

POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF YOGYAKARTA CITY FOOD SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

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There are three main components in food security, namely, food availability, food access and food utilization (staple ingredients). processed which is intended as food or drink for human consumption, including food ingredients, food raw materials, other materials used in the process of preparing, processing, and/or making food or beverages. where researchers conducted an analysis of various food security policies organized by the Yogyakarta City Government. The problems faced by the government of the City of Yogyakarta, the limited availability of agricultural land, the increase in the population of Yogyakarta is increasing sharply, the need for food is increasing, the reduction of agricultural land that is converted into residential and industrial land, is a threat and a challenge to realize food security. This study focuses on various policies carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government in organizing and ensuring food security in the city of Yogyakarta. This study aims to describe, analyze, and explain carefully various programs, activities, and concrete steps of the Yogyakarta City Government related to food issues and to find out the obstacles faced by the Yogyakarta City Government in implementing food policies, food security and handling food affairs in order to meet the availability of food. quality and affordable food for the people of Yogyakarta City. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a narrative approach, the data collection methods are field observations, surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, documentation and document collection. The results of the study indicate the food security policy formulated by the Yogyakarta City Government, namely optimizing existing agricultural land and protecting the conversion of productive agricultural land, as well as carrying out various programs and activities oriented to the stability of the supply of good quality food for the needs of the community. However, the policies formulated by the Yogyakarta City Government are not yet strategic and long-term, because they have not optimized direct cooperation with regions that have agricultural land bases.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization states that there are three main components in food security, namely, food availability, food access and food utilization (staple ingredients). Food is a basic need or need in the household which is the main thing for humans to be fulfilled at all times. This is also contained in the Rome Declaration of 1996, one of human rights, namely the right to obtain food, occurs because food is a basic need that has a very important role in the life

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of a nation. If the availability of food is getting smaller or less, it can cause unstable economic growth.

Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population in the world after China, India and America, where based on data from the Population Census (SP2020) in September 2020, Indonesia's population was recorded at 270.20 million people. The population as a result of the 2020 population census increased by 32.56 million people compared to the 2010 population census. This means that for 10 years, Indonesia experienced a population growth of 32.56 million people. In other words, the annual population growth during 2010-2020 averaged 1.25 percent, slowing down compared to the 2000-2010 period which was 1.49 percent. The population growth, of course, has a direct or indirect impact on the needs and availability of food in Indonesia. Another impact is on the availability of land, where with Indonesia's land area of 1.9 million km², the population density of Indonesia is 141 people per km².

In the era of globalization, there is an increase in the conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture, which has an impact on the productivity level of national food needs (Pajar, 2018). Every year the number always increases, in 2015 there was a conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural areas of 24,200 hectares. This means that Indonesia loses more than 2,000 hectares of agricultural land every month or 66 hectares every day or 2.7 hectares every hour (Ministry of Agriculture, 2016; Pajar 2018). Other data, shows that the conversion rate of agricultural land in Indonesia reaches 96,512 ha every year or is comparable to the area of two districts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Mulyani, et al, 2016; Pajar 2018). D.I.Yogyakarta, every year loses about 234 hectares of agricultural land (Asni, 2016). Yogyakarta City is one of the areas in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The city of Yogyakarta as the provincial capital has almost the same regional characteristics as other provincial capitals.

Similar problems and challenges are also faced by the Yogyakarta City Government, based on BPS data in 2020, the population of Yogyakarta City is 435,936 people, and has the narrowest area compared to other districts, which is 32.5 Km² which means 1.025% of the total area of DIY Province. With an area of 3,250 hectares, it is divided into 14 sub-districts, 45 sub-districts, 617 RWs, and 2,531 RTs. These conditions, in the context of food security implementation policies, require appropriate strategies and policy directions that focus on problems. So that the people of Yogyakarta City are not faced with the problem of meeting food needs, both in terms of aspects, availability, affordability, safety, nutrition and sustainability.

According to Tambunan (2003), with the narrowness of agricultural land in Indonesia, it is difficult to expect our farmers to produce optimally. This is in accordance with data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2021 explaining that of the total land area of 3,250 hectares, most of it is used as residential land covering an area of 2,102.6 hectares, while for the agricultural sector it is increasingly narrow where the land area for the agricultural sector is only 96.87 hectares and in 2019 covering an area of 97.48 Ha.

