

Study of the Sustainable Food Yard Program among Farmer Groups in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency

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Abstract

The Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) was developed to strengthen household food security by utilizing household yards as sources of diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe food. This study aimed to (1) analyze the outcomes of P2L implementation, (2) analyze supporting factors and constraints, and (3) establish priority strategies for developing yard utilization to enhance and support the sustainability of the P2L Program. The study was conducted from September 2025 to June 2026 using a quantitative descriptive design supported by qualitative data. Data were collected through observation, interviews, questionnaires administered to 60 members of 20 farmer groups, and assessments by nine expert informants. The analyses comprised descriptive statistics, the internal-external (IE) Matrix, SWOT analysis, and the quantitative strategic planning matrix (QSPM). The results showed that the economic aspect was rated good in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency; the social and environmental aspect was rated very good in Bogor City and good in Cianjur Regency; and the food security aspect was rated good in both regions. The principal benefits were reduced food expenditure, stronger group cooperation, and increased food availability and diversity. The main constraints included suboptimal group institutions and administration, uneven technical skills, slow technology adoption, production continuity, farmer regeneration, and market access. IFE and EFE scores of 2,520 and 2,740 placed the program in Cell V, indicating a hold-and-maintain position. The SWOT analysis generated five alternative development strategies, while the QSPM identified the utilization of government and stakeholder support and agricultural technology as the priority strategy, with a TAS of 6,213.

Keywords: *development strategy; farmer groups; food security; IE Matrix; P2L Program*

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INTRODUCTION

West Java Province plays an important role in supporting national food security as one of Indonesia's major rice- and horticultural-production centers. Population growth, urbanization, industrialization, and residential development have intensified pressure on agricultural land. West Java's population increased from 48.74 million in 2021 to 50.35 million in 2024 (BPS Jawa Barat, 2025), while the rice harvested area declined from 1.60 million ha to 1.47 million ha in 2024 (BPS Jawa Barat, 2024). These conditions underscore the need to optimize household yards to strengthen household food self-reliance and food security (Jumiaty et al., 2024).

The Ministry of Agriculture developed the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) to improve food availability, accessibility, and utilization by optimizing household yards, vacant

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land, and unproductive land. Program activities include seedling nurseries, demonstration plots, members' cultivation plots, and product processing managed by Women Farmers Groups (KWT) and Adult Farmers Groups (KTD). Its implementation is stipulated in the 2021 Technical Guidelines for Government Assistance for P2L Activities (Food Security Agency [BKP], 2021) and the technical guidelines on the use of food-security and agricultural funds for fiscal year 2022 (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). Mardikanto and Soebiato (2017) explain that the success of P2L as a community-empowerment program is determined not only by the availability of assistance but also by the institutional capacity of groups to manage resources sustainably.

Yard-utilization policy has evolved through several program-name changes. The Sustainable Food Home Area Program (KRPL) was initially developed as a household-based area approach and was subsequently refined into the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) in 2020, emphasizing food availability, accessibility, utilization, and market orientation (Food Security Agency, 2021; Saptana et al., 2021). The latest policy direction adopts the Nutritious Food Yard Program (P2B), which strengthens the dimensions of family nutrition fulfillment, household income, and support for the nutritious-food agenda (Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024).

The Food Security Agency previously managed P2L within the Ministry of Agriculture. The establishment of the National Food Agency was stipulated by Presidential Regulation No. 66 of 2021, whereas the technical implementation of P2B in 2025-2026 is coordinated through the Directorate General of Horticulture with support from the Ministry of Agriculture's facilitating units. This study retains the term P2L because the groups examined were P2L recipients and implementers during the study period.

The Ministry of Agriculture developed the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) to strengthen food availability, access, utilization, and diversification through seedling nurseries, demonstration plots, members' cultivation plots, and product processing. The program is generally implemented through Women Farmers Groups (KWT) and Adult Farmers Groups (KTD); therefore, its success depends not only on the availability of production inputs but also on institutional capacity, group leadership, extension support, and the continuity of markets for yard produce (Food Security Agency, 2021; Saptana et al., 2021).

