

# Strategy of Productive Waqf Utilization as a Medium for Food Security in Indonesia: An AHP Approach

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This study aims to determine the problems that exist in the use of waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia and the priority solutions for the use of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia in terms of institutional, infrastructure, financial, community and government aspects. This is the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). This study used seven expert respondents representing academics, practitioners and regulators who were asked to assess the problems and solutions for the use of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia. Based on the opinion of respondents, the biggest problem in the use of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia is the lack of socialization to the public regarding productive waqf as a medium for food security. The priority solutions in this research are waqf institutions and the government need to collaborate in implementing productive waqf utilization as a medium for food security in Indonesia. Furthermore, in general the aspect that is considered the most problematic is the government aspect, while the priority for solutions is the institutional aspect. Therefore, in the use of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia, the public needs to increase their understanding of productive waqf as a medium for food security, the government needs to collaborate with waqf institutions and farmer groups as well as waqf institutions need to improve their professionalism.

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# INTRODUCTION

Food is a basic need of society which in Islam makes the state the guarantor (Juliana, Marlina, Saadillah, & Maryam, 2018). Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution explains that the right to obtain food is part of human rights as well as in the contents of the Rome Declaration (1996) (BULOG, 2018). Meanwhile, food security refers to the availability of foodstuffs in order to ensure a healthy human life and be able to work productively (Geek, 2019).

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (2008) states that food security can be further categorized into four dimensions, namely food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and supply stability, access to and sustainable use of food. Thus, Wildana & Alhabshi (2018) concluded that food must be accessible at any time and sufficient (in quality and quantity) for one's daily intake. These four dimensions are inseparable; thus, the government is obliged to provide food security for its people to ensure that they can maintain a healthy life.

Food security has become a global issue, this is indicated by the global agreement in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2017), one of whose goals is to end hunger, realize food security and better nutrition and support sustainable agriculture. Related to this, Indonesia has committed to realizing food security as stipulated in Law Number 18 of 2012, namely the state is obliged to realize availability, affordability and fulfillment of adequate, safe, quality and nutritionally balanced food consumption.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2012) estimates that around 925 million people will experience hunger around the world. This is because people earn less than US\$1.25 per day. Population growth is believed to reach 9.1 billion by 2050. Whereas the estimated food demand of people in developing countries in 2050 is about twice as much as food production. In addition, no less than 40% of agricultural land is degraded, and this percentage is likely to be even higher if the adverse effects of climate change are taken into account. By thus, Indonesia is not free from the threat of food security problems.

It is estimated that in 2035 Indonesia will see a population growth to 305 million people, which represents an increase of 46 million from the 258.705 million recorded in 2016 (BPS, 2016). Therefore, assuming that Indonesians' per capita consumption of rice was 84,656 kg in 2015 (BPS, 2017), the total rice consumption will increase to 3.9 million tons in 2035 (Wildana & Alhabshi, 2018).

In 2019, out of 416 districts and 98 cities in Indonesia, there are still some areas that are still food insecure. Based on the data, in total there are 18% of districts and 5% of cities in Indonesia that are still food insecure. Food insecure areas the majority of food is distributed in Eastern Indonesia. This is characterized by the high prevalence of stunted babies and the high number of poor people. In addition, the districts still depend on food supply from other regions that are food centers. Meanwhile, residents in urban areas still have limited access to basic clean water infrastructure (Food Security Agency, 2019).

According to Marlina, Juliana, Adila, & Robbani (2019), in overcoming the problem of meeting domestic food needs, the Government of Indonesia is trying to increase supply by increasing rice production and developing high-value crops. In addition, the Government of Indonesia through the Food Security Agency (2020) made efforts including the Community Food Business Development (PUPM) program. This activity indirectly maintains food supply and prices by shortening the supply chain. Another effort made by the government is through the Community Food Barn (LPM) program. This program takes the form of physical construction of barns, strengthening group institutions and replenishing food reserves. However, on the other hand, in some areas in Indonesia, land conversion from agriculture to non-agriculture tends to increase. The Agricultural Data and Information System Center (2019) lists that there has been a decrease in Indonesia's agricultural land area from 8,092,907 Ha in 2015 to 7,105,145 Ha in 2018.

