i) the process of stages of SDGs development indicators and targets, (ii) Implementation stages must be prioritized in target achievement indicators, and (iii) SDGs development policy mechanisms (Caballero, 2019). Likewise, it is stated by Unger et al. (2021) and Gupta & Vegelin (2016) that the integrated data modeling approach to SDGs development in developed countries such as New Zealand and the Netherlands in handling poverty, gender equality is the welfare recommended in development to achieve food security in a country. In Germany, the implementation of the SDGs development program achieves energy exchange in development to bring change to the country for the better (Kroll et al., 2019). According to Kloke-Lesch (2015), SDGs development has not been comprehensively mapped. Apart from that, it criticized (Loewe, 2012) study in this country that the SDGs agenda continues to focus on 3 things, namely (i) SDGs development is a global goal in carrying out development obligations in developing countries; (ii) long-term and short-term development is contrary to SDGs development; (iii) SDGs development is carried out centrally in implementing policies in SDGs development.

Mukarram (2020), Devaraj et al. (2021) and Abata-Ebire et al. (2018) studied the achievement of SDGs development in developing countries such as China and Nigeria are experiencing uncertainty in handling development, health education, SDGs goal 7 in the creation of the police through the lens of the business world in the Covid 19 era. Likewise, in the study by Yue et al. (2021), the development optimization approach was applied by a country to achieve SDGs indicators. One is development optimization, which digitalizes police programs and evaluations based on SDGs-based partnerships (Wongkumchai & Kiattisin, 2021). Apart from that, the back casting approach is new in achieving development. This is because the development of this sector can increase participatory development targets (Kanter et al., 2016). According to Kumar et al. (2016), Guha & Chakrabarti (2019), Dhar (2018) and Shahbaz et al., (2021). In India, SDGs development is a community development program in strengthening partnerships with government and private parties in every region of the country. SDGs development achievements are also product-based, and community empowerment as a group is well facilitated in increasing SDGs development globally (Tebbutt et al., 2016). Likewise, within the framework of the SDGs development in South Africa, the role of the local government in achieving the SDGs development goals is still being debated (Reddy, 2016). The SDGs development goals achieved in southern Africa in the (Cole & Broadhurst, 2021) study of SDGs development were in achieving health, education, gender equality and clean water sanitation to improve the mineral industry and inclusive socio-economic development for society.

In the study of Cumming et al. (2017), the development of SDGs in South Africa is set as localization in carrying out the program continuously. Likewise, North African countries such as; Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are developing country categories of development governance with an integrated approach between government and society in achieving their needs (Ait-Kadi, 2016). The civil development model can reflect the implementation of SDGs energy policies by focusing on institutions responsible for developing transformative aspects of resource development (Eisenmenger et al., 2020). Similarly, the SDGs development in Germany is in readiness to achieve Goal 2 in the study of Herrmann & Rundshagen (2020) efforts to end hunger by achieving food security for the community by improving education quality. The development of goal 2 as humanitarian management is also discussed as a platform for a paradigm shift supported to facilitate business coordination regarding achieving the SDGs (Malay, 2021).

One of the police forces in developing SGDs is traditional institutions in an accountability leadership system at the village government level. The implications of traditional leadership as traditional institutions are more appropriate in



making decisions that can adapt to village potential (Baldwin et al., 2022). The role of traditional institutions in conflict mediation is the demands and principles of the provisions applicable in policy (Azwar et al., 2020). Implementation in a policy model is a form of institutional transformation in the long term through the development of a new vision (Kivimaa & Rogge, 2022). Realizing the value of transformation or institutional change is very important to enable and benefit normative policy experiments in further institutional change (Kivimaa & Rogge, 2022). The sustainability of customary law can be implemented with a management system with clear boundaries, measurable with sanctions in the form of legalization of customary institutions in village regulations as a transformational value in village development based on SDGs development (Haulussy et al., 2020). The aim of achieving the transformation value of traditional institutions is to build partnerships with village heads in carrying out village development deliberations in collaboration with traditional institutions to align with village potential (Rumkel et al., 2019).

