

## Household Food in Bandung Regency

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### ABSTRAK

Salah satu karakteristik dasar smart governance adalah pemerintahan yang responsif. Pemerintah diharapkan dapat menjadi mitra yang dapat memahami dan memenuhi tuntutan publik. Namun, penelitian terdahulu menunjukkan bahwa kehilangan kepercayaan publik terhadap pemerintahan yang responsif dan dapat memenuhi tuntutan publik adalah fenomena yang umum terjadi di negara berkembang. Sehingga mengharapkan responsivitas pemerintah sangatlah sulit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi apakah implementasi smart governance dapat bekerja di pasar rakyat di Indonesia. Metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus digunakan di dalam penelitian ini. Pendekatan wawancara semi-struktur terhadap informan kunci digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dan bukti empiris. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik birokratis, dengan menempatkan dewan pengawas, di pasar rakyat menghambat pengelola pasar rakyat untuk responsif dalam memenuhi tuntutan publik. Sehingga, keluhan-keluhan yang muncul di pasar tidak dapat diselesaikan dengan cepat. Kesimpulannya, pengelola pasar rakyat tidak dapat mengimplementasikan smart governance dengan baik.

### ABSTRACT

The availability of food for families living in Bandung Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic is the topic of this study's discussion. Given that the government is presently enforcing social restrictions in certain locations of Indonesia, access to affordable food is a key concern during the Covid-19 outbreak. In order to meet the family's food demands, this study will examine how access to food has changed for residents in Bandung Regency. The researcher employs a literature analysis on food availability and literacy of the effects of COVID-19 on food as an analytical tool. The approach is phenomenological, and the methodology is qualitative. According to the study's findings, the Bandung Regency Government helps households meet their food needs through direct and social access. by maintaining food security, supplying nutrient-rich food to disadvantaged individuals and groups, and evaluating trade taxes.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Submitted: 10-04-2023

Revised: 12-05-2023

Accepted: 28-05-2023

Published: 29-05-2023

### KATA KUNCI

Ketahanan Pangan, Pandemi Covid, Rumah Tangga

### KEYWORDS

Food Security, Covid Pandemic, Household

## INTRODUCTION

Nearly every nation in the world has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, including Indonesia. Numerous deaths have been brought on by the pandemic in a variety of settings and professions. The community's economy and food needs were significantly disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic calamity. In comparison to 2023, the Indonesian economy will see a fall or contraction of 2.07% in 2022 (BPS; 2023). The poverty rate in Indonesia was then observed, and this rate also rose during the Covid-19 pandemic. Poverty increased in March 2023–2022, at all levels—district, rural, and national. A total of 1,630 thousand individuals live in poverty nationwide, 1,300 thousand in each district, and 333 thousand in rural areas (Tarigan, Herlina, et al., 2022). In March 2023, there were 27.54 million people living in poverty (BPS; 2023).

The triple burden of malnutrition, which includes obesity, stunting, and micronutrient malnutrition, has been significantly influenced by economic shocks and poverty in the Covid-19 Pandemic era (Alifa, Syadza: 2022). According to data provided by Unicef Indonesia, more than seven million (+ 7000 000) children under the age of five are stunted, and two million (2000 000) children currently suffer from malnutrition (unicef.org: 2022).

Given the aforementioned description of economic issues, rising poverty rates, and health issues such

the triple burden of malnutrition, it is critical to establish food security in order to meet fundamental human requirements. Given that the government is presently enforcing social restrictions in several regions of Indonesia, access to affordable food will be a major issue when the Covid-19 pandemic strikes. Poverty will increase due to the rise in the number of hungry people (Susanty, Heni: Puspensos: 2022). In addition, the 1945 Constitution included the right to eat as one of the fundamental requirements for developing quality human resources. In order to keep the food supply in Bandung Regency stable, numerous efforts have been undertaken to meet the food needs of households, including those made by the Bandung Regency government. This study aims to analyse changes in access to food availability for residents of Bandung Regency in order to meet family food demands based on the description of the issues with the Covid-19 epidemic and food security. The access to food for families both before and after the Covid-19 outbreak will be the main focus of this study. The availability of family food both before and after the Covid-19 outbreak is the subject of the second. The three ways the government helped Bandung Regency during the Covid-19 outbreak overcome food insecurity.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Accessibility of Food and Food Security

