Group Empowerment Through Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) in Karangbesuki Village, Malang City

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to understand the process of empowerment conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Malang City to the Women Farmer Group (KWT) of Cempaka Hijau Farm (CHF) at Karangbesuki village through KRPL program. This program is a government's effort to maintain the existence of agriculture and food security from decreasing urban agricultural areas through the empowerment of local group of women. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative using Wilson's empowerment process which includes the process of awakening, understanding, harnessing, and using. The data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results show that in the empowerment in the vegetable cultivation activity of KRPL program, KWT CHF was able to produce as much as 25-40kg of contributions to the food supply. Within one month KWT CHF earns an income of around Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 2,500,000 from the sale of harvested vegetables. The income is allocated to pay salaries of Rp. 5,000 per day to the active CHF KWT members. Thus, the active members earn income approximately Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 350,000 per month. The research concludes that the empowerment of KWT CHF has been actually conducted and is considered successful. The success was seen from the additional income earned by KWT CHF from the KRPL program in Karangbesuki village.

Keywords: cemara hijau farm; empowerment, KRPL; malang city

ABSTRAK


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INTRODUCTION

Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) is the government's attempt to maintain the existence of urban agriculture, ensure food security, and additional revenue for the community. The idea of the program is outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture number 15 year 2013 on Increased Diversification and Food Society, which follows the Presidential Decree Number 22 year 2009 on the Acceleration of Diversification of Local-based Consumption Resources and the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture number 43 year 2009 on Movement P2KP Local Resources.

Conceptually Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) can not be separated from urban farming. Urban farming or urban agriculture is defined as a farming activity with the utilization of both land and narrow space in the urban region for producing agricultural products that aim to strengthen the food security of the region as well as to have a multiplier effect on the economy (Belinda & Rahmawati, 2017). The definition can explain that KRPL is an embodiment of urban farming in the Indonesian version. Hence, the development of the role of the agricultural sector can be placed within the framework of 3Fs contribution in the economy, namely food, feed, and fuel (Purwantini, Saptana, & Suharyono, 2016).

Malang is one of the 38 districts/cities in East Java, which implement the KRPL program. For a quite long time, Malang city suffices its food supply through the market network with other cities. From the aspect of domestic availability as indicated by the ratio of normative consumption to domestic availability that is equal to 0.98, Malang is actually in the most chronic situation. This is because the agricultural sector in Malang is less demanded, unfortunately, so that the conversion of agricultural land cannot be avoided. In 2018, for example, the agricultural land area in Malang has decreased to 821 hectares from 1,300 hectares in 2011.

Therefore, to respond to the complexity of the agricultural sector, the Malang government re-intensifies the strengthening of the agricultural sector through the KRPL program. One of the programs is through the empowerment of women who regularly work as a housewife.
The inclusion of women in this context is because socially and economically they are less powerful, as many of them worked as housewives in Malang. BPS Malang recorded that women in Malang who work as a housewife were as much as 122,571 in 2015 and increased to 131,413 in 2018 (BPS Malang).

The empowerment of women is in line with Chambers who asserts community development as a concept of economic development that encapsulates the social values. The concept reflects the new development paradigm that is "people-centred, participatory, empowering, and sustainable" (Mardikanto, 2010). Empowerment aims to form individuals and communities to become self-reliant, which includes independence of thought, action, and in control of what they do (Sulistiyani, 2004). The concept has a sense that communities are empowered to see and choose something useful for themselves (Suharto, 2005). In this context, the empowerment of women through the KPRL program is to generate additional revenue for the community.

One of the real actions of women empowerment through the KRPL program in Malang is the establishment of Kelompok Wanita Tani Cemara Hijau Farm (KWT CHF) in Karangbesuki village. The efforts had a positive impact on the community, especially those associated with prosperity such as increased income. The aspects of farm income through the KRPL program in Menpawah Regency shows average revenue (IDR / month and %) (Akbar, Yusra, & Dewi, 2018). The results include that the recipient of KPRL in the village are: Bundung River 123,333 (4.15); Sea 67,778 (2.07); Palembang Sand 76,667 (2.41); Peniraman 96,111 (2.71); Galang 76, 667 (2.37); Pak Utan 170,556 (2.37); Amawang 83,889 (2.52); and Peniti Dalam 1 Jungkat 95,000 (3.01).