According to Puspitasari (2017), local agriculture has been hit hard because of the decline in total yields from year to year, making it unable to meet the needs of the community. Another problem is that the government also cannot protect the total price of local products because the cost of plantations is very high, especially fertilizers. These problems have led to farmland being abandoned by farmers and converted into settlements. In addition, Hanesti, Kurnia, & Herianingrum (2018) mentioned that importing Indonesia's food needs fluctuates from year to year so the government continues to strive to reduce the level of imports. Ironically, most of the food needs imported by Indonesia can actually be produced in Indonesia itself, such as: rice, chili, shallots, garlic, fruits, and vegetables that are iconic to Indonesian food. It is clear from this fact that there is a contradiction between Indonesia's food import activities and the country's natural potential, which is actually very reliable in

ensuring food security. fulfilled needs food of the Indonesian people equally. To find out the amount

of rice imports and the main countries of origin in the 2015-2019 period, see the following table.

Table 1. Rice Import Data by Main Country of Origin 2015-2019 in Indonesia

No.	Country Origin	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Vietnam	509.374	535.577	16.599	767.180
2	Thailand	126.745	557.890	108.944	795.600
3	China	479	1.217	2.419	227
4	India	34.167	36.142	32.209	337.999
5	Pakistan	180.099	134.832	87.500	310.990
6	USA	0	0	0	0
7	Myanmar	8.775	16.650	57.475	41.820
8	More	1.959	815	126	6,7
	<b>Total</b>	861.601	1.283.178	305.274	2.253.824

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on the data from BPS (2020) above, from 2015 to 2019 the amount of rice imports in Indonesia proved to be fluctuating. The highest number of imports occurred in 2018. In addition, the largest rice importing country from 2015 to 2019 was Vietnam. With this problem still existing, so there needs to be other solutions in solving food security problems, one of which is by using economic mechanisms in Islam.

Islam is very concerned about food security. Departing from the five purposes of sharia (maqashid sharia), namely protecting religion, soul, mind, property and honor, food security is an indirect safeguard of life and property (Putra, 2019). One of the economic mechanisms in Islam to realize food security is waqf.

In Islam, waqf has a very important position just like zakat and sadaqah, because it contains the value of worship and goodness. The difference is that waqf has the advantage of waqf has more advantages than zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. Among them, waqf can be felt by all people, whether they are rich or poor, Muslim or non-Muslim (Muqorobin & Agustiyani, 2017). In principle,

waqf assets must be preserved while their benefits flow forever to the recipients of waqf (mauquf alayh) (Listiana, Alhabshi, & Harjunadhi, 2020).

Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world. Based on the results of the 2010 census, 87.18% of Indonesia's 237,641,326 population is Muslim (Muqorobin & Agustiyani, 2017). Thus, according to UNDP Indonesia (2017), Indonesia has a waqf potential of \$50 billion. This is a great opportunity to maximize the potential of waqf in Indonesia, especially in food security. Even so, not many Muslims in Indonesia pay attention to it (Wulandari et al., 2016).

When aligned with other instruments in Islamic philanthropy, namely zakat, infaq and sadaqah tend to be better known to the Indonesian people compared to waqf. So far, waqf has not been developed economically despite being very strategic for the community, the nation's economic development and welfare for social empowerment (Wulandari et al., 2016). The condition of waqf in Indonesia can be seen from the following data.