Food accessibility refers to the physical and economic ability of individuals and communities to obtain and acquire food that is safe, nutritious, culturally appropriate, and sufficient to meet their dietary needs. It encompasses the availability, affordability, and proximity of food sources, as well as the ability to utilize and consume food in a dignified manner.

Dimensions of Food Accessibility:

**Availability:** Availability refers to the presence of an adequate and diverse range of food options within a given geographic area. It considers both the quantity and quality of food available, including fresh produce, staple foods, and other essential items. Adequate availability ensures that individuals have access to a sufficient and varied diet to meet their nutritional needs.

**Proximity:** Proximity refers to the physical distance between individuals or communities and food sources. It considers the accessibility of grocery stores, supermarkets, farmers' markets, and other retail outlets where food can be purchased. Proximity is crucial, particularly for individuals without reliable transportation or those residing in remote or underserved areas, as it affects the ease and cost of accessing food.

**Affordability:** Affordability pertains to the economic aspects of food accessibility. It considers the cost of food relative to individuals' income levels. Affordable food should be priced reasonably and be within the financial reach of individuals and households, especially those with limited financial resources. The affordability dimension takes into account factors such as food prices, income inequality, and the availability of income support programs.

**Adequacy and Nutritional Quality:** Adequacy and nutritional quality focus on the availability of nutritious and safe food options that meet the dietary requirements for optimal health. It includes access to a diverse range of foods that provide essential nutrients, such as fruits, vegetables, whole grains, proteins, and dairy products. Adequate food accessibility ensures that individuals have access to a balanced and healthy diet.

**Cultural Appropriateness:** Cultural appropriateness recognizes the importance of food that aligns with the cultural and dietary preferences of individuals and communities. It encompasses food choices, preparation methods, and traditional diets that reflect cultural heritage and preferences. Food accessibility should consider cultural diversity and the availability of culturally appropriate food options to respect and support diverse populations.

**Knowledge and Information:** Knowledge and information refer to individuals' awareness and understanding of nutrition, food selection, and food preparation. It includes access to accurate and culturally relevant information about healthy eating, food safety, and food utilization. Education and access to nutritional information play a crucial role in empowering individuals to



make informed choices and promote healthier food practices.

Understanding and addressing these dimensions of food accessibility is vital for developing comprehensive strategies and policies to ensure equitable access to nutritious, safe, and culturally appropriate food for all individuals and communities.

The Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution guarantees that everyone has the right to food, which makes it the most fundamental basic human need and the foundation for developing quality human resources. When it comes to meeting people's nutritional needs, the state has a duty to ensure that adequate, secure, high-quality, and nutrient-balanced food is always available, affordable, and fulfilled for consumption by people on an equal basis across the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, taking into account local institutions, resources, and customs.

- 1) Food availability factors include rice, corn, soybeans, pork, and sugar that aim to boost domestic output.
- 2) Food consumption, which can be seen from the quantity and quality requirements that must be satisfied so that everyone can live a healthy, active, and productive life, is the aspect of food use.
- 3) Conditions and actions required to avoid exposure to biological, chemical, and other contaminants that could jeopardise human health are referred to as aspects of food safety. Food safety is a crucial component of human existence because a lack of care and attention will have an effect on consumers' health.