The limited availability of agricultural land is also a challenge with the increase in the number of residents in the city of Yogyakarta. Based on BPS DIY data, it shows that the population in the city of Yogyakarta increased sharply in 2019 by 431,939 people and in 2020 it increased to 435,936 people. The need for food is increasing along with the increase in population (Prabowo, 2010). The increasing population is not the only problem that hinders the way to national food

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security. The reduction in agricultural land converted into residential and industrial land has become a threat and a challenge in itself to become an independent nation in the food sector (Nasution, 2008).

The population and the limited availability of agricultural land in the city of Yogyakarta are two important instruments for the government of the city of Yogyakarta in formulating various policies related to food, both from the perspective of food sovereignty, food security, and food independence. Because food is the most important basic human need and its fulfillment is part of human rights, this has been guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic component for realizing quality human resources. The state is obliged to realize the availability, affordability, and fulfillment of food consumption that is sufficient, safe, quality, and nutritionally balanced, both at the national and regional levels to individuals evenly throughout the territory of Indonesia at all times by utilizing local resources, institutions and culture.

Based on the constitutional mandate, the local government is also responsible for the availability and fulfillment of quality food consumption for the people in the region. This is described in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, where the local government (Yogyakarta City), has 4 (four) responsibilities based on affairs. First, the sub-affairs of food administration based on sovereignty and independence, where the regional government provides infrastructure and all supports for food independence in various sectors according to the authority of the regional government. Second, the sub-business of implementing food security, where local governments are responsible for providing and distributing basic food or other food as needed in the context of stabilizing food supply and prices, managing food reserves, determining regional minimum prices for local food which are not stipulated by the Central Government and Regional Governments. Province, and implementation of food consumption target achievement per capita/year in accordance with the nutritional adequacy rate.

Third, the sub-business for handling food insecurity, namely preparing sub-district food vulnerability maps, handling district/city food insecurity, and procuring, managing and distributing food reserves in food insecurity. Fourth, the food safety sub-agency, where the local government is responsible for the implementation of fresh food safety.

Based on these four powers, the Yogyakarta City government has the responsibility for the implementation of food policies, which are concreted in various programs and activities related to the management of food administration in the City of Yogyakarta.

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this study, namely: First, how is the policy direction of the Yogyakarta City Government implementing the authority for food security affairs?

2. METHOD

In this study, the author uses a qualitative research method with a narrative approach. This study intends to test certain hypotheses statistically, but only describes what it is about a certain situation or phenomenon. In the implementation of this research, it focuses on the policy

of the Yogyakarta City Government to carry out food administration authority, food security, and food insecurity handling affairs in the city of Yogyakarta. quality and affordable for the community.

Research subjects are informants who provide data to researchers, both when carrying out Forum Group Discussions and during interviews.

Data collection in this study was carried out in the following way.

a. observation.

The purpose of using observation as a research method is to find out the policies of the Yogyakarta City government in organizing food affairs. In addition, the purpose of observation is to determine the form of policies and programs implemented by the Yogyakarta City government. .

b. Interview

interview is a method of collecting data by exchanging information and ideas through questions and answers between researchers and subjects or informants on a particular topic. semi-structured interviews with key informants in each actor of food security and sovereignty, namely the Yogyakarta City Government, business units, urban farmer associations, and supporting institutions.

c. Documentation

The documentation method is a way of collecting data which is done by investigating written objects and recording the findings. The secondary data used in the study comes from annual report data from related parties such as the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), the Central Statistics Agency, the Agriculture and Food Service, the Environment Agency, the Industry and Trade and Cooperatives Office, the Economy Section, the Data and Statistics Section, the National Agency for Trade and Industry. Regional Investment, as well as related agencies.

d. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion/FGD or focus group discussion is a data collection method commonly used in social qualitative research, including nursing research. In this study, the FGD method was used more which was carried out together with the DPRD and related agencies.

The technical stages of data analysis in this study are as follows.

- a. Data Reduction, reducing data means summarizing, researching the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns.
- b. Data Display, the presentation of data in research in the form of text, to clarify the results of research, it can be assisted by including tables or pictures.
- c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never been found before. They can be in the form of a description or description of an object that is still vague so that after research it becomes clear, it can be a causal or interactive relationship, hypothesis or theory.

3. RELUST AND DISCUSSION

A. Yogyakarta City Food Security Policy

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Food is a basic need for humans to be able to sustain life and therefore adequate food for everyone at all times is a human right that deserves to be fulfilled. Based on this fact, the problem of meeting food needs for the entire population at any time in an area becomes the main target of food policy for the government of a country. Likewise in the city of Yogyakarta, as an urban area with a population of 415,509 people (BPS 2021 data) faces very complex challenges in meeting the food needs of its population, due to various problems, including limited agricultural land, the level of settlement density.