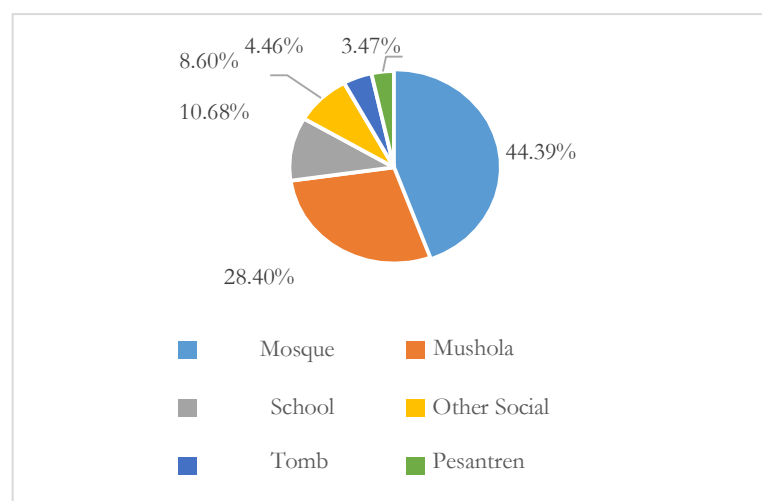


Figure 1. Data on the Use of Waqf Land

Based on the data, waqf in Indonesia is mostly channeled to mosques. Whereas waqf can be channeled to the agricultural sector. This has been done by the Foundation for the Maintenance and Expansion of Waqf Pondok Modern (YPPWPM) Gontor. The proceeds from this agricultural sector can be used for the development of other sectors such as education, health, economic empowerment and expanding waqf land (Cahyo & Muqorrobin, 2019). In addition, food waqf has also been practiced by a waqf institution called Global Wakaf through its program, Lumbung Pangan Wakaf (LPW) located in Blera. This program is able to empower local farmers and the land is maintained so that it is not converted to other uses due to its status as waqf land. In addition, the produce from the LPW is bought above the market price so that it benefits the farmers (Pikiran Rakyat, 2019).

Wildana & Alhabshi (2018) mentioned that, in terms of production, waqf can provide assistance and sustenance to farmers by creating partnerships in cultivating land to grow rice. In distribution, waqf institutions can work together with BULOG and utilize its extensive national network to distribute rice to remote locations in Indonesia so that it is expected that prices will be lower due to shorter distribution chains and fewer parties involved in the chain that tend to take margins and push prices up.

As explained earlier, another problem of food security is the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. If the land status becomes waqf, then in accordance with Article 40 of Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning waqf, waqf assets cannot be used as collateral, confiscated, donated, sold, inherited, exchanged or transferred in other forms of transfer of rights (Falahy, 2016). Thus, land conversion from agriculture to non-agriculture can be minimized by waqf.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Waqf according to the language comes from "waqafa" which means to stop, prevent or stop (Ahmad & Muhammed, 2011). Meanwhile, Waqf in terms according to Sabiq (1997) is holding the principal property and flowing the fruit. The meaning of "flowing the fruit" is to take advantage of the waqf property for purposes in the way of Allah.

The Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) (2020) defines productive waqf as assets that are used for production purposes, whether in agriculture, industry, trade and services whose benefits are not directly from the waqf object, but rather from the waqf. from the net profit of waqf development which is channeled to the

rightful people in accordance with the purpose of waqf. This can be seen in article 5 of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning waqf, which is to realize the potential and economic benefits of waqf property for the benefit of worship and to promote public welfare.

According to Listiana, Alhabshi, & Harjunadhi (2020), waqf in Islamic civilization was initially practiced by the Prophet Muhammad and his companions. Although no explicit terminology of "waqf" is found in the Qur'an as the primary Islamic jurisprudence, its practice is highly recommended in Sharia. In principle, waqf assets should be preserved while their benefits flow forever to the beneficiaries of the waqf.

Waqf based on its purpose is divided into three, namely:

- 1) Social waqf (*kebair*), which is waqf that aims to benefit the general public.
- 2) Family waqf (*dzurri*), is a waqf that aims to benefit the donor, his family, his descendants and certain people,
- 3) Joint waqf (*musytarak*), is waqf that aims to benefit the general public and families together.

Meanwhile, based on its use, it is divided into two, namely: (1) Direct waqf, i.e. waqf assets whose principal goods are used directly to realize the purpose of waqf such as mosques for prayer, madrasas for learning activities, tombs for burying bodies and so on; (2) Productive waqf, i.e. waqf assets whose principal goods are used for productive activities then the proceeds are distributed in accordance with the purpose of waqf.