P2L implementation is designed in stages so that initial assistance develops into group self-reliance. The 2021 technical guidelines distinguish the establishment stage in the first year, the development stage in the second year, and the guidance stage in the third year, which is directed toward independence (BKP, 2021). Activity components include nursery facilities, demonstration plots, members' cultivation plots, and postharvest handling and marketing. These stages indicate that program success cannot be assessed solely from the presence of facilities or cultivation activities, but also from the group's ability to sustain production, manage administration, finance planting cycles, and build markets after the intensity of assistance declines.

Previous studies have shown that P2L can improve yard utilization, reduce household food expenditure, strengthen social interaction, and improve environmental quality (Azizah et al., 2022; Shaliza and Sulistyorini, 2024). Other studies indicate that the sustainability of activities after initial assistance is not always maintained because member participation declines, marketing systems remain undeveloped, and members' technical capabilities are uneven (Anantanyu et al., 2025; Hafizah et al., 2024). P2L evaluation therefore needs to move beyond describing benefits toward mapping strategic factors and development priorities that can be applied by farmer groups.

Analyses of the transition from assistance to self-reliance, group administrative capacity, planting-schedule coordination to prevent simultaneous harvests, the use of technologies for limited land, and young-farmer regeneration remain limited. P2L sustainability is strongly influenced by group capacity. KWT and KTD function not only as recipients of assistance but also as managers of collective activities, coordinators of planting

schedules, operators of seedling nurseries, and links to local markets. Group-based empowerment can strengthen women's roles and community participation in the management of local resources (Ardiani & Dibyorini, 2021; Nuryana et al., 2022).

Bogor City and Cianjur Regency have different regional characteristics. Bogor City represents an urban area characterized by limited land, dense activity, and closer access to markets for healthy vegetables. In contrast, Cianjur Regency has a broader agricultural base but faces challenges related to geographic distance, climate change, land conversion, and the need to strengthen postharvest management. These differences may produce distinct patterns of P2L benefits.

Bogor City represents a densely populated urban area with limited land, whereas Cianjur Regency has more extensive agricultural land but continues to face land conversion and farmer-regeneration challenges. A recent study shows that urban agriculture in Bogor City is generally practiced on limited land and provides social, environmental, and food-related benefits to farmer groups (Islami et al., 2025). Regional characteristics may therefore influence the benefits of and development needs for P2L. Previous research has generally focused on a single group or region, such as Nuryana et al. (2022), who examined the role of KWT in the P2L Program in South Bogor District.

This study aimed to (1) analyze the outcomes of P2L Program implementation among farmer groups in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency; (2) analyze the supporting factors and constraints affecting program success; and (3) establish priority strategies for developing yard utilization to enhance and support the sustainability of the P2L Program.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative descriptive design supported by qualitative data. The quantitative approach was used to measure program implementation achievements and assess strategic factors, whereas qualitative data were used to explain field conditions, group experiences, and the considerations of expert informants. The study was conducted in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency from September 2025 to July 2026. The locations were selected purposively because both regions had P2L recipient groups and represented contrasting contexts: an urban area with limited land and an agrarian area with more extensive land and geographically dispersed groups. The design was not intended to produce estimates representative of all of West Java.

At the planning stage, the study targeted 24 P2L recipient groups. Following field verification, 20 groups were eligible for study because four groups did not meet the activity and data-access criteria. The excluded groups faced several conditions: public-facility land had been reclaimed for community access, land had been returned to its owner, members were no longer active because the group had been formed abruptly and cultivation knowledge was inadequate, or internal conflict impeded collective activities. The final sample therefore comprised 10 groups in Bogor City and 10 groups in Cianjur Regency.