Geographically, based on BPS data in 2021, Yogyakarta City has the narrowest area compared to other level II regions, which is 32.5 Km² which means 1.025% of the total area of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). With an area of 3,250 hectares, it is divided into 14 sub-districts, 45 sub-districts, 617 RW, and 2,531 RT, and is inhabited by 415,509 people with an average density of 13,177 people/km².

This condition is, of course, a challenge for the Yogyakarta City government to formulate strategic policies in the field of food security. Policy (consolidation) of food security is a central issue in the development of the city of Yogyakarta and is the main focus in agricultural development. The increasing need for food along with the increase in population and increasing job opportunities for the population in order to obtain a decent income so that access to food is the two main components in the realization of food security. The area of agricultural land in the city of Yogyakarta is threatened to continue to decrease. This happens because a lot of land has changed its function for other needs. Therefore, it requires concrete policies that must be carried out by the Yogyakarta City government, especially the Agriculture and Food Service so that the Yogyakarta City food security strategy plan does not only talk about the aspect of land availability in the Yogyakarta City area, but the ability to facilitate access to quality food that enters the city of Yogyakarta. to the Yogyakarta City area (Primary Data processed, 2021)

In fact, as described by the Chair of the DPRD above, that most of the agricultural land in the city of Yogyakarta has been converted into settlements because land owners feel that they get more profit if they sell their agricultural land than the results obtained from the agricultural sector. There are several burdens that must be borne by farmers if they want to maintain their agricultural land, including the value of the land and building tax (PBB) which is quite high and the costs of managing agricultural land to harvesting are also not small. Based on the data collected by the researchers, the value of PBB provisions that must be borne by farmers can reach around Rp. 15,000,000 (fifteen million) for agricultural land covering an area of about five hectares, which is quite a large value for farmers.

One of the strategic policies made by the Yogyakarta City Government as an effort to maintain food security commitments is to control land use change by issuing Yogyakarta Mayor Regulation Number 112 of 2017 concerning Control of Technically Irrigated Rice Fields. The regulation is a form of technical policy of the Yogyakarta City government to protect productive agricultural land in the City of Yogyakarta. Through this regulation, the Yogyakarta City Government has imposed a delay in granting permits to change the use of paddy fields to other functions which will be implemented from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 and can be studied further. However, applications for changes to the use of rice fields that have been submitted before January 1, 2018 will still be processed.

The importance of taking sides with the government and local governments in implementing fair food management policies and not fully submitting food issues to market mechanisms. This is also what happened in the city of Yogyakarta, where food management policies still tend to be project oriented and tend to use market mechanisms. This means that food management policies, the issue of quality, affordable and sustainable food needs are controlled by the market system.

Food management policies in the context of realizing food security in the city of Yogyakarta are still trapped in creative and project oriented programs and activities. food security for the people of Yogyakarta City (Primary data processed, 2021). The explanation above is a form of constructive correction, that the Yogyakarta City Government should, in an effort to realize food security and in implementing food security policies, play an important role by establishing business instruments that are serve the community.

It is important for the Yogyakarta City government, in designing policies related to food governance that are protective (protecting the community), and serving the community, and involving multi-stakeholders. Moreover, until now food governance in the city of Yogyakarta has not been supported by appropriate data relating to the amount of production, the amount of food needed, and sources of food entering the city of Yogyakarta, it has not become a food security data bank system, as important information in making strategic decisions and policies in the city of Yogyakarta. in the field of food security, including policies to maintain price stability and the availability of basic goods in the city of Yogyakarta. The food security policy of the City of Yogyakarta, in this case including the realization of food stability, is part of the national policy.

Based on empirical facts about the condition of agricultural land, population growth rate, as well as aspects of quality food availability, in the list of problems for regional development planning, the Yogyakarta City Government formulates several important issues in the implementation of food security policies for the City of Yogyakarta, especially those organized by the Department of Agriculture. and Food according to the analysis of the strategic plan document (renstra) of the Department of Agriculture and Food, namely:

- 1) Development of village-based urban agriculture by intensifying the implementation of the development of Kampung Sayur, Lele Cendol and Lorong Sayur as an effort to increase food availability which is one component of the IKU of the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- 2) Efforts to improve people's food consumption patterns towards a Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe (B2SA) food pattern need to be continued in order to increase the Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH) which is one of the Regional Targets, where the Department of Agriculture and Food is a Device Organisasu The main area (OPD) supporting the target.
- 3) Supervision of the quality and safety of food from agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery needs to be carried out continuously
- 4) Prevention and control of diseases originating from animals (zoonoses) needs to be continued.
- 5) Development of the Department of Agriculture and Food as a center for seed, education and research services as well as a provider of tourism facilities (Agrotourism) still needs to be improved

The five issues mentioned above are the formulation of problems that occur in the city of Yogyakarta as an existing regional development issue formulated by the Department of Agriculture and Food, then set forth in the regional development strategy plan document (service plan). The five points mentioned above, of course provide an overview of the steps and policies that will be carried out by the Yogyakarta City government in solving food problems and realizing food security in the City of Yogyakarta.