Islamic history records that waqf was instrumental towards improving the social and economic status of the Muslim community (Puspitasari, 2017). In the past, waqf institutions played a central role as providers of public goods to the community. More importantly, the areas served by waqf were not only in religious activities, but also included other functions such as providing housing, providing capital for businesses, roads, bridges, healthcare, and education (Wildana & Alhabshi, 2018).

Productive waqf according to Bank Indonesia Invalid source specified. is waqf property that is developed in order to generate net profits which will then be distributed to the rightful people in accordance with the purpose of waqf, such as social and worship activities. The Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) (2020) defines productive waqf as assets used for production purposes, both in agriculture, industry, trade and services whose benefits are not directly from waqf



objects, but from the net profits of waqf development which are distributed to the rightful people in accordance with the purpose of waqf. This can be seen in article 5 of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning waqf, which is to realize the potential and economic benefits of waqf property for the benefit of worship and to advance public welfare.

In practice, productive waqf asset development consists of two patterns, namely for social activities such as education and health facilities and development that has economic value. The first form of waqf development is usually prioritized by waqf management (Zulfa, Santoso, & Astari, 2016).

Land potential in productive waqf development that is prioritized is land that has great economic potential (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013) and the profit generated is significant (Sa'adah & Wahyudi, 2016). Sa'adah & Wahyudi (2016) added that if the waqf property in the form of land only produces a small and insignificant profit, it cannot be categorized as productive waqf, even though the land is very large.

Food security in Law Number 18 of 2012 is the condition of food fulfillment for the state to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, and affordable and does not conflict with religion, beliefs, and community culture, to be able to live healthy, active, and productive lives in a sustainable manner. Zakiah (2016) argues that improving the quality of Human Resources (HR) is an output of food security, one of which is improving the quality of health. Increasing health levels can be seen from increasing life expectancy, decreasing levels of malnutrition and decreasing infant mortality rates.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative analysis research which aims to capture a value or view represented by academics, practitioners and regulators regarding the priority strategy for utilizing productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia. Analytical tools that used is the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method.

The research object is the target of the research. The object of this research consists of five aspects, namely institutional, facilities, financial, community and government aspects. The subjects in this research are experts or experts from academics, practitioners and

regulators who practice or study productive waqf as a medium for food security. In addition, this research will be conducted around September to December 2020. Data collection in this study is in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire on the five aspects carried out to experts.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Institutional Aspect Problems

In terms of institutional aspects, the geometric mean (GM) obtained from the seven subjects shows that the indicator of the inability of waqf institutions to optimize the potential of productive waqf has the highest value of 0.359. Although the number of land waqf in Indonesia is quite large, most of the land has not been cultivated productively. This is because most nazir do not know how to properly utilize and manage land waqf. Whereas waqf institutions have a central and important role in realizing the objectives and implementation of waqf benefits (Ibad, Youtefani, & Rifa'i, 2018).

The second highest score is the lack of cooperation between waqf institutions and the government, especially the local government, with a score of 0.342. As mentioned above, the government has not cooperated with institutions outside the government due to constraints and difficulties. The next indicator is the lack of cooperation between waqf institutions or nazhir and farmer groups, with a value of 0.213.

### Facility Aspect Problems

Of the three indicators of the facility aspect problem, the highest Geometric Mean (Gmk) value is obtained in the indicator of the amount of idle agricultural land, which is 0.386. Compared to other indicators, namely the small amount of waqf agricultural land at 0.280 and waqf land has been used for non-productive sectors, which amounted to 0.262. According to Pangaribuan (2019), some foodstuffs that should be self-produced, such as rice and corn are still imported by Indonesia, one of the reasons is that domestic production is limited. Therefore, in 2020 the Minister of Agriculture said that in order to maintain national food stocks and support food security, idle land needs to be replanted. Unemployed agricultural land can be converted into waqf with the aim of food security, so that agricultural land can be protected from land conversion.

