

Urban Farming: Implementation of Government Policy on Food Security and Community Quality of Life Programs

Ahmad Choirul Fathihin¹, Lailul Mursyidah²

^{1,2}Faculty of Business Law and Social Sciences, Muhammadiyah University Sidoarjo
Choirulfathihin4@gmail.com

Abstract

The implementation of the urban farming program is a form of the Sidoarjo regency government's efforts to support food security and improve the quality of life of people in densely populated areas and on the other hand Sidoarjo has experienced a conversion of agricultural land to housing and factories. This program aims to enable people to meet their food needs independently and improve the economy and motivate them to form farmer groups to build themselves to be more independent and develop. The background of this study is based on the results of the researcher's initial observations looking at the problem of agricultural land conversion due to the high population surge and infrastructure development in Sidoarjo Regency which interferes with food conditions and the quality of life of the community. Therefore, this study wants to know how the implementation of the urban farming program in supporting food security and improving the quality of life of the people in Sidoarjo regency. In this study, researchers used qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Data collection is carried out with interview techniques, observation, and documentation. Drawing conclusions related to the reality in the field regarding the implementation process of the urban farming program in Taman Pinang Housing, Lemahputro Village, Sidoarjo Regency.

Keywords

Administration;
collaborative; policy;
program; quality



I. Introduction

The need for food is fundamental to the existence and sovereignty of a country for the survival of society (Erna, 2018). The government as the administrator of the state has an important role in efforts to realize the welfare of the community, especially in the field of food from the agricultural sector. The process of making it happen there are more or less problems starting from environmental aspects and other aspects (Candrawati et al., 2019). Development is one aspect that has a major influence on the increasing population in urban areas so that it will have an impact on land conversion, as well as a decrease in the quality of the environment around the city. Of course this should be one of the references for the government and the people of urban areas to be able to find other ways to be able to meet their food needs independently so that they no longer depend on agriculture from villages. (Adiyono & Novianto, 2022).

Law No. 18 of 2012 explains that food security is a condition in which food is fulfilled for the state down to individuals with the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality. Food security can be realized if it fulfills two aspects, namely tAvailability of adequate and equitable food for all residents and each resident has physical and economic access to food to meet nutritional adequacy to lead a healthy and

productive life from day to day (Lasminingrat & Efriza, 2020). Food security at the household level is the basis of community food security, which in turn becomes the pillar for regional and national food security. The main focus of the development of food security is to empower the community so that they are able to deal with their food problems independently and are able to realize their household food security in a sustainable manner. (Simanjuntak & Erwinsyah, 2020). Optimizing asset resources in each household is one of the solutions in supporting government programs on food security independently for each family. Utilization of the home yard is one of the answers to self-sufficient food defense on a household scale.

Utilizing house yards as independent food security does not require large areas of land, even narrow land in urban areas can build this food security. The approach used in urban communities in terms of planting is through urban farming. Urban agriculture (urban farming) is an effort to utilize the limited space in urban areas so that it can be used to meet family food needs independently. (Austin, 2021). Urban farming is a concept of urban agriculture whereby the growth, management and distribution of food is carried out intensively in urban areas through the cultivation of crops and livestock. (Ilvira Ginting, 2019)

Agricultural cultivation technology innovations carried out with the concept of urban farming generally maximize the available yard land. Urban farming is a movement that started in the United States as a solution to the downturn in the situation and economic conditions of several countries during the world war, especially to the high prices of vegetables at that time. (Belinda et al., 2017) One of the methods used is hydroponics. The hydroponic method does not use a mixture of soil and compost as a planting medium, but uses a nutrient solution as a source of plant food. The composition of the solution as a planting medium greatly affects plant growth in terms of the number of leaf blades, leaf area, and plant weight. In general, the types of vegetables grown through various landless cultivation concepts have a short harvest time, it is hoped that they will be harvested every month and can maintain self-sufficient food security and can help support the community's economy (Ahmad & Setyowati, 2021).

As one of the provincial capital buffer zones for food, Sidoarjo district is an area that is experiencing rapid development. This rapid development is through various potentials in the region, such as industry, trade, and housing (real estate), as well as well-packaged and targeted small and medium enterprises. The massive development in the industrial, trade and housing sectors has had a negative impact on the agricultural sector, namely in the narrowing of agricultural land, the narrowness of agricultural land has resulted in a decrease in staple food production, while demand related to agricultural products such as rice has continued to increase in line with the population growth rate. . So, the problem that will occur when there is a lack of food supply is the occurrence of a food deficit experienced by the community,

In order to overcome social problems and at the same time increase the function of food security, the Sidoarjo Regency Government through the Food and Agriculture Service has developed an urban farming program based on Law no. 18/2012 concerning food and the second is Government Regulation No. 17/2015 concerning CPPD (Regional Government Food Reserves) through this legal basis the government of Kab. Sidoarjo through the Food and Agriculture Service is implementing the concept of the urban farming program which is expected to realize sustainable food development in Kab. Sidoarjo. The Sidoarjo Regency Government and related agencies have obligations based on their duties and functions.