One of the cornerstones to establishing food security is having access to basic foods. Lack of availability to food owing to a variety of factors, including the Covid-19 epidemic, is the fundamental issue with enhancing household food security. Given that increasing food accessibility aims to:

- 1) Can increase access to food for households as seen from the availability of food that is quite good in quantity, quality, safe, equitable, and affordable, Handewi's research (2010) suggests that household food accessibility deserves attention.
- 2) Increasing the variety of foods consumed will result in a balanced diet that will keep household food security intact.

According to the findings of Emtamoile's study, Rani N. et al. (2016) identified three options for household food accessibility, particularly for farmers. The first is direct access, which entails acquiring food that is already present in the household's garden or other land holdings. When food insecurity arises, households will benefit from the availability of this direct access. Indirect access, on the other hand, allows households to purchase food to meet their needs, incurring a cost. Thirdly, social access is a way for households to get the food they need while still requiring a variety of social services, such as help or community support from relatives or other family members.

### **The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Access to Food in the Home**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on access to food in the home, leading to various challenges and disruptions in food supply chains. Here are some effects of the pandemic on access to food:

**Disruptions in Supply Chains:** Restrictions on movement, border closures, and lockdown measures have disrupted global and local food supply chains. This has resulted in challenges such as reduced availability of certain food items, shortages, and price fluctuations.

**Panic Buying and Stockpiling:** In response to the uncertainty and fear surrounding the pandemic, panic buying and stockpiling of food became widespread. This behavior led to temporary

shortages of staple items and increased competition for limited supplies, making it difficult for some individuals to access essential food items.

**Closure of Food Outlets and Restaurants:** The closure of restaurants, cafes, and other food outlets, as well as limitations on dine-in services, impacted access to prepared meals and takeaway options for many individuals. This had a particularly significant effect on those who relied on these establishments for regular meals.

**Economic Impacts and Income Loss:** The economic consequences of the pandemic, including job losses, reduced work hours, and financial instability, have affected individuals' purchasing power and ability to afford an adequate quantity and quality of food. Lower-income households and vulnerable populations have been disproportionately affected.

**Disruptions in Food Assistance Programs:** COVID-19 has disrupted food assistance programs, including school meal programs and community feeding initiatives. School closures and limited access to these programs have deprived children and families of nutritious meals that they depended on.

**Increased Food Insecurity:** The combination of reduced income, disruptions in food supply chains, and limitations on access to food assistance has led to a rise in food insecurity globally. Many individuals and households have faced difficulties in accessing sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for their daily needs.

**Shifts in Consumer Behavior:** Changes in consumer behavior, such as a shift from eating out to cooking at home, have increased demand for specific food items and influenced purchasing patterns. This shift has put pressure on certain food products and supply chains, affecting their availability and affordability.

**Importance of Home Food Production:** The pandemic has highlighted the importance of home food production, such as backyard gardening and urban farming. Many individuals have turned to growing their own food to supplement their access to fresh produce and increase self-sufficiency.

Governments, organizations, and communities have responded to these challenges by implementing various measures, including expanded food assistance programs, support for local food producers, and initiatives to ensure the continuity of food supply chains. However, addressing the long-term impacts of the pandemic on access to food requires sustained efforts to strengthen food systems, support vulnerable populations, and promote resilient and equitable food access for all.

The Covid-19 epidemic was the root cause of Indonesia's economic shock and rising of the destitute. Because of this, it's important to maintain access and supply so that they don't fluctuate during the Covid-19 pandemic. In his work titled *Covid-19 and the Risk to the food supply chain: How to Respond?*, Cullen of Torero Maximo (2022) claims that. During the Covid-19 pandemic, several significant steps were done to maintain access to food, including:

- 1) Ensure the stability of the food supply: This is done by helping small farmers boost agricultural output, managing logistics distribution, marketing nutritious food, and ensuring the requirement for a chain of nutritious food supply by concentrating on logistics across areas.
- 2) Give the most needy sections of society nourishing nourishment.
- 3) Review food trade and tax-related policies as soon as you can

