

ABSTRACT

Background: There is still a long way to go to achieve the second Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. Poverty and high prices for healthy food make it difficult for people to get a healthy diet. Approach to food as a human right is needed to overcome food insecurity and injustice. Transformation of a participatory, fair and inclusive food system for the community from production to distribution can overcome this problem through community empowerment in community-based urban farming activities in urban areas.

Aim: Analyzing empowerment efforts through urban farming activities in the framework of realizing community food justice.

Method: This study uses a descriptive qualitative design with a case study approach. The subjects of this study were representatives of the Yogyakarta City Agriculture and Food Service, heads of farmer groups in the Bausasran Village area, heads of the urban farming program in the Bausasran Village area, the people of Kampong Bausasran, the Head of Kampong Bausasran, and the Head of Kamping Bausasran who met the inclusion criteria.

Results: The community, including the poor, can participate in the local food system through urban farming activities from production to consumption through farmer groups and community groups, but the community cannot yet depend on food from these activities. Kampong Bausasran can carry out urban farming activities through the support and cooperation of kampong officials, elites and the community. The Department of Agriculture and Subdistrict support these activities through technical guidance, facilities, bottom-up policies, grants of land, and requirements for programs that uphold equity. Coaching and mentoring is carried out regularly by District and independent PPLs. Funding that is sometimes an obstacle but can still uphold the sustainability of activities comes from the government budget, CSR, and independent funds. Urban farming activities are also supported by ecological programs such as Proklim. Minimal land and soil, technical skills that are not fully good, and community motivation to carry out urban farming that is not fully for the sake of food self-sufficiency hinder urban farming activities.

Conclusion: Urban farming activities have put forward the principle of food justice even though food self-sufficiency has not been achieved.

Keywords: Food security, food sovereignty, food justice, food self-sufficiency, human rights, community empowerment

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Masih jauh untuk mencapai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan kedua yaitu memberantas kelaparan, ketidaktahanan pangan, dan malnutrisi. Kemiskinan dan harga makanan sehat yang tinggi menyebabkan masyarakat sulit mendapatkan diet yang sehat. Pendekatan pangan sebagai hak asasi dibutuhkan untuk mengatasi ketidaktahanan dan ketidakadilan pangan. Transformasi sistem pangan yang partisipatif, adil dan inklusif bagi komunitas dari produksi hingga distribusi dapat mengatasi masalah ini melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam kegiatan *urban farming* berbasis komunitas di perkotaan.

Tujuan: Menganalisis upaya pemberdayaan melalui kegiatan *urban farming* dalam rangka perwujudan keadilan pangan komunitas.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Subyek penelitian ini adalah perwakilan Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan Kota Yogyakarta, ketua kelompok tani di area Kampung Bausasran, ketua program *urban farming* di area Kampung Bausasran, masyarakat Kampung Bausasran, Ketua Kampung Bausasran, serta Lurah Bausasran yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi.

Hasil: Semua masyarakat termasuk masyarakat miskin dapat berpartisipasi dalam sistem pangan lokal melalui kegiatan *urban farming* dari produksi hingga konsumsi melalui kelompok tani dan kegiatan masyarakat, tetapi masyarakat belum dapat bergantung pangan dari kegiatan tersebut. Kampung Bausasran dapat melakukan aktivitas *urban farming* melalui dukungan dan kerja sama perangkat kampung, elit, serta masyarakat. Dinas Pertanian dan Kelurahan mendukung kegiatan melalui bimtek, sarana-prasarana, kebijakan yang bersifat *bottom-up*, pemberian lahan, dan persyaratan mendapatkan program yang menjunjung ekuitas. Pembinaan dan pendampingan dilakukan secara teratur oleh PPL kemantren dan swadaya. Pendanaan yang terkadang menjadi hambatan namun masih dapat menjunjung keberlanjutan kegiatan berasal dari anggaran pemerintah, CSR, serta dana mandiri. Kegiatan *urban farming* juga didukung program ekologi seperti proklamasi. Lahan dan tanah yang minim, kemampuan teknis yang belum sepenuhnya baik, serta motivasi masyarakat melakukan *urban farming* yang belum sepenuhnya demi kemandirian pangan menghambat kegiatan *urban farming*.

Kesimpulan: Kegiatan *urban farming* telah mengedepankan prinsip keadilan pangan meskipun kemandirian pangan belum tercapai.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan pangan, kedaulatan pangan, keadilan pangan, kemandirian pangan, hak asasi, pemberdayaan masyarakat