Data from the Food and Agriculture Service of the Sidoarjo Regency shows that the area of agricultural land in 2019 to 2021 has seen a lot of land shrinking. This can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Agricultural Land Area in Sidoarjo Regency (2019 – 2021)

DATA LAHAN PERTANIAN KABUPATEN SIDOARJO TAHUN 2019-2021										
No	Kecamatan	Luar Lahan Sawah Tahun 2019			Luar Lahan Sawah Tahun 2020			Luar Lahan Sawah Tahun 2021		
		Talawa	Batas-batas Talawa	Jumlah	Talawa	Batas-batas Talawa	Jumlah	Talawa	Batas-batas Talawa	Jumlah
1	Agungrejo	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112	1.112
2	Candi	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815	1.815
3	Gejati	754	754	754	754	754	754	754	754	754
4	Lempuro	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
5	Sidoarjo	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
6	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
7	Widada	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
8	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
9	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
10	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
11	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
12	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
13	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
14	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
15	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
16	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
17	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
18	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
19	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812
20	Waru	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812	1.812

Source: Department of Food and Agriculture of Sidoarjo Regency 2022

Based on the table above, the area of agricultural land in Sidoarjo Regency in 2019-2021 has decreased drastically in several sub-districts. This situation is influenced by the conversion of agricultural land as a result of the impact of sustainable development. Problems like this must receive serious attention from the Sidoarjo Regency government so that these problems do not create new and overlapping problems.

The Sidoarjo Regency Government through the Food and Agriculture Service emphasizes that the urban farming program is one of the efforts of the regional government to overcome food security, quality of life and community economic problems, especially in the agricultural sector. The Food and Agriculture Service as an advisory and technical element for the implementation of governance in the fields of agriculture, livestock and plantations, to support agricultural, livestock and plantation programs at the central and regional levels to encourage the presence of programs to address practical issues around the environment, justice, economy and food security today's society.

Based on a statement from Sugiarti as the Head of the Functional Group Division, he stated that in 2022 there will be three sub-districts that have implemented the urban farming program, each of these sub-districts will experience a drastic reduction in agricultural land. It was explained that the three districts consisted of Candi District, Sidoarjo District, and Waru District. Taman Pinang housing is included in the administrative area of the Lempuro sub-district, Sidoarjo sub-district, which is the target for the implementation of the urban farming program. Because the area has no agricultural land. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research in the area by taking the title "Urban Farming: Implementation of Government Policy on Food Security and Community Quality of Life Programs".

II. Researcher Method

2.1 Data Collection

In research on "Urban Farming: Implementation of Government Policy on Food Security and Community Quality of Life Programs. researchers used qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. This research aims to understand the phenomenon, and this research is presented in a descriptive way that is oriented towards language or words, pictures, and not numbers(quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods, 2016).So

the qualitative research method with a descriptive approach is very suitable to be used in this study. The information obtained will not be in the form of numbers but in the form of descriptions so that it will be easier to describe, interpret, and present the data obtained related to the process of implementing the urban farming program in Taman Pinang Housing, Lemahputro Village, Sidoarjo Regency.

This research focuses on "Urban Farming: Implementation of Government Policies on Food Security and Community Quality of Life Programs", namely, the factors that influence the implementation of policies in the urban farming program in Taman Pinang housing. The data sources that the researchers took were premier data, which we immediately asked for data from the Head of the Sidoarjo Regency Food and Agriculture Service, Head of the Functional Group Division, Head of the Food Security Division, and Kelurahan Lemputro. Secondary data in the form of document data as a complement to premier data. Data collection techniques are carried out through primary data and secondary data, namely by doing; Observations, Interviews, Documentation in order to obtain accurate data in the field(quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods, 2016)

III. Result and Discussion

Researchers have carried out observation activities and interviews, then the researchers will explain the factors that influence the implementation of policies in the urban farming program in Taman Pinang housing in Lemahputro Village, Sidoarjo Regency.