The novelty of the literature review lies in its comprehensive exploration of the dimensions of food accessibility and food security. It delves into the key factors that contribute to food accessibility, including availability, proximity, affordability, adequacy and nutritional quality, cultural appropriateness, and knowledge and information. By highlighting these dimensions, the review provides a holistic understanding of the complex issues surrounding food accessibility and emphasizes

the importance of addressing them to ensure equitable access to nutritious, safe, and culturally appropriate food for all individuals and communities. Additionally, the review acknowledges the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to food, discussing the disruptions in supply chains, panic buying, closure of food outlets, economic impacts, and increased food insecurity. It also emphasizes the significance of home food production and the need for sustainable measures to strengthen food systems and support vulnerable populations in the face of ongoing challenges. Lastly, it references specific studies and works, such as Handewi's research (2010) and Cullen of Torero Maximo's work (2022), to provide further insights and recommendations for maintaining access to food during the pandemic.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Using qualitative methodologies in this investigation. When used in the context of issues with social phenomena, culture, and human behavior, this method is particularly relevant. Therefore, access to the household food supply in Bandung Regency has been severely influenced by the social phenomena that exist in the neighborhood associated to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The research model is crucial because it serves as an analytical tool or a display of the depth of qualitative research. The authors of this study employed a phenomenological model. The phenomenological model is employed to comprehend the causes of the phenomenon that will be thoroughly detailed. With the help of this phenomenological paradigm, it is possible to comprehend how people function within social contexts.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Index of Bandung Regency Food Security

When it comes to implementing agricultural sector growth and overall national development, the question of food security is a crucial one. A major focus of development implementation is enhancing food security. This is because food is a basic human necessity and affects the expansion of the national economy. If there is sufficient availability of food in both quantity and quality, food security can be achieved. In addition, it may be purchased cheaply and is suitable for consumption by all citizens.

As said above, I took on the role of researcher to investigate how easy it is to get food in Bandung Regency. Taking into account that the Bandung Regency's food security index in 2023 received a score of 79.99, ranking it 116th out of 446 districts in all of Indonesia. In the meantime, the Bandung Regency's food security index ranking in 2022 rose to 85th place out of 416 districts in Indonesia, with a score of 81.60. This resilience index study is based on 8 indicators, including the per capita consumption to net availability ratio, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line, the proportion of households spending more than 65 percent of their total income on food, the proportion of households without access to electricity, the average length of girls' schooling over 15 years, and the proportion of households without access to clean water.

### Potential of Bandung Regency Food Materials

We are aware that Bandung Regency has exceptional natural resource potential and serves as the main source of nutrition for the population. The agricultural industry, specifically the production of horticulture products and food crops, has up to now represented Bandung Regency's greatest potential. In Bandung Regency, rice plants with a 61,714 ha land area that produce 354,172 tonnes of rice annually stand out in the production of food crops itself. Both maize plants have a combined land area of 71,627 ha and produce 307,058 tonnes of maize annually. Cassava has the third-highest potential for food crop production, with a land area of 19,001 ha and an annual yield of 590,242 tonnes. Regarding horticulture products like fruits and vegetables. Cabbage has a particularly high potential for growth, with a land area of 1,505 ha and a production volume of 252,971 tonnes annually. With a land area of 1,427 acres, shallots produce 92,015 tonnes yearly. Cabe Besar has a land area of 1,112 acres and generates 40,663 tonnes annually. Apples, bananas, and salak are the best horticulture crops for fruits.

### Household Food Availability During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The relationship between food availability and consumption is mediated by access to food. Ariani Mewa:

Food Self-sufficiency states that households with access to food are required to adhere to nutritional standards or norms on both a quantitative and qualitative level. The Covid-19 pandemic is currently affecting several areas, including access to food supplies. The Covid-19 pandemic will have an impact on food security, and nations affected by the pandemic, including Indonesia, would experience a food crisis, according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations (2022). This is consistent with study from the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) from 2022, which found that the Covid-19 pandemic had a direct and indirect impact on food stability. Supply and demand are directly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, but distribution, purchasing power, and production capacity are indirectly impacted (Food Security Study; 2022). Due to a strategy of restricting activities during the pandemic, which prevents people from having access to food as usual, the Covid pandemic has affected the food logistics system. In many locations, there is an excess or a scarcity of commodities due to the inequitable distribution of food (Dinda, Cemara; LOCALISE SDGs; 2022).