The Department of Agriculture and Food as part of the work unit within the Yogyakarta City Government in preparing the Regional Apparatus Work Plan seeks to realize integration and harmony between programs within the Yogyakarta City Government, focusing on areas of authority in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The programs are arranged according to the authority based on Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Governments, it is stated that mandatory affairs carried out by Regency/City Regional Governments are one of them is the matter of Food Security, while the optional affairs include the affairs of Agriculture and Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Therefore, in the context of carrying out the authority that deals with mandatory basic services, the policy for the implementation of food security in the City of Yogyakarta is the obligation of the Yogyakarta City government in carrying out planning, implementation, and supervision activities in the provision, affordability, fulfillment of food consumption and nutrition, as well as food safety by involve coordinated and integrated community participation. This is in line with the mandate of the substance of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food which states that Food Administration is carried out to meet basic human needs that provide benefits in a fair, equitable and sustainable manner based on Food Sovereignty, Food Independence, and Food Security.

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Based on data obtained from the Department of Agriculture and Food of the City of Yogyakarta, currently, the area of agricultural land in the City of Yogyakarta is around 53 hectares and it is possible to reduce it because there will be changes in agricultural land into reservoirs and the location for the construction of a second science park or Smart Park in Giwangan. However, the transfer of land use is excluded from the regulation. Agricultural activities are not only aimed at obtaining agricultural products but can be developed for other needs such as education and tourism.

If referring to Law no. 18 of 2012 concerning Food, the Yogyakarta City government has the responsibility and obligation to implement policies and services for quality and affordable food needs for the people of the City of Yogyakarta. As a basic need, the facilitation of food needs services is not only a business service (market), but also the government's obligation in the aspect of supervision over the entire distribution and access of various food needs that enter the Yogyakarta City area.

Therefore, it is important, in the morning, the Yogyakarta City Government, to design a regional food security policy system that is a network of partnerships between regions and synergies with the national food security policy system. In the context of this problem, one of the things that the government, especially the Yogyakarta City government can do to ensure food security is to loosen non-tariff barriers or non-tariff measures (NTM) in Indonesia's food policy, and specifically in the city of Yogyakarta. Especially now that we are faced with the Covid-19 pandemic, which has caused changes in human interaction patterns. This causes disruption in the economic sector because some people lose their livelihoods. To ensure that the community, especially those affected and underprivileged communities, can continue to access food commodities at affordable prices, the availability of sufficient supplies needs to be the focus of the Yogyakarta City government, which in fact lacks adequate agricultural land to ensure the availability of independent needs by the City residents. Yogyakarta (Primary data processed, 2021).

The conditions mentioned above, if taken into account with Indonesia's macro food trade policies so far, are quite protectionist and less open. There are tariff and non-tariff barriers, such as the imposition of taxes, the existence of a quota system, packaging provisions, long and complicated regulations and in some commodities, the existence of a monopoly because imports can only be carried out by state-owned companies appointed by the government. In fact, removing barriers to food trade is very important to ensure food security is achieved, not only during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, to ensure an adequate supply of food in the city of Yogyakarta, the role of local governments through regional-owned enterprises (BUMD), becomes very important as a business instrument that is a public service for the benefit of the people of Yogyakarta City in terms of supplying food availability in the city of Yogyakarta.

The food security policy of Yogyakarta City, of course, cannot be separated from the national food security policy, especially in terms of trade (food imports). According to the Head of Research Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS) Felippa Ann Amanta, quoted from Bisnis.com, that Indonesia imposes both tariff and non-tariff barriers for food imports. Tariff barriers added an average import tariff for food products by 6.39 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, non-tariff barriers led to 41 percent tariffs on value-adding activities throughout the supply chain. Based on these data, the Yogyakarta City government needs to implement a policy scenario that considers strengthening trade cooperation between regions through optimizing the work of regional companies as trading instruments and supply chains for Yogyakarta City's food needs.