Urban Farming is a solution in increasing community independence and creating new alternatives that aim to maintain food security. The urban farming program first appeared in Indonesia at the end of 2011 which was the government's response to urban food problems. Urban farming has been present in Sidoarjo around 2017 under the name P2L (Pekarangan Pangan Lestari) which has the aim of maintaining food security and improving the quality of life of the community(Sadali, 2018). This program focuses on the agricultural sector which is under the responsibility of the Sidoarjo Regency Food and Agriculture Service in accordance with their authority. In addition, an interview excerpt from the Head of the Food and Agriculture Service, Eni Rustianingsih said

*"That the magnitude of land use change can threaten the availability of food for the community. One of the ways to support food through the smallest scale first is the utilization of house yards through the urban farming program, besides that the market conditions in Sidoarjo, especially for vegetable commodities, are still not fulfilled. For that we still rely on areas from outside Sidoarjo to meet the vegetable needs here. It is hoped that the aim of this program is not only to support the community's food security, but also to meet the demand for vegetable supplies independently so that they do not rely too much on vegetables from outside the Sidoarjo area."*Said Ms. Eni Rustianingsih (Interview Results, 13 April 2022 at 12.31 WIB).

In order to strengthen the evidence, a table lists the commodity food needs of the community which can be seen below:

Table 2. Table of Consumption PPH in Sidoarjo Regency (2022)

No	Kategori Pangan	Perhitungan Skor Pola Pangan Harapan (PPH)									
		Berat Konsumsi Pangan (g/kapita/hari)	Kalori	%	% AKK	Bobot	Skor Aktual	Skor AKK	Skor Maks	Gap Skor AKK dan Skor Maks	Skor PPH
1	Padi-padian	244.7	883.6	43.2	42.2	0.9	21.6	21.1	25.0	-3.9	21.1
2	Umbi-umbian	91.2	101.5	5.0	4.8	0.9	2.9	2.4	2.8	-0.1	2.4
3	Pangan Hewani	382.9	383.7	18.7	18.3	2.0	37.9	36.9	24.0	-7.1	24.0
4	Minyak dan Lemak	35.0	313.3	15.3	14.9	0.9	7.6	7.8	8.0	-0.2	8.0
5	Buah-Buahan	2.3	19.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.9	3.9	1.0	-0.1	3.9
6	Kacang-kacangan	28.6	89.0	3.4	3.3	2.0	6.8	6.8	10.0	-3.4	6.8
7	Gula	23.7	87.1	4.3	4.3	0.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	-0.4	2.1
8	Sayur dan Buah	296.0	119.9	5.9	5.7	5.0	29.3	28.8	30.0	-1.4	28.8
9	Lain-lain	88.8	88.8	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total			2548.6	100.0	97.6	0.0	127.9	103.2	100.0		90.2

Source: Department of Food and Agriculture of Sidoarjo Regency

The table above shows that the high level of consumption of vegetables and fruit by the people of Sidoarjo, but with insufficient supply, requires Sidoarjo district to import vegetables and fruit from other districts in order to meet their needs. In order to fulfill vegetable needs and achieve food security independently, the Urban Farming program emerged. In addition to increasing food security, urban farming also functions to help the economy and meet the food needs of the community, especially vegetable crops.

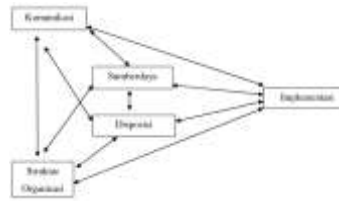
Implementation of Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) carried out by the District Food Service. Sidoarjo, one of which was carried out in Lemahputro Village, this area is one of the Villages under the administrative area of Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency. The total area of this kelurahan is 815,212 ha/m2 which is dominated by community settlements. This sub-district is one of the sub-districts that does not have agricultural land. So that the Food and Agriculture Office of the Sidoarjo Regency chose the sub-district as the target for implementing the urban farming program. It was not without reason that the head of the service chose the Lemahputro sub-district as the target for implementing the urban farming program, one of the reasons being that the sub-district does not have agricultural land.

The implementation of this program focuses on the location of the Taman Pinang Indah Housing Block F, which is included in the Lemahputro sub-district area, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency. The reason for the local government choosing this location was because the residential area did not have open land for farming which was the target of the urban farming program. The implementation of the urban farming program at the Taman Pinang Indah Housing Complex began with a community initiative to optimize the use of the pasung land to make it cleaner, tidier, beautiful and more productive.