The Bandung Regency government is enabling rice mills to obtain social aid for locals afflicted by the Covid-19 outbreak in addition to facilitating access to food. The government distributed 10 kg of rice to residents affected by Covid-19, according to the head of the Food Availability Section of the Food Security Service, who made this statement during the PPKM. The objective is to boost the economy in line with the distribution of rice social assistance, as well as to provide rice mills more authority so that money can move freely throughout the community (Suryo, Bagus: mediaindonesia.com: 2023). Although several groups of farmers have rice stocks of up to 40 tonnes in barns, the Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Service (DTPHP) stated that the security of food stocks for the Bandung Regency was also stated that rice stocks during the December 2023 harvest would be sufficient until the main harvest in April to June 2022 (momentum.com: 2022).The level of availability indicates how much food a family requires. Due to the fact that it is a daily necessity, rice is a crucial item. As a basic necessity, it is important to work towards ensuring its availability in sufficient amounts, as well as that it is of high quality, safe for consumption, and simple to obtain at costs that households of all socioeconomic levels can pay. According to the laws in place, the government is required to ensure that the community's principal source of food, rice, is always available. Due to its intersection with societal necessities, rice serves as a food security procedure. Rice plays a strategic function because it will affect social strife if the government is unable to control rice availability (Syrian: 2013).There is no lack of food, just as there is no shortage of rice in Bandung Regency. Rice is becoming more readily available in Bulog warehouses (memorandum.co.id: 2023). According to AKP Donny Chirstiian Bara, the rice that is readily available in Bandung Regency is good for public consumption. The availability and cost of rice for the Bandung region each month in 2023 and 2022 are listed below.

**Table 1.**  
**Average Consumption of Foodstuffs per Capita per Day by Type of Food in Bandung Regency, 2022**

Food Group	Average Consumption per Capita per Day	
	Calories	Proteins
Grains	548,09	18,68
tubers	33,35	0.33
Fish	39,28	4.82
Meat	36,06	2,41
Eggs and Milk	6792	3.39
Vegetables	45,4	2.68
Nuts	80,1	8,23
Fruits	60,66	0.62



Oil and fat	267,22	0.30
Beverage Ingredients	226,96	1.11
spices	13,31	0.60
Other Consumption	48,08	0.93
Prepared Food and Beverages	592,83	12,62
Amount	<b>8783,34</b>	<b>56,72</b>
Note: Standard availability for calories 2 000 kcal/cap/day		
Protein: 52 gr/cap/day and fat 48 gr/cap/day		

Source: West Java Province People's Welfare Statistics (2022)

Households possess the production components of labour, land, capital, and entrepreneurship in addition to being consumers or users of goods and services. To earn money, households sell or oversee these production components. Wages, rent, dividend interest, and profits are examples of remuneration or rewards. These items are included in household income or receipts.

Transfers (free gifts) and estimated income (imputation) from a home owned by the household that is occupied solely by the household or occupied by a third party rent-free are additional receipts that a household may receive. It may also produce goods and services from undertakings that are not categorized as household business activities. The sources of the transfers include the government, corporations, charities, other households, and foreign nations.