### 3. Materials and Methods

This research method is carried out with a qualitative approach using the case study method. As a comprehensive design, qualitative research is stated to be easy to understand among researchers and academics (Hamilton & Finley, 2020). However, the case study method, according to Mather (2021), is a case study method that involves intensive questioning about certain events, parties, or social units. The data collection technique is observation and interview and is supported by primary and secondary documents based on several relevant studies in the objective of this study. This study's population and sample unit is the Aceh region in general, specifically in West Aceh Regency, in achieving food security by applying the SDGs policy model targeted at sustainable rural development. The study population involved as in the following Table:

**Table 1.** Summary of studied Informants

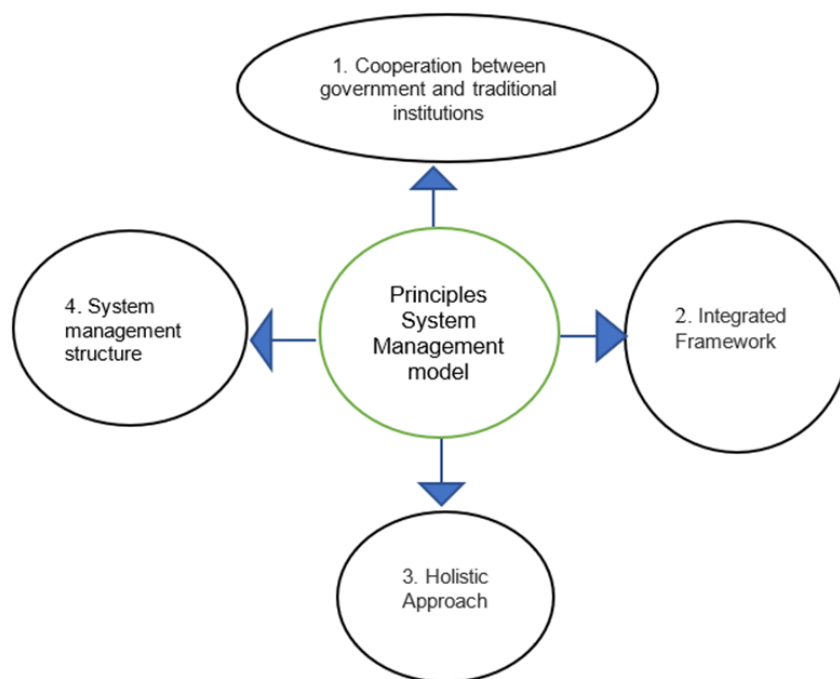
No.	Government agencies	Age	Education	Freq.
1	Head of Community Empowerment Service	50 years	Master	1
2	Head of the West Aceh Agricultural Service	51 Years	Master	1
3	Head of Layung Kuala Bubon village	45 Years	Senior High School	1
4	West Aceh customary court	52 Years	Master	1
5	Keujreun Blang traditional figure	60 Years	Primary High School	1
6	Coastal Farmers Group	42 Years	Master	1
7	Agricultural Extension Officer	44 Years	Master	1

The interview data supported in this study were 6 sources as the main key in providing in-depth information (see Table 1). The head of the community empowerment service and the head of the agriculture service are responsible for achieving policy targets and interpretation in implementing SDGs development policies at the village level. The village head is the role that consolidates target development plans for communities sampled from areas based on coastal agriculture and fisheries in West Aceh, namely, Kuala Bubon sub-district, specifically Blang Layung village, as a base area for coastal agriculture and fisheries. Keujreun Blang traditional leaders and community leaders are chosen to identify elements of participatory development in rice field governance that can help the government in rice farming. The sample is selected through purposive sampling, which is based on the criteria that are the conditions for the study sample selection. The 'purposive sampling' method was used in this study, where the interviewees were determined deliberately with special considerations according to their expertise (Khalefa & Selian, 2021). Qualitative data analysis is a systematic process of finding and compiling transcripts of interviews, field studies, and other materials that can improve an understanding of others.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. The Systems Management Model of Economic Transformation of Farming Communities

Applying a model management system is a scientific approach to solving management problems in an organization. According to Okhunov & Minamatov (2021), this model-based management system is very important to foster innovation in performance-based information systems that can map past developments with future risks. However, from the regional government's perspective, managing the Keujreun Blang traditional institution's resources requires a system management model. The governance of the Keujreun Blang traditional institution management system is also a policy for economic development that the coastal communities of Aceh can achieve. The following are the principles the government can have in developing the organizational governance of traditional institutions in implementing public policy in Figure 3 Concerning the Management Model System.



