

Research Article

Evaluation of the Buruan Sae Program: A Case Study in Jatisari, Buah Batu, Bandung

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ORCIDKristian Widya Wicaksono: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9551-8889>**Abstract.**

The emergence of the food crisis in Bandung City due to COVID-19 has prompted the local government to create an integrated urban farming program. This program is called Buruan Sae. This program aims to support food security for the people of Bandung. One of the targets is located in Jatisari, Buah Batu, Bandung. In that area, the program has been successfully implemented and has reached 22 times harvests. However, unfortunately, the residents in the area still have a low level of participation in the Buruan Sae program. According to this problem, the researchers would like to conduct a study to evaluate the integrated urban farming in Buruan Sae. This study uses qualitative methods for data collection through interviews. The results of this study show that the low level of participation in the Buruan Sae program in Jatisari occurred since the benefits of this program cannot be felt equally by all residents of Jatisari. Only residents of RW 02 can feel the positive impact of the harvest achieved through the Buruan Sae Program. Meanwhile, based on effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, responsiveness, and accuracy, integrated urban farming has succeeded in meeting the indicators and is worthy of being used as a food security policy program.

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1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has harmed many sectors that support people's lives. One of them is the agricultural sector, which is experiencing food shortages and disrupting the food security of urban communities. A new agriculture technique has been developed to overcome this problem. Its urban farming systems narrow land into a place for environmentally sound, economical, and sustainable farming, reusing agricultural waste into animal feed and processing, and turning the manure back into compost [1].

Currently, integrated urban farming has begun to be applied in several big cities in Indonesia, one of which is Sanan Village, Malang City, which integrates livestock with horticultural agriculture through processing cow dung into fertilizer for planted plants. It has also prompted the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Office to implement integrated urban farming similar to the name Buruan Sae which aims to overcome

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the inequality of food problems in the city of Bandung through gardening in existing yards/land to meet the food needs of their own families [2].

Since 96% of Bandung’s food supply is still supplied from other regions, this program can be a very appropriate policy to address food scarcity [3]. This program has great potential for success, as seen from the Regional Budget of the Food and Agriculture Office of Bandung City, which reached Rp. 59,403,785,030 [4]. In addition, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics of the City of Bandung. There is still much land that is temporarily not cultivated in the city of Bandung. The data is attached in the following table:

TABLE 1: Area of land temporarily not cultivated in Bandung City (ha), 2019.

No.	Criteria	Description
1	Tegal/Kebun	280
2	Ladang/Huma	30
3	Temporarily not cultivated	41

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik* [5]

It can be seen from the data above that it is still much-unused land in Bandung City. There is 280 ha of gardens that are not used, 30 ha of Ladang/Huma, and 41 ha of temporarily uncultivated land. Therefore, unused land is certainly important in the application of urban farming programs that utilize unused land to be used as a place to produce food to cover food shortages in the city of Bandung.

The forms of Buruan SAE’s Hunting activities include small-intensive agriculture and animal husbandry, food production in housing, land sharing, rooftop gardens, greenhouses, restaurants integrated with gardens, food production in public spaces, and vegetable production in vertical spaces. With the implementation of integrated urban farming. Buruan SAE program, the community can save on food shopping costs while generating income from plant cultivation. One of them is in Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City, one of Buruan Sae that has received appreciation from the Head of the Bandung City Food and Agriculture Security Service.

By utilizing the narrow land in RW 02, farmer groups can build *Green House* and apply the concept of integrated urban farming Buruan SAE. In the initial interview that the researcher conducted with one of the people who was a member of a farmer group in RW.02, he said that Buruan SAE in RW.02 was established in October 2020. There are 526 net pots used as media for growing hydroponic plants in the form of kale, spinach, and bok choy. From the beginning of planting until now, it has been harvested 22 times with high-quality yields and is safe for consumption. However, unfortunately, based on the results of interviews conducted with the administrators of the Buruan SAE

program in Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, it is known that the level of community participation in Jatisari Village is still low, which is only about four people who actively participate in each farmer group. This program calls for ten people to participate in each farmer group actively. It can be said that the participation of the community has not been maximized.

For this reason, the author identifies an interesting problem in the Buruan SAE program by linking it to the six policy evaluation indicators. In conducting policy evaluation, according to Dunn [6, p. 333], six criteria need to be considered, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

This research is important considering that policy evaluation of a program becomes a determinant of actions to be taken in the future or becomes a determinant for making other policies in the future. Moreover, this research is to evaluate the policy of the Buruan SAE program, which one day can be a reference for implementing a similar program that tackles problems regarding the food crisis and food security in Bandung.