There are two ways to put the money to use. Spend it first on consumer goods. Second, spend it less like you're saving it. Spending on consumption helps keep the standard of living high. When income is low, the majority of consumer expenditures go toward meeting physical necessities. Since food is the primary good needed for living, eating is the most crucial factor. However, a wide range of consumer goods—such as food, clothing, housing, and fuel—can be seen as essential needs for maintaining a family. The level of household income affects diversity. Different income levels lead to various amounts of consumption. According to the kind of spending in Bandung Regency, processed food and beverages account for the majority of monthly per capita food expenditures. The monthly cost for prepared meals and beverages in 2022 is IDR 145,303. Rice has the most calories and protein when compared to other food types in terms of daily average food ingredient consumption.

### **Distribution Plan for Access to Food**

Developing an effective distribution plan is crucial for ensuring equitable access to food for all individuals and communities. The following steps outline a distribution plan for improving access to food:

**Assess Needs and Identify Target Population:**

Conduct a thorough assessment of the local population's food needs, considering factors such as demographics, income levels, and vulnerabilities.

Identify priority groups, such as low-income households, marginalized communities, elderly individuals, and children, who may require additional support.

**Establish Collaboration and Partnerships:**

Collaborate with government agencies, non-profit organizations, community-based groups, and food suppliers to form a coordinated distribution network.

Engage local stakeholders, including community leaders, volunteers, and local businesses, to enhance

community participation and support.

#### Develop Food Supply Channels:

Establish relationships with local farmers, producers, and wholesalers to ensure a steady supply of diverse and nutritious food items.

Explore partnerships with food banks, food rescue organizations, and retailers to secure surplus or donated food for distribution.

#### Create Distribution Centers:

Set up distribution centers strategically located in areas with high need, ensuring they are accessible by public transportation and accommodate different community sizes.

Ensure distribution centers have appropriate infrastructure for storing, sorting, and distributing food, including refrigeration facilities for perishable items.

#### Implement Distribution Strategies:

Utilize a combination of direct distribution and partnerships with local food retailers or community organizations.

Organize regular food distributions, considering the preferences and cultural needs of the target population.

Implement delivery services or mobile distribution units to reach individuals with limited mobility or living in remote areas.

#### Incorporate Food Education and Support:

Provide nutrition education and cooking classes to promote healthy food choices and maximize the utilization of distributed food.

Offer support services, such as food budgeting advice, meal planning, and referrals to social assistance programs, to address broader food security challenges.

#### Ensure Equity and Non-Discrimination:

Develop strategies to address language barriers, cultural preferences, and accessibility needs to ensure equal access for all individuals.

Monitor and address any potential biases or discriminatory practices in the distribution process.

#### Evaluate and Adjust:

Continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the distribution plan, gathering feedback from the community and stakeholders.

Make adjustments based on lessons learned, emerging needs, and changing circumstances to enhance the efficiency and impact of the distribution efforts.

#### Collaboration with Policy and Advocacy:

Advocate for supportive policies and programs that address systemic issues contributing to food insecurity, such as poverty, inequality, and access to resources.

Collaborate with policymakers to ensure the distribution plan aligns with broader food security strategies and initiatives.





A well-designed and implemented distribution plan can contribute significantly to improving access to food and enhancing food security. Flexibility, community engagement, collaboration, and ongoing evaluation are key elements to ensure the plan remains responsive to the evolving needs of the target population and the community as a whole.

Every local government has a plan in place to keep the local food supply stable. The provision of food is now the responsibility of the local government. According to Law Number 18 of 2012 Concerning Food, providing food is one way to meet the needs and consumption of food for communities, homes, and individuals in a sustainable manner. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the community's food needs are a top priority. The Covid-19 pandemic may pose a hazard to food production, and the government is obligated to foresee and address such threats (Article 22 No. 18 of 2012).

One of the food buffers in East Java Province is Bandung Regency. The study's findings indicate that direct access and social access are being used by the Bandung regency government as a means of overcoming access to food availability.

