

DISCOURSE ON NUTRITION SERVICE FACILITIES POLICY IN SUPPORTING THE FREE NUTRITIONAL MEAL POLICY IN PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS

Ibnu Arif Risyat¹, Muhadam Labolo², Alma'arif³

^{1,2,3}Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: ibnuarifrisyat@gmail.com

Abstract

The Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program represents a strategic government initiative designed to improve the nutritional status of schoolchildren, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers in Indonesia. One of its innovative policy approaches involves utilizing correctional institution kitchens as Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (SPPG), while engaging inmates as operational personnel through correctional self-reliance programs. This study aims to examine the policy discourse surrounding the utilization of prison-based SPPGs in supporting the implementation of the MBG Program. Employing a qualitative research design, the study adopts a discourse analysis approach based on documentary analysis of government regulations, policy documents, scholarly publications, mass media reports, and social media content. The findings reveal two dominant and competing policy narratives. The supportive discourse emphasizes the optimization of public assets, greater implementation efficiency, and the socioeconomic empowerment of inmates through productive participation. In contrast, the critical discourse raises concerns regarding governance quality, budget transparency, food safety and security, implementation standards, and institutional accountability. Overall, the study concludes that the successful integration of prison-based SPPGs into the MBG Program depends on adequate infrastructure, effective inter-agency coordination, transparent and accountable governance, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the program's legitimacy, effectiveness, and long-term sustainability.

Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (SPPG), Correctional Institutions, Free Nutritious Meal Program (MBG).*

A. INTRODUCTION

President Prabowo Subianto has emphasized that Indonesia must undertake long-term investments in human capital development to cultivate a healthy, intelligent, and productive generation capable of driving sustainable economic growth, fostering innovation, and strengthening the country's global competitiveness. In this context, the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program has been introduced as a strategic national initiative to improve nutritional outcomes and enhance the quality of Indonesia's human resources (Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia, 2024).

One of the most widely recognized indicators for assessing the overall well-being of school-aged children is the Global Hunger Index (GHI), which is published annually by two international non-governmental organizations, Welthungerhilfe (Germany) and Concern Worldwide (Ireland). The GHI is particularly relevant because it reflects critical dimensions of nutritional status, public health, and children's capacity to participate effectively in the learning process, thereby serving as an important benchmark for evaluating national progress in human development (Sustainable Development, 2024).

The following section presents an overview of selected countries based on their Global Hunger Index (GHI) scores and corresponding classification categories:

Table 1. Global Hunger Index (GHI) Rankings, 2025

Rank	Country	GHI Score	Category
1–25	Armenia	< 5.0	Extremely Low
1–25	Belarus	< 5.0	Extremely Low
1–25	Bosnia and Herzegovina	< 5.0	Extremely Low
1–25	Bulgaria	< 5.0	Extremely Low
1–25	Chile	< 5.0	Extremely Low
71	Indonesia	14.6	Moderate

Source: Global Hunger Index. (2026)

As presented in Table 1, Indonesia ranked 71st out of 127 countries in the 2025 Global Hunger Index (GHI), with a score of 14.6, placing the country in the moderate hunger category (Global Hunger Index, 2025). From a global perspective, this issue is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 2: Zero Hunger. According to the official United Nations (UN) framework, the Zero Hunger initiative aims to eradicate hunger worldwide by 2030 through ensuring food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. The initiative further seeks to guarantee that all people, particularly vulnerable populations, have year-round access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food.

Despite these global commitments, Indonesia continues to face significant challenges in achieving sustainable food security and adequate nutritional outcomes. The country's classification within the moderate category of the Global Hunger Index indicates that hunger remains an unresolved issue across various regions and population groups. Furthermore, Indonesia is confronted with the triple burden of malnutrition, characterized by the simultaneous prevalence of undernutrition, overweight and obesity, and micronutrient deficiencies within the population. This phenomenon demonstrates that nutritional challenges extend beyond limited food availability to encompass dietary quality, food diversity, and unhealthy consumption patterns.

Moreover, disparities in food access remain evident, particularly among vulnerable groups, including low-income households, residents of remote and underserved areas, and communities with limited access to essential public services. These inequalities reflect persistent imbalances in the distribution of food resources, which ultimately undermine equitable nutritional outcomes across the population. Although the government has implemented various policy interventions to address these issues, international assessments continue to identify several structural constraints, including persistent poverty, inefficient food distribution systems, and the country's high vulnerability to natural disasters that threaten the stability of food supply chains.

Consequently, although Indonesia has made measurable progress in reducing hunger and improving nutritional conditions, achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) remains a substantial challenge. This is particularly evident in the unequal distribution of access to nutritious food across different socioeconomic groups, including school-aged children, who represent the nation's future human capital. Accordingly, more comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable policy interventions are required to ensure equitable access to adequate nutrition and to strengthen long-term food security.

Under the 2024–2029 administration, President Prabowo Subianto and Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka introduced the national vision, "Together Towards an Advanced Indonesia: Realizing Golden Indonesia 2045", which is operationalized through eight strategic missions, collectively known as the Asta Cita (Gerindra, 2024). These strategic missions provide the overarching policy framework guiding national development and can be described as follows:

1. Strengthening the implementation of Pancasila values, democratic governance, and the protection of human rights.

2. Enhancing the national defense and security system to safeguard sovereignty and national resilience.
3. Expanding employment opportunities and fostering entrepreneurship to promote inclusive economic growth.
4. Strengthening human capital development through improvements in education, healthcare, and workforce quality.
5. Advancing downstream industrialization and value-added economic transformation.
6. Promoting rural development and reducing regional economic disparities through equitable development policies.
7. Strengthening political, legal, and bureaucratic reforms to improve governance and public service delivery.
8. Promoting social cohesion, cultural development, and religious tolerance within a diverse society.

Among the eight strategic missions, the fourth mission, namely strengthening human capital development, provides the principal policy foundation for the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program. The program is designed to improve the nutritional status of the population, particularly pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and school-aged children, as a strategic intervention to reduce stunting, enhance public health, and strengthen the cognitive capacity and future productivity of Indonesia's younger generation.

