

# Public Policy Network Implementation: A Case Study in the Development Urban Farming for Sustainable Food Independence in Makassar City

Mahyudin<sup>1</sup>, Muh. Akmal Ibrahim<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Yunus<sup>2</sup>, Syahribulan<sup>2</sup>, Didik Iskandar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctoral Student of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

<sup>2</sup>Department of Administrative Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

<sup>3</sup>Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

**Abstract.** *Urban farming uses land intensification to meet the daily need for fresh fruit and vegetables for residential areas in urban areas. Urban agriculture provides positive value in meeting food needs and practical values that are meaningful for environmental and regional economic sustainability. Urban farming solves the problems above by creating green open space through open land management amid dense buildings and urban settlements. This research aims to analyze the implementation of development network policies for urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection methods, namely observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The informants in this research are the authorities and are directly involved in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City. The research results show that the implementation of the development policy network urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City, it still needs to be improved through joint actions carried out between stakeholder. This is because there is still a lack of instructors assisting the Women Farmers Group (KWT) which is the target of the program urban farming in Makassar City. So, this influences the sustainability of the activities of utilizing yard land into productive land which can help in food independence for the people of Makassar City.*

**Keywords:** *Urban Farming, Agriculture, Women Farmers Group*

Received: December 5, 2024

Received in Revised: December 28, 2024

Accepted: January, 23 2025

## INTRODUCTION

According to Renleeuw (2023), Indonesia is an agricultural country that has fertile land and abundant natural resources. One of the sectors that has an important and strategic role is the agricultural sector (Permadi et al., 2023). The agricultural sector has a significant contribution and role. It is very important and strategic in Indonesia where agriculture can support the economy and fulfill the basic needs of the community. The existence and important role of the agricultural sector have very important and crucial value. Agriculture is valued and used as a doorstep to maintain and fulfill the country's food security (Amelia & Nawangsari, 2021). Indonesia's population is increasing at a high growth rate, which is not directly proportional to the increase in agricultural, fishery, and livestock power. The growth of urban populations around the world has transformed urban landscapes into important centers of economic, social, and cultural activity (Istiqomah et al., 2022).

E-ISSN: 2776-1290, P-ISSN: 2776-1282

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Align with research from Harini (2023), along with these developments, the challenges of environmental sustainability and community welfare are increasingly complex, requiring innovative solutions that can integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects. Urban conditions change environmental conditions into limited land. The land that is usually available to grow plants consists of flowers, fruit, and vegetables (Saputra et al., 2020). As time goes by the land becomes increasingly narrower, whether used for buildings or other facilities. The availability of land for agriculture is also decreasing (Mulyani et al., 2020). Changes in urban land use change the concept of food independence. One way to do this is by limited land urban farming. The utilization of yard land with a concept of urban farming produces several products including vegetables (Setiawan & Pratama, 2024).

Draft urban farming namely by utilizing the land around the house or yard by planting organic vegetables in polybag models, hydroponic systems, and verticulture systems (Rosyad et al., 2020). Urban farming follows existing zones and land availability. According to Kurniawan (2022), urban farming is one way to help people meet their needs for nutritious food and reduce family expenses. Utilize internal land and yards for urban farming as an effort to achieve food security. Producing independent communities and meeting food needs sustainably. Food security is quite an interesting issue in Indonesia (Amalia et al., 2022). Food is increasingly becoming something that cannot be self-sufficient, especially in agricultural products, especially in urban areas. City residents who are known to be independent should also be quite independent in terms of providing food, not always being able to depend on the countryside to fulfill their food needs (Abdurrohman et al., 2021).

Increasingly urban sprawl growing in Indonesia is causing a reduction in agricultural land, not to mention the issue of agricultural land ownership (Permana, 2024). The agricultural sector that is usually embedded in people's minds is in a rural area that has empty and large areas of land, but this does not deny that the agricultural sector can also develop in urban areas (Hidayat et al., 2023). The growing agricultural sector in urban areas is proven by the existence of programs in urban farming. Urban farming is a movement that started in the United States as a solution to the deteriorating economic situation and conditions of several countries during the world war, especially due to the high prices of vegetables at that time. According to Madjid & Setiawan (2024), urban farming otherwise known as urban farming is an effort to obtain food, improve welfare, empower the community to beautify the city, as well as environmental education for the community.