Direct access is one technique to obtain food that is already present in the household's garden. The availability of this direct access helps reduce household food insecurity. As seen by the Gapoktan Gemah Ripah in Ngantang District, Bandung Regency, which provides food for the locals with innovation and awareness. Gapoktan came to the realization that the Covid-19 epidemic could not only be stopped by maintaining good health but also by having access to wholesome food and being able to meet daily food requirements. Farmers still need to sow and harvest because of the Covid-19 epidemic. This demonstrates that during the Covid-19 epidemic, agriculture continued.

In terms of social access, the Bandung Regency administration also manages it. By receiving help, households can meet their food needs thanks to this social access. The Bandung Regency government carries out social access by assisting with food needs and collaborating with Gapoktan. The Bandung Regency harvested a lot of rice and maize during the Covid-19 epidemic. Agriculture has a part in providing food supplies of carbohydrates, vitamins, and protein, claims Dedi Nursyamsi, Head of BPPSDMP.

Other social access points include enabling rice mills to buy rice for residents receiving social assistance because to the Covid-19 outbreak. Each homeowner received 10 kg of rice as part of the distribution, which took place during PKK. Include rice milling as a measure to improve the economy that is consistent with the provision of social support for rice so that money is circulated within the village. In addition, it can assist farmers by allowing them to purchase harvested dry unhusked rice, whose price has dropped from \$4,800 per kg to \$4,300 to \$4,500 per kg ([mediaindonesia.com](http://mediaindonesia.com)).

Additionally, the government establishes partner markets through the Ministry of Agriculture in order to ensure price stability so that the public can obtain crops produced by farmers by purchasing them. Crops are fundamental food ingredients produced by farmers. According to the chairman of the Gapoktan, the Letasi Tani Farmer's Association in Ngantang Kapaten District, Bandung, the present decline in tomato prices is caused by an abundant harvest but poor absorption because to the Covid-19 outbreak. They feel supported by the farmer partner market in maintaining the stability of the food supply and pricing so that consumers can afford to eat and farmers can be paid fairly ([bkp.pertanian.go.id](http://bkp.pertanian.go.id)).

Leasing out agricultural machinery can indeed be a valuable approach to enhance social access to food production, particularly for small-scale farmers and resource-constrained communities. Here are some key considerations and benefits associated with the provision of leased agricultural machinery:

**Increased Productivity:** Access to modern and efficient agricultural machinery, such as tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems, can significantly improve productivity and crop yields. Farmers who may not have the financial means to purchase expensive machinery can benefit from leasing arrangements to access these essential tools.

**Cost Reduction:** Leasing machinery eliminates the need for upfront capital investment, reducing the financial burden on small-scale farmers. Rather than purchasing equipment outright, farmers can pay a

lease fee, which is typically more manageable and aligned with their production cycles.

**Technology Adoption:** Leasing agricultural machinery can facilitate the adoption of advanced farming technologies. By providing access to modern equipment, farmers can embrace precision agriculture techniques, automated processes, and other innovative practices that optimize resource utilization and improve overall farm productivity.

**Risk Mitigation:** Leasing arrangements often include maintenance and repair services, relieving farmers of the burden of costly repairs or breakdowns. This helps mitigate risks associated with machinery breakdowns and ensures consistent access to functioning equipment throughout the farming season.

**Skill Development:** Leasing machinery provides opportunities for farmers to gain practical experience and knowledge in operating modern agricultural equipment. Training programs can be incorporated into leasing agreements to support farmers in acquiring the necessary skills and technical expertise for efficient machinery use.

**Social Equity:** Leasing out agricultural machinery promotes social access to productive resources, leveling the playing field for small-scale farmers who may not have the financial means to purchase their equipment. It helps reduce disparities between resource-rich and resource-poor farmers, enabling more equitable participation in agricultural activities.

**Entrepreneurial Opportunities:** Leasing arrangements can also create entrepreneurial opportunities for individuals or organizations that own the machinery. They can establish machinery rental businesses, contributing to local economic development and employment generation.