The factors that influence the implementation of the Urban Farming Program are as follows:

According to (Devyana, 2020) Public policy implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process, which refers to actions to achieve the goals set in a policy. (Devyana, 2020). Meanwhile, according to Tachjan in (Siregar et al., 2021) argues that the implementation of public policy, besides being understood as one of the activities of public administration as an institution (bureaucracy) in the process of public policy, can also be understood as one of the fields of study of public administration as a science (Siregar et al., 2021).

Edward III stated that there were four factors that influenced the success or failure of policy implementation, including communication factors, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure, the description is presented in the following figure:



Source: Data processed Researchers

The existence of a clear structure will automatically help agencies or organizations to carry out the division of tasks according to the capabilities of each officer, and there is a clear line of command in it (Wahono 2022). Communication is the main component in the sustainability of the policy implementation process, according to this (Watimena, 2020) because communication is the access of officers in conveying information and specifications of policies to be implemented. Resources are enough to influence the success of an implementation. This is because a policy will materialize if human resources and financial resources support it (Watimena, 2020). Disposition is the attitude of the implementer, where each process of implementation of the response policy and the attitude of the implementer is very decisive in the delivery of the program so that it influences the success of the realization of the policy. According to (Diana & Aulina, 2021) Bureaucratic Structure, bureaucratic structure is divided into two, namely Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and segmentation. SOP functions as to carry out activities according to predetermined standards while fragmentation has a function as a clear and appropriate distribution of executor responsibilities for tasks that have been given which will automatically help agencies or organizations to carry out division of tasks according to the capabilities of each officer, as well serves as a clear regulator therein (Diana & Aulina, 2021). In more detail, the researcher presents data in the form of interviews with related parties as follows:

3.1 Communication

Communication is the main and most important factor in the process of policy implementation, especially in the process of coordination and outreach. According to Edward III in (Joko Widodo, 2010), communication is defined as "the process of delivering information to the communicant communicator". Information about public policy needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know what they have to prepare and do to implement the policy so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be achieved as expected. There are three important things in the communication process, namely transmission, clarity, and consistency. These three things greatly affect the process of implementing a policy.

Based on the results of research in the field, the pattern of communication between officers of the Food and Agriculture Service in the field of functional position groups for the field coordinator as program implementer already looks very good, this is evidenced by the clarity of the division of tasks for each individual and has been running as planned. As an example of communication observed by researchers, it can be seen through implementation in the field by Service Officers to the community in the Lemahputro Village environment. First, the Food and Agriculture Service tried to build communication by meeting the community directly, then coordinating discussing the use of pasung land to become urban farming land in the area. Second, The Food and Agriculture Service provided counseling in the form of education related to urban farming activities that would be carried out, then the Service also provided assistance in the form of hydroponic

installation as a first step in starting an urban farming program. Third, the management of the pasung land is carried out by the Service and the surrounding community, the plants planted in the pasung land area are mustard seeds and chili seeds. Implementation of planting is carried out, for 3 (three) days. Fourth, after planting, once a week while the P2L program is running, the Office through personnel in the P2L program section conducts field survey activities in the framework of controlling so that they can find out what obstacles are encountered while the program is running,

While the communication that exists between the person in charge of the Fastaman Green farmer group and its members is also very well established, this is evidenced by the results of an interview with Didi Tomang as the person in charge or head of the Fastaman Green farmer group

“Here we use effective communication, where this effective communication has many roles and benefits to increase productivity, solve problems, and create a comfortable work atmosphere for everyone. Apart from that we also hold weekly meetings to evaluate the results achieved every week, but every two or three days we often hang out with the members of this pavilion to talk about progress and what plant innovations are good to cultivate through this urban farming.” Said Didi Tonang as the person in charge or chairman of the Fastaman Green farmer group.

3.2 Resource

Resources are the second important factor in policy implementation, according to (Rendito et al., 2020) in this case what is meant by resources are supporting objects or executors of policy implementation which can also be in the form of human resources or financial resources (Rendito et al., 2020). However good a policy is, if it is formulated without the support of adequate resources, it will fail in implementing a policy. Even according to (Goddess, 2020) without adequate resources a policy implementation will be impossible to realize (Goddess, 2020). This is reinforced by (Putra & Gea, 2022) that according to him the resources will make the program management good and achieve the objectives (Putra & Gea, 2022).

Policy implementation is influenced by the ability of executors which include resource capabilities, commitment, authority, and coordination between executors (Syahrudin, 2020). This is in line with the views of Grindle, Mazmanian, in Harahap (2020) which explains that policy implementation cannot be separated from its implementers (Hopefully, 2020). Added by (Sakti & Hamid, 2022) how resources become an initial capital that will determine the success of a program to be implemented (Sakti & Hamid, 2022).