**Figure 3.** The systems management model

Cooperation between government and traditional institutions: This system process supports the creation of rice productivity value in maintaining food security, which the village government must develop with the Keujreun Blang traditional institution as a new and sustainable policy development model. The results of an interview with the head of the West Aceh District Agriculture Service stated, *"The governance system of traditional institutions so far has not been well organized and requires clear systems and mechanisms so that farmers and the government work hand in hand in creating and transforming the economy for sustainable coastal communities."* Keujreun Blang traditional leaders and the Aceh Traditional Court also participated in conveying, *"The government often ignores the social and cultural customary issues of the community which is inherent in fostering better rice yields"* Then, the Community Empowerment Service is also involved in decision-making in improving community development, especially the village government. He stated, *"The community and government must be involved in the government system with strong methods so that the community can understand the obligations in increasing economic transformation, especially as coastal communities are not only dependent on fishermen, the governance of rice farming businesses will be much more meaningful in the future."*

So, government collaboration with various parties can build better productivity results in maintaining food security. As in the study by Ghani et al. (2020), sustainable food productivity through energy flow and better production management. Likewise, in food security, rice plants must be identified as agents of change who are concretely involved in developing better and more sustainable food production for farmers. So, the implementation of this management system in the form of a model and government policy involves the Keujreun Blang traditional institution in Aceh to develop business-based agricultural businesses through the application of technology in the development of SDGs in the economic transformation of coastal communities in West Aceh. An integrated framework by the government and traditional institutions is one of the models of management programs and systems that can be integrated with the management of science and technology and technology of village government organizations, which includes the value of the function and process of the position of the Keujreun Blang traditional institution based on Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning traditional institutions in Aceh, as well as considering all entities in organization which mutually influence each other.

According to the results of interviews with Kuala Bubon agricultural extension workers, "Farmers now need new energy in productivity so that we can develop a well-integrated system" Farmer groups in the area stated, "We need sophisticated rice processing equipment to compete with local and foreign production in line with current developments." Achieving standards in realizing this integration will create guidelines for carrying out food productivity policy activities for sustainable communities by expectations in the SDGs development aspect (Okhunov & Minamatov, 2021). However, on the other hand, the approach to this achievement standard must be determined in a separate policy by the village government to facilitate the control system in the food management aspect for the sustainable welfare of coastal communities in West Aceh.

A holistic approach is wrong, a step that is very likely to be used in policy implementation development agriculture in the energy aspect of SDGs development to create food security for society. This approach can understand the complexity of the social environment of society. Maintaining a government is known as "the whole of government approach." This approach also makes it possible to recommend strategies the government uses with in-depth social science because it can find coordination and integration strategies. Kirugumi et al. (2022) stated that knowledge management capabilities for the government are very significant with strategies for integrating programs to achieve successful sustainable development. Therefore, applying a model management system in implementing development policies to create food security for the community can be implemented through holistic approach continuity from various aspects of the social environment of society complexity with strategy and coordination per the program plan.

Restructuration system management is an operational control mechanism for model management systems in agricultural development policies and traditional institutions as one of the energies for SDGs development can be separated between governance and management. This system is implemented to find a good policy control system from the government to the community development. According to applicable regulations, this mechanism can be controlled internally and externally by the government to the community. The regional government in Aceh controls the governance of food security policies under local wisdom and the Keujreun Blang traditional institution through autonomous regional development policies. Meanwhile, the management process is only a mechanism for implementing public policy as per the (Edwards III, 1980) model, which focuses on inter-organizational communication, resources, disposition, and organizational structure. These four control management system mechanisms can be aligned internally within the organization following the achievement targets in the performance agreement. Apart from that, internal SDGs development targets must be controlled by good management and existing policies. Likewise, the governance of the programs implemented is controlled using operational mechanisms and procedures to align with performance targets.

#### 4.2 Development Model of government organizations and customary institutions

An organizational development model describes a relatively new combination of sociological and psychological theories that focuses on the conflict between individual needs and the demands or demands of organizational life (Sabatier & Weible, 2014). According to Naudé (2012), sustainable organizational development must be able to collaborate with both the government and the public in adjusting needs which are the center of attention so that the demands of the organization's needs can be met sustainably an organization's government villages and traditional institutions of Keujreun Blang which have the power to be able to change in adapting to the needs of farming communities in a sustainable manner integrated. Figure 4 model organizational development of government and customary institutions.