In addition, the size of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of the Food and Agriculture Office of the City of Bandung, which reached 59 billion Rupiah, also shows that it is important to evaluate policies on the Buruan SAE program. Considering that public policy not only regulates conflict in society but also must be able to distribute benefits. It is hoped that this research can map the results of the policy evaluation of the Buruan SAE program, which is predicted as a program that can distribute the benefits of the regional budget revenue to the public in a targeted manner.

Based on this explanation, the following research questions will be used as references and limitations in this research:

1. How is the effectiveness of the Buruan SAE's program in the RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?
2. How is the efficiency of Buruan SAE's program in RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?
3. How is the adequacy of the Buruan SAE's program in RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?
4. How is the Equity of Buruan SAE's program in RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?
5. How is the Responsiveness of Buruan SAE's program in RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?

6. How is the accuracy of Buruan SAE's program in RW 02 Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City?

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

As mentioned previously, In conducting policy evaluation, according to Dunn [6, p. 333], six criteria need to be considered, namely effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

The first criterion is effectiveness. Effectiveness is an important thing to achieve a predetermined goal or result. Indicators of effectiveness are the products and services provided by a policy or program.

The second criterion is efficiency. It is a criterion that measures the amount of effort required to achieve a goal. Indicators of efficiency can be seen from the minimal effort to obtain maximum results. There are three factors in efficiency, namely cost, time, and effort, which is the relationship between effectiveness and effort.

The third criterion is adequacy. Sufficiency is whether the target has been achieved and is considered sufficient in several aspects. The indicator of adequacy is seen from the achievement of the intended target of a policy/program.

The fourth criterion is equity. Equity is a sense of fairness and the acquisition of policy objectives. Indicators of equity can be seen from the benefits and distribution of a policy that is evenly distributed to those who receive the policy/program.

The fifth criterion is responsiveness. Responsiveness is a response to an activity that comes from the target of the applied public policy. Indicators of responsiveness can be seen in the response of policy/program recipients to support or reject existing policies.

The sixth criterion is accuracy. Accuracy is the objective of a policy or program. Indicators of accuracy can be seen from the results of a policy/program as desired by the target group.

3. METHODS

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The purpose of using a qualitative approach with a descriptive method is to provide a clear picture of the criteria for a sign or problem being studied (Creswell 2009). In addition, it focuses on basic questions about a way and effort to get it and conveys real conditions, which are ultimately related to the theory used. The research location in this research is Buruan

SAE, Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District. Data collection techniques in this study used interviews and direct observation. Test the validity of the data used in this study using a source triangulation technique by comparing the data obtained, both primary data and secondary data. The research model used in this research is Dunn's research model, namely six policy evaluation criteria 1) Effectiveness, 2) Efficiency, 3) Adequacy, 4) Equity, 5) Responsiveness, and 6) Accuracy.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained by the researcher refer to the policy evaluation criteria of Dunn: Effectiveness, Efficiency, Adequacy, Equity, Responsiveness, and Accuracy. The following is a description of the results obtained by the author:

4.1. Effectiveness

In terms of effectiveness criteria, the level of effectiveness in the Buruan SAE Program can be seen from the program's success in achieving its goals. Indicators of objectives that can be achieved from the Buruan SAE Program include:

1. It is increasing the community's ability to meet household consumption in Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, Bandung City.
2. The creation of a food chain that will continue to create sustain cycle starting from planting, harvesting, and consuming.
3. People manage their food ingredients to make them healthier, more natural, and more cost-effective.

Following the three objectives of the Buruan SAE Program, the implementation of the three has been good and correct. Such as increasing the community's ability to meet family consumption by growing the food they need. With this program, the community also creates a food chain that continues to rotate by planting, harvesting, consuming the food that has been planted, and replanting it. Also, with this program, the community can directly monitor the planting and harvesting of their food, resulting in a healthier food processor.

4.2. Efficiency

The Benchmark of a program's efficiency can be seen from the minimal use of resources in achieving the maximum possible program goals. Buruan SAE's program can be said to be efficient because its implementation is in planting plants or cultivating fish using seeds obtained free of charge from the government, while the land used in making Green Houses is land obtained from non-governmental organizations. The fertilizer used in planting also uses livestock and fish manure, so we do not have to spend money to buy chemical fertilizers.

4.3. Adequacy

In the criteria of adequacy, a program can be said to be adequate if the targets of the program feel the results of the ongoing program. The Buruan SAE Program targets people who lack food in the area around the implemented program. People who need food near the Buruan SAE program have had enough. It is evident from the fulfillment of the food needs of the people in need, which are obtained from the harvest of the Buruan SAE program.

4.4. Equity

Equity in this study can be measured from the distribution of the results of a program. In the Buruan SAE program in Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District, the distribution of the results of the Buruan SAE program, namely food, is still uneven because only the people around the Buruan SAE Program location get the food, while people who are far from the location do not get the food they need.