Fundamentally, the MBG Program represents a long-term investment in human capital development. Nutritional interventions delivered through the program are regarded as essential investments for developing a healthy, skilled, and productive workforce capable of supporting the realization of Golden Indonesia 2045. Beyond its nutritional objectives, the program also contributes to broader national development priorities. It is closely linked to the third mission, which promotes economic growth through the participation of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and the agricultural sector within national food supply chains, as well as the sixth mission, which emphasizes rural development and equitable regional economic growth. Consequently, the MBG Program should be understood not merely as a nutritional assistance initiative but as a multidimensional public policy instrument that simultaneously advances public health, economic development, and social equity.

The MBG Program also constitutes an implementation of the constitutional mandate established in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 27(2) guarantees every citizen the right to employment and to a decent standard of living, Article 28H(1) affirms the right of every individual to physical and mental well-being, including access to healthcare services, and Article 34(2) assigns the State responsibility for providing adequate healthcare facilities and essential public services. Collectively, these constitutional provisions establish the normative foundation for government intervention in improving nutritional welfare and public health.

These constitutional mandates are further operationalized through Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health and Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food. Under Law No. 36 of 2009, Article 141(1) stipulates that the Government is responsible for improving community nutrition, while Article 142 specifically requires nutritional interventions targeting vulnerable groups, including children and pregnant women. Similarly, Law No. 18 of 2012 emphasizes the Government's obligation to promote the consumption of food that is diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe under Article 60, whereas Article 61 identifies improvements in nutritional status as an integral component of the national food system.

The implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program is currently supported by a comprehensive legal and institutional framework. The first major regulatory instrument is Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2024 concerning the National Nutrition Agency, which establishes the agency's organizational structure, authority, functions, and responsibilities. This

regulation designates the National Nutrition Agency (Badan Gizi Nasional) as the primary institution responsible for planning, coordinating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating national nutrition programs, including the MBG Program. The establishment of the Agency provides an institutional foundation that strengthens policy coordination and ensures the effective governance of national nutritional interventions.

Subsequently, the Government enacted Presidential Regulation No. 115 of 2025 concerning the Governance of the Free Nutritious Meal Program, which serves as the principal legal framework governing program implementation. This regulation comprehensively defines institutional responsibilities, implementation mechanisms, funding arrangements, inter-agency coordination, as well as monitoring and evaluation procedures. Consequently, the MBG Program is supported not only by a dedicated institutional structure but also by a clear governance framework that provides legal certainty for its implementation as one of Indonesia's national strategic priorities in human capital development.

To operationalize these Presidential Regulations, the Decree of the Head of the National Nutrition Agency No. 401.1 of 2025 concerning the Technical Guidelines for the Management of the Free Nutritious Meal Program for Fiscal Year 2026 was subsequently issued. This decree functions as the primary operational guideline for all stakeholders involved in implementing the MBG Program. It regulates technical aspects ranging from program planning, budget administration, food procurement and distribution, nutritional standards, monitoring and evaluation procedures, to reporting mechanisms that ensure institutional accountability and transparency.

The Technical Guidelines further establish the Nutritional Fulfillment Service Unit (*Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi/SPPG*) as the primary operational unit responsible for implementing the MBG Program at the local level. SPPGs function as centralized facilities for producing, processing, and distributing nutritious meals to target beneficiaries, including schoolchildren, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and other vulnerable populations. The establishment of SPPGs is intended to create a standardized nutritional service system that guarantees food quality, food safety, nutritional adequacy, and efficient distribution, thereby ensuring that the MBG Program is implemented effectively and reaches its intended beneficiaries.

Under these Technical Guidelines, SPPGs may be jointly managed by government institutions, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), regionally owned enterprises (ROEs), private-sector organizations, MSMEs, cooperatives, and community-based organizations, provided that they satisfy the prescribed administrative and technical requirements. These requirements include institutional legal status, the availability of hygienic kitchen facilities, adequate production capacity, and qualified personnel capable of preparing meals that comply with national nutritional standards. Furthermore, SPPG operations must adhere to service standards established by the National Nutrition Agency, including balanced menu composition, dietary diversity, and nutritional requirements specifically tailored to the 3B target groups pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under five years of age (Badan Gizi Nasional, 2026).

More specifically, MBG implementation through SPPGs encompasses the planning, preparation, production, and scheduled distribution of nutritious meals to eligible beneficiaries. To ensure accountability and program integrity, implementation is supported by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system jointly administered by the National Nutrition Agency and local governments, complemented by mandatory periodic reporting by SPPG administrators. Financially, the program is funded primarily through government budget allocations while allowing partnerships with various stakeholders, provided that the principles of transparency, accountability, and good governance are maintained. Consequently, these Technical Guidelines demonstrate that the MBG Program is designed not merely as a

nutritional intervention but as an integrated, collaborative, and sustainable public service system that simultaneously promotes local economic empowerment through the participation of MSMEs and the utilization of locally sourced food resources (Kedeputian Sistem dan Tata Kelola Badan Gizi Nasional, 2025).

In accordance with the Technical Guidelines stipulated in the Decree of the Head of the National Nutrition Agency No. 401.1 of 2025, the SPPG model can, in principle, be implemented in various institutions possessing large-scale food preparation facilities, including correctional institutions (prisons) and detention centers. Kitchens within these facilities routinely perform large-scale food production and distribution for inmates, making them conceptually compatible with the operational functions of SPPGs under the MBG Program. This institutional compatibility suggests the feasibility of utilizing correctional facility kitchens as SPPGs, provided that they fully comply with national standards concerning hygiene, food safety, and nutritional quality established by the National Nutrition Agency.

Based on the foregoing discussion, a discourse network analysis of the policy concerning the utilization of Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (SPPGs) within correctional institutions and detention centers is considered both timely and necessary. Such an analysis can provide a comprehensive evaluation of the emerging policy discourse, identify competing narratives and governance challenges, and generate evidence-based recommendations to enhance policy implementation. Accordingly, this study is entitled "Policy Discourse on Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units in Correctional Institution and Detention Center Kitchens in Supporting the Free Nutritious Meal Program".

B. METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative research approach employing discourse analysis to examine how the policy of utilizing kitchens in correctional institutions (prisons) and detention centers as Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi SPPG) has been constructed, contested, and interpreted by multiple stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth understanding of complex social phenomena through the interpretation of narratives, arguments, and perspectives emerging within public discourse (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

The study relies exclusively on secondary data collected through documentary analysis. The data sources comprise peer-reviewed scholarly articles, official government documents including legislation, public policies, press releases, and official publications issued by relevant ministries and government agencies online news reports, and social media content discussing both the implementation of the MBG Program and the utilization of correctional institution and detention center kitchens as SPPGs. Documents were selected using purposive sampling based on three principal criteria: relevance to the research objectives, source credibility, and the recency of the information. These criteria ensured that the selected materials adequately represented the evolving policy discourse surrounding the issue under investigation. Documentary analysis was considered appropriate because it provides comprehensive insights derived from published materials that constitute an integral part of contemporary public policy processes and debates (Bowen, 2009).

The data were analyzed using discourse analysis, focusing on the narratives, arguments, and positions advanced by various actors concerning the policy. Each document was systematically examined to identify the principal issues discussed, the stakeholders involved, the forms of argumentation employed, and the dominant positions expressed, including support, criticism, and opposition toward the policy. The findings from individual documents were subsequently compared across data sources to identify recurring themes, competing narratives, and patterns of agreement or disagreement. This comparative analysis facilitated a

comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of policy discourse and the factors shaping public opinion regarding the utilization of correctional institution and detention center kitchens in support of the MBG Program.

The analytical procedure followed the interactive model of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. During the data reduction stage, relevant information was systematically selected, coded, categorized, and organized according to the research objectives. The categorized data were subsequently presented thematically based on the key policy issues, stakeholder groups, and patterns of argumentation identified throughout the analysis, thereby facilitating interpretation. The final stage involved an iterative process of drawing and verifying conclusions through continuous comparison across multiple data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of the evolving policy discourse.

To enhance the trustworthiness and credibility of the findings, the study employed source triangulation by comparing evidence obtained from scholarly publications, official government documents, online news media, and social media content. This triangulation strategy was intended to assess the consistency of information across different sources, minimize potential source-specific biases, and strengthen the credibility and robustness of the study's conclusions (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program, introduced as one of the flagship priorities of President Prabowo Subianto's administration, represents one of the most ambitious social policy initiatives in Indonesia's modern history. Conceived with a dual strategic objective, the program seeks to improve the nutritional status of school-aged children to reduce the prevalence of stunting while simultaneously generating local economic multiplier effects through the involvement of domestic food supply chains and community-based enterprises. The program is projected to reach approximately 60 million beneficiaries, making it one of the largest public nutrition interventions ever implemented in the country (Husnika, 2026). The unprecedented scale of the initiative, with an estimated budget amounting to hundreds of trillions of Indonesian rupiah, necessitates an extensive, highly coordinated, and decentralized production and distribution system capable of ensuring consistent food quality and timely delivery nationwide (Putranto, 2026). To address these logistical challenges, the Government introduced an unconventional institutional innovation by integrating Indonesia's correctional system into the national nutrition delivery framework. Under this arrangement, the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections designated kitchens within correctional institutions and detention centers as Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi SPPGs) responsible for producing meals under the MBG Program (Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan, 2025).

The decision to transform facilities traditionally dedicated to inmate rehabilitation into large-scale food production centers immediately generated extensive public debate, academic discussion, and civil society scrutiny. From the Government's perspective, the policy has been framed as an innovative governance strategy that maximizes the utilization of existing state assets while reducing the substantial capital expenditure required to construct new production facilities. At the same time, the initiative has been promoted as an opportunity to expand vocational training and productive employment for inmates as part of Indonesia's correctional rehabilitation system (Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan, 2026). The pilot implementation at Class I Sukamiskin Correctional Institution in Bandung has frequently been presented as evidence of the model's feasibility, demonstrating that carefully selected inmates can produce thousands of hygienically prepared meals each day for schoolchildren and children attending community health centers (posyandu) (Ministry of Immigration and Corrections,

2025). Despite these anticipated benefits, the initiative has also generated substantial criticism, exposing a range of sociological, ethical, and governance-related concerns. Public discourse reflected in news media, statements issued by civil society organizations, and discussions across digital platforms has highlighted several fundamental paradoxes. One of the most prominent concerns questions how the Government can justify involving inmates in implementing a multi-trillion-rupiah national nutrition program while the correctional system itself has historically struggled to provide inmates with adequate nutritional standards because of persistent fiscal constraints within the national budget (CNN Indonesia, 2024). Moreover, the policy has been further complicated by governance challenges within the National Nutrition Agency (Badan Gizi Nasional BGN). Recent anti-corruption investigations reportedly uncovered allegations of financial manipulation, budget mark-ups, and rent-seeking practices involving individuals responsible for designing and administering the MBG Program, thereby raising broader concerns regarding institutional integrity and public accountability (Putranto, 2026).

The proposal to utilize correctional institution kitchens as SPPGs did not emerge in isolation but was built upon the institutional readiness developed by the Directorate General of Corrections over recent years. Considerable efforts have been devoted to standardizing sanitation practices, food safety procedures, and kitchen management across correctional facilities. According to the Minister of Immigration and Corrections, Agus Andrianto, by the first quarter of 2025, 469 correctional institution and detention center kitchens throughout Indonesia had successfully obtained official hygiene certification from local public health authorities (Shabrina, 2026). These Healthy Kitchen certifications constitute an operational requirement under Law No. 22 of 2022 on Corrections, which guarantees inmates' right to receive food that satisfies appropriate nutritional and health standards. Several correctional institutions have already demonstrated substantial progress in implementing these standards. For example, Class IIA Abepura Correctional Institution in Papua received hygiene certification from the Papua Provincial Health Office, encouraging both correctional officers and inmates to adopt standardized food sanitation practices (Kemenkumham Papua, 2024). Comparable achievements have been reported at correctional institutions in Pangkalpinang, Luwuk, and Kupang, where model Healthy Kitchens have been formally inaugurated under the supervision of the Ombudsman and regional prosecutors' offices (Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, 2023). Beyond physical infrastructure and sanitation improvements, the Ministry has also invested in strengthening human resource capacity. At least 754 inmates have successfully completed certified food-handler training programs, equipping them with the technical competencies required for institutional food preparation and nutritional service delivery (Shabrina, 2026).