Figure 4. Model the organizational development process

Strategy for change: The implementation of SDGs energy development is a change strategy implemented in organizing a sustainable development policy (Mingaleva et al., 2022). The achievements and targets of this development have been achieved with a mechanism in the form of a government organizational development model that focuses on community needs and services under the village's potential. Likewise, Farooq et al., (2022) studied a good organizational development can develop conceptual models through an integrative approach to improve good

performance through environmentally friendly strategies so that more effective and efficient policy control is possible. As in the study by [Yusliza et al. \(2020\)](#), investigating community behavior can create development in Malaysia with sustainable development targets and goals committed to caring for the environment and character education for environmental conservation to guarantee better development. The model of change in the organizational development of the farming community development process is carried out by the government and the community in a participatory manner in an appropriate change mechanism to achieve the success of sustainable community development. The target of the change in question is the policy position of traditional institutions to check blasphemous in the governance rice field to fulfill food security, one of which is achieving targets in the SDGs energy policy for coastal communities to grow the value of the transformation of economic productivity for public coast in the West Aceh region.

As the Head of the West Aceh Regional Agricultural Service stated, *"The value of governance changes, and rice fields must be able to keep up with developments over time."* *Extension Services Agriculture* also says, *"Agricultural situations and dynamics must be able to follow policy objectives to achieve productivity targets."* *Element of representation in the group Tani* confirmed, *"We need good agricultural outreach preparedness while involving traditional institutions."* So it's like implementing customary institution policies. It's okay. Effective language is a value of change that is integrated and sustainable in improving the development of a village. As stated in [Mingaleva et al. \(2022\)](#), harmony in organizational culture is an element in productive business development to implement SDGs development that is in line with policy. Changes in development policy in the form of a model by prioritizing the form mechanism in this Bottom-up approach is the alignment of the Kuejreun Blang traditional institution in achieving SDGs policy development at the village government level to increase sustainable food security. One challenge and opportunity faced in implementing SDG development is pro-environmental behavior in government workplaces ([Foster et al., 2022](#)). Therefore, action and evaluation in achieving goals is one of the most appropriate processes to understand the organization's needs and the community environment sustainably.

The interviews with the community empowerment service confirmed that *"The value of social control in society needs to be given serious attention so that society is more established in terms of economic resilience with various training at village government level."* The Acehese customary court in the West Aceh region stated the same thing. *"The West Aceh region is very normative with social and cultural values. Therefore, it needs to be well developed by the parties."* Keujreun Blang traditional leaders also said, *"Special cultural values of farmers are regularly reviewed according to the wishes of the community in farmer customs."*

Evaluation in the policy development aspect is a management strategy that should be well-controlled to achieve policy goals sustainably. This is as stated by [Gupta & Vegelin \(2016\)](#) and [Aziz et al. \(2019\)](#) that policy evaluation and measurement are very important measurement elements to be able to describe strategic management tips for achievement organization government development and traditional institutions work hand in hand build the value of economic transformation of farming communities. Diagnostic organization in maintenance must be carried out following the duties and functions influenced by the organizational culture signaled in the provisions of applicable law.

The culture of government organizations and traditional institutions has not been well suited to tasks and their respective functions. This is as per the results of an interview with the Community Empowerment Service. *"there is a task and functions are not optimized properly so that existing policies cannot be met on target."* The Department of Agriculture also said that traditional institutions' legal policies *must be re-socialized and provided at the village level by extension workers because the community does not have a directed code of ethics."* The agricultural instructor said: *"These duties and functions are lacking integrated with the budget, thereby hampering direct coordination."*

[Rahman et al. \(2020\)](#) and [Farooq et al. \(2022\)](#) state the culture Organization is an investigation and partnership in creating better employment relations within concrete policy rules, training programs, and incentives. So, in this way, it can be realized with alternatives. It is good if you can foster communication in the same direction as the vision and mission, as well as the goals and objectives of the organization. Likewise, with the regional government system in West Aceh regarding governance, Padi must establish good working relationships and partner with traditional institutions. It's okay to say that continuously creating SDGs development energy is the vision and mission of the village organization. This development can be harmonized through policy law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. Therefore, local governments must diagnose organizations through a directed system mechanism to achieve development effectively and efficiently through dynamic, adaptive traditional institutions.