In the process of implementing resource policies, it becomes an important component because it greatly influences the implementation of the program's policies. If the executors lack the resources needed to implement the policy, then the implementation process will not be successful (Tiktawati et al. 2021). Therefore according to (Surijadi & Musa, 2020) Resources are not only key but also one of the important factors in the success of a policy implementation (Surijadi & Musa, 2020).

Next, there are 104 human resources registered as active employees at the Food and Agriculture Office of the Sidoarjo Regency, the majority of whom hold degrees in agriculture. Meanwhile, there are 45 active employees in the functional position group, each an expert in their field.

No.	Origin	Amount
1.	Department of Food and Agriculture	5 People
2.	Fastman Green Farmers Group	8 people
3.	Community Ex. Weakputro	8 people
4.	Government Ex. Weakputro	2 persons

Source: Processed by Researchers

Based on the results of research in the field of human resources, the implementation of the urban farming program at Taman Pinang Indah Housing involved many parties including the Food and Agriculture Service, the Lemahputro Village Government, the Fastaman Green Farmer Group and the Taman Pinang Indah Housing Society who contributed. The total number of human resources from these various elements was present during the opening and planting of the seeds during the 3 (three) days of the planting process, the total number of parties involved was 23 (twenty three) people. In addition, during the process of managing the plants, 1 (one) Farmer member of the Fastaman Green Farmers Group was assigned. From the Department of Food and Agriculture as the formal authority at the district level,

Based on the results of observations by researchers in the field, the involvement of 23 (twenty three) people in the implementation of the planting was quite effective on an area of 5m² x 30m², so that there were no obstacles to the composition of personnel when the planting was carried out. This is in accordance with the narrative by Mrs. Ratna DL as the Field Coordinator:

"The Pasung land which is used for the P2L program is not too large in size, only about 150m² in area so that when all the existing personnel work hand in hand it does not lead to a shortage of workers" said Mrs. Ratna DL (Interview results, on 08 May 2022)

While the overall financial resources are from the company's CSR allocation from one of the communities as well as self-help funds from the Fastaman Green Farmers Group and assisted by the work program of the Sidoarjo Regency Food and Agriculture Service whose budget is included in the Regional Budget as a support in the implementation process. The total amount of funds disbursed to run the program amounts to approximately IDR 900,000,000. The facilities and infrastructure provided by the Food and Agriculture Service to support the running of the urban farming program are in accordance with what the community needs in the form of planting places, vegetable seeds, net pots and rockwool.

3.3 Disposition (Executor's attitude)

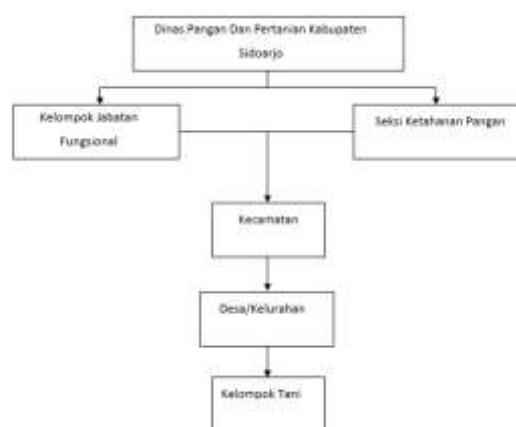
The disposition or attitude of the executor is defined as the willingness or intention of the executors to implement a policy. As for the elements in this motivation are understanding and knowledge, the direction of the response from implementation to policy implementation, and the intensity of the response itself. The attitude of the implementer is the third important factor in the approach to the study of public policy implementation. If policy implementation is to be effective, policy implementers must not only know what to do and have the capability to implement it, but they must also have the desire to implement the policy. Generally, executors use their authority depending on their disposition that refers to these policies,(Gunawan, 2022)it will be able to prevent various negative behaviors.(quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods, 2016)

Based on the results of research in the field, the disposition of implementers in the process of implementing urban farming policies in Taman Pinang Indah housing as a whole is very good, this can be seen from the attitude of employees when conducting counseling and carrying out tasks in the field able to attract enthusiasm and make the public aware of the importance of food issues that are able to build contributions the community about the importance of the objectives of this urban farming program. The openness of activity implementers (Fastaman Green) to the community to open communication and the existence of regular meetings every week as a forum for gathering opinions, weekly evaluations and conveying information related to obstacles in the process of running the urban farming program.