From the perspective of the National Nutrition Agency, this institutional readiness represents a valuable yet underutilized public asset. Rather than allocating substantial public resources to acquire land and construct thousands of new SPPGs from the ground up, correctional institutions already distributed across almost every regency and municipality in Indonesia offer immediately available infrastructure, kitchen facilities, and trained personnel capable of supporting program implementation (Suprayitno, 2026). The Directorate General of Corrections has additionally expressed its willingness to provide vacant land within correctional facilities that may be leased for the construction or expansion of SPPG facilities supporting the MBG Program (Suprayitno, 2026).

To evaluate the operational feasibility of this institutional model, the Government designated Class I Sukamiskin Correctional Institution in Bandung, West Java, as the national pilot project. The SPPG officially commenced operations on 6 January 2025 (Shabrina, 2026). On a daily basis, the facility produces approximately 3,444–3,450 nutritionally standardized meal packages, which are subsequently distributed to students attending 12 schools and

beneficiaries at five community health centers located in surrounding communities. Among the recipient institutions is SDN 101 Sukakarya Bandung, which has participated in the program since 17 February 2025 (Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasyarakatan, 2025).

The daily operation of this industrial-scale kitchen involves approximately 46–47 personnel, including 27 inmates who reportedly underwent rigorous selection and competency assessments conducted by independent evaluators. The remaining workforce consists of volunteers and professional culinary personnel recruited from outside the correctional institution (Badan Gizi Nasional, 2025). Participating inmates perform a broad range of responsibilities, including ingredient preparation, sanitation management, food safety supervision, and meal preparation as trained cooks (Mogi, 2026).

Encouraged by the initial outcomes achieved at Sukamiskin, the Government has formulated an ambitious nationwide expansion strategy. The Director General of Corrections, Mashudi, announced a target of establishing 36 operational SPPG kitchens within correctional institutions by the end of May 2026, with construction progress reportedly exceeding 90% at several locations (Mogi, 2026), including correctional institutions in Batulicin, Bengkulu, and the Karang Intan Narcotics Correctional Institution, as well as additional sites currently undergoing feasibility assessments in Kendari, Kendari Women's Correctional Institution, and the Kendari Juvenile Correctional Center in Southeast Sulawesi (Shabrina, 2026). As part of the Government's medium-term development strategy, the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections ultimately aims to establish 200 Healthy Kitchen facilities integrated into the operational network of the National Nutrition Agency, thereby substantially expanding the institutional capacity supporting the implementation of the MBG Program (Syahbandar, 2026).

Table 2. Infrastructure and Operational Indicators of Correctional Institution and Detention Center SPPGs

Infrastructure and Operational Indicator	Quantity/Implementation Status	Data Source / Validation
Hygienically Certified Correctional Institution and Detention Center Kitchens	469 units	https://kemenimipas.go.id/berita-utama/libatkan-warga-binaan-kemenimipas-siap-dukung-program-mbg
Certified Inmate Food Handlers	754 individuals	https://www.tempo.co/politik/36-dapur-mbg-di-lapas-siap-beroperasi-akhir-bulan-ini-2134452
Daily Production Capacity (Sukamiskin Pilot Project)	3,444–3,450 meals per day	https://kemenimipas.go.id/berita-utama/libatkan-warga-binaan-kemenimipas-siap-dukung-program-mbg
Distribution Coverage (Sukamiskin Correctional Institution)	12 schools and 5 community health centers (<i>Posyandu</i>)	https://kemenimipas.go.id/berita-utama/libatkan-warga-binaan-kemenimipas-siap-dukung-program-mbg
Short-Term Expansion Target for Correctional Institution SPPGs	36 operational sites (May 2026)	https://infobandungnews.com/36-dapur-mbg-di-lapas-mulai-beroperasi-akhir-mei-tuai-sorotan-pengamat/

Medium-Term Target of the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections	200 integrated SPPGs	https://parlemen.news/?p=693
---	----------------------	---

Source: Compiled by the Authors (2026).

Beyond the internal infrastructure available within correctional institutions, the Ministry of Public Works has reported the completion of 222 SPPG facilities across Indonesia. These facilities include units constructed in the country's frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged (3T) regions, such as the Motamasin Border Crossing Post (PLBN Motamasin) in Malaka Regency. The newly completed facilities are currently awaiting operational verification and certification by the National Nutrition Agency (BGN) before becoming fully integrated into the implementation of the MBG Program (Pemasyarakatan, 2025). This nationwide infrastructure expansion reflects the Government's commitment to establishing a decentralized nutritional service network capable of supporting the large-scale implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal Program throughout Indonesia.

From a correctional perspective, prisons are inherently institutions of social isolation, where prolonged incarceration frequently gives rise to the phenomenon of prisonization, characterized by identity loss, psychological distress, extreme boredom, and the deterioration of occupational skills. Within this context, involving inmates in the preparation of nutritious meals for schoolchildren introduces a fundamentally new dimension to Indonesia's correctional philosophy. Rather than serving merely as beneficiaries of rehabilitation programs, inmates become active contributors to public welfare through meaningful community service. During the initial implementation of the MBG Program, the former Head of the National Nutrition Agency, Dadan Hindayana, argued that participation in managing SPPG kitchens provides inmates with "a meaningful opportunity to contribute to the well-being of others," enabling them to perceive themselves not as burdens on the State but as productive citizens capable of creating tangible social value (Shabrina, 2026).

This narrative is reflected in the lived experiences of participating inmates. Rijatono Lakka, an inmate at Class I Sukamiskin Correctional Institution and a former restaurant entrepreneur, explained that the program has enabled him to utilize his culinary expertise in a socially constructive manner. As he remarked, "My days now pass much more quickly because I am busy in the kitchen preparing meals for the MBG Program," suggesting a substantial reduction in psychological stress and institutional boredom through productive engagement (AL Hikmah, 2025). Similar social impacts have also been observed beyond Sukamiskin. At Tulungagung Correctional Institution, prison authorities independently expanded the initiative by distributing approximately 1,200 MBG meal packages to motorcycle taxi drivers and informal street workers living around the correctional facility. This community outreach initiative not only delivered immediate nutritional benefits but also contributed to reducing long-standing public stigma associated with correctional institutions by demonstrating their capacity to generate positive social contributions (Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasyarakatan, 2025).