### Financial Aspect Problems

Of the three indicators in the problem in the financial aspect, the highest Geometric Mean (Gmk) value is the cash waqf indicator that has not been managed productively for food security at 0.349. Furthermore, the indicator of the lack of funds owned by farmers to carry out farming activities is 0.328 and the last is an indicator of the difficulty of waqf institutions in collecting cash waqf funds for food security. According to [Hanesti, Kurnia, & Herianingrum \(2018\)](#), one of the causes of food problems in Indonesia is the lack of investment (both capital, technology, and management) in processing existing natural resources to produce products. food that meets the needs of the Indonesian people. [Abdelhady \(2013\)](#) adds that waqf can be a solution to these problems, for example by providing funds for farmers, providing capital for development, research and technological innovation, building infrastructure for efficient storage and delivery of agricultural products.

### Societal or Community Aspect Problems

Of the three indicators of community aspect problems, the Geometric Mean (Gmk) value is 0.434 which is the value of the indicator of the lack of socialization of productive waqf for food security to the community. The indicator with the second Gmk value is the lack of skilled personnel from the community to manage waqf for food security with a value of 0.298 and the third is the lack of public trust in waqf institutions with a value of 0.184. The lack of socialization of waqf to the community can hinder the development of productive waqf, one of which is for food security. The understanding of the community in each region is different. In addition, the understanding of classical fiqh (mazahib fiqh) in the community towards waqf is still strong, one of the assumptions is that waqf is God's ownership so it cannot be changed ([Ibad, Youtefani, & Rifa'i, 2018](#)).

### Government Aspect Problems

Of the four indicators in the government aspect of the problem, the indicator of the government's lack of cooperation with waqf institutions and farmers in managing waqf for food security has the highest Geometric Mean (Gmk) value of 0.271. The second priority problem is that the government does not socialize productive waqf programs for food security

with a Gmk value of 0.221, the third is the absence of regulatory support in utilizing waqf for food security with a Gmk of 0.219. Finally, the government does not supervise the management of waqf for food security 0.204. According to [Huda et al \(2016\)](#), the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) as a representation of the government, the lack of coordination with related agencies for the optimization of waqf is a major and core problem that results in non-optimal waqf management in Indonesia.

Government support for waqf, which is an Islamic philanthropic endowment, can take various forms depending on the country and its policies. These forms of government support are crucial in harnessing the potential of waqf assets and ensuring they contribute effectively to socio-economic development and welfare initiatives within communities.

### Overall Problem

Overall, the indicator that is considered to be the first priority problem is the lack of socialization of productive waqf for food security to the community, which is as follows 0,084. Second, waqf institutions have not been able to optimize the potential of productive waqf for food security with a Gmk of 0.075. Furthermore, there are many idle agricultural lands and waqf institutions lack cooperation with the government with a Gmk of 0.074. The least problematic indicator is the lack of public trust in waqf institutions with a Gmk of 0.033. Second, the difficulty of waqf institutions in collecting cash waqf funds for food security with a Gmk of 0.037. Furthermore, the government does not supervise the management of waqf for food security with Gmk 0.045.

### Problems in General

For the last aspect that has the smallest Gmk value or the aspect that is considered the least problematic, namely the financial aspect with a Gmk of 0.106. It requires the political will of the government to include waqf as part of the national food security strategy. A possible explanation for this is that the strategy is part of a long-term national plan to secure food supply, achieve self-sufficiency status, and stabilize prices. In addition, production is expected to match demand and/or achieve surplus status in the long run. Therefore, it will be very difficult for waqf to operate and achieve its goals without government assistance ([Wildana & Alhabshi, 2018](#)).