### 4.3. The Bureaucratic Process Model

According to [Jones \(2010\)](#), the bureaucratic process model is directly participatory by society in achieving organizational goals. [Bowornwathana & Poocharoen \(2010\)](#) state that bureaucratic and political processes are very important in the implementation of public policy and are part of the political position and administrative process to understand the activities of the content of policy and context implementation. Implementation as a Political and Administrative Process ([Thomas & Grindle, 1990](#)). Measuring success in implementing public policy is a series of programs implemented that must be with the design of actions and activities both individually and in groups funded by policy implementation activities, which consist of two (2) categories as follows:



### 4.3.1. Content of policy

Interest groups in organizing village government organizations in implementing the Kuenjerun Blang traditional institution policies greatly influence the program's achievements and objectives with the established visa and mission. However, governance in Aceh often does not focus on goals but is more concerned with the goals and interests of individuals and groups within the organization. The level of change envisaged in the achievements of traditional institutions that deal with food security is the Keujruen Blang institution, whose duties are with the customary Qanun number 10 of 2008. This Qanun explains that groups of farming communities fostered by traditional institutions simultaneously plan farming and control the harvest. On the other hand, controlling traditional institutions is the duty and responsibility of local governments, which must coordinate and work together to create sustainable food security. If such a situation is reviewed at the decision-making site on the part of the regional work unit, it does not involve traditional institutions in decision-making. Therefore, bureaucratic culture and pathology must be evaluated under existing legal provisions.

### 4.3.2. Context implementation

Human resource capabilities are part of the duties and responsibilities actualized by individuals in the organization. These duties and responsibilities have not been optimized properly with the role of the Aceh government in realizing SDGs development, so it still shows its existence in power during the heyday of leadership as long as the regime in power prioritizes group and individual interests in organizational development. The Department of Agriculture stated, *"West Aceh Regency in dealing with agricultural problems has been well focused, but the existence of a policy of changing policy implementers will have an impact on productivity achievements."* The village head also conveyed *"that the desire and interest in realizing the vision and mission always becomes an obstacle for us, the community, in hoping for the program."* The institutional and regime characteristics during the current leadership period have not been optimal following the budget performance agreement, so the poverty rate is increasing yearly. The government's compliance and responsiveness realize the food security program for the people of West Aceh cannot be properly identified, so the sustainable development planning program as an achievement of anti-hunger goal 2 is still not fully actualized.

## 4.4. The Conflict And Bargaining Model

The bargaining conflict model is one of the efforts made to resolve conflict. As in the conflict in Indonesia and Papua, we have not yet found the right sequence for resolving it, (Ramdhan, 2021). The Indonesian government's policy in resolving the Papuan conflict did not find the right solution. This is because the government's policy did not realize economic prosperity. Likewise, the study by Tjoetra & Saputra (2019) show that the conflict in Aceh was a breakthrough carried out by the Indonesian government for peace as a policy advocacy or bargaining as an effort and community economic empowerment oriented towards socio-political development through a Memorandum of Understanding. in Aceh is based on Aceh government law Number 11 of 2006. The same thing is meant in the study of Muhammad et al. (2020) to harmonize conflict peace by involving state and non-state actors in welcoming community development to find conflict resolution. This situation is not only in Aceh, Indonesia but also in Thailand. The conflict in the Pattani region and the Philippines in Mindanao is a conflict peace policy by realizing the conflict area in the orientation of economic policy through the region's position as a political and administrative policy in the policy context as an autonomous region. Below in Figure 4 is a model of conflict and bargaining in the implementation of development policies in Aceh, which has been aligned with the position of the autonomous region in realizing economic prosperity through traditional institutions that must be integrated with public policy.

Discrimination and Marginalization of Regional Government and Keujreun Blang Traditional Institutions is a disconnected organizational pattern between regional and village governments. The village government's ranking is still very strong. Community values and culture in realizing development often do not receive attention. Therefore, appropriate strategic steps must be developed using standard bargaining solutions and operational measures to maintain targets and development. Results of interviews with the Head of Laying Kuala village drum, *"Farmer group conflicts often occur due to misunderstandings between farming groups."* Then, in line with the farmer group's statement, they added, *"Counseling must be serious so as not to conflict with village customs."* The Aceh Traditional Court stated, *"Agricultural areas in Aceh The value of ancestral traditions in community solidarity must be respected".* Village government organizations must be able to integrate the existence of traditional institutions. It's okay for people who have been marginalized in decision-making. The existence of traditional institutions It's okay. This Blang has internal duties and functions processing rice fields from planting planning, care, and control of plant care, which has been integrated into the provisions of Qanun policy Number 10 of 2008 concerning traditional institutions in Aceh. Therefore, the value and position of traditional institutions is a step and effort to increase the solidarity of farming communities in improving a sustainable economy.