At the time of the execution of the pasung area in Kel. Based on the observations of the entire staff of the Department, Lemahputro, a total of 5 (five) people, patiently and tenaciously conducted re-education of the Fastaman Green Farmer Group and the surrounding community. This is done 15 minutes before planting begins. Next, the Food and Agriculture Service also took part in joining and engaging directly in the midst of the community and participating in helping to plant the seeds that were being carried out.

3.4 Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is the last important component in the policy implementation process, according to Edward in (Dolonseda & Watung, 2020) there are two main characteristics in the bureaucracy, namely the work procedure standard book or operating procedure (SOP) and fragmentation. As organizational unit policy administrators, they have the right to handle routine tasks as they normally would. The organizational structure is the last factor that greatly influences the process of implementing the urban farming program. Without an organizational structure, executors cannot carry out their duties properly, so that the implementation process will not succeed or fail (Makatita, 2020).



Source: Department of Food and Agriculture of Sidoarjo Regency, in the field of food security
Figure 1. Structure of the Urban Farming Program in the Agricultural Sector

The bureaucratic structure in the context of implementing the P2L program starts from the Food and Agriculture Office, then goes down to the Functional Position Group and Sie. Food security, then down again with coordination with the District where Pasung Land is located, next with Village/Kelurahan Government coordination, and finally counseling with Farmer Groups in the area.

The process implementation of land execution after being determined through the RKPD and APBD. Based on research, the process from the Food and Agriculture Service to land execution takes approximately 2 (two) weeks. This can be considered efficient because it does not take months, when the Food and Agriculture Service has received a stipulation from the ratification of the RKPD.

Table 4. Staffing data for the Food and Agriculture Office of Sidoarjo Regency

No	Position	Amount
1	civil servant	132
2	first aid	46
3	Non-ASN	94
	Amount	272

Source: Department of Food and Agriculture of Sidoarjo Regency



Source: Fastaman Green Farmers Group

Figure 2. Organizational Structure of Fastaman Green Farmers Group Taman Pinang Indah Housing Complex, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

The table above shows that each person has the following tasks:

1. The duties of Yoni pk and Wahyu served as advisors as follows
 - To maintain and ensure the implementation of organizational work, provide oversight of the implementation of implementation and decision making, provide guidance deemed necessary to support the management and implementation of the organization, and provide direction on policies, provide advice, input or consideration in a work idea.
2. Didi Tomang's duties as director are as follows
 - Manage and develop strategies for organizational progress
 - Conduct performance evaluations
 - Organize meetings
 - Implementing the vision and mission of the organization
3. M. Sopian Chudori's duties as secretary are as follows
 - Assist the director in carrying out the formulation of program plans and activities
 - Organizational performance monitoring
 - Planning and evaluation report
4. Sutopo Semmy's duties as treasurer were as follows
 - Develop a budget plan

- Carry out financial management
 - Compile reports and bookkeeping
 - Facilitating program financing needs
5. The duties of Marzuki Zulkifli, Priadi Darmaputa, and all of the management serving as the Marketing Division are as follows
 - Responding to food needs
 - Manage marketing
 - Develop business strategy
 6. The duties of Slamet Basuki, Budi Setyok, and Aldi Putra served as production divisions as follows
 - Responsible and supervise the production process
 - Maintain and supervise product quality to comply with established standards
 7. Budi Siswanto's task, Moch. Azis served as the facilities and infrastructure division as follows
 - Formulating, developing and disseminating technical policies and preparing macro-development plans

Based on the results of field research during the implementation of urban farming in Taman Pinang Indah housing, field officers from the Food and Agriculture Service and members of the Fastaman Green farmer group as executors have carried out their duties and authorities in accordance with predetermined planning procedures, so have they divided tasks and spread responsibilities responsible to officials from the village government in implementing the program. The division of tasks and the distribution of responsibilities aims to provide clarity in covering the division of tasks for each implementer so that there is no overlap between one implementing member and another implementing member in the policy implementation process.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the description of the research results above. So it can be concluded that the Implementation of the Policy regarding urban farming in Taman Pinang housing, Lemmahputro Subdistrict, Sidoarjo Regency has been successful from the data that has been collected and also the several factors behind this policy, namely overcoming the problem of land conversion, food security, quality of life, and economy in densely populated areas. This is evident from the recognition of one community member who said that there were many benefits to be gained from this urban farming program, starting from the independent availability of food, improving the quality of life, and helping them financially. However, there needs to be a slight correction, such as the need to increase the outreach activities for this urban farming program so that many people can feel the benefits.