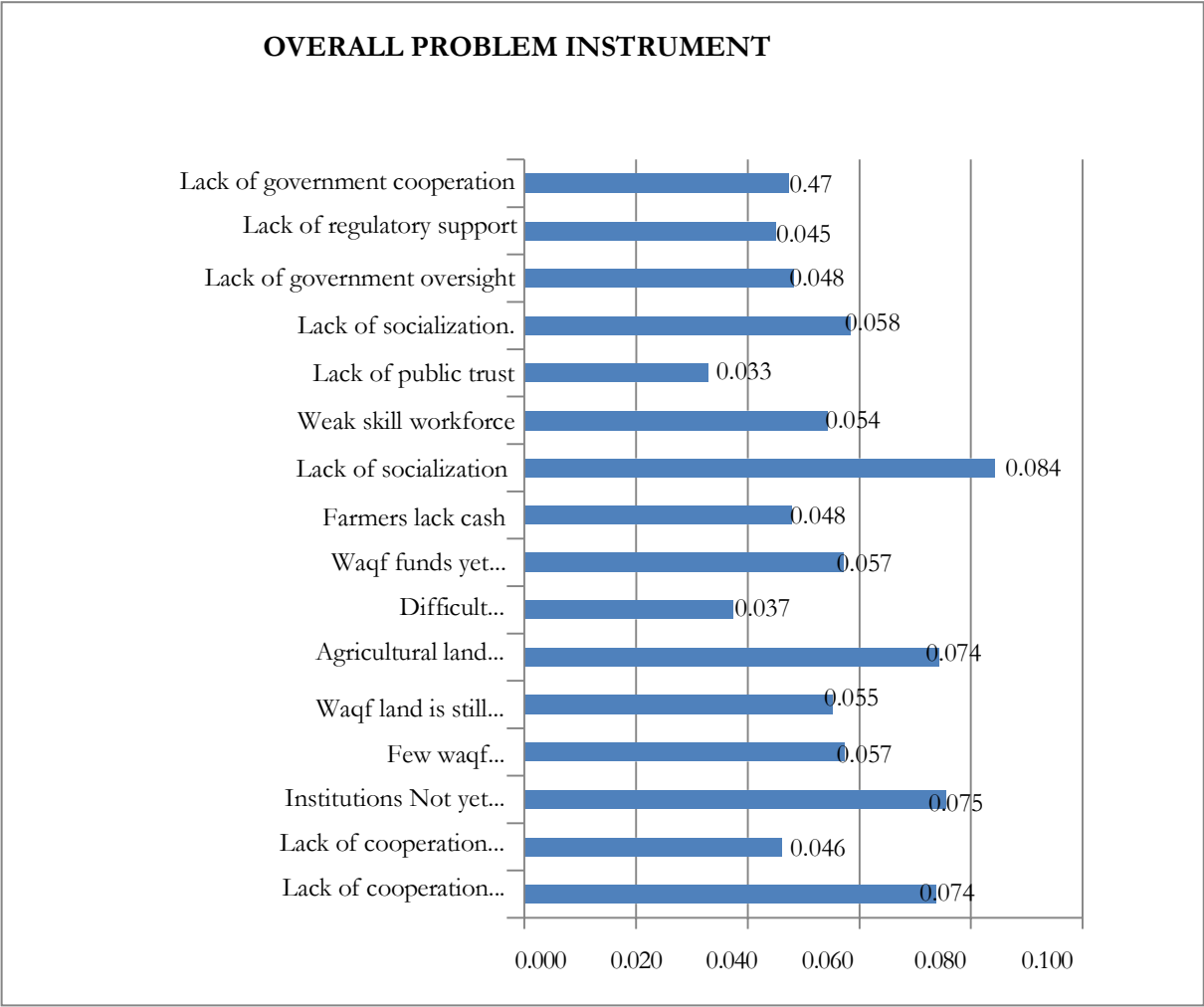


Figure 2. Geometric Mean of Overall Problem

**Institutional Aspect Solution**

The first solution prioritized by experts is the solution of waqf institutions cooperating with the government with a Geometric Mean (Gmk) value of 0.329. The last solution is waqf institutions working with farmer groups with a Gmk value of 0.298. The government is a strategic party in realizing food security in Indonesia. In addition, the government certainly has a database related to agricultural conditions in Indonesia. So that waqf institutions that have land and agricultural waqf programs need to collaborate with the government.