From an economic perspective, the involvement of inmates in the MBG Program has not been conceptualized as a form of forced labor, but rather as compensated vocational employment designed to facilitate rehabilitation and post-release reintegration. Participating inmates at Sukamiskin Correctional Institution including those responsible for sanitation, food preparation, and cooking receive daily wages ranging from IDR 100,000 to IDR 110,000 (Mogi, 2026). The wage distribution mechanism has been intentionally structured to support long-term economic reintegration following release. Monthly earnings, which may reach approximately IDR 3 million, are transferred directly into inmates' personal bank accounts.

Half of these earnings may be used to meet personal needs during incarceration, while the remaining balance is retained as compulsory savings to provide start-up capital upon their release (Mogi, 2026). This financial arrangement represents an important rehabilitation strategy aimed at reducing the risk of recidivism by strengthening inmates' post-release economic resilience.

In addition to Class I Sukamiskin Correctional Institution, the Directorate General of Corrections has designated Class I Tangerang Correctional Institution as another correctional facility supporting the implementation of the MBG Program. Operating under the designation "SPPG Babakan Tangerang 005," the facility officially commenced SPPG operations in April 2026 (Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, 2026). The kitchen is operated by 11 inmates, each assigned clearly defined responsibilities within a structured workflow encompassing food preparation and sanitation procedures, including sorting, preliminary washing, thorough cleaning, rinsing, and sterilization of food service equipment. These procedures are intended to ensure that all utensils satisfy established hygiene standards before being reused. Upon completion, the equipment is systematically organized in accordance with standardized sanitation protocols. All operational activities are conducted under the direct supervision of correctional officers to ensure compliance with institutional requirements concerning security, hygiene, and quality assurance (Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, 2026).

Despite these operational achievements, the policy has attracted substantial criticism from academics, governance experts, and civil society organizations. Isnawati Hidayah, a researcher at the Center of Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS), questioned the fundamental rationale for assigning correctional institutions whose primary philosophical and legal mandate is offender rehabilitation the responsibility of serving as production centers within Indonesia's national food program (Nugroho A. , 2026). From this perspective, the policy raises broader concerns regarding institutional role expansion and the potential diversion of correctional institutions from their core rehabilitative mission.

More fundamentally, Egi Primayogha, Head of Advocacy at Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), argued that the incorporation of correctional institutions into the MBG Program may create opportunities for rent-seeking behavior associated with one of Indonesia's largest public expenditure programs, whose projected budget reaches approximately IDR 335 trillion (Nugroho A. , 2026). According to this critique, the involvement of inmates could expose a particularly vulnerable workforce to governance risks. Because inmates occupy a highly controlled institutional environment, they possess limited bargaining power, restricted access to independent complaint mechanisms, and minimal protection under conventional whistleblower systems. Consequently, concerns have been raised regarding their capacity to report potential irregularities, including the use of substandard food ingredients or budgetary misappropriation, without fear of institutional repercussions.

Questions regarding governance transparency have also emerged in relation to the institutional relationship between the National Nutrition Agency (BGN) and several partner foundations responsible for managing MBG kitchens. One organization receiving particular public attention is the Indonesia Food Security Review (IFSR) Foundation, which has played a central role in managing several MBG operational sites, including pilot projects serving six schools in Arcamanik as well as the Sukamiskin Correctional Institution (Mogi, 2026). The participation of politically connected individuals within such organizations has further intensified public scrutiny. Reports indicate that Hanief Adrian, Secretary-General of the Young Volunteers for Prabowo–Gibran (RMPG), maintained a direct affiliation with the IFSR Foundation (Nugroho A. , 2026). Responding to allegations of political influence in the implementation of the MBG Program, Firman Mulyadi, National Coordinator of RMPG, publicly clarified that Hanief Adrian's involvement in IFSR was undertaken solely in his

personal professional capacity and did not represent the political volunteer organization institutionally (Nugroho A. , 2026).

Comparable concerns have also arisen in connection with the establishment of SPPGs at Kendari Correctional Institution and Karang Intan Correctional Institution, where preliminary feasibility assessments were reportedly conducted with the involvement of an organization known as the Prabu 08 Foundation. Given the organization's name and its perceived political associations, these developments have reinforced concerns expressed by ICW regarding the possibility that logistical contracts and operational responsibilities associated with the MBG Program could become concentrated among organizations with political affiliations (Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan, 2025). Although these allegations have not, in themselves, established evidence of legal wrongdoing, they illustrate how questions of governance, political neutrality, institutional accountability, and transparency have become central elements within the broader public discourse surrounding the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program.

The penetration of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program into Indonesia's urban and middle-income communities has also been reflected in organic public discussions across digital platforms. Discussions on the Reddit Indonesia community (r/indonesia), for example, provide valuable insights into public perceptions that emerge independently of formal governmental communication channels (reddit.com, 2025). Participants critically examined photographs of MBG meal packages that circulated widely on social media and compared their perceived quality with the program's allocated budget of approximately IDR 15,000 per child. Many users argued that the meals appeared comparable to or in some cases of lower quality than street food priced at approximately IDR 10,000, raising questions regarding the efficiency of budget utilization (reddit.com, 2025). Public commentary frequently described the meals as resembling "prison food," emphasizing the perceived imbalance between large portions of rice and relatively limited quantities of vegetables and protein sources, such as small portions of eggs or the substitution of chicken with processed nuggets (reddit.com, 2025). Other contributors speculated that substantial portions of the allocated budget may have been absorbed through corruption or distributed as profits within multilayered vendor networks, although such claims remain speculative and largely reflect public sentiment rather than verified evidence (reddit.com, 2025). Additional social media reports documented alleged incidents in which catering personnel removed portions of vegetables and side dishes intended for students, further reinforcing public concerns regarding weaknesses in monitoring and oversight throughout the supply chain (reddit.com, 2025). Beyond concerns regarding meal presentation and nutritional adequacy, public attention increasingly shifted toward issues of food safety and quality assurance. Reports of food poisoning associated with the MBG Program evolved into one of the program's most significant implementation challenges.