The data is the result of the farm income of the grantee of KPRL program which is accumulated monthly as much as Rp. 1,884,903 or 57.69% of the household income. In short, KRPL’s average
contribution to the grantee’s household income is Rp. 99,125 per month, or as much as 3.03% of total household income. However, the small or big percentage of the contribution is not affected by the activities of KRPL applied to a relatively narrow yard area; it does not depend on the quantity of the land managed.

The success of KRPL program managed by KWT in Gianyar regency from the aspects of household income from the KRPL program, it is showed that the majority of average respondents' income was above the Gianyar’s regional minimum wage that is Rp. 1.70775 million per month (Sugitarina, Darmawan, & Astiti, 2016). In fact, the average household income received by the respondent is Rp. 3,499,138 per month.

The research that have been presented emphasises on the economic aspects of the achievement. However, the true value of KRPL as a program is at the aspects of the inclusion and the technological innovation that is sufficient. Such innovations built aim to increase production and increase farmers' income through the implementation of various concepts, including the concept of empowerment. There is an implementation of the conception of community empowerment which is done by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security in Malang with KWT CHF in Karangbesuki village District of Sukun, Malang as the target group. Based on some positive impacts proven in the referred literature, the author seeks to examine the implementation of the conception which has affected the society –KWT CHF–as the program manager, especially in the aspect of income generating and food supply in Malang.

Briefly and clearly, the objective of this study is to understand the empowerment process conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security to the KWT CHF in the KRPL program in Karangbesuki village which has resulted to some concrete output such as obtaining additional revenue and the provision of food supply in Malang.

METHOD

The type of research is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is a naturalistic research method as the results were derived from the data obtained in the field (Sugiyono, 2008). The researchers will describe the empowerment of Women Farmers Group of Cemara Hijau Farm (KWT CHF) in the KRPL program to bolster the income of the KWT CHF members. In addition, the researchers are trying to develop a theory/concept that has universal validity (Suharjito & Haryanto, 2011). The subject in this study was determined using a purposive sampling approach. Purposive sampling is a technique of data collection where the data sources are considered most knowing of the problems to be identified (Sugiyono, 2008).

The sources of data in this study were: 1) The primary data obtained by researchers directly from the informant, and 2) the secondary data derived from the literature, books, journals, internet, as well as previous studies (Sugiyono, 2008). Meanwhile, the data were collected through observation, interviews, and document study. Then, the data were analysed using data analysis techniques that include data reduction, data
presentation, and conclusion/verification (Sugiyono, 2008). As this research is social, the use of such methods deemed more appropriate and easier for researchers to describe the real conditions in the field, where the data obtained during fieldwork can be accounted for validity using Wilson's validity theory. The validity theory was used a framework of analysis in order to achieve a structured data collection and minimize bias.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Raising the Awareness of Women Farmers Group (KWT) of Cemara Hijau Farm (CHF) of the KRPL Program.

The process of raising awareness is the first step in empowering the community. In this process, KWT by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security was given awareness of major issues and the important instrument in a process of empowerment that is detailed in the discussion below.

a. The Process of Raising the KWT CHF’s Awareness on Self and Environment Potential

At this stage, it is needed to know that KWT CHF members initially have had the idea to become a farmer group. This is because, before their program in the Karangbesuki Village KRPL 2018, KWT CHF has made farming/gardening activity in the house yard since 2017.

In connection with that, the role of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security in following up on the CHF KWT awareness is conduct a meeting with KWT. This meeting is measured as giving motivation to the Group, as the prospective grantee of the KRPL program. The activity revealed some driving points, including the willingness of KWT CHF in running the KPRL program in the future, its orientation, as well as the expected outputs of the program. This activity is also the beginning of the involvement of KWT CHF as one of the groups that manage the KRPL program in Malang in February 2018. As an organization, CHF KWT has the purpose or orientation from farming/gardening that has been done before, which is a profit oriented business in organic food.

The process of awakening is the first step to community empowerment as the government's efforts in shaping literate behaviour and care to the community so that they feel the need for self-capacity. This is also an appropriate step of the government as it aims to develop the potential of the community and forecast the projections of the implementation and success of the program that will be implemented.