- a. The communication between the officers of the Food and Agriculture Service as part of the field coordinator as the executor of the activity looks very good, this is evidenced by the clarity of the division of tasks for each individual and has been running as planned. Service Facilities, the facilities that have been provided have been greatly utilized by Jabon sub-district residents, especially business actors, this is evidenced by the many enthusiastic residents who came because the service process provided was also very good, so that residents were able to feel at home doing the procedure for making a business license until finish.

- b. Resources, human resources in the implementation of the urban farming program at Taman Pinang Indah Housing involve many parties including the food and agriculture service, the Lemahputro Village administration, the Fastaman Green Farmers Group and the Taman Pinang Indah housing community who contribute.
- c. Disposition, the process of implementing urban farming policies in Taman Pinang Indah Housing as a whole has been very good, this is seen in terms of enthusiasm and community contribution to the importance of the goals of this urban farming program. The executor's openness to the community to open communication as well as the existence of regular weekly meetings as a forum to accommodate opinions, weekly evaluations and convey information related to obstacles in the process of running the urban farming program.
- d. Bureaucratic structure, implementation of urban farming in Taman Pinang Indah housing field officers of the Food and Agriculture Service and members of the Fastaman Green farmer group as executors have carried out their duties and authorities in accordance with predetermined planning procedures, so have they divided tasks and distributed responsibilities to officers from the village government in implementing the program.

References

- . I., Siregar, R., Tiktawati, T., Sukra, R., & Siadari, J. P. (2021). Pengaruh Kepemimpinan, Kematangan Pegawai Dan Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Dinas Pendidikan Kabupaten Batu Bara. In *JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Kebijakan Publik)* (Vol. 2, Issue 2, pp. 149–158). Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jekkp.v2i2.3390>
- Adiyono, S., & Novianto, S. (2022). Prediksi Komoditas Pangan Pada Masa Pandemi Dengan Metode Forecasting dan Moving Average. In *Jurnal Nasional Teknologi dan Sistem Informasi* (Vol. 7, Issue 3, pp. 155–163). Universitas Andalas. <https://doi.org/10.25077/teknosi.v7i3.2021.155-163>
- Ahmad, D. N., & Setyowati, L. (2021). *Mengenalkan Urban Farming pada Mahasiswa Untuk Ketahanan Pangan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menambah Nilai Ekonomi*.
- Austin, T. (2021). Implementasi Program Kampung Iklim: Urban Farming Melalui Hidroponik Dan Budikdamber Di Kelurahan Sialang Palembang. In *J. A. I : Jurnal Abdimas Indonesia*.
- Belinda, N., Perencanaan, D., Teknik, F., & Teknologi, I. (2017). *Pengembangan Urban Farming Berdasarkan Preferensi Masyarakat Kecamatan Semampir Kota Surabaya*. 6(2).
- Candrawati, E., Noerhartati, E., Sariono, J. N., Chamidah, D., & Yunarko, B. (2019). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Atas Temuan Sorgum Sebagai Bahan Pangan Alternatif Pengganti Beras. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Cendekiawan* (P. 2). Universitas Trisakti. <https://doi.org/10.25105/semnas.v0i0.5898>
- Devyana, N. S. (2020). PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DESA (Studi Kasus : Desa Ngroto , Kecamatan Pujon , Kabupaten Malang). *Jurnal Ilmiah*.
- Dewi, Y. (2020). Pengaruh Karakteristik Pekerjaan, Dukungan Atasan Dan Komitmen Organisasi Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Di Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Dan Peternakan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. In *JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Kebijakan Publik)* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 28–37). Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jekkp.v2i1.2731>