Each group was represented by three active respondents-the chairperson, a management member, or a member-resulting in 60 farmer-group respondents. The study also involved nine expert informants comprising six agricultural extension agents and representatives of the Bogor City Food Security Office, the Cianjur Regency Food Crops and Horticulture Office, and the Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture.

Primary data were collected through questionnaires, in-depth interviews, expert assessments, and observations of household yards, demonstration plots, seedling nurseries, production inputs, commodities, and group activities. Farmers' administrative capacity was not measured as a separate quantitative variable but was examined through interviews and observations.

The benefit-assessment instrument used a 1-5 Likert scale. The score for each aspect was calculated using the formula $\text{achievement (\%)} = \frac{\text{obtained score}}{\text{maximum score}} \times 100$. The results were then classified into five intervals, as presented in Table 1. Strategic analysis was conducted using the IFE, EFE, IE, SWOT, and QSPM frameworks. IFE and EFE ratings used a

1-4 scale based on the condition of each strategic factor. In the QSPM, the Attractiveness Score (AS) was calculated as the mean assessment of the nine experts and multiplied by the factor weight to obtain the Total Attractiveness Score (TAS). The highest TAS indicates the most attractive strategy for implementation and therefore the priority strategy. However, these findings do not establish that the strategy is the most effective option for all regions of West Java or Indonesia.

Table 1. Assessment-Category Intervals for the P2L Program

Interval	Category
84%-100%	Very good
68%-83%	Good
52%-67%	Moderate
36%-51%	Low
20%-35%	Very low

Source: Sugiyono (2019)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

P2L implementation achieved good to very good ratings across the three assessed aspects. Bogor City recorded higher achievements in the economic and social-environmental aspects, whereas Cianjur Regency scored slightly higher in the food-security aspect. These differences indicate that P2L benefits are strongly influenced by regional characteristics, group activity intensity, market access, and production continuity. The results describe the sampled groups and should not be treated as estimates for all P2L groups in West Java.

Table 2. P2L Program Implementation Achievements by Region

Aspect	Region	Achievement (%)	Category
Economic	Bogor City	73.60	Good
	Cianjur Regency	69.07	Good
Social and Environmental	Bogor City	84.53	Very Good
	Cianjur Regency	77.47	Good
Food Security	Bogor City	76.53	Good
	Cianjur Regency	78.80	Good

Economic Aspect

The economic aspect of the P2L Program scored higher in Bogor City than in Cianjur Regency. Harvest utilization was the highest-scoring indicator in Bogor City. Product marketing in Cianjur Regency and increased income were the lowest-scoring indicators in the two regions. These results indicate that P2L functions more as a source of food and household-expenditure savings than as a source of income. The indicators are presented in Figure 1.