The Yogyakarta City Government through the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Industry and Trade, and BUMD, needs to provide extra support to keep the supply chain for food and agricultural products running by prioritizing the basic needs of the people of the City of Yogyakarta. On the other hand, the Yogyakarta City Government, must be able to ensure that the flow of food and agriculture will continue to run as well as possible without endangering the workers who support the smooth supply chain of food needs for the people of Yogyakarta City, by playing an important role in cooperation with local governments that have an agricultural production base. This condition has not been carried out optimally by the Yogyakarta City Government as well as BUMD agencies and regional

companies owned by the City of Yogyakarta. The Yogyakarta City Government, may be trapped in aspects of programs and activities in the agricultural and food sectors that are creative, and project oriented. and caricature. In other words, efforts to fulfill the need for quality, affordable food for the people of Yogyakarta City, are not enough with a yard and yard-based agricultural system. A comprehensive and sustainable policy is needed so that the City of Yogyakarta has a targeted and measurable food security system.

Based on the data collected by the researcher, that there are several unique and interesting programs carried out by the people of the City of Yogyakarta, in utilizing land and yards, which are also part of tactical activities for local food security. The program is of course an important effort made by the people of the City of Yogyakarta, but it will be fatal if the activity is made into a strategic macro policy to solve the problem of food security.

One of the cities that has been intensively introducing vegetable aisles to residents since 2019 is the City of Yogyakarta. The vegetable aisles scattered in the Yogyakarta City area have proven to be very useful for residents during a pandemic like today. Because the results of the vegetable aisle can be consumed alone or distributed to neighbors, some even distribute the harvest to residents who are self-isolating. Vegetable aisles are usually managed by women farmer groups and a combination of farmer groups located in all urban villages in Yogyakarta City. In 2019, there were 93 vegetable villages and 32 vegetable aisles. This number has grown to 111 vegetable villages and 52 vegetable aisles in 2020. Empirical conditions This has become the development of the 'food estate' function in the city of Yogyakarta because it is not only to fulfill food security as the main function but also to support efforts in other sectors, such as stunting management and can even be developed for tourism activities. The enthusiasm of the residents of Yogyakarta City in utilizing vacant land for food security is commendable. The alleys in the village looked neat and green. Narrow alleys have been transformed into vegetable alleys. Various vegetables are planted and arranged along the alleys.

The creativity of the people of the City of Yogyakarta in supporting the food security policy of the City of Yogyakarta, should be appreciated. The important role of the community can at least provide inspiration as a policy stimulant for the Yogyakarta City government in realizing food security in the City of Yogyakarta. Based on these creative ideas and steps (the vegetable aisle), at least it can increase the access and participation of the people of Yogyakarta City in the matter of providing independent food needs through adequate land provision or facilitation schemes either with a rental system or land acquisition in other areas (areas around the city of Yogyakarta). , as an integrated location for agricultural development and production.

Food security is a strategic issue that is of concern to the government, especially during this pandemic. Therefore, the commitment of the Yogyakarta City government in realizing food security is because food is a basic need whose fulfillment cannot be postponed or substituted. This means that food security in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic requires strategic steps and policies. Quoting the opinion conveyed by the Head of the Food Security Agency, Agung Hendriadi as chairman of the Indonesian delegation at the 47th Committee on World Food Security (CFS) forum quoted from the Ministry of Agriculture website, explaining that various efforts made by the central government in realizing food security, namely developing a framework for laws conducive to the right to food. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the right to food as a basic component for realizing quality human resources. The regulatory framework to promote the right to food, including Law no. 18 of 2012 on Food, PP 17/2015 on Food Security and Nutrition, as well as the National Strategy and National Action Plan for Food Security and Nutrition which are updated every five years.

The commitment of the Yogyakarta City government in realizing food security can also be seen from the work program of the Yogyakarta City Agriculture and Food Service which is focused on fields and authorities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The program is structured according to the authority based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 21 of 2011 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 13 of 2006 concerning

Guidelines for the Implementation of Regional Financial Management in article 32 paragraph (1) which reads the classification of expenditure according to government affairs as referred to in article 31 paragraph (1) consists of expenditure on Mandatory Affairs and expenditure on Optional Affairs. Mandatory Affairs are Food Affairs, while Optional Affairs are Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and Agricultural Affairs.

In 2019, the Food Security Development Program Rp. 1,425,295,000. Meanwhile, in 2021, the Food Security Development program will experience a decrease in financing by Rp. 1,222,187,056.00. This happened because of the refocusing of the budget. However, the budget reduction does not reduce the achievements that have been set by the Department of Agriculture and Food to support the living needs of the people of Yogyakarta City.