- Diana, B. A., & Aulina, R. (2021). Analisis Dampak Inovasi Layanan Perizinan Pada Dinas Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPTSP) DKI Jakarta (Service poin pelayanan perizinan Pasar Rebo). In *Jejaring Administrasi Publik* (Vol. 13, Issue 1, pp. 18–34). Universitas Airlangga. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jap.v13i1.29352>
- Dolonseda, H. P., & Watung, S. R. (2020). Dampak Lingkungan Kerja dan Etos Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai. In *PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis)* (Vol. 1, Issue 2, pp. 288–297). Lembaga Layanan Perguruan Tinggi (LLDikti) Wilayah XII. <https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v1.i2.p288-297>
- Erna, S. P. (2018). *Wujudkan Ketahanan Energi Nasional Melalui Pengolahan Rumput Laut Sebagai Sumber Energi Terbarukan*. Center for Open Science. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/48dxh>
- Gunawan, A. (2022). Peranan Good Corporate Governance Dalam Meminimalisir Praktik Penghindaran Pajak Pada Perusahaan Go Publik. In *Owner* (Vol. 6, Issue 1, pp. 379–385). Politeknik Ganesha. <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.618>
- Harahap, Y. R. (2020). Pengaruh Manajemen Perubahan, Budaya Organisasi Dan Kualitas Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (Bpjs) Kesehatan Cabang Padang Sidempuan. In *JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Kebijakan Publik)* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 9–16). Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jekkp.v2i1.2729>
- Ilvira Ginting, & H. (2019). *PRODIKMAS Peningkatan Pengetahuan Konsep Urban Farming Pada Siswa SMA Negeri 1 Labuhan Deli Kabupaten Deli Serdang*. 4(1), 73–81.
- Joko widodo. (2010). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*.
- Lasminingrat, L., & Efriza, E. (2020). Pembangunan Lumbung Pangan Nasional: Strategi Antisipasi Krisis Pangan Indonesia. In *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara* (Vol. 10, Issue 3, p. 243). Indonesia Defense University. <https://doi.org/10.33172/jpbh.v10i3.1053>
- Makatita, M. (2020). Kontribusi Dampak Disiplin Kerja dan Kemampuan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai. In *PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis)* (Vol. 1, Issue 1, pp. 47–60). Lembaga Layanan Perguruan Tinggi (LLDikti) Wilayah XII. <https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v1.i1.p47-60>
- Publik, J. G. J. K. & M., & WAhono, A. (2022). Aplikasi Konsep Managing For Results. In *Governance, JKMP (Governance, Jurnal Kebijakan & Manajemen Publik)* (Vol. 1, Issue 2, pp. 171–178). Universitas Wijaya Putra. <https://doi.org/10.38156/governancejkmp.v1i2.29>
- Putra, R. R., & Gea, O. O. (2022). *Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Dengan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Sebagai Variabel Moderasi*. 6, 2517–2525.
- Rendito, R., Hermawan, D., & Meutia, I. F. (2020). Analisis Good Corporate Governance dalam Transformasi Digitalisasi Perbankan (Studi Pada Aplikasi Pelayanan “Pemda Online” Bank Pembangunan Daerah Lampung). In *Administrativa: Jurnal Birokrasi, Kebijakan dan Pelayanan Publik* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 147–159). Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Lampung. <https://doi.org/10.23960/administrativa.v2i2.29>
- Sadali, M. I. (2018). Ketahanan Pangan Berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Sukoharjo. In *JURNAL GEOGRAFI* (Vol. 10, Issue 1, p. 86). State University of Medan. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jg.v10i1.8493>

- Sakti, F. R., & Hamid, R. S. (2022). *Pengaruh Pengendalian Internal Dan Gaya Kepemimpinan Terhadap Kecenderungan Kecurangan (Fraud)*. 6, 2759–2766.
- Simanjuntak, A. H., & Erwinsyah, R. G. (2020). Kesejahteraan Petani Dan Ketahanan Pangan Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Telaah Kritis Terhadap Rencana Megaproyek Lumbung Pangan Nasional Indonesia. In *Sosio Informa* (Vol. 6, Issue 2). Puslitbangkesos Kementerian Sosial RI. <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v6i2.2332>
- Siregar, W. H., Batubara, A. S., . M., . I., & . E. (2021). Pengaruh Human Relation, Disiplin Kerja Dan Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Dinas Pengelolaan Keuangan Dan Aset Daerah Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. In *JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Kebijakan Publik)* (Vol. 2, Issue 2, pp. 207–218). Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jekkp.v2i2.3396>
- Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D, Alfabeta, cv. 233 (2016).
- Surjadi, H., & Musa, M. N. D. (2020). Dampak Beban Kerja dan Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai. In *PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis)* (Vol. 1, Issue 2, pp. 101–114). Lembaga Layanan Perguruan Tinggi (LLDikti) Wilayah XII. <https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v1.i2.p101-114>
- Syahrudin, D. (2020). Pengaruh Komitmen, Perilaku Pegawai, Kemampuan Kerja Dan Pengawasan Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Pada Kantor Wilayah Djp Sumatera Utara I. In *JEKKP (Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan dan Kebijakan Publik)* (Vol. 2, Issue 1, pp. 71–78). Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jekkp.v2i1.2736>
- Watimena, M. A. (2020). Implementasi Good Corporate Governance, Good Governance dan Kepemimpinan Situasional Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai. In *PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis)* (Vol. 1, Issue 2, pp. 195–214). Lembaga Layanan Perguruan Tinggi (LLDikti) Wilayah XII. <https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v1.i2.p195-214>