Then, the mapping of the community’s commitment to the objectives of the program is identified. Based on the results of the mapping and identification, CHF KWT has the will, self-consciousness, and capacity to be developed through the KRPL program for the achievement of their existing orientation. The initial process of empowerment suggests that the first step is done through meetings (dialogue) non-formal between the Hidden Canyon with the community.
The process aims at the alignment of vision and interests between the two parties, whereas at the output the community realized the need in developing their capacity to pursue their interests.

b. Raising Awareness of KWT CHF on the KRPL Program

To raise the KWT CHF awareness about the KRPL program both concept and practice, the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of Malang provides a further step in the form of meetings and outreach activities regarding Coordination for Optimization of Yard Use through KRPL concept. Socialization activities themed the importance of optimizing their yards for the community through activities or horticulture and cultivation of vegetables, fruits, livestock for food needs to support the inclusion of income, particularly for the target group KWT CHF. Besides, KWT CHF was given an understanding of the importance of the KRPL program in the middle of the agricultural land crisis in urban areas with a not-large scale and limited point.

The socialization of a program can not be excluded in the introduction of the program to the community. The researchers in the field found that KWT CHF members were able to capture the intent and purpose of the KRPL program socialization. However, as the socialization was carried out jointly among the farmer groups by their respective representation, it is very likely that there is a mismatch of information obtained by members of the group who were not present. This was not entirely wrong, though, however, the researchers suggest in this context that the Department of Agriculture and Food Security should socialize them directly in the location of the group. Besides aiming to deliver the essence of the activities to the public, local socialisation is also expected to minimize the formality of the government, which may lead to closing the gap between the parties.

Other findings also state that the formal style is less provoking awareness to the community. In summary, the style is insufficient to get the society emotionally "moved". So after the socialisation has been carried out, the public assesses the activities are finished, and they are just waiting for further directives from the Department of Agriculture and Food Security. Therefore, it needs an emotional approach of non-formal which empowers the community. This approach is an important aspect to stimulate people's desire to change and overcome the adverse structure between the two sides. Correspondingly (Cahyono, 2008) addresses the importance of equal shares of authority in the working relationship with a participative approach, where society is seen as a subject instead of an object.

c. Raising Awareness of The Skills of KWT CHF

As an effort to enhance awareness of the skills of KWT, the Department of Agriculture and Food Security organised further dissemination activities. Contextually, the material of
socialisation is different from the previous stage socialization. The previous socialization only provides awareness of the general knowledge of the KRPL program to KWT. Meanwhile, in the next socialization, the KWT was given awareness of the necessary skills required to manage and develop the KRPL program in their village.

The continued dissemination activities gain several information regarding the skills required by KWT, such as the technique of making the subgrade for polybag, breeding techniques and removal to the land pilot, as well as knowledge associated with the harvest and management of crops of vegetables, fruit and or animals that they grow later.

Accordingly, the findings indicate that from the awareness aspect, the KWT CHF awareness of the importance of the KRPL program began to awaken. This can be the result of the proposals contained in a monthly report KWT in July 2018, where there is a requirement proposal as a means of nurseries and trial pots covering polybags, seedlings, garden watering tools, and pilot box for breeding, etc.

In this process, the author argues that the activities carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security is a right step done as a follow up of previous socialization activities that were formal. The Department of Agriculture and Food Security needs to create an atmosphere that does not generate a gap for the target group. Indeed, the activities have resulted in the growing enthusiasm of the people involved in these activities as they feel quite reliable considering the human resources potential. This activity is a positive starting step for CHF KWT to be more independent and powerful.

2. Comprehension of the Women Farmers Group of Cemara Hijau Farm on the KRPL Program

After the process of raising awareness, the next step done by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security is a process of understanding. The process of understanding is giving insight to KWT about the KRPL program.

a. Understanding about the Potential and Environment Possessed by the KWT CHF

At this stage, giving an understanding of the potential and environmental potential to KWT CHF is one of the main things that can guarantee the level of success of the KRPL program in Karangbesuki Village. The first step taken by the Malang’s Department of Agriculture is to provide training activities/guidance as well as advanced development. The activities were in the form of direct socialisation meetings with KWT.