The programs made by the Department of Agriculture and Food in the context of implementing food policy in the city of Yogyakarta, include:

- 1) Increasing the amount of regional food reserves in a sustainable manner;
- 2) Utilization of yards in order to maintain and improve food security for families and communities,
- 3) Improvement of food consumption patterns to increase the score of Expected Food Patterns,
- 4) Increased control over the quality of food both from agriculture, animals and fisheries to improve the quality of food circulating in the city of Yogyakarta;
- 5) Institutional strengthening of the main actors and business actors of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery to realize sustainable farming/livestock/fish business.

Based on the above discussion, the food security policy of the City of Yogyakarta is in the arena of tactical policies based on the potential of the City of Yogyakarta. However, with the condition of limited agricultural land, the Yogyakarta City government took several important steps, among others, issuing regulations governing land conversion, implementing household-based agricultural programs, and utilizing the yard as a family food barn. In the aspect of Food production policy, where the domain of activities or processes is to produce, prepare, process, make, preserve, package, repackage, and/or change the form of Food. Based on field data showing various, policies in this sector have been implemented well, although not optimally.

Food security in the City of Yogyakarta, cannot be done independently by the people of Yogyakarta City and the local government partially, but a collaborative strategic policy and partnership between the Yogyakarta City government, the Provincial Government, elements of the community, and also the private sector are needed to become an important part in realizing food security in the city of Yogyakarta. The food security policy of the City of Yogyakarta, when viewed from the context of the authority of the local government, where food is a mandatory business for basic services, it can be said that the Yogyakarta City Government is in the policy phase of serving and protecting the community to gain access to adequate food by relying on the role of the private sector in providing food security. various foodstuffs for the people of Yogyakarta City.

B. Implementation of Food Security Policy

The implementation of food security policies is an activity of planning, implementing, and monitoring in the provision, affordability, fulfillment of food consumption and nutrition, and food security by involving coordinated and integrated community participation. Where in its implementation the Yogyakarta City government must be able to ensure that the people of Yogyakarta City get access to staple food. The staple food in question is food that is designated as the main daily food in accordance with the potential of resources and local wisdom.

The implementation of food security policies also ensures the achievement of food diversification. This means that this is a policy to seek to increase the availability and consumption of food that is diverse, nutritionally balanced, and based on the potential of local resources, and optimally utilizes local potential. In this aspect, the role of the Yogyakarta City government is important in implementing various programs to realize food security in the midst of limited agricultural land, where

one important aspect of food security is the availability of local food as food consumed by local communities in accordance with local potential and wisdom.

Concrete steps in the aspect of implementing food security policies, also ensure that the people of Yogyakarta City have access to fresh food. Fresh food in question is food that has not undergone processing that can be consumed directly and/or which can be used as raw material for food processing by the people of Yogyakarta City. Therefore, it is important in the process of realizing food security to place farmers, fishermen, fish raisers, as important elements in the food security system chain. In addition, the Yogyakarta City government has an important role in implementing food security policies, namely, a system of supervision and empowerment of processed food, namely food or beverages that are processed in certain ways or methods with or without additional ingredients. So that the people of Yogyakarta City as consumers, get access to processed food that is quality and harmless. This step is of course also accompanied by a policy of supervision of food circulation in the Yogyakarta City area, which includes every activity or series of activities in the context of distributing food to the public, whether traded or not.

The Yogyakarta City government's commitment to realizing food security can be seen from the medium-term regional development planning roadmap outlined in the Yogyakarta City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 concerning the 2017-2022 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, where the big vision to be achieved is to realize the City Yogyakarta with the brand JOGJA NGAGENI DANKEREN. In the medium-term development vision, food security is part of the issues and strategic objectives of the development of the city of Yogyakarta. The determination of these strategic issues and objectives aims to improve the welfare of the people of Yogyakarta City. The strategic target of the medium-term development of the City of Yogyakarta is to improve the welfare and empowerment of the community, as outlined in the third mission (3) of the RPJMD of the City of Yogyakarta.

To achieve the results of the policies that have been made related to food security, the strategic steps taken are:

1. There are Efforts to Increase Food Availability

One of the efforts to increase the availability of food is through the use of yard activities in the form of Kampung Sayur, Lorong Sayur and utilization of the yard. In addition, the Cendol Catfish program implemented in the region also helps to strengthen food security from the fisheries sector. From the agricultural side, due to limited land in Yogyakarta City, the ability and independence of farmer groups in accessing and applying agricultural technology is the main focus in order to increase the capacity of human resources and farmer group institutions. With the various activities carried out, it is hoped that food security at the household level can be empowered independently.