4.5. Responsiveness

In this study, responsiveness criteria can be measured from the responses given by the target of a program run to overcome existing problems. The Buruan SAE Program in Jatisari Village, Buah Batu District received a good response from the target of this program, namely people who could not meet their food needs, they did not show rejection in the application of this program, and the community felt very helped by the food results obtained.

4.6. Accuracy

Accuracy can be assessed by looking at the objectives of a policy that is right in overcoming the problems experienced by the program's target. In this study, researchers measured the accuracy of the Buruan SAE program from the program's own goal, namely, meeting the community's food needs. From the data obtained, the Buruan SAE program has been able to meet the community's food needs by providing food for the community, the result of this program, namely food that is good for consumption.

5. CONCLUSION

The Buruan SAE Program can be said to have been successfully implemented and is running according to the functions and objectives expected with this program. The success of the Buruan SAE program can be seen from the success of each public policy evaluation criterion, and the results of all data that have been processed and analyzed by the authors show a high level of each criterion.

Based on the data analysis that has been done in the previous chapter, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. Effectiveness: The Buruan SAE program can be successful based on the existing data. The program's effectiveness can prove that the basic objectives of the Buruan SAE program, namely the creation of food self-sufficiency, have been run and implemented properly and correctly. The presence of the Buruan SAE program in the community's life can help the community provide food so that they can be independent in providing their daily food needs.
2. Efficiency: From the results obtained by the authors, when viewed in terms of human resources, the Buruan SAE program has been implemented efficiently and optimizes the community in its implementation. The source of funds used to run this program is also very minimal because, of the use of seeds, the community gets from the government, and the use of fertilizers, there is no need to buy chemical fertilizers but use natural fertilizers obtained from livestock manure. The land used for planting is also obtained from the results of community self-help.
3. Adequacy: From the data the authors get, the Buruan SAE program has fulfilled almost every community's needs, such as vegetables or fish as a food source. The people who get the results from this program also feel it is enough to overcome food scarcity and fulfill their food needs.

4. Equity: With the Buruan SAE program in the area studied, the distribution and benefits provided by the Buruan SAE program are fairly even, and the community around Buruan SAE can feel the results. However, this program has not been able to be felt by other RW residents included in Jatisari Village, so it needs to be further developed in other locations. Of course, by implementing this program in other locations, other people who are far from the location of Buruan SAE RW.02 will also benefit from this Buruan SAE Program so that the benefits can be more evenly distributed and can be felt by many people.
5. Responsiveness: The response from the target of the Buruan SAE Program has been very good and positive. It can be seen by the enthusiastic response of the residents to this program. People are also happy to get agricultural products from the plants they grow and good-quality food. In addition, almost all communities running this program have benefited from food self-sufficiency.
6. The accuracy: The Buruan SAE program is precise in overcoming the problem of food scarcity. It is reflected in the purpose of this program, namely, to meet the community's food needs. This program exists to provide the community with the food products they need to overcome the problem of food scarcity.

Suggestions that the author can give are based on the findings and conclusions that the author has made in a single unit in this research, so in this section, the author will try to provide some recommendations and suggestions so that the Buruan SAE program can develop and become a policy whose success can be used as a key to achieving food self-sufficiency in the city of Bandung and throughout Indonesia. The formulation of suggestions and recommendations that the author will try to present is as follows.

Judging from the results of the analysis carried out by the author using the program evaluation criteria, the Buruan SAE Program did show positive results, but there is still one criterion that we could say still needs help so that the implementation of this program can then run well as a whole. One evaluation criterion of the Buruan SAE program, which is still not perfect, is the equality criterion. Equity is still a problem in the running of this program. It can be seen by the fact that there are still people who have not felt the results of the Buruan SAE program. These communities are people who are far from the location of Buruan SAE. Thus, that the even distribution of agricultural products from the Buruan SAE program is not fully achieved. It, of course, can be a reference so that the program can be replicated in other areas so that food independence is felt not only by people close to the Buruan SAE program but also in other areas.

The recommendation from the author is that the implementation of Buruan SAE can involve various parties such as NGOs or agricultural extension workers. The hope is that NGOs and agricultural extension workers can become partners who help program services reach the Buruan SAE program targets even further. This partner needs to go directly to help run the existing program or participate in developing the program so that this program can be further developed and implemented in other areas to create food self-sufficiency.

Of course, the suggestions and recommendations suggested by the author require a common conception and perception of both the central government and local governments in the field, as well as stakeholders in NGOs related to the existing problems. When all parties agree on the results to be achieved, the Buruan SAE program can run perfectly and develop into a policy program that may be the key to overcoming all problems related to the food supply.

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