The activity began with giving understanding to KWT including environmental problems that will continue to exist in every growing city such as Malang. KWT is also given the understanding to respond to the efforts that can be done to reduce the impact of the problem, namely by taking advantage of the potential of human resources and environment that they have.
KWT CHF is located in Karangbesuki village which is located in the highlands allowing the fruit plants or vegetables to be more fertile and developed compared to other villages. The potentials indeed were supporting the implementation of activities to optimize their for KRPL program, by doing and developing the activities that have been done before such as horticulture and cultivation of vegetables, fruits, livestock aiming for their welfare as well as the surrounding community, whether in health, social, and economic.

In addition, the development or training activities provided by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security at this stage according to Wilson in the sense of understanding the process was an effort to provide new understanding and perception of the self, aspiration, and the general situation (Sumaryadi, 2005). Also, the process of understanding is a capability transformation phase in the form of insight knowledge, competence, and skills to open horizons, and the provision of basic skills so that they can take a role in the development process (Anggreswari & Jayaningsih, 2018).

The step taken by the Department of Agriculture at this stage is a stimulant toward knowledge transform which aims to make KWT CHF more aware of the important factors that underlie their participation in the program KRPL as the answer to the environmental problems in Malang. This process indeed has fostered the understanding of CHF KWT. The fieldwork findings show that KWT CHF was aware of the reduced quantity of agricultural land as well as the importance of maintaining the existence of the agricultural sector for the sustainability of public life in Malang, particularly in terms of food needs. Besides, the KWT argued that the business of agriculture will continue to exist given agricultural products are always needed.

That understanding will support the success of KWT CHF in implementing programs KRPL in Sub Karangbesuki, considering the program has been helpful to raise awareness of the potential of natural and human resources. The efforts made by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security above are categorized as a community development approach in the concept of community empowerment.

The approach is indeed the most widely applied by various parties. The rationale of this form of community development is the need for synergy and the potential of the community which are controlled by external actors. Later on, community involvement in the development efforts is expected to develop a sense of ownership of the initiatives and make the planned development projects more effective and efficient.

b. Awareness of the Importance of KRPL Program for KWT CHF

Basically, based on the background of the formation KWT CHF in Sub Karangbesuki Malang, in truth, they are more convenient in terms of understanding the concept, implementation, as well as the importance of KRPL program which they implement in their villages. It is because in
the early formation of KWT organizations, most have found their potential and aware of their environmental awareness. The housewives who are mainly the members of KWT, in fact, have understood their capacity by using the land or yard even before the KRPL program was introduced in their village.

To stimulate improved understanding of the KWT members towards the KRPL program, the Department of Agriculture and Food Security follows up on previous activities with monitoring activities as well as socialization management of nurseries and trial pots. These include the requirement of making a nursery, nursery function that aims to produce seedlings to meet the yard needs, requirements and functions of pilot project development, and monitoring the development of plants, fruit, and or animals/fish that has been done.

The field findings suggested that the impact of the KRPL program at least can be seen from the presence of aid from the Department of Agriculture and Food Security either in form of donated material and non-material assistance such as funding, seeds, planting media such as trial pots, potted plants, and others. Besides, non-material aids were given in the form of mentoring, and monitoring and evaluation that aim to stimulate the success of KRPL program in Sub Karangbesuki for achieving the objectives of both parties.

In addition to these two things, the difference after the program KRPL is that currently KWT CHF in Karangbesuki village has had the nurseries themselves, which are utilized for the development of the KRPL in the village. Moreover, the researchers linked with this stage argue that an absolute measure taken by various actors to empower the community. It is where there is a merger between knowledge and implementation plan which is owned by both parties, or, in other words, the harmonization of abilities and interests between the parties.