2. There are Efforts to Reinforce Food Consumption Patterns

In an effort to make the public understand healthy food consumption, the Yogyakarta City Department of Agriculture and Food carried out socialization of the importance of consuming healthy food, including through the Movement to Promote Eating Fish (Gemarikan) and the Movement to Eat Fruits and Vegetables (Gebyur). In addition, the Healthy Living Community Movement (Germas) and Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (PHBS) promoted by the Health Service are expected to be able to support the improvement of healthy food consumption patterns in the community.

3. Efforts to Strengthen Food Distribution

Efforts to strengthen food distribution are through market operations carried out by the Department of Industry and Trade. This activity aims to monitor the stock and prices of goods in the community. With this monitoring, it is hoped that food supplies in the city of Yogyakarta can be distributed evenly. Apart from market operations, road infrastructure support is no less important. The quality of the protocol roads and village roads is always improved so as not to interfere with the distribution of food by the distributors.

4. There are Efforts to Improve Food Safety

The Rapid Response Unit (URC) is a team formed to handle zoonotic cases within a maximum of 24 hours as an effort to improve food safety. In addition, food safety checks are also carried out on the market, whether they contain hazardous materials or not. The Department of Agriculture and Food cooperates with the Department of Industry and Trade as well as BPOM in conducting testing of hazardous materials on samples found in food ingredients. In addition to the driving factors that have been described relating to the achievement of targets for increasing food security, there are also several factors that are still obstacles in the implementation of programs and activities.

Another strategy carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government through the Department of Agriculture and Food in improving community food security is to use indicators of hopeful patterns of food. The Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) is the composition of food diversity based on the energy contribution of the main food groups at the level of food availability and consumption. The Hope Food Pattern is an instrument to assess the situation of regional food consumption that can be used to plan future food consumption needs, taking into account social, economic, cultural aspects and people's food consumption preferences.

In achieving Food Security Improvement, the Yogyakarta City Government focuses on 4 main aspects, namely food production and availability, distribution, consumption and aspects of food security development. Supporting aspects in the form of community empowerment and management aspects also contribute to increasing food security.

The scheme as described in the business process above requires the involvement of several DPOs with related tasks. In this case, the Department of Agriculture and Food of the City of Yogyakarta is the leading sector with 80% of the duties covering the main, management and supporting aspects. While the Regional Apparatus carries out 20% of the task of increasing food security. Several other OPDs that have contributed to the main aspect are the Social Service (Activities to Increase Food Availability through Distribution of Social Assistance Activities), the Industry and Trade Office (Strengthening Food Distribution through Trading Business Development activities, Trade Supervision and Control Activities) and the Health Office (Food Safety Development through Facility Regulatory Development). Healthcare Infrastructure and Certification, Pharmacy Management, Medical Devices and Food and Beverages, Environmental Health Laboratory Operations). Supporting aspects of data and information strengthening are carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Food and Social Services, while aspects of community empowerment in the field of food security are carried out by the Office for Community Empowerment and Protection of Women and Children, 14 (fourteen) sub-districts and the UMMK Manpower and Transmigration Service.

The Department of Agriculture and food has a major contribution in improving food security. Food security improvement activities carried out in 2020 are the development of vegetable villages in 3 locations, namely: 1). Karangwaru Village (Tuwuh Planting Group, Karangwaru Kidul Village) 2). Kricak Village (Ngremboko Group, Kricak Village) and 3). Bausasran Village (Gemah Ripah Group, Bausasran Village). The three groups received guidance in the form of technical guidance for the development of vegetable villages in February 2020. During the technical guidance, community members were given training on the development of vegetable cultivation, packaging of post-harvest products and management of group management. Mataraman barns are in 3 locations, namely in Karangwaru, Suryodiningratan and Purbayan villages. This Mataraman barn aims to improve community food security through vegetable planting and cendol catfish cultivation.

Food security is defined as the availability of food and the ability of the people in the area to obtain it. The Food and Nutrition Alert System (SKPG) is an instrument/tool for early detection of the food and nutrition situation of an area and provides information on alternative preventive and countermeasures that are needed. The components used to analyze the SKPG are the availability, access and utilization of food. The activities carried out in the context of implementing IEC for food security during 2020 are the socialization of Consumption of Diverse Nutritious, Balanced and Safe Foods (B2SA).

The target for socialization is junior high school age youth. This is done based on the results of coordination with the Health Office, the Department of socialization. The pattern of socialization carried out is learning by example. Students are given material in the form of examples of foods that are in accordance with the B2SA menu, the importance of consuming and the consequences that arise if their eating patterns are not appropriate. The resource persons who were invited to this socialization were chefs and health experts so that the enthusiasm of the participating students was very high. In the implementation of socialization, students are also given sample materials in the form of menu plates which provide examples of food that are in accordance with the B2SA menu.