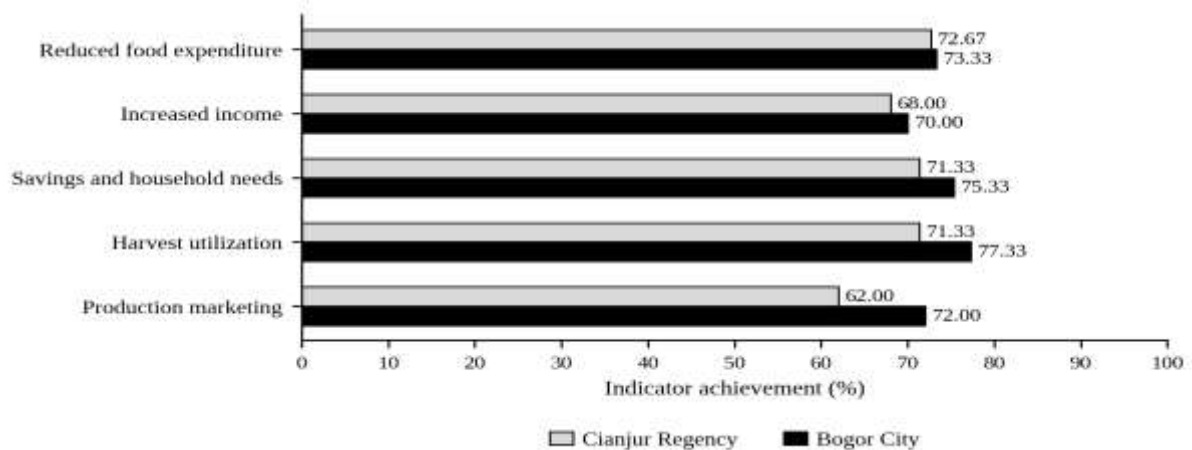


Figure 1. Economic-Aspect Indicators of the P2L Program

The relatively small scale of yard production means that harvests are used primarily to meet family needs. This finding is consistent with Shaliza and Sulistyorini (2024), who found that the economic benefits of P2L were realized mainly through savings, while its contribution to income remained limited. Field observations identified opportunities for economic strengthening in Bogor City through flagship products in the form of packaged fresh vegetables. Marketing in Cianjur Regency is constrained by the absence of a harvest-aggregation mechanism, whereas Bogor City has the Sustainable Food Yard Association (APPARI). Weaknesses in both regions include incomplete harvest records-covering expenditures and revenues-and limited product processing.

Economic weaknesses among the farmer groups include unsystematic records of harvests, costs, revenues, and sales. These administrative constraints limit the groups' ability to calculate profits, evaluate performance, and prepare demand-based planting plans. Economic assistance should therefore encompass simple bookkeeping, packaging, and marketing, rather than focusing solely on cultivation techniques.

Social and Environmental Aspects

The social and environmental aspects recorded the highest achievement. Bogor City was rated very good. Group cooperation was the leading indicator because it facilitated the sharing of cultivation knowledge and the division of tasks. The indicators are presented in Figure 2.

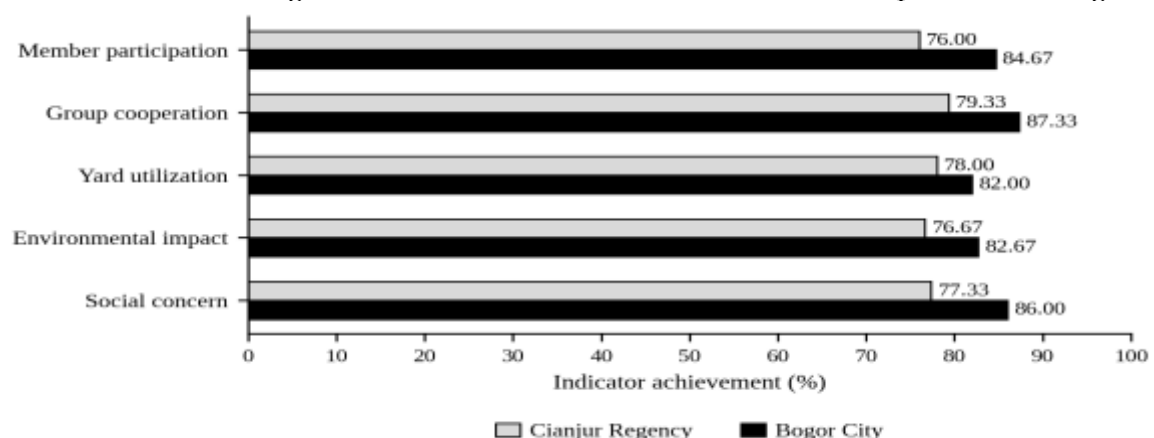


Figure 2. Social and Environmental Indicators of the P2L Program

The social and environmental aspects constituted the highest achievement. Bogor City attained a very good rating because demonstration-plot activities, seedling nurseries, and collective harvesting encouraged coordination, seedling exchange, and the use of household yards as educational spaces. Harvests were also used for Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK)

activities, integrated health posts (posyandu), and local food assistance. These findings show that P2L operates as both a production program and a community-empowerment program. Several KWT and KTD have begun to act as collective producers supplying vegetables cultivated with organic fertilizers, including goat manure, chicken manure, rice husks, and self-produced liquid organic fertilizer. These practices could be developed into integrated enterprise cycles involving household-scale livestock or aquaculture.