The historical position of Qanun Number 10 of 2008 concerning Traditional Institutions in Aceh is a breakthrough value from the position of the Aceh region, which has been set as a special autonomous region. However, the customs

and customs of managing rice fields in Aceh have been inherent since ancient times until now. This is proven by the study of [Mursyidin et al. \(2023\)](#) that the Keujreun Blang traditional institution has a role since the Aceh conflict until the conflict period post-peace, Aceh is still experiencing a leadership crisis in the village community. Therefore, this institution must have a clear social status in terms of political hierarchy in the organization to carry out its position with the duties and functions in the applicable provisions. Results of interviews with the Department of Agriculture in West Aceh Regency: "This Keujreun Blang traditional institution has become a crisis of trust among the government because it does not seriously understand the code of ethics and rules, which were often cultural role models in the past." Then the Community Empowerment Service also added "The community must be empowered from the policy system that must exist". Likewise, the Keujreun Blang traditional institution conveyed this: "There is never any understanding of government regulations; they are often considered unnecessary, but according to community customs, they are very dependent."

Development policies in a country need to be implemented democratically. This aims to realize the implementation of food security policies at the village level and often does not receive serious attention from the government. However, the village government often assumes that the community is apathetic and does not care about development. This is different from the position of the Keujreun Blang traditional institution. The government did not restructure this traditional institution, but it was realized that normality among farmer groups would always exist. As the results of interviews with farmer groups in West Aceh stated, "We need this keujreun blang from traditional ceremonies until the harvest arrives, determining the right time based on cultural values." The same thing was also stated by the Head of Layung Kuala Bubon Village that "not integrated into the structure due to limited village funds". Likewise, the statement to the Community Empowerment Service stated that "The existence of community groups is powerless as a result of no recognition in the work system, as part of the injustice for welfare will be disrupted."

On the basis of aforementioned statement, the mechanisms and leadership patterns in exercising power in a country must not be authoritarian in exercising them. However, the realization of a democratic leadership pattern with participatory community involvement ensures community welfare, especially in realizing food security as a primary need in a sustainable manner. The position of traditional institutions in Aceh is the ranking of participatory village governments by recognizing the status of state power based on local wisdom from a cultural value perspective. Failure factors in implementing SDGs program policy development at the village government level are influenced by internal and external factors in dealing with success and failure. Internal factors consist of, first, Human Resources. Second, Understanding village potential Third, Participatory development planning Fourth, budget allocation. [Wahyuningsih \(2018\)](#) stated that success in achieving energy targets for success in development requires knowing and understanding the SDGs achievement indicators in the village to realize the socio-economic welfare of the community. Achieving the village SDGs targets in the idea in question is the development of dynamic and adaptive traditional institutions in achieving transformative food security for coastal communities. Likewise, external factors that influence the implementation of development are: first, the development of appropriate technology. Second, shifting social and cultural values Third, the position and demographics of the region Fourth, diverse natural resources Fifth, National discipline of obedience and obedience to the laws and norms that apply in society Sixth, national management in implementing state policy Seventh, dynamic development of national, regional, and international order Therefore, the policy energy target must be guided by consistency in the position of policy as a level of value in organizational decision-making for government work procedures.

## 5. Conclusions

SDGs policy energy from the perspective of the adaptive and dynamic Keujreun Blang traditional institution can create food security for coastal communities with sustainable development policy targets at the village government level. This development target is carried out with the road map for an approach to implementing public policy interactively at the village level in West Aceh. Effective management of government organizations integrated with a bottom-up approach with a model of government organizational development in realizing development in Aceh through traditional institutions wisdom local policies must align with policy. The target of implementing SDG policies is to create food security through traditional institutions for Keujreun Blang, who are united until they can reflect government organizations' vision, mission, and goals. The purpose of the mechanism formed was to the systems management model, Organizational Development Model, Bureaucratic Process Model and Conflict and Bargaining Model, which is continuously rational and comprehensive in decision-making methods to achieve the economically transformative SDGs policy energy goals specifically for farming communities in increasing SDGs development in 2030.

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