Based on aggregated reports, by 5 October 2025, at least 119 suspected food poisoning incidents had been recorded, affecting approximately 11,660 students who experienced gastrointestinal illness following meal consumption (ED, 2025). Laboratory findings identifying *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) contamination in egg-based menu items in Central Lombok, together with additional food poisoning incidents reported in Cianjur, raised serious concerns regarding compliance with food safety and sanitation standards among certain externally managed SPPGs (AL Hikmah, 2025). These incidents prompted an immediate governmental response, with President Prabowo reportedly summoning representatives from six ministries to evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incidents and strengthen institutional accountability for the safety of the national nutrition program (Shabrina, 2026).

The program's stated objective of generating a local economic multiplier effect has likewise become the subject of considerable debate following scrutiny of its food procurement system. Although the MBG Program was initially promoted as a mechanism for stimulating

rural economies through local procurement, evidence emerging from agricultural stakeholders suggests that the benefits have not been distributed evenly throughout the supply chain.

Data reported by the Indonesian People's Poultry Association (PINSAR) indicate that many independent poultry farmers have experienced limited direct economic benefits from participation in the MBG supply chain (Permana & Maullana, 2026). According to PINSAR Secretary General Mukhlis Wahyudi and East Java PINSAR Chair Kholiq, the increased demand generated by the program has primarily benefited large-scale poultry traders and intermediary distributors rather than smallholder producers (Permana & Maullana, 2026). They argue that this outcome reflects structural characteristics of the procurement system. Because SPPG operators are required to procure chicken at the lowest possible prices to remain financially viable, purchasing decisions tend to favor large intermediaries capable of supplying poultry at prices below the production costs faced by independent farmers.

At the time of reporting, the estimated production cost of broiler chickens for independent farmers ranged between IDR 19,500 and IDR 20,500 per kilogram, largely due to increasing feed and production input costs (Permana & Maullana, 2026). Simultaneously, national oversupply estimated at approximately 20% had reduced live bird prices to approximately IDR 11,000–13,000 per kilogram, enabling large intermediaries to purchase poultry substantially below production costs before supplying it to MBG operators (Permana & Maullana, 2026). As Mukhlis Wahyudi observed, the program remains heavily driven by cost considerations, creating incentives for procurement decisions based primarily on the lowest available prices, thereby increasing the market influence of intermediary traders (Permana & Maullana, 2026). Under these market conditions, independent poultry farmers reportedly incur financial losses of approximately IDR 8,000 per kilogram of chicken produced. PINSAR consequently warned that, unless the Government introduces protective procurement mechanisms or requires SPPGs to purchase directly from farmer cooperatives at fair reference prices, many independent poultry producers across Java could face severe financial distress or business closure (Permana & Maullana, 2026). These findings raise important questions regarding whether the program has fully achieved its intended objective of promoting inclusive local economic development.

The future expansion of the correctional-based SPPG model has also become increasingly uncertain. Government plans to operationalize 36 correctional institution kitchens by the end of May 2026, followed by the longer-term objective of establishing 200 correctional-based SPPGs, may be delayed or substantially revised following the moratorium announced by the newly appointed Head of the National Nutrition Agency (Shabrina, 2026). This development introduces uncertainty regarding the future of interministerial collaboration between the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections and the National Nutrition Agency, particularly concerning whether correctional institution kitchens that have already obtained official hygiene certification will be exempted from the moratorium because of their institutional status as government assets or whether they will be treated similarly to externally managed SPPG operators.

Notwithstanding these governance challenges, the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections has demonstrated that correctional institutions possess significant logistical capacity capable of supporting Indonesia's national nutrition strategy. The successful implementation of the pilot project at Class I Sukamiskin Correctional Institution, together with the availability of 469 hygienically certified kitchens and more than 700 certified inmate food handlers nationwide, provides strong evidence of the technical feasibility of utilizing correctional infrastructure for large-scale food production. Furthermore, the wage system established for participating inmates where earnings are deposited directly into personal bank accounts and partially reserved as post-release savings represents an innovative mechanism for strengthening economic reintegration while reducing the long-term risk of recidivism. From

the perspective of correctional rehabilitation and institutional management, these outcomes indicate that the policy has generated meaningful administrative and social benefits.

Nevertheless, these institutional achievements continue to coexist with broader governance challenges that have shaped public discourse surrounding the MBG Program. Public dissatisfaction regarding meal quality, repeated food safety incidents, concerns over procurement transparency, and allegations that procurement practices disproportionately benefit intermediary traders rather than local producers have collectively raised questions regarding the program's implementation and accountability. In response to these concerns, the moratorium introduced by the newly appointed Head of the National Nutrition Agency, Nanik S. Deyang, may be interpreted as a precautionary governance measure intended to strengthen institutional oversight, improve quality assurance mechanisms, and restore public confidence before further expansion of the MBG Program proceeds. Such corrective action highlights the importance of balancing administrative innovation with robust governance, transparency, and accountability to ensure that the program's long-term objectives of improving nutritional welfare and promoting inclusive socioeconomic development can be achieved sustainably.

D. CONCLUSION

The policy discourse regarding the utilization of kitchens in Correctional Institutions (Prisons) and State Detention Centers as Nutritional Fulfillment Service Units (Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi SPPGs) in supporting the implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program reveals two dominant narratives, namely the supportive narrative and the critical narrative. The supportive narrative views the utilization of correctional institution and detention center kitchens as a form of optimizing state assets, enhancing the efficiency of the MBG Program, and empowering inmates through their involvement as operational personnel within SPPGs as part of correctional self-reliance and rehabilitation programs. In contrast, the critical narrative focuses on the readiness of infrastructure and facilities, food safety, service quality, human resource capacity, budget transparency, and monitoring mechanisms. This discourse indicates that policy implementation is influenced not only by technical aspects but also by the perceptions, interests, and interactions of various stakeholders in shaping public acceptance of the policy.