Food Security Aspect

In both regions, the food-security aspect was characterized by high household food access, but the ability to cope with rising food prices remained limited. This indicates that household yards help provide food directly, although the scale and continuity of production are not yet sufficient to buffer households when prices increase. The risk of simultaneous harvests also arises when groups plant the same commodities within similar periods. Food-security achievements are presented in Figure 3.

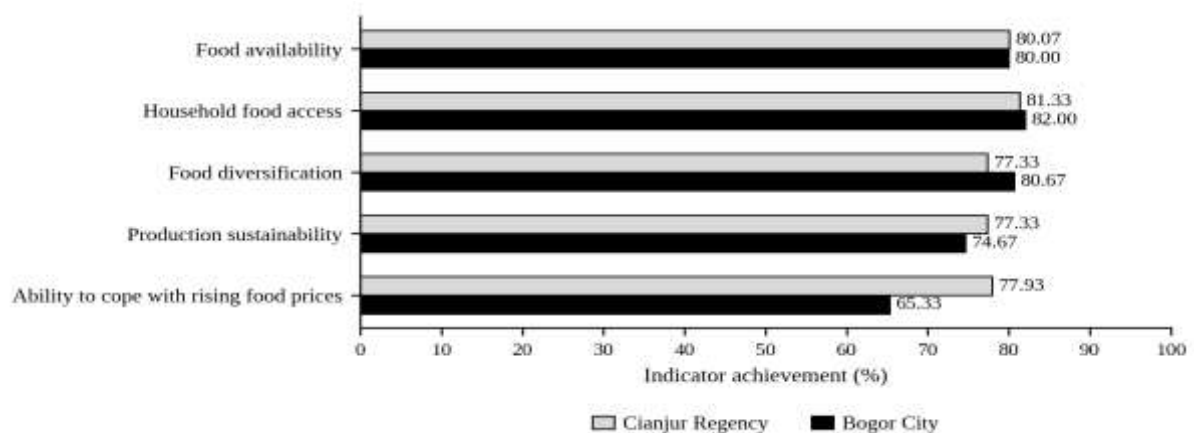


Figure 3. Food-Security Indicators of the P2L Program

In the food-security aspect, Cianjur Regency scored slightly higher than Bogor City. Cultivated commodities included vegetables, family medicinal plants, fruit, tubers, legumes, and, in several groups, fish. Seedling nurseries played an important role in sustaining planting cycles. The capacity of household yards to mitigate rising food prices remained limited because production scale and harvest continuity were not fully stable.

Table 3. Key Differences in P2L Implementation between Bogor City and Cianjur Regency

Dimension	Bogor City	Cianjur Regency	Strategic Implications
Land characteristics	Urban, limited, and often dependent on shared land or public-facility land	Has a broader agricultural base, but is dispersed across multiple districts	Bogor City requires cultivation technologies that use land efficiently, whereas Cianjur Regency requires stronger production coordination and postharvest management.
Program outputs	Packaged fresh vegetables and hydroponic development have begun in several groups	Household food availability and commodity diversity are relatively stronger	Bogor City can strengthen direct marketing from farmer groups to local consumers, whereas Cianjur Regency needs to strengthen harvest aggregation and expand market access.
Institutional support	Collaboration with the local government, Bapperida, Lokatani, Pijar Foundation, and local actors was identified in several groups	Support depends more heavily on local extension networks and the regional agriculture office	External assistance should be followed by efforts to strengthen group capacity so that its benefits are sustained.
Main risks	Public-facility land may be reclaimed for public access; activities depend on active members	Distance, climate risk, marketing, and group continuity vary by location	Certainty of land access, institutional strengthening, and risk management need to be improved.