Furthermore, looking at the four elements of Community Development, two of which are a planned program with a focus on the total needs of the village community and technical assistance (Adi, 2008), KWT CHF in this context is the actor determinant of their success, given the importance of participation and support "assisted" by a "capability" which is owned by relevant stakeholders.

c. Giving Understanding on the Importance of Skills To KWT CHF

In this process, to provide an understanding of the importance of skills to KWT the Department of Agriculture and Food Security conduct a follow-up activity by providing learning or training. The training includes a way or technique of seeding, planting, creation of trial pot, the development of plants, cultivation of vegetables/fruit/fish, and harvest. The materials mainly concern with horticulture and cultivation without the use of chemicals (zero pesticides) or commonly known as organic cultivation.
Before the training/learning is performed, the management groups of KRPL / KWT were given prior socialization that aims to provide an overview of some of the methods of learning or aquaculture to be given, before finally conducting the pilot learning.

The activities are performed gradually adjusting the KWT human resource capacity, as well as the existing environmental potential in their village. It is also customizable with a choice of what kind of training would be an advantage or a more important (urgent) for the development of KRPL over there. It needs to note that basically the KRPL program managed by KWT in Karangbesuki village is still at the development stage. Therefore, basic training or learning were the techniques usually given and taught to KWT CHF.

Field findings obtained by the author in this regard show that currently KWT CHF already has an understanding of the technique of seeding, planting, creation of trial pot, the development of plants, cultivation of vegetables/fruits, and harvesting, which concerns horticulture and cultivation without the use of chemicals (organic). It can be seen from its independent nurseries, nursery methods, and even projection of harvest period and marketing of vegetables/fruits. Besides, such sound understanding can be seen from the potential of their qualified human resources where they previously conduct continuous production in the courtyard before the KRPL program.

3. Involvement of Women Farmers Group (KWT) of Cempaka Hijau Farm (CHF) in Managing and Developing the KRPL Program

As KWT acquire considerable awareness and understanding, at this stage, it is time they decide to use their knowledge and willingness to get benefit from the program KRPL by getting involved in the management and development.

a. The Process of Involving KWT CHF in the KRPL Program in Karangbesuki

The engagement activities and/or application of awareness and understanding that KWT has obtained on previous activities begin with the process of identifying points at the yard area which will be used for horticulture or aquaculture. The process of identification of the land point by KWT is determined based on some aspects such as the land that is unproductive (neglected), not prone to landslides, as well as the short distance from the point of land to the water resources in the surrounding.

As for the land, based on the results of the identification, before it is optimized into productive land for horticulture and or aquaculture in the activities on KRPL program, KWT will have to follow the land use permit application in their region to the developer/landlord of the housing, namely PT. Wasesa Gemilang.

With regard to the results of the process of land point identification, at least this time KWT CHF has had four land points around their environment to be optimized through the
activity or horticulture and cultivation of vegetables, fruit, and livestock/fish. The four land points were located in RT. 01, RT. 03, RT. 04, and RT. 06 of Perumahan Bukit Cemara Tidar Housing at Karangbesuki village.

This stage, which Wilson called as the outcome of a process of harnessing, is the form of use or utilization of the society by involving them (the target group) in program activities. This is exactly what happened with KWT CHF which were involved after they acquire the aspect of awareness and understanding to be used in the identification of land points that will serve as the pilot area of the KRPL program. The results of the activity at least can be seen that at this time KWT CHF has had four points including yard area which is located in RT. 01, RT. 03, RT. 04, and RT. 06 in their village. Additionally, KWT CHF in conducting the identification process is also able to determine some important aspects such as land to be used is not prone to landslides and the short distance the point of land has to the water resources in the surrounding.

Moreover, the process of public involvement in the discourse of empowerment is absolute to be conducted, where the community shall implement the knowledge that has been gained from previous processes provided by stakeholders. The process was carried out through the community engagement process associated, namely the strategies to cope with disasters and rescue the tourists, which will affect the sense of security given to tourists visiting the attraction of Hidden Canyon. In short, this stage is a stage for people to use their skills for the benefit of the community (Anggreswari & Jayaningsih, 2018).

b. Making Process Benefits of existence KRPL Through Skills Program in KWT Have Fir Green Farm

In the process of making the benefits of the KRPL activities in Karangbesuki Village, KWT conducted breeding of plants such as vegetables and fruit in the Nursery and then moved to the 4 points of yards/pilot owned by KWT located at RT. 01, RT. 03, RT. 04, and RT. 06. This process is also a form of engagement and or application of skills possessed by KWT during the socialization and training programs conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the Field Assistants in the previous stage.

