

## Actor Collaboration in the Sae Hunt Program in Bandung City

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### Abstract

This diary was developed to investigate how players relate to their cooperation in the Buruan SAE program in Bandung. Whatever the Bandung government undertakes in the administration of the Buruan SAE program, as well as everyone else participating in the food crisis. The Buruan SAE program is an integrated urban project implemented by the Bandung food and agriculture service (dispangtan) with the goal of addressing Bandung's food disparity. Regional government involvement through food and agriculture services, as well as civic engagement, are anticipated to ensure that the program runs smoothly and produces the desired results. This paper employs a qualitative method that combines descriptive analysis with secondary data retrieval from books, journals, papers, and websites about interactor collaboration in the Buruan SAE program in Bandung. This study aims to determine how to connect actors in the Buruan SAE program in Bandung to cope with the food crisis. Keywords: Buruan SAE; Collaboration; Bandung City.

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## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because the majority of its people work in agriculture. This is because Indonesia has vast agricultural land and ample natural resources. Despite its nickname as an agricultural country, Indonesia is nevertheless enduring a food crisis due to inadequate agricultural performance.

Airlangga Hartarto, the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, stated that the number of individuals vulnerable to food emergencies had increased in just two years. The food price index climbed by 20.8 percent since 2021, reaching its peak in March 2022. Crude oil prices are expected to exceed \$12 per barrel, while energy prices will rise by 50% in 2022 compared to 2021 (Maulida, 2022).

A food crisis can be triggered by a variety of factors, not just the worldwide situation. For example, climate change can lead to a food crisis. Dwikorita Karnawati, the head of the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), stated that based on World Meteorological Organization (WMO) data, 2023 will be the warmest year on record due to heatwaves occurring in multiple locations at the same time. (Yangwardhana, 2023).

Dwikorita said that the world temperature had climbed by 1.2 degrees Celsius. This amount cannot be described as a tiny number because of the numerous catastrophic occurrences and hydro-meteorological disasters caused by global warming. According to Dwikorita, many people believe that the fear of climate change and food shortages has not yet materialized in Indonesia due to the abundance of natural resources and geographical conditions that allow agricultural output to continue throughout the year. However, if this issue is not solved, Indonesia may be late in predicting famine induced by the food crisis (Putratama, 2023).

Crop failure can occur as a result of rising global temperatures and harsh weather events. For example, in Kuyawage, Lanny Jaya Regency, Papua, crop failures and agricultural land damage have occurred. According to the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), over 500 family heads suffered from malnutrition and even died. Aside from that, shallot producers in Brebes must be prepared to lose nearly half of their harvest opportunities owing to heavy rain (Fitra, 2022).

Crop failure has an impact on the community by increasing the cost of supplying carbs, protein, and fiber. Food price increases cannot boost farmers' welfare. Farmers continue to lose money due to

poor harvest results and rising production expenses. The food crisis, as described above, affects 828 million people worldwide in 2021, which is 46 million more than in 2020 and 150 million more than in 2019. 11.7 percent of the world's population experienced food insecurity in The severe level has risen by 207 million in the last two years (Fitra, 2022).

According to Central Statistics Agency (BPS) statistics, the price of all types of rice would peak in the first week of October 2023 at IDR 13,674 per kilogram. This price has climbed by more than IDR 1,500 per kilogram since the first week of September 2023, when it was still below the IDR 11,900 per kilogram level. Monthly inflation in September 2023 was 5.61 percent, the highest in the prior five years. In actuality, the price of medium-quality rice in 2023 will rise to IDR 12,685 per kilogram, a 29.6 percent increase (House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

The Indonesian administration appears to downplay El Nino while discussing the current food problem. El Nino is a climate trend that disrupts regular conditions due to its major influence on the weather. The oceans warm and the air flow shifts southward from its neutral location (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2023). El Nino is defined by an increase in sea surface and air temperatures in the Pacific Ocean, which causes precipitation in Indonesia to plummet dramatically. The resultant drought also reduced production in food centers (TEMPO, 2023).