Implementation of the P2L Program in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency reflects different regional characteristics. Bogor City represents an urban context with limited land; consequently, program development relies more heavily on shared land and public-facility land. Cianjur Regency has a larger agricultural land base, but its weaknesses lie in postharvest strengthening and marketing. Institutional support in Bogor City involves collaboration among the local government, Bapperida, Lokatani, Pijar Foundation, and local actors, whereas support in Cianjur Regency depends more heavily on extension agents and the regional agriculture office.

The policy transition from P2L to P2B did not automatically terminate the activities of established P2L groups. The groups examined in this study continued to operate seedling nurseries, demonstration plots, members' cultivation plots, and harvest-utilization activities at varying levels of intensity. The latest policy's change of program name to P2B strengthens the nutritional orientation and transfers the technical coordination of yard-based activities within the Ministry of Agriculture to the Directorate General of Horticulture. This policy transition creates opportunities for technological renewal and cross-subsector support, but it also poses a risk of discontinuous assistance if data on existing groups, their development stages, and their guidance needs are not carried forward.

Identification of internal factors affecting implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) produced several strengths and weaknesses that influence program success. These factors were subsequently analyzed using the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix. Questionnaires were administered to expert respondents comprising agricultural extension agents in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency; the heads of the agriculture offices, represented by the heads of the horticulture divisions of the Bogor City Food Security Office and the Cianjur Regency Food Crops and Horticulture Office; and Ministry of Agriculture staff. The weight and rating calculations are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Internal Factor Evaluation Matrix for the P2L Program

No.	Internal strategic factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Strengths				
1	Optimization of yard-land utilization	0.144	3.222	0.465
2	Active participation of farmer groups	0.135	3.111	0.419
3	Land remains suitable for cultivation	0.086	2.889	0.250
4	Availability of production inputs	0.120	2.889	0.346
5	Farmer-group members have strong potential	0.080	2.778	0.223
Total strengths				1.703
Weaknesses				
1	Technical skills remain limited	0.113	1.889	0.213
2	Group institutions are not yet optimal	0.122	1.889	0.231
3	Adoption of new technology and information remains slow	0.059	1.667	0.098
4	Training and extension support are limited	0.085	2.000	0.170
5	Market access remains limited	0.056	1.889	0.105
Total weaknesses				0.817
TOTAL IFE				2.520

The IFE Matrix generated a total score of 2.520, indicating that P2L's principal internal foundation lies in the resources already possessed by the groups, particularly land, members, participation, and production inputs. Institutional strengthening is required so that groups do not merely receive assistance but are also able to plan, implement, and control activities independently (Mardikanto and Soebiato, 2017).

The EFE Matrix provides an overview of external opportunities and threats. The primary opportunity is government program support for food security, whereas the greatest threat is the conversion of agricultural land and household yards.

Table 5. External Factor Evaluation Matrix for the P2L Program

No.	External strategic factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Opportunities				
1	Government program support for food security	0.138	3.111	0.430
2	Collaboration among farmer groups, extension agents, and relevant institutions	0.107	2.889	0.309
3	Advances in household-scale agricultural technology	0.085	2.778	0.235
4	Potential for processed-food product development	0.109	2.889	0.314
5	Public awareness of healthy food	0.102	2.889	0.296
Total opportunities				1.583
Threats				
1	Discontinuity of external training and extension support	0.123	2.556	0.316
2	Conversion of agricultural land and household yards	0.143	3.111	0.446
3	Climate and weather change	0.072	2.111	0.151
4	Low interest among younger generations in agriculture	0.071	2.111	0.150
5	Fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices	0.050	1.889	0.094
Total threats				1.157
TOTAL EFE				2.740

The EFE Matrix generated a total score of 2.740, indicating the program's capacity to respond to the external environment. Government support creates development opportunities through the provision of facilities, extension services, cultivation technology, and partnerships. Excessive dependence on assistance, however, may inhibit group self-reliance. Extension agents serve as educators, facilitators, motivators, organizers, and innovation intermediaries in supporting the sustainability of agricultural activities (Dea et al., 2024).