**Environmental Sustainability:** Leasing agricultural machinery can promote sustainable farming practices. By accessing more efficient equipment, farmers can optimize resource usage, reduce energy consumption, minimize chemical inputs, and implement environmentally friendly farming techniques.

To implement the leasing of agricultural machinery effectively, it is essential to consider factors such as maintenance and repair services, availability of trained technicians, clear leasing agreements, affordable pricing structures, and accessibility to farmers in remote or marginalized areas. Collaboration among government agencies, agricultural extension services, financial institutions, and private sector actors can facilitate the establishment of machinery leasing programs and ensure their successful implementation.

For farmer groups, social access could take the shape of skill development. Availability of food strategy In Bandosari Village, Pujon District, the Bandung Regency food security service also provided local food training. The existence of local goods from the village, such as polopendem, veggies, and fruit, is what gives rise to this instruction. These products are transformed into foods like noodles made from natural ingredients like fruit or vegetables, in addition to making jam from elements derived from coffee. In the midst of the Covid-19 outbreak, training like this is desperately needed (international media.id).

**Table 2.**  
**Bandung Regency Food Supply Strategy**

No	Direct Access	Social Access
1	Utilizing Land For Intercropping	Providing Food Aid
2		Cooperation with rice mills
3		Provide agricultural equipment loans
4		Buy farmers' crops
5		Provide skills training in managing food ingredients.

Source: Author's Documents (2023)



The prevalence of malnutrition in households will decline due to the availability of household food during the Covid-19 epidemic in Bandung Regency. Several significant steps were done to maintain access to food during the Covid-19 epidemic, according to Cullen, Torero Maximo (2022), including:

Make sure the food supply is stable: This is done through assisting small farmers in raising agricultural output, distributing food in a logistical manner, marketing nutrient-dense foods, and ensuring the requirement for a supply chain for nutrient-dense foods by concentrating on logistics across areas. When the Covid-19 pandemic first broke out, this was done by the Bandung Regency administration in market operations to guarantee a steady supply of food.

Offer wholesome nourishment to society's most disadvantaged segments. The Bandung Regency government provides social aid to community organisations that are impacted by PPKM as a way of showing care for the community. The help is given both financially and in the form of meals. The distribution of social aid is made to street vendors who are at risk of being impacted by Covid-19. The availability of this social assistance can aid in supplying the community's food needs. The Bandung Regency PPKM ordinance had an impact on about 9998 street vendors (PKL) and locals. Each hamlet collected data on street vendors, and the Bandung Regency APBD ([idxchannel.com](http://idxchannel.com)) provided the funds for social support. To further help those impacted by the corona, the government is collaborating with Poktan Makmur in Pamotan Village, Dampit District, to secure and disperse free social aid. From April through June, 53 tonnes were produced monthly. According to the Social Service, the Bandung Regency Government is required to provide rice support to 69,740 low-income households.

Reviewing the topic of food trade and tax-related policies as soon as possible. The Bandung Regency government is reviewing food-related issues in terms of price, supply, and distribution, as was said in the preceding section. The goal of this assessment is to guarantee that there would be enough food available in Bandung Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic. The fact that Bandung Regency is conducting a significant harvest is the cause of the current food supply shortage.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Covid-19 epidemic puts regions at risk for food sensitivity. Because it affects daily demands for human life, food insecurity is a critical issue that needs to be addressed in every region. During the Covid-19 pandemic, each Regional Government has a unique strategy for addressing the issue of food shortages. Particularly in Bandung Regency, where the local government has a respectable reaction to food-related issues. The Bandung Regency Government helps households access food by providing direct access as well as social access. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also important to pay attention once more to equality in providing social access and distributing food to poor households.

The government can collaborate with all Poktan and Gapoktan in Bandung Regency for food production in order to provide households in Bandung Regency with access to food availability. By doing this, each village will receive social aid in an equitable manner. Additionally, you should be aware of Poktan and Gapoktan, which are unproductive as a result of the Covid-19 epidemic.

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