In truth, the food crisis is caused by inadequate food management rather than El Nino. Production figures do not correspond with national rice stocks. According to the National Food Agency, rice stocks were just 1.5 million tons as of August 11, 2023, including government rice reserves in the Bulog warehouse and its partners, as well as the commercial market. Meanwhile, the national rice requirement is 2.5 million tons. This lack of coordination only leads to policies that cause additional issues (TEMPO, 2023).

Bandung is one of the areas in the spotlight due to the food issue. In 2022, Yana Mulyana, the Mayor of Bandung at the time, stated that the city was still confronting a problem of independence in satisfying food needs. Bandung City's food needs are still imported from outside the city at 96.47 percent (Muhammad, 2022).

The city of Bandung has significant food needs, especially given the little agricultural land available, hence food is dependent on food producing areas. El Nino continues to be the cause of declining food output in Bandung. Gin Gin Ginanjar, Head of the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Security Service (DKPP), stated that there was a 15% decrease in food output caused by El Nino, making the City of Bandung heavily reliant on other regions for food supply. In general, Bandung City's food availability relative to needs remains in surplus due to food reserves maintained by various parties. The head of DKPP indicated that the increase in food costs was completely natural because, in addition to not being harvest season, there was an inability to produce normally (Burhanudin, 2023).

The Bandung City government responded to the food shortage by implementing a program known as BURUAN SAE. It is envisaged that the creation of BURUAN SAE will help to resolve the food problem; not only will the government participate in this program, but so will non-governmental organizations and the community.

Based on the above description, it is possible to deduce that the focus or formulation of the problem in this study is "What is the relationship between actors in the BURUAN SAE program in Bandung City?"

## 2. Method

The author did qualitative research with a descriptive methodology. According to Sugiono in the book (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018), the qualitative research method is a research method that is based on the philosophy of Post-Positivism, used to study objects naturally, the researcher is the key tool, the data source for sampling is purposive, the collection technique is triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and findings emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The descriptive technique is to collect data in textual form, such as opinions, assertions, descriptions, papers, and other information.

The author employed library research techniques while creating this paper. This literature study is a data collection strategy that uses written sources such as books, previous research, journals, papers, reports, articles, and research magazines.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Concerns over the continued food crisis have prompted the Indonesian government to seek alternatives to prevent the disaster. This is because the availability of food that can be obtained by various parties is seen to contribute to national economic stability, therefore food security must be prioritized in order to improve through food sovereignty (food sovereignty) and independence (food resilience). Furthermore, the government is working to promote food security through a number of programs and policies (Limanseto, 2022).

According to Coordinating Minister for the Economy Airlangga Hartarto, the government has taken a number of steps to address food security concerns, one of which is the construction of a food estate to enhance the national food system. The farmer corporation concept in food estates is also expected to make it easier for farmers to access additional government-provided amenities in partnership with BUMN and the private sector. He went on to say that there are other crucial factors to consider while preparing cold storage so that farmers can get best results both on and off the farm. Another approach is export-oriented horticulture, which has been shown to enhance farmer incomes (KH, 2021).

In terms of institutions, the government established the National Food Agency by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 66 of 2021, which has authority over the management of Government food reserves, the implementation of supply and price stabilization activities, the strengthening of the food logistics system, the alleviation of food insecurity in vulnerable areas, the development of food diversity, and the development of potential local food. Aside from that, to enhance the Government Rice Reserve (CBP), Perum BULOG implemented a program of purchasing grain or farmer's rice until the CBP stock reached 1.2 million tons of rice equivalent. This is intended to increase Perum BULOG's capacity to absorb farmer produce during the 2022 Gadu season while keeping farmer prices stable (Limanseto, 2022).

The government is also diversifying local food by increasing corn, sorghum, sago, and cassava production by expanding land and creating new areas in order to provide an alternative to imported foods. For finance, the government offers People's Business Credit (KUR) assistance, which agriculture sector firms can access with only 3% interest until the end of 2022. Not only that, but the KUR credit ceiling for 2022 has been raised to IDR 373.17 trillion, and the Micro KUR ceiling (without additional collateral) has been raised from IDR 10 million to IDR 100 million. This will be utilized by local governments or ministries to purchase machinery and corporatize agriculture (Limanseto, 2022).