The process of breeding activity is at least carried out per two weeks. This means, in this period KWT conducts periodic seeding that is a process of seedling vegetable or fruit rotation with each other, or with the same species and different types/varieties.

Once the seedling stage has been done, it is time for the harvest stage. At this stage, the vegetable seedlings planted in the model pot will be harvested twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday. The types of vegetables that are usually harvested twice a week are mustard types, cai sim, pokcoy, kailan, green and red lettuce, kale, spinach, cabbage, and others. The harvest can be done more than once because the lifespan of the vegetable lasts no more than 21 days from the time of
In the KRPL program, this phase is the most important stage which determines the sustainability of the program’s success. This stage is also where important aspects such as stakeholder collaboration, community skills, and help stimulants intertwined. The process of taking the benefits of the concept of community empowerment is a core and or the output of the previous processes that have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security, which is the process of raising awareness and understanding. Given the field conditions, the process of making these benefits can be proclaimed that currently KWT CHF has been able to perform nursery of plants such as vegetables and fruit in the Seeds Garden and then transfer the plants to a pilot area (yard) as well as the harvesting process after the transfer process is carried out. This proof of capability is indeed the result of stimulant activities conducted previously, which is supported by the human resource potential of KWT CHF who are familiar with the concept in the KPRL program.

Furthermore, since the KWT CHF is a growing group that is relatively new in managing a KRPL program, the focus of KWT CHF in the program implementation is only in the vegetable production sector. As for the livestock and fisheries have not been run, considering the step by step factors in KRPL program. However, CHF KWT actually once tried the fish and animal farming, yet the findings in the field show that it made the focus of KWT diverged. KWT CHF also stated that they do not have the understanding and skills that qualified to support fish or animal farming.

Nevertheless, indeed KWT in this process has been able to succeed well in the implementation of the concept of KRPL. Therefore, they can serve as a pilot group to another group. This can be seen from the many studies on them from either group among students, schools, and other community groups that came to “learn” to develop their capacity.

4. Using KRPL to Support Family’s Economic Activity among Women Farmers Group (KWT) of Cemara Hijau Farm (CHF)

At this stage, the potential and skills of KWT members and the environment are used for the benefit of the community.

a. Process of Using Members’ and the Environment Potential owned by KWT CHF in the KRPL Program for Community

In these discussions, as noted earlier, KWT CHF has qualified human resources potential and that these potentials must be developed in the empowerment in the KRPL program in their village. In addition, it is recognized by the researchers that every passage of a program always has two underlying factors, namely the supporting and inhibiting factors. Therefore, to open this discussion, such factors will be explained.

The supporting factors of KRPL at Karangbesuki village, first, is the awareness and
potential of KWT itself. The second is their environment. Then, the third is the supporting infrastructure such as a nursery, trial pots, and marketing network for the business of the results of their KRPL activities. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor is of the human resources of the Field Assistants (PPL) both in quantity and in quality. This is because each of the PPL has the experience, capacity, and background of various disciplines, such as the discipline of fisheries or farms. Other than that, another inhibiting factor that basically can not be separated in any of the programs is related to the limited budget of the KRPL program.

To overcome these problems, at least the Department of Agriculture and Food Security has attempted monitoring and evaluation at the program management group. This activity is conducted in collaboration with PPL of other groups and of course the involvement of KWT itself.

The process of monitoring and evaluation of the program management group of KWT CHF is the initiative of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security. The program is aimed at stimulating the CHF KWT to achieve their community goals, especially the profit-oriented ones.

In addition, this activity is the last stage in the process of empowerment, which emphasizes the importance of initiatives and innovative capabilities of all relevant stakeholders. It intended as an attempt of other stimulants for the success of the program. Therefore, the monitoring and evaluation of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security are very appropriate according to the researchers. In addition to as an effort to review the management group activities, the monitoring and evaluation activity is the stimulant for the success of the program despite their "shortcomings" and/or barriers that need to be resolved or mitigated.