In the general problem section, the subject assessment is carried out based on general references and may not refer to the problem indicators that have been assessed previously. The aspect that is considered the most problematic or that has the highest Gmk value among other aspects is the government aspect with a Gmk of 0.245. The problem aspect with the second

highest Gmk value is the institutional aspect with a Gmk value of 0.226. Furthermore, the third is the community aspect with a Gmk of 0.197. For aspects that are in fourth place, namely finance with a Gmk of 0.143. So, the government support is very important in realizing food security in Indonesia.

**Facility Aspect Solution**

Of the three solutions in the facilities aspect, the highest Geometric Mean is obtained by the indicator of donating and reviving idle agricultural land, which is 0.410. Another indicator is that waqf land is managed productively for food security with a muzara'ah, mukhabarah contract or planted by the waqf institution itself with a Gmk of 0.291. Furthermore, the indicator Increasing the amount of agricultural waqf land with a Gmk of 0.242. Idle land needs to be replanted. In addition, idle agricultural land can be converted to waqf status with the aim of food security, so that agricultural land can be protected from land conversion.

## Financial Aspect Solution

Of the three productive waqf solutions as a medium for food security in terms of the community aspect, the geometric mean (Gmk) obtained from seven subjects shows that the indicator Improving the ability of waqf institutions to raise waqf funds for food security obtained the highest value of 0.394. Furthermore, the indicator of allocating cash waqf funds for food security programs, at 0.281, and the indicator of farmers cooperating with waqf institutions to meet capital in farming, at 0.236. Although an institution has waqf assets, if it is difficult to collect waqf funds, then the waqf assets will not be optimized. These waqf funds are needed for the operational needs of waqf management. So that the role of waqf as the welfare of society, especially the food security media, cannot be realized.

## Community Aspect Solution

Of the three solutions, the geometric mean (gmk) obtained from the seven subjects shows that the indicator of increasing the understanding of productive waqf for food security to the community obtained the highest value of 0.415. Furthermore, the indicator of providing training to the community in managing productive waqf for food security has a gmk value of 0.271. The understanding of the community in each region is different. In addition, the understanding of classical fiqh in the community towards waqf is still strong, one of the assumptions is that waqf is the ownership of Allah so it cannot be changed (Ibad, Youtefani, & Rifa'i, 2018).

## Government Aspect Solution

Of the four productive waqf solutions as a medium for food security in the government aspect, the Geometric mean (Gmk) obtained from seven subjects shows that the indicator of continuous renewal of waqf regulations, especially in realizing food security has the highest value of 0.278. The second is the indicator that the government supervises the management of productive waqf for food security, especially in terms of production and distribution with a Gmk value of 0.213. The third is the government cooperating with waqf institutions and farmers in implementing productive waqf for food security, with a Gmk of 0.208. Finally, the government indicator socializes productive waqf for food security to the public, with a Gmk of 0.188.

Appropriate legal provisions are another obstacle that must be properly addressed. In this case, waqf must

have legal provisions in order to have a strong position in supporting its activities when disputes arise. Legal provisions provide justification for waqf institutions to act as foundations as well as business entities. Currently, waqf provision in Indonesia is only available to BWI as a government institution that manages waqf assets in the country (Wildana & Alhabshi, 2018).

## Overall Solution

Overall, the indicator that is considered to be the first priority solution is that waqf institutions cooperate with the government in realizing food security, which is 0.078. Second, waqf institutions cooperate with farmer groups in realizing food security Gmk 0.073. Furthermore, increasing the professionalism of waqf institutions with a Gmk of 0.071. For indicators that are considered the least

The first problem is increasing the amount of agricultural waqf land with a Gmk of 0.038. Second, waqf land is managed productively for food security with muzara'ah, mukhabarah contracts and building integrity and reputation to increase public trust in waqf institutions with a Gmk of 0.041. Furthermore, farmers cooperate with waqf institutions to fulfill capital in farming with Gmk 0.043.