The National Food Agency (NFA) has also taken major steps to provide practical solutions that ensure food security by establishing agency regulations for food disaster preparedness. The mandate of Law No. 18 of 2012 and PP No. 17 of 2015 for the development of Food Crisis Preparedness programs has been outlined in Perbadanan 19 of 2023. Rachmad Firdaus, NFA's Director of Food Insecurity Control, stated that the release of this rule is intended to serve as a reference for central and regional governments in conducting food crisis preparedness studies and programs.

Not only is the central government working to alleviate the food crisis, but regional governments, particularly those in major cities, must be able to do the same. Bandung is one of the major cities that has earned media attention for its attempts to combat the food crisis. The Bandung City government created a program aimed at reducing the occurrence of food crises. The program is named Hurry SAE.

Buruan SAE is an integrated urban farming initiative developed by the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Service (DISPANGTAN) that aims to address food insecurity in the city of Bandung. This concept utilizes existing yards or land for gardening to meet the family's own food needs. The SAE Hunting Program is projected to produce results such as enough food for families to achieve food independence; the food chain will continue to revolve from planting, harvesting, and consuming, with this pattern repeating itself. Furthermore, it is intended that the food produced would be healthier and more closely monitored by the community. The SAE Hurry initiative was established and implemented in response to worries about inflation or price hikes, as well as the fact that food

availability and quality are still at risk. Aside from that, the goal of implementing this program is to persuade people to want to grow their own food in the surrounding environment through urban farming, so that the food consumed is healthier, more natural, and less expensive. This target has been met because, as judged by the level of community interest for the establishment of this program, there were 570 new group applications (Putri et al., 2023).

Urban farming is characterized as a broad type of agricultural cultivation activity that includes agriculture, fisheries, and/or animal husbandry (integrated farming) or agricultural activities in a restricted sense (agriculture farming). People who engage in urban farming hope that the produce will be sold to meet household economic needs, for personal consumption, or as ornamental plants. Urban farming activities can take place on private or cooperatively held land, with plants such as food, vegetables, or herbs grown utilizing hydroponic, polybag, or verticulture techniques (Wijaya et al., 2020).

Hurry SAE is an expansion of an already established initiative, Bandung Gardening. Initially, the Bandung Gardening Program was not well executed due to a lack of community excitement, and it remained concentrated on only one activity sector, vegetable gardening. So, in mid-2019, when the Head of the Bandung City Food Security and Agriculture Service changed positions, the SAE Hunting Program was established. The SAE Hunting Program was established under Law Number 18 of 2012 about Food and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which were further elaborated by the Bandung City Regional Government through the Bandung Mayor's Circular Letter Number 520/.E.086 - DISPANGTAN. Regarding the implementation of integrated urban farming activities (Hurry SAE, Healthy Naturally Economical) (Putri et al., 2023). To ensure the smooth operation of the SAE Hunting Program, the Food and Agriculture Security Service dispatched extension experts and helpers with their respective responsibilities. Extension experts are permanent employees in the Food Security and Agriculture Service, while assistants work in the SAE Hunting Program on a contract basis.

Experts and assistants are responsible for gathering SAE Hunting data, which includes production, distribution of results, economic value, and other data. Then, facilitate the Buruan SAE group's reporting. Not only that, but other responsibilities include gathering data on the possibility of new groups by region, marketing the Buruan SAE group through social media, giving technical assistance to Buruan SAE, and monitoring Government Assistance for the Buruan SAE Program (Putri et al., 2023).