Urban communities will increase their food security because they are not dependent on other parts, prices are cheaper for fresh food with a cultivation process that is known to the general public (Rosmegawati, 2022). Urban farming uses land intensification to meet the daily need for fresh fruit and vegetables for residential areas in urban areas (Rizqihandari et al., 2022). The positive impact of urban farming on the environment, economy, and society, namely the benefits that society obtains from agriculture which encourages low environmental damage, improves the economy of farmers. Urban agriculture provides positive value in meeting food needs and practical values that are meaningful for environmental and regional economic sustainability (Ahmad & Eng, 2022). If urban farming practices are carried out with environmental aspects in mind, it will produce various benefits (Anggraini, 2020).

Apart from the economic aspect, in the specific sense of meeting food needs, attendance urban farming is beneficial from social environmental aspects, beauty or aesthetic aspects (Justicia, 2022). The existence of urban agriculture can bridge the optimization of land use. Urban agriculture can be a medium for utilizing free time for city residents who are busy working. Urban farming is an industry that produces, processes, and markets biofuel products and fuel, especially in response to the demand daily consumers in cities, who apply intensive production methods, utilize and recycle urban resources and waste to produce a variety of crops (Suryani et al., 2020). Urban farming is an agricultural activity in or around urban areas that involves skills, expertise, and innovation in the cultivation and processing of food (Bintari, 2024).

Align with research from Aly (2020), urban farming solves the problems above by creating green open space through open land management amid dense buildings and urban settlements. Urban farming can manage and transform urban areas into more comfortable and healthier environments to live in (Rosdiana et al., 2023). Urban farming can also strengthen social relations between its activists. Moment urban farming is applied in the neighborhood, urban farming can strengthen a sense of togetherness and create a culture of cooperation in urban communities, especially urban residential environments where community interaction tends to be low. Not just community empowerment activities, urban areas can also support the economic conditions of the community through direct use and marketing of their harvests (Tanjung et al., 2021).

To overcome development problems in urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City through various programs including programs to increase community food diversification and security and community empowerment programs in diversifying food consumption based on local resources. For more details regarding the urban farming program in Makassar City, it is shown in the table below:

Table 1. Urban Farming Program in Makassar City

<b>Year</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub Activities</b>
2019	Effort Program Implementation of Food Security	Group Coaching Acceleration Diversity Food Consumption (P2KP)	-
	Program Food Availability and Production	Development of Productive Food on Land Home Yard	Food Development Productive in the Home Yard
2020	Effort Program Implementation of Food Security Program food availability and Production	Group Coaching Acceleration Diversity Food Consumption (P2KP) Development of Productive Food on Land Home Yard	Food Development Productive in the Home Yard Food Development Productive in the Home Yard
2021	Program Improvement Diversification and Food Security Public	Implementation of achieving the per capita/annual food consumption target by the nutritional adequacy figure	Empowerment Deep society Diversity Food Consumption Resource Based Local
2022	Program Improvement Diversification and Food Security Public	Implementation of achieving the per capita/annual food consumption target by the nutritional adequacy figure	Empowerment Deep society Diversity Food Consumption Resource Based Local
2023	Program Improvement Diversification and Food Security Public	Implementation of Achievements Food Consumption Targets Per capita/year accordingly with Adequacy Figure Nutrition	Empowerment Deep society Diversity Food Consumption Resource Based Local

Source: Makassar City Food Security Service, 2023

Other data shows that in supporting the development of sustainable urban farming, by 2023, the number of target groups for this policy will reach 500 groups in Makassar City. Where the budget for the community empowerment program in diversifying food consumption based on local resources in 2023 will reach 16,989,858,800 billion. This shows the political will of the Makassar City government in encouraging the development of urban farming in Makassar City.

