

The Effectiveness of One Unit to Increase Food Security in Jambangan Village, Surabaya City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the effectiveness of the Integrated Agricultural Business Center (Satu Padu) Program in improving food security in Jambangan Urban Village, Surabaya City. A descriptive qualitative case-study approach was applied. Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews with eleven purposively selected informants (the village head, a Food Security and Agriculture Agency staff member, program administrators, PKK/Poktan members, and community members), supplemented by observation and documentation, while secondary data were drawn from official village and agency documents. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model and validated through source, technique, and time triangulation, guided by Sutrisno's (2018) five focuses of program effectiveness: program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal achievement, and real change. The findings show that the Satu Padu Program can be categorized as fairly effective. Goal achievement is the strongest focus, evidenced by Jambangan Urban Village recording the highest Food Security Index (75.71) among four urban villages in Jambangan Subdistrict and multiple farmer-group competition awards, followed by real change in the form of land transformation, increased community knowledge, and an improved village image through educational tourism. However, the program still requires strengthening in timeliness — particularly the unrealized livestock-system development stage — as well as more equitable socialization and institutional sustainability following the end of Pertamina's CSR support in 2025.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country whose agricultural sector plays a crucial role in meeting food needs. Food security is not only a national issue but also a global challenge, given that the agricultural sector is the primary foundation for employment and supports people's livelihoods, particularly in developing countries (Azhar et al., 2023). Data

from the Global Food Security Index (GFSI, 2022) recorded Indonesia's food security score at 60.2, below the average of 113 countries (62.1) and below three other ASEAN countries, namely Singapore, Malaysia, and Vietnam. This indicates that food security challenges in Indonesia remain significant despite having long been a national policy priority.

At the city level, Surabaya has shown quite good achievements with a Food Security Index (IKP) of 93.06 in 2025, ranking third nationally (National Food Agency, 2025) thanks to equitable food availability, easy access, and community-based programs such as Kasur Boyo, Urban Farming, and Satu Padu (Integrated Agricultural Business Center). The Satu Padu program is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of PT Pertamina (Persero) Integrated Terminal Surabaya, which was initiated in 2021 to address limited urban agricultural land while strengthening food security amid the COVID-19 pandemic. This program is implemented in collaboration with the Jambangan Village Government, the Surabaya City Food Security and Agriculture Agency (DKPP), and the PKK/Poktan group, by utilizing 0.1 hectares of idle land for integrated organic and hydroponic farming, catfish cultivation, harvest processing, and product marketing, in line with the mandate of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food and Surabaya Mayoral Regulation Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Food and Nutrition.

However, there are interesting gaps in achievement that warrant further study. On the one hand, data on visits to the Satu Padu Program for the 2021–2025 period shows a significant upward trend, from 30 visits in 2021 to 65 visits in 2025, accompanied by a trend towards increased yields for several key commodities such as mushrooms, eggplant, chilies, and tomatoes. On the other hand, the number of active members of the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) and Farmer Groups (Poktan) actually decreased from 25 to 16, as Pertamina's CSR support ended in 2025 and the intensity of government assistance decreased. This gap between increasing external outcomes (visits and harvests) and declining participation and institutional support is what drives the need for an in-depth study of the program's effectiveness.

Previous research by Armanto and Badrudin Kurniawan (2022) on the Independent Farmer Program in Beji Village, Bojonegoro, found that the program was quite effective but was hampered by minimal outreach and uneven distribution of beneficiaries. In contrast, research by Ledjab et al. (2025) on the Community Participation-Based Farmer Empowerment Program in Torok Golo Village, East Manggarai, demonstrated a relatively high level of community participation and understanding. Both studies examined agricultural programs in rural areas, while the effectiveness of integrated agricultural programs in urban areas such as Jambangan Village has not been specifically reviewed.

Based on this phenomenon, this study aims to describe the effectiveness of the Integrated Agricultural Business Center Program (Satu Padu) in increasing food security in Jambangan Village, Surabaya City, by referring to the theory of program effectiveness

according to Sutrisno (2018) which includes five focuses, namely program understanding, on target, on time, achievement of goals, and real change.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study method (Creswell, 2023), which aimed to describe in depth the effectiveness of the Satu Padu Program based on narratives collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The study was conducted at the Satu Padu Program, Jambangan Village Office, Jambangan District, Surabaya City, which was chosen because it is the only area where the program is implemented in Surabaya City.

The research focuses on five criteria for program effectiveness according to Sutrisno (2018): program understanding, on-target effectiveness, timeliness, goal achievement, and tangible change. Data sources include primary data collected through semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and documentation with parties involved in program management, as well as secondary data obtained from official village documents, community participation data, laws and regulations, and relevant news reports . study determined by purposive sampling with the Head of Jambangan Village as a key informant, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Informants Study

Informant	Position
Sanny Noerma Safaah, ST.	Head of Jambangan Village (key informant)
Dani Riswati, SP	Food Staff , Surabaya City DKPP
Risnani Pudji Rahayu (Riris)	Piece Program Supervisor
Sunarmi	Head of Program / PKK Operational Coordinator
Siti Chotidjah	Chair of PKK / Secretary 1 of Satu Padu
Sudarmi	Member of Farmer Group / Secretary 2 of Satu Padu
Eva Musdalifah	PKK Member / Treasurer Visit
Tri, Gitri , Suwanti , Edy	Jambangan Society (non- member)

Source : Primary data processed by the author (2026)

Data collection techniques were carried out through three mutually beneficial way complete : semi- structured interview For dig views , experiences , and beliefs informant ; observation direct to activities and conditions Satu Padu Program field ; as well as documentation in the form of photos and documents supporters . Data analyzed using the

interactive model of Miles and Huberman (2014) which includes four stages : data collection, data condensation, data display, and withdrawal conclusion drawing/verification. The validity of the data is tested through triangulation sources, triangulation techniques, and triangulation time (Sugiyono, 2023), to ensure findings study accurate and can accountable in a way scientific.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Integrated Program managed through structure organizations that involve element government sub-districts , PKK, and groups farmers , led by the Head of Jambangan Village as protector, with Chairperson of TP PKK as supervisor and Mrs. Riris as program supervisor. Program effectiveness is analyzed through five focuses according to Sutrisno (2018) as following.