In implementing this program there are agents who help and facilitate the implementation of this program. The number of agents involved in implementing the program is not yet commensurate with the area of Bandung City, because the extension experts involved are 12 people in charge of two to three sub-districts and the accompanying experts are 15 people in charge of two sub-districts out of the total number of sub-districts in Bandung City. as many as 30 sub-districts, where each sub-district has different regional conditions such as area size, number of sub-districts, RWs, and the number of SAE Buruans that have been formed (Putri et al., 2023). In order to avoid undesirable things or existing obstacles, it is necessary to be aware of the arrangement of a governance system that is able to provide balanced and proportional opportunities for all parties involved. It is important to map the relationships between actors involved in order to understand each other's dynamics and interrelated interests (Ilhami, 2023). The Bandung City Food Security and Agriculture Service has coordinated and communicated well between related parties, including sub-districts and sub-districts who always coordinate and communicate with the Food and Agriculture Security Service, such as when forming groups, applying for assistance with infrastructure and other things in the process. implementation of the SAE Hunt Program. Then information about the SAE Hunting Program has also been well conveyed to the public, namely by creating content on social media, holding outreach and training, holding art events or concerts, and assisted by sub-district officials and PPLs (Field Agricultural Instructors) or instructors and assistants located in each region (Putri et al., 2023). The success of the Buruan SAE program in involving the community can be seen from the many groups that have been formed and the many regions that have contributed to the implementation of the Buruan SAE program. Like Hurry SAE Sajuta Saratus which is located in RW 4 Kel. Cipaganti District. Coblong has a land area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> and continues to develop and expand to this day. Buruan SAE Sajuta Saratus has a total of 26 members who utilize land on the roadside along the RT 7 road and also on the river that passes through

residential areas (Buruan SAE, 2020a). Apart from that, the Buruan Sae Walagri RW 05 program, Rancabolang Village, Gedebage District, Bandung City is holding Urban Farming Training activities Hurry up Sae for RW 05 residents with the theme "Ngokolakeun Hurry Up for Resilience Food for Residents of RW 05" which was attended by the Head of the Bandung City Food Security and Agriculture Service (DKPP), Ir. Gin Gin Ginanjar, M.Eng., Head of Gedebage Jaenudin District, AP., M.Sc., Rancabolang Village Head Ahmad Nurhasan, S.STP., Head of RW 05 Rancabolang Dr. H. Kadar Nurjaman, SE., MM., and the training participants from representatives of each RT consisting of 3 people from 8 RTs in the RW 05 Rancabolang environment (Buruan SAE, 2020b). Another success can be seen from the Natural Healthy Economic Hunting (SAE) program at the As-Shidiq Mosque, Pasir Jati, Ujungberung, West Java which succeeded in attracting the attention of BUMN Minister Erick Thohir. In the Buruan SAE As-Shidiq Mosque garden, Erick Thohir witnessed firsthand the chili plants, lettuce, celery, eggplant and a number of other plants successfully growing in the yard of the As Shidiq Mosque which is located in the Griya Winaya Complex, RW 14, Pasirjari Village, Ujungberung District, Bandung. The courtyard of this mosque is used for farming by carrying out the Makmur Tur Alus Hejo Pakarangan (Mamatahan) Mosque program, a derivative of the Buruan SAE program of the Food and Agriculture Security Service (DKPP). Erick will even implement the Buruan SAE Program in all state-owned mosques throughout Indonesia and will socialize this program to the Sharia Economic Community (MES) (Buruan SAE, 2020c).

#### 4. Conclusion

Hurry up SAE which is an integrated urban farming program promoted by the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Service (DISPANGTAN) with the hope of providing results in the form of sufficient food for families to create food independence, the food chain will continue to rotate from planting, harvesting, consuming and will continue the pattern repeats. The SAE Hunting Program has succeeded in involving the community, where many groups have been formed and many regions have contributed to the implementation of this program. The success of establishing the Buruan SAE program can be seen from the many programs that have been implemented, such as Buruan SAE Sajuta Saratus which is located in RW 4 Kel. Cipaganti District. Coblong with a total of 26 members, the Buruan Sae Walagri RW 05 program, Rancabolang Village, Gedebage District, Bandung City, has succeeded in holding the Buruan Sae Urban Farming Training activity for the residents of RW 05. Not only the contribution of the community as implementers of this program, but also the existence of Other institutions involved can be seen from the success of the Buruan Healthy Natural Economy (SAE) program at the As-Shidiq Mosque, Pasir Jati, Ujungberung, West Java which attracted the attention of BUMN Minister Erick Thohir. It can be concluded that the success of the SAE Buruan program is not only due to the government but also to collaboration with other actors, such as the community and other institutions.

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