**Policy Implementation Urban Farming** In the context of sustainable food independence in Makassar City, so far it has faced various problems and challenges (Rohman, 2023). The problems faced include limited land that can be used for cultivation activities; Lack of public interest and participation regarding crop cultivation due to the heterogeneous background of urban communities; The number of technical assistants/instructors related to crop cultivation is limited compared to the number of groups trained in Makassar City. Based on the explanation above, the focus of this research is to analyze the implementation of public policy networks in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative approach. The choice of this method is based on the theory or model used as a reference in data collection, which is then verified or confirmed with field data collected through qualitative analysis methods. This research focuses on the Implementation of Public Policy Networks: Case Studies in the development of Urban Farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City. The research location was carried out in Makassar City. To collect data, researchers used observation and interview techniques. Data sources in this research were taken through primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was carried out directly using in-depth interview methods. Secondary data collection was obtained through related office documents and online data searches. Informants in this research were selected according to the criteria set by the researcher by considering all the information needed to carry out the research. The data collection technique in this research is a systematic procedure using interview, observation, and documentation methods. Furthermore, to declare the validity of the data using four techniques, namely Trustworthiness (Credibility), Transferability, Dependency, and Certainty. According to Miles and Huberman, they divide the analysis into four activity streams, namely as follows: (Sugiyono, 2010), namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing verification conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The development of *urban farming* for sustainable food independence in Makassar City was analyzed using the policy network proposed by Frans Van Waarden (1992) which consists of six dimensions of the policy network, namely actors, functions, structures, institutionalization, rules of action, power relations, actor strategies. The description of the research results from each dimension of the policy network will be explained as follows.

### **Actor**

According to Roshanti (2022), in policy formulation, actors relate to the number of people involved (Participants). This factor then determines the size of the network being built. Furthermore, the characteristics of the policy network will be influenced by the types of actors from different backgrounds. Actors in policy networks are individuals but can also be organizations, as the actors involved can also be representatives of certain groups/parties.

The research findings show that actors are in the development of Urban Farming for sustainable food independence, namely the Food Security Service which plays a role in the leading sector in the development of Urban farming In Makassar City, the Department of Agriculture plays a role in providing agricultural extension workers for each group of women farmers who are trained. The development of urban farming in the city of Makassar not only involves the Food Security Service and the Agriculture Service but also involves the Cooperatives and SMEs Service

in marketing finished products that have been produced by the Women's Farmer Group through the use of yard land into agricultural land.

## **Function**

Networks are communication media that take the form of several functions. Its function depends on the needs, intentions, resources, and strategies of the actors involved. This concept of "function" then forms a connecting perspective between structures and actors in the network. The main function policy network is as a tools used to increase the intensity of the relationship between parties interested in a public policy both at the formulation and implementation stages. The research findings show that the function intended in the research is the function of actors in the network. The findings of this research explain the function of each actor in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence is different.

This is shown in the function of the Agriculture Service as a leading sector in addition to carrying out coaching, development, and supervision (Subhan et al., 2022). Apart from that, the role of the Department of Agriculture is to socialize about nurseries for people living in the aisles, another role is to provide counseling to each group in developing urban farming which is in Makassar City. Then the function of the Food Security Service is to provide guidance, coordination, management, control, and supervision of programs and activities in the field of food security. Related to the development of urban farming for food independence in Makassar City, the Food Security Service has the function of providing encouragement and conducting outreach to the alley community to start utilizing existing yard land.

## **Structure**

Policy network structure refers to the pattern of relationships between the actors involved (Mallawi et al., 2022). The structure is an important part because it can explain the policy network situation. In this research, the structure is intended as a relationship between stakeholders in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City. The research findings show that the relationship pattern of each stakeholder is in the development of urban farming in Makassar City this is done by coordinating and communicating between each party stakeholder in the development of urban farming in Makassar City. The pattern of relationships between actors is also demonstrated through coaching and training carried out by agricultural instructors to the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in developing urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City.