Program Understanding

Socialization of the One Integrated Program done through two channels , namely digital media (Instagram, YouTube, and WhatsApp) and meeting direct with facilitated community sub-district. Interview results with four informant non- member community show that majority (three from four) have understanding Enough Good about the objectives and benefits of the program, especially residents who have feel benefit directly during the pandemic or those who are used to it buy results harvest. However One informant confess only know the program in detail at a glance without understand the purpose. The findings This in line with Armanto and Badrudin Kurniawan (2022), who also found gap socialization of the Farmer Program Independent in Beji Village. Thus, the focus understanding of the program is classified as Enough effective, although socialization Still need expanded to reach sparsely populated involved in activity ward.

Appropriate Target

The program has reach group target mainly, namely Farmer Groups, PKK, and administrators, with participation and visits tour continuous education increase every years (Table 2). Some of the community general participate feel program benefits, especially through purchase results harvest with price affordable , though found variation view : partial assess the program has been appropriate target , while some others feel its reach Still limited. This pattern similar with findings on the Fertilizer Program Subsidized in Siak Regency (Wahyu & Adianto , 2022), which also shows weakness equality benefit consequence lack of monitoring. Findings This show that focus appropriate target in a way general Already Enough effective , although equality its reach to public general Still can improved

Table 2. One- Piece Program Visit Data 2021–2025

Year	Agency	Students	Total
2021	12	18	30
2022	17	27	44
2023	21	32	53
2024	19	39	58
2025	20	45	65

Source : One Unity Document Jambangan Village (2025)

On time

Integrated Program own reference clear time in the form of a five- year roadmap (2021–2025), starting from stage planning and improvement land (2021), development system agriculture and fisheries (2022), development system animal husbandry (2023), strengthening system agriculture urban integrated (2024), until exit strategy stage towards independence (2025). Activities operational daily walk consistent through coordination between members even though without formal written SOPs . However , no all over roadmap stages realized appropriate time ; plan development system the farms scheduled for 2023 to 2026 have not yet been completed realized . In other words, focus appropriate time Still classified as Enough effective, but reinforcement at the delayed stage the need quick become attention program manager.

Achieving Goals

Integrated Program For sufficient need food public Ward Vase has achieved at the level institutional and regional, demonstrated by achievements as champion race group farmers throughout Surabaya and score Index Highest Food Security (IKP) in the Subdistrict Vase (Table 3). Majority non- member community participate confess achievement program objectives, especially from side education utilization land and yield perceived harvest directly. Findings This in line with Armanto and Badrudin Kurniawan (2022) which shows achievement empowerment program objectives farmer more easy measurable at the institutional level compared to the house level ladder individual. Achievement the confirm that focus achievement objective is most prominent achievements from the One Integrated Program.

Table 3. Index Food Security (IKP) Subdistrict Vase 2025

Ward	IKP Score	Ranking
Vase	75.71	1
Pagesangan	74.46	2
Tartar	71.46	3
Kebonsari	70.55	4

Source : Surabaya City Food Security and Agriculture Service (2025)

Change Real

All over informant in a way consistent confess existence change real, especially transformation land previous sleep arid become area agriculture productive, improvement knowledge public about resilience food independent, and strengthening image Ward Vase as location tour education . From the side economy, program not yet become source income main, but Enough help reduce expenditure food House stairs during harvest time. On the other hand, it was found indication challenge sustainability institutional , marked decline member active from 25 to 16 people along with the end Pertamina's CSR support in 2025. Findings change positive This in line with Ledjab et al. (2025), while challenge its sustainability in tune with Armanto and Badrudin Kurniawan's (2022) notes that recommend strengthening coordination and monitoring sustainable. In a overall, focus change real classified as Enough effective , although its sustainability need Keep going guarded post-end CSR support.

In a way Overall , the One Solid Program in the Village The Wambangan of Surabaya City can categorized Enough effective in increase resilience food, with achievements strongest in focus achievement goals and changes real , but Still need strengthening of focus appropriate time as well as equality socialization and sustainability institutional post-end Pertamina's CSR support.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Agricultural Business Center Program Integrated (One Unit) in the Subdistrict Jambangan, Surabaya City is classified as Enough effective in increase resilience food based on five focuses program effectiveness according to Sutrisno (2018). Achievements strongest seen in focus achievement purpose , proven highest IKP score in the sub- district Wambangan (75.71) and various performance race group farmers , and focus change real in the form of transformation land and improvement knowledge society . Meanwhile that , focus appropriate time, program understanding , and accuracy target Still need strengthening , especially related delayed roadmap stages, equalization socialization and sustainability institutional post-end Pertamina's CSR support in 2025. Therefore Therefore , it is recommended that the Satu Padu

Program manager quick evaluate constraint realization pending roadmap stages and preparing published written SOPs in a way area, the Surabaya City Food Security and Agriculture Service is increasing intensity mentoring technical post-end CSR support, and research furthermore study more carry on factors that influence accuracy time implementation of empowerment programs based agriculture urban.

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