The higher EFE score relative to the IFE score indicates that opportunities and support from the external environment are stronger than the internal conditions of farmer groups in implementing the P2L Program. One collaboration involving KWT Ciharashas was conducted through the FutureGen for Change program with Pijar Foundation and PoliPoli Inc., while Lokatani implemented an urban-agriculture project. Collaboration and stakeholder support have enabled the KWT to remain active and sustainable.

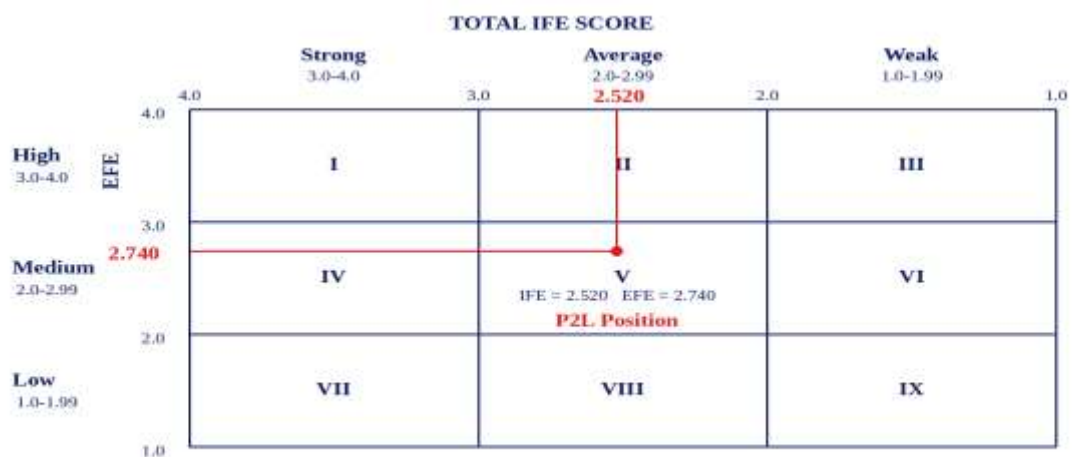


Figure 4. Internal-External Matrix for the P2L Program

IFE and EFE scores of 2.520 and 2.740, respectively, placed the P2L Program in Cell V of the IE Matrix, indicating a hold-and-maintain position. This position shows that the program has generated tangible benefits but is not yet sufficiently strong to develop independently without institutional strengthening, extension support, and market access. Development strategies should not be limited to adding production inputs; groups need to be guided in

developing planting plans, dividing responsibilities, recording harvests, managing seedling nurseries, and establishing simple but consistent marketing mechanisms.

Group institutions are a critical issue because several groups could not be included in the study after land became unavailable, members became inactive, or internal conflicts emerged. These findings indicate that the selection of program recipients should consider not only land availability but also the clarity of land-use status, organizational management, basic cultivation capacity, and member commitment. For public-facility land, groups require written permission or a time-bound utilization agreement to ensure that investments in demonstration plots, hydroponic installations, and seedling nurseries are not lost when the land is reclaimed for access or other purposes.

Stakeholder-collaboration opportunities were most prominent in Bogor City. Hydroponic assistance, fertilizer-processing training, and support for fish cultivation from networks such as the British Embassy, Pijar Foundation, Lokatani, Bapperida, and local actors demonstrate that P2L can develop through a collaborative ecosystem. Collaboration should be directed toward capacity transfer rather than physical assistance alone. If assistance ends without internal technical cadres, groups may again become dependent on external facilitators.