## **Institutionalization**

The level of institutionalization refers to the formal characteristics of the network and its stability. This will depend on the form/characteristics of the network structure and the higher the level of institutionalization of a network, the more effective the policy network will be. In this research, institutionalization is meant as rules that become the basis for the implementation of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City.

Field findings show that in the implementation of development urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City, the rules governing implementation are based on Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, Law Number 22 of 2019 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation Systems, Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Diversification of Source-Based Food Consumption Local power, Law Number 16 of 2006 concerning Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension Systems, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2009 concerning Financing, Development and Supervision of Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry Extension, Ministerial Regulation. Agriculture Number 67/Permentan/SM.050/12/2016 of 2016 concerning Farmer Institutional Development, Makassar Mayor Regulation Number 94 of 2022

concerning the Establishment of Tourist Hallways; As well as the Decree on the Determination of the Women Farmers Group, the Decree on Beneficiaries (signed by the Mayor) which was given to the Women Farmers Group.

### **Rules of Action**

The next network is formed by habits or rules of the game (rules of the game) in interactions that regulate exchange in a network. This stems from role perception (role perception), attitude, interest, and social and educational background (social and intellectual-educational background) of the actors involved. In this research, the rules of action are intended to refer to the form of action taken by stakeholders in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City.

The research results show that the form of action carried out by stakeholders in the development of urban farming Sustainable food independence in Makassar City is demonstrated through support for assisting in the form of facilities and infrastructure for agricultural needs, as well as assistance for Women's Farmer Groups. However, in the joint actions carried out, there are still obstacles faced in providing assistance and training to Women Farmer Groups, which is demonstrated by the lack of instructors in each sub-district. So the implementation of agricultural extension assistance is still not carried out optimally. This is because the number of extension workers and the number of Women Farmer Groups are not evenly distributed. So there are still groups of Women Farmers who are not productive in utilizing their yard land as agricultural land to meet household food needs.

### **Power Relations**

One of the main characteristics of a policy network is power relation which is understood through observing the distribution of power. This process takes the form of a resource distribution function and needs between actors and between organizational structures when organizations are involved. Power relations are an important component because they show the distribution of power. This division of power takes the form of: Distribution of resources and actor needs. In this research, the power relationship refers to the distribution of tasks for each stakeholder in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City.

The research results show that in development of power relations in urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City, is related to the budget, in this case, the provision of facilities and production, such as assisting with seeds and plant media for agricultural development in the corridor. Then on the quality of resources, namely assisting Women Farmer Groups through agricultural instructors. Furthermore, product packaging and marketing are provided through training from the Cooperatives and SME services.

### **Actor Strategy**

In policy networks, actors use networks as a strategy to manage their interdependence. They create and/or use networks to obtain their needs, interests, and goals. In this research, the actor strategy referred to is the strategy of the Agriculture Service and Food Security Service in the development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City. The research results show that the actor's strategy is under development of urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City, the food security department is very active in providing encouragement and support to mothers in the tourist aisle, this is a strategy carried out by the food security department to create food independence in the community.

The strategy implemented is through outreach and education to the community, especially to mothers in every lane, using yard land to become mini-farms. This is done by the Food Security

Service to encourage mothers to be more productive and can help reduce household spending, in this case related to shopping for vegetables. Through this strategy, the Food Security Service then formed a Women's Farmers Group (KWT) in the tourist alley. The aim of forming this Women's Farming Group was not only to encourage women in the alley to be more productive, another aim was to make it easier to provide assistance and infrastructure related to the use of yard land.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion above, the conclusion of this research shows that the implementation of the policy network is under development in urban farming for sustainable food independence in Makassar City, it still needs to be leveled up through joint actions carried out between stakeholders. This is because there is still a lack of instructors assisting the Women Farmers Group (KWT) which is the target of the program urban farming in Makassar City. So this influences the sustainability of the activities of utilizing yard land into productive land which can help in food independence for the people of Makassar City.

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