To support the strategies made, the principles carried out by the Yogyakarta City Agriculture and Food Service are: Analyzing the food consumption situation of the population in an area based on the Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH), analyzing the food consumption targets of the population in an area based on the data. the results of harmonization of the calculation of the Expected Food Pattern Score, calculate the estimated regional food consumption needs in accordance with the population's food consumption target based on the data from the harmonization of the calculation of the PPH Score according to the Susenas data, and prepare the regional food supply target in order to meet the food consumption needs based on the Expected Food Pattern.

The results of an interview with an employee of the Yogyakarta City Agriculture and Food Service, he conveyed several recommendations to be considered in the following years, namely: First, it is necessary to identify the existing vegetable village and potential land locations to be cultivated into a vegetable village which is carried out collaboratively so that further intervention can be done. One alternative is to maximize the urban farmer group at the kelurahan level. Second, increasing public education on food crop cultivation techniques not only through field schools but also through social media (not only through YouTube but other social media) to reduce crowds. Third, optimizing limited agricultural land and coordinating with the region, involving more stakeholders such as academics and agricultural practitioners, increasing the role of extension workers as agricultural assistants in the region.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Yogyakarta City Government's food security policy, which is operationally implemented by the Agriculture and Food Service, includes several important points that are still strategic issues as an effort to achieve food security, namely: First, the development of village-based urban agriculture as an effort to increase food availability. Second, improving community food consumption patterns towards a Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe (B2SA) food pattern in order to increase the Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH), as well as monitoring the quality and safety of food from agriculture, livestock and fisheries needs to be continuously carried out. Third, to prevent and control diseases originating from animals (zoonoses), as well as the development of the Department of Agriculture and Food as a center for seed, education and research services as well as a provider of tourism facilities (Agrotourism). Fourth, increasing the amount of regional food reserves in a sustainable manner, and utilizing yards in the context of maintaining and improving food security for families and communities, as well as improving food consumption patterns. in the city of Yogyakarta, as well as institutional strengthening of the main actors and business actors in agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries to realize a sustainable farming/livestock/fish business. The strategic steps taken by the Yogyakarta City government in the context of realizing food security are: First, increasing food availability through the use of yard activities in the form of vegetable villages, vegetable aisles, use of yards, as well as carrying out socialization activities for healthy food consumption, through the Movement to Promote Fish Eating (Gemarikan) and Fruit and

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Vegetable Eating Movement (Gebyur), Healthy Living Community Movement (Germas), and Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS). Second, making efforts to strengthen food distribution through market operations carried out by the Industry and Trade Office to monitor stock and prices of goods sold. exist in the community, as well as efforts to improve food safety, by establishing a Rapid Response Unit (URC) in collaboration with BPOM to handle zoonotic cases within a maximum of 24 hours, and conducting testing of hazardous materials on samples found in food ingredients. food security d with activities involving the community, communities, and the private sector in meeting the need for quality food, compiling a food security database, optimizing the use of agricultural technology to realize food self-sufficiency, food estate programs, and additional programs for rice reserves. The obstacles faced by the Yogyakarta City Government in implementing food policies, food security and handling food affairs in order to meet the availability of quality and affordable food for the community, firstly, the lack of agricultural land so that the agricultural sector in this city is relatively very small. When viewed from the perspective of the group of farmers who received assistance from the local government, the number tends to fluctuate, even reaching 0 in 2014. This shows that due to limited land and the lack of public interest in pursuing the agricultural profession, this process becomes a problem in strengthening efforts. food security, although the Yogyakarta City government has issued Regional Regulation no. 10 of 2011 concerning the protection of sustainable food agricultural land. Based on the findings that the researchers got regarding the Yogyakarta City Food Security Implementation Policy, the researchers formulated three solutions, including: First, the need for the implementation of Yogyakarta City Government policies to be adapted to the geographical conditions of the community so that policies in an effort to improve food security can be in accordance with food needs in the City. Yogyakarta. Second, the strengthening of farmer groups in the city of Yogyakarta must continue to be supported to carry out agricultural practices that are easy and in accordance with their environment, besides that they can be employed as farmers in accordance with the long-term work plan of the Yogyakarta City Government in meeting the food needs of the city. Third, the City Government can cooperate with other local governments for efforts to achieve food security in the City of Yogyakarta by renting land in other areas (inter-regional work schemes) where agricultural land is still possible with a cooperative model and farmers are taken from local residents and farmer groups. which is in the city of Yogyakarta.

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