## General Solution

In the general solution section, the subject's assessment is based on a general reference and may not refer to the solution indicators that have been assessed previously. The aspect that is considered the most solutive or that has the highest Gmk value among other aspects is the institutional aspect with a Gmk of 0.287. The solution aspect with the second highest Gmk value is the aspect of government with value Gmk 0.232. Furthermore, the third is the community aspect with a Gmk of 0.153. For aspects that are in fourth place, namely facilities with a Gmk of 0.146. For the last aspect that has the smallest Gmk value or the aspect that is considered the least problematic, namely the financial aspect with a Gmk of 0.128.

The most important aspect of waqf management is the waqf institution that acts as the nazhir. The development of waqf assets is greatly influenced by waqf institutions. Currently, the role of waqf institutions is not only to maintain and do routine things. However, they are also looking for innovations in developing and empowering waqf assets (Huda, Rini, Mardoni, Anggraini, & Hudor, 2016), including for food security.



## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, then the research on priority strategies for productive waqf utilization as a medium for food security in Indonesia can be summarized as follows. In the utilization of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia, the lack of socialization to the community is a major problem. The understanding of people in various regions regarding waqf is still different. In this assessment, the subjects' assessments or opinions regarding aspects of the problem as a whole tend to vary or have no agreement.

The biggest problem in all aspects of utilizing productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia is the government aspect. It requires the political will of the government to include waqf as part of the national food security strategy. A possible explanation for this might be that the strategy is part of a long-term national plan to secure food supply, achieve self-sufficiency status, and stabilize prices. In addition, production is expected to match demand and/or achieve surplus status in the long run. In this study, subjects' assessments or opinions regarding aspects of the problem in general tended to vary or there was no agreement.

The biggest solution priority on all aspect indicators in the utilization of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia is that waqf institutions and the government need to collaborate and cooperate in implementing the utilization of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia. The waqf institution, which acts as a nazhir, has a central role in realizing the objectives and implementation of the benefits of waqf. On the other hand, the food security strategy implemented in Indonesia today relies heavily on the role of the government in its success. In this study, subjects' assessments or opinions regarding the overall solution tend to vary or lack agreement.

The biggest solution priority in all aspects in general in the development of productive waqf as a medium for food security in Indonesia is the institutional aspect. The most important aspect of waqf management is the waqf institution that acts as the nazir. Whether or not the waqf asset develops is greatly influenced by the waqf institution. In this study, the subjects' assessment or opinion regarding the overall institutional aspect tends to vary or there is no agreement.

## RECOMMENDATION

Calculations and assessments in this study are relative or commonly called research limitations. So that when there is a reduction. The addition, or replacement of indicators will allow for different results. The implication of this research is that waqf institutions and the government need to collaborate in implementing productive waqf utilization as a medium for food security in Indonesia. The waqf institution, which acts as a nazhir, has to realize the goals and implementation of the benefits of waqf. On the other hand, the food security strategy implemented in Indonesia today relies heavily on the government's role in its success. In addition, another most important aspect of waqf management is the waqf institution. Because whether or not the waqf asset develops is greatly influenced by the waqf institution itself.

The recommendations that the author can convey based on the results of the study are:

1. For the community, it is hoped that they can understand the role of waqf, not only for mosques, mushala and madarasah. However, they can understand that waqf can play a role in realizing the welfare of society, especially food security, through productive waqf management.
2. For the government, it is expected to include the waqf agenda as part of the national food security strategy, by collaborating with waqf institutions and farmer groups. In addition, the government needs to update regulations, particularly regarding waqf as a medium for food security in order to provide a clear understanding and solid foundation in conducting their daily operations which will be beneficial in times of disputes or related internal and external issues related to the operations of waqf institutions.
3. For waqf institutions, in achieving food security in Indonesia, waqf institutions need to collaborate with the government and farmer groups. In addition, waqf institutions need to improve their professionalism in managing waqf, especially for food security.
4. For future researchers, it is expected to update the aspects to be studied or use other research methods, so that the treasure of knowledge about productive waqf as food security is growing.

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