The implications of this policy discourse for the legitimacy, governance, and sustainability of utilizing correctional institution and detention center kitchens as SPPGs indicate that the successful implementation of the policy depends on strengthening accountable governance, enhancing inter-agency coordination, and establishing effective monitoring systems. Public support for the policy will be strengthened if the Government is able to ensure compliance with food safety standards, nutritional quality, infrastructure readiness, and transparency in program implementation. Therefore, policy legitimacy is built not only through a solid legal foundation and government commitment but also through professional, collaborative, and responsive implementation that accommodates input from various stakeholders. Accordingly, strengthening governance, improving institutional coordination, and conducting continuous evaluation are essential to ensuring the sustainable utilization of correctional institution and detention center kitchens as SPPGs in supporting the effective and sustainable implementation of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program.

This study is limited to the analysis of policy discourse based on secondary data obtained from scientific articles, official government documents, online mass media reports, and social media content. Consequently, the study does not include primary data collected through interviews, observations, or surveys involving policymakers, correctional officers, inmates, beneficiaries, or other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, this study focuses on analyzing policy discourse rather than evaluating the operational effectiveness or measurable

impacts of the implementation of correctional institution and detention center kitchens as SPPGs.

Future research is recommended to employ primary data collection methods, such as interviews, focus group discussions, or field observations, in order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of stakeholder perspectives and the implementation process of the policy. In addition, future studies may examine the effectiveness of utilizing correctional institution and detention center kitchens as SPPGs from economic, social, governance, and public health perspectives, as well as evaluate their impacts on nutritional outcomes, inmate empowerment, institutional performance, and the sustainability of the Free Nutritious Meal (MBG) Program. Such studies are expected to provide stronger empirical evidence to support policy refinement and improve the implementation of the program in the future.

REFERENCES

- Al Hikmah, H. A. (2025). *Napi Lapas Ikut Jadi Kru Dapur Program Makan Bergizi Gratis*. Retrieved from: <https://www.detik.com/bali/berita/d-7919990/napi-lapas-ikut-jadi-kru-dapur-program-makan-bergizi-gratis>
- Aritonang, D. M., LAN, D., No, B. J., & Indonesia, B. (2016). Pola Distribusi Urusan Pemerintah Daerah Pasca Berlakunya Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Legislasi Indonesia*, 13(1), 41-52.
- Badan Gizi Nasional. (2025). *Foto Dapur MBG di Lapas Sukamiskin*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bgn.go.id/news/foto/dapur-mbg-di-lapas-sukamiskin>
- Badan Gizi Nasional. (2026). *BGN Kembali Tekankan Prioritas MBG Adalah 3B*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bgn.go.id/news/siaran-pers/bgn-kembali-tekanan-prioritas-mbg-adalah-3b>
- Bowen, G. A. (2009). Document analysis as a qualitative research method. *Qualitative research journal*, 9(2), 27-40.
- CNN Indonesia. (2024). *Jatah Makan Napi Rp20 Ribu Sehari, Menkumham Minta Tambah Anggaran*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20240823130945-12-1136639/jatah-makan-napi-rp20-ribu-sehari-menkumham-minta-tambah-anggaran>
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage publications.
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2023). *Lapas Kupang Resmi Miliki Dapur Sehat Percontohan Pemasyarakatan*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ditjenpas.go.id/lapas-kupang-resmi-miliki-dapur-sehat-percontohan-pemasyarakatan>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2025). *Dukung Program Makan Bergizi Gratis, Lapas Narkotika Karang Intan Sambut Survei Prabub Center 08*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ditjenpas.go.id/dukung-program-makan-bergizi-gratis-lapas-narkotika-karang-intan-sambut-survei-prabub-center-08>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (24 de April de 2026). *Hari Ketiga Beroperasi, SPPG Babakan Tangerang 005 Optimalkan Peran Warga Binaan dalam Layanan Dapur*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ditjenpas.go.id/hari-ketiga-beroperasi-sppg-babakan-tangerang-005-optimalkan-peran-warga-binaan-dalam-layanan-dapur>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2025). *Kakanwil Ditjenpas Sultra Tinjau Lokasi Dapur MBG di Lapas Kendari, Lapas Perempuan Kendari, dan LPKA Kendari*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ditjenpas.go.id/kakanwil-ditjenpas-sultra-tinjau-lokasi-dapur-mbg-di-lapas-kendari-lapas-perempuan-kendari-dan-lpka-kendari>
- ED. (2025). *Setahun Prabowo-Gibran: Rapor Hijau, Tapi Diwarnai Keracunan Massal MBG hingga Gelombang Demonstrasi!*. Retrieved from: <https://www.fact-meter.com/opini/setahun-prabowo-gibran-rapor-hijau-dan-huru-haranya>