Bogor City requires space-efficient urban farming through simple hydroponics, vertical cultivation, tiered racks, portable containers, and planting calendars. Commodity diversification across groups is needed to prevent uniform vegetable supply and simultaneous harvests. Cianjur Regency requires stronger planting schedules, harvest aggregation, postharvest management, and market access. Regeneration cannot be interpreted as the absence of younger generations; rather, their participation remains limited and uneven. The attractiveness of yard-based agriculture to young people can be strengthened through digital technology, hydroponics, entrepreneurship, product design, online marketing, innovation competitions, and access to business incubation. These strategies should preserve the household-food function while opening realistic economic pathways.

Table 6. Alternative Strategies Based on the SWOT Matrix

	Internal	
	Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)
External	1. Optimization of yard-land utilization 2. Active participation of farmer groups 3. Land remains suitable for cultivation 4. Availability of production inputs 5. Farmer-group members have strong potential	1. Technical skills remain limited 2. Group institutions are not yet optimal 3. Adoption of new technology and information remains slow 4. Training and extension support are limited 5. Market access remains limited
Opportunities (O)		WO Strategy
1. Government program support 2. Collaboration between extension agents and farmer groups 3. Advances in agricultural technology 4. Potential for processed food product development 5. Public awareness of healthy food		3. Improve training and extension support for farmer groups.
Threats (T)		WT Strategy
1. Discontinuity of external training and extension support 2. Conversion of agricultural land and household yards 3. Climate and weather change 4. Low interest among younger generations in agriculture 5. Fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices		4. Develop cultivation practices adaptive to climate change and land conversion. 5. Strengthen farmer-group institutions and regenerate young farmers.

Table 7. Development Strategy Priorities for the P2L Program

Rank	Strategy alternative	TAS
1	Utilizing government and stakeholder support and agricultural technology to increase food production	6,213
2	Improving training and extension support for farmer groups	5,738
3	Strengthening farmer-group institutions and regenerating young farmers	5,677
4	Optimizing yard utilization through urban farming	5,663
5	Developing cultivation practices adaptive to climate change and land conversion	5,499

The QSPM ranked the utilization of government and stakeholder support and agricultural technology as the priority strategy, with a TAS of 6,213. This priority is relevant because the groups are not yet sufficiently strong to rely solely on internal resources. The forms of support most needed include improving seedling nurseries, adopting land-efficient technology, managing organic fertilizer, facilitating markets, and providing postharvest assistance. Enhanced training and extension support ranked second; therefore, the primary strategy should be implemented concurrently with efforts to strengthen member capacity and group technical capabilities.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that: (1) the P2L Program supports yard utilization, household food availability, and the social and environmental activities of farmer groups. The economic and food-security aspects in Bogor City and Cianjur Regency were rated good, while the social and environmental aspects were rated very good in Bogor City and good in Cianjur Regency. Economic benefits were realized through reduced food expenditure in Cianjur Regency and harvest utilization in Bogor City. Social-environmental benefits were reflected in group cooperation, while food-security benefits were evident in improved household food access in both regions. (2) Program success was supported by member participation, land conditions, production inputs, and support from the government and extension agents. The main constraints included weak institutions, limited technical skills, suboptimal technology adoption, weak marketing, unsustained member regeneration, climate change, and land conversion. (3) The principal priority for developing the P2L Program is to utilize government and stakeholder support and agricultural technology to increase food production.

Local governments and program facilitators should establish mechanisms for verifying recipient-group eligibility, land-use agreements, and an assistance system supported by external extension agents, while promoting commodity diversification, space-efficient technology, the integration of horticulture with aquaculture or livestock, marketing, indicators of self-reliance, and an assistance-exit strategy. The program in Bogor City should emphasize urban farming and local markets, whereas Cianjur Regency requires stronger postharvest management, harvest aggregation, and production coordination. Further research should analyze P2L sustainability by measuring economic impacts based on harvest volume and sales value; it should also employ AHP or ANP and compare active and inactive groups to strengthen the validity of strategic priorities.

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