- Gerindra.id. (2024). *Visi dan 8 Misi Asta Cita*. Retrieved from: <https://gerindra.id/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/33.-Asta-Cita-Visi-Misi-Prabowo-Gibran.pdf>
- Global Hunger Index. (2025). *Global Hunger Index Scores by 2025 GHI Rank*. Retrieved from: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>
- Husnika, L. (2026). *Presiden Prabowo Ganti Pimpinan BGN, Ini Respon Gerindra Kota Kediri*. Retrieved from: <https://surabaya.tribunnews.com/jawa-timur/1941008/presiden-prabowo-ganti-pimpinan-bgn-ini-respon-gerindra-kota-kediri>
- Kedeputan Sistem dan Tata Kelola Badan Gizi Nasional. (2025). *Pedoman Umum Sistem dan Tata Kelola Badan Gizi Nasional Untuk Progam Makan Bergizi Gratis*. Jakarta: Badan Gizi Nasional.
- Kemenkumham Papua. (2024). *Kakanwil Kemenkumham Papua Sidak Dapur Lapas Kelas II A Abepura*. Retrieved from: <https://papua.kemenkum.go.id/berita-utama/kakanwil-kemenkumham-papua-sidak-dapur-lapas-kelas-ii-a-abepura>
- Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan. (2025). *Makan Bergizi Gratis, Lapas Tulungagung Bagikan 1.200 Porsi untuk Masyarakat*. Retrieved from: <https://kemenimipas.go.id/berita-kanwil/makan-bergizi-gratis-lapas-tulungagung-bagikan-1-200-porsi-untuk-masyarakat>
- Kementerian Imigrasi dan Pemasarakatan. (2026). *Libatkan Warga Binaan, Kemenimipas Siap Dukung Program MBG*. Retrieved from: <https://kemenimipas.go.id/berita-utama/libatkan-warga-binaan-kemenimipas-siap-dukung-program-mbg>
- Keputusan Kepala Badan Gizi Nasional Nomor 401.1 Tahun 2025 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Tata Kelola Program Makan Bergizi Gratis Tahun Anggaran 2026
- Kiftiyah, A. P. (2025). Program makan bergizi gratis (MBG) dalam perspektif keadilan sosial dan dinamika sosial-politik. *Pancasila: Jurnal Keindonesiaan*, 101-112.
- Kurniawan, B. (2025). *From Prisoner To Entrepreneur*. Jakarta: LAN RI.
- Leifeld, P. (2013). Reconceptualizing major policy change in the advocacy coalition framework: A discourse network analysis of German pension politics. *Policy Studies Journal*, 169-198.
- Leifeld, P. (2017). Discourse network analysis. *The Oxford handbook of political networks*, 301-326.
- Leifeld, P., & Haunss, S. (2012). Political discourse networks and the conflict over software patents in Europe. *European Journal of Political Research*, 382-409.
- Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Newbury Park: Sage Publications.
- Milati, A. H., Kamil, I., & Sudrajat, A. (2025). Kolaborasi Government Program Makan Bergizi Gratis di Kecamatan Sumedang Utara Kabupaten Sumedang. *Jurnal Tata Kelola dan Kebijakan Publik*, 1(4).
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. USA: Sage.
- Mogi. (2026). *36 Dapur MBG di Lapas Mulai Beroperasi Akhir Mei, Tuai Sorotan Pengamat*. Retrieved from: <https://infobandungnews.com/36-dapur-mbg-di-lapas-mulai-beroperasi-akhir-mei-tuai-sorotan-pengamat/>
- Nugroho, A. (2026). *Kornas RMPG Bantah Laporan ICW dan Celios soal Pengelolaan SPPG*. Retrieved from: <https://rmol.id/politik/read/2026/06/03/709498/kornas-rmpg-bantah-laporan-icw-dan-celios-soal-pengelolaan-sppg>
- Patton, M. Q. (2014). *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods: Integrating Theory and Practice*. Sage publications.
- Pendiawaty, L. (2025). Kritik Politik Hukum Terhadap Sistem Pengawasan Layanan Makanan di Lapas dan Rutan. *Jurnal Sosial dan Sains (SOSAINS)*, 5(5).
- Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 83 Tahun 2024 tentang Badan Gizi Nasional.
- Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 115 Tahun 2025 tentang Tata Kelola Penyelenggaraan Program Makan Bergizi Gratis.

- Permana, D. A., & Maullana, I. (2026). *Program MBG Tak Dongkrak Serapan Ayam Peternak Rakyat, Broker yang Untung Besar*. Retrieved from: <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2026/06/09/184857378/program-mbg-tak-dongkrak-serapan-ayam-peternak-rakyat-broker-yang-untung>
- Putranto, W. G. (2026). *Kejagung Bongkar Modus Dadan Hindayana Cs pada Kasus Dugaan Korupsi Program MBG*. Retrieved from: <https://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/7837598/kejagung-bongkar-modus-dadan-hindayana-cs-pada-kasus-dugaan-korupsi-program-mbg>
- Rasyid, M. R. (2000). *Makna pemerintahan: tinjauan dari segi etika dan kepemimpinan*. Jakarta: Mutiara Sumber Widya.
- Reddit.com. (2025). *menu makan siang gratis sekolah gw selama seminggu (follow-up)*. retrieved from: https://www.reddit.com/r/indonesia/comments/1i396ii/menu_makan_siang_gratis_sekolah_gw_selama_seminggu/?solution=28bfe4265793faa328bfe4265793faa3&js_challenge=1&token=7afd7253fec22262ff1c52b1703fe9ec3f6808e0e7d34d121b79cd5361c1caae&jsc_orig_r=&solution=
- Rumesten, I., Helmanida, H., & Ngadino, A. (2020). Pengaturan Pembagian Urusan Pemerintahan; Kritik Terhadap Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah. *Simbur Cahaya*, 134-155.
- Sapari & Ipul. (2026). *Dukung Program MBG, Lapas Lamongan Suplai Selada Hidroponik ke SPPG Keduyung*. Retrieved from: <https://tagarjatim.id/29346/dukung-program-mbg-lapas-lamongan-suplai-selada-hidroponik-ke-sppg-keduyung/>
- Saunders, B. S., Kingstone, T., Baker, S., Waterfield, J., Bartlam, B., Burroughs, H., & Jinks, C. (2018). Saturation in Qualitative Research: Exploring Its Conceptualization and Operationalization. *Quality & Quantity*. Springer, 1893-1907.
- Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. (2024). *Sambutan Presiden Republik Indonesia pada Penyerahan Secara Digital Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran (DIPA) dan Buku Alokasi Transfer ke Daerah (TKD) 2025 serta Peluncuran Katalog Elektronik Versi 6.0*. Retrieved from: <https://setkab.go.id/sambutan-presiden-republik-indonesia-pada-penyerahan-secara-digital-daftar-isian-pelaksanaan-anggaran-dipa-dan-buku-alokasi-transfer-ke-daerah-tkd-2025-serta-peluncuran-katalog-elektronik-versi/>
- Shabrina, D. (2026). *36 Dapur MBG di Lapas Siap Beroperasi Akhir Bulan Ini*. Retrieved from: <https://www.tempo.co/politik/36-dapur-mbg-di-lapas-siap-beroperasi-akhir-bulan-ini-2134452>
- Suprayitno, A. (2026). *Ditjenpas Jambi siapkan lima lokasi pembangunan dapur MBG*. Retrieved from: <https://jambi.antaranews.com/berita/656381/ditjenpas-jambi-siapkan-lima-lokasi-pembangunan-dapur-mbg>
- United Nations. (2024). *Goal 2: Zero Hunger*. Retrived from: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>
- Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 tentang Pangan.
- Wiradarma, V. B. (2023). Analisis Yuridis Sistem Pemasyarakatan Melalui Pendekatan Indikator Nilai Pancasila. *Jurnal Hukum Al-Hikmah: Media Komunikasi dan Informasi Hukum dan Masyarakat*, 688-707.