One of the findings in the field related to this is on the agenda of monitoring and evaluation conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security on June 29, 2018. In the column of field problem, it says that KWT CHF in conducting the development of garden plants member is still lacking, and some vegetables are affected by pests and diseases. Therefore, the recommended action given by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security is to increase the number of commodity crops and to provide training of pests eradication through natural means for instance by using eggshells and papaya. As a result, after the process is done, KWT CHF proclaims that they have been able to increase the number of commodities, as suggested, and that they have a new skill that is about pest control through natural such as using the eggshell and the papaya leaves.

Inevitably, related to the process of using, as Wilson said, that the process is carried out through routine training so that the community's ability to communicate in a foreign language in guide process honed (Anggreswari & Jayaningsih, 2018). In this stage of a foreign language, training is given not only English but also Chinese and Japanese. The training is carried out periodically, so the ability of the guides become more mature correspondingly to the growing attraction of Hidden
b. The use of Skills of KWT CHF in KRPL Program for the Sake of Community

The main focus of KWT in the KRPL program activity is the cultivation management of vegetables to be traded in the market directly. As explained previously, the harvest of vegetables are conducted is twice in one week, on Tuesday and Friday. The harvesting process is performed in 4 points of yard area which they manage and develop.

From this activity, the average of vegetables harvested is 25 to 40 Kg. Then after the harvesting process is done, KWT will gather the harvest to be sorted based on the quality (standard market) and cleaned before eventually sold to the community around their neighbourhood and specialized market of organic vegetables, Lai Lai Supermarket.

In this regard, it needs to note that sales of organic vegetables of CHF KWT are not done directly to the Lai Lai, but through cooperation with one of the suppliers/supplier of the Lai Lai, namely the Excellent Health Mr. Surono.

In addition, the vegetable crops are sold in package form with the packaging price of Rp. 7,000 to the supplier (cooperative), and Rp. 5000 to the public. Besides, it also sold a per-kg which is as much as Rp. 12,000 / Kg. From the sale of the crop, at least in a week the KWT has gained income revenue as much as Rp. 300,000 to Rp. 600,000 and the average income for one month as much as Rp. 1,200,000 to Rp. 2,500,000. The detail related to the crop can be seen from Table 1 below.

Table 1. Details of the Crop KWT CHF Month August 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Vegetable Price Per Kg / Packaging</th>
<th>Number Sold</th>
<th>Acquisitions Monthly</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Supplier (Kg)</td>
<td>Organizations (Packaging)</td>
<td>Supplier (Kg)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>30 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Week 3</td>
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<td>30 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 4</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Documentation of Researcher

The income in the future will be used for the benefit of their group, as did the provision of
a salary of Rp. 5,000 per day to CHF KWT members who actively manage and develop the KRPL program in their village. There are 8 active members of KWT today. The active members at least have obtained revenues of approximately Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 350,000 per month. Besides, each member of the KWT CHF also received an allocation of bonuses or some resided vegetables from marketing activities. The average amount of vegetables available for consumption by members of KWT is from 2 to 5 Kg.

The research finds that the revenue from the harvest was able to help the members of KWT CHF in supporting the economic activities of their families, primarily in addition to helping her husband who works in the public sector. In addition, the revenue may also help in their spending on buying daily necessities such as vegetables.

Regardless, associated with using process, Wilson says that this process is using the capabilities that the public already has in everyday life to help them achieve more efficient conditions, both socially and economically. In fact, as the above explanation has stated, the findings of researchers suggest that the activities carried out by KWT CHF in KRPL program in Karangbesuki village has shown positive results for achieving their interests by obtaining revenue for its active members during one month around Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 350,000.

Another field findings also show that the income gained depends on the quantity of land owned by the farmer groups. CHF KWT believed that the more land that is optimized for cultivation, the higher is the potential of economics benefits. Therefore, one of the obstacles to KWT CHF is related to the quantity of land that is limited. Related to this, the amount of income and the small or large percentage are not influenced by the KRPL activities applied to the relatively narrow yard area, i.e. it does not depend on the quantity of land managed/owned. Thus, when KWT CHF got an order from the customer which is beyond the capacity of the results, they were not able to distribute it. In addition, another obstacle is the lack of marketing for the harvested vegetable as their vegetables are organic, whereas KWT CHF only in cooperation with a single party that is Excellent Health Mr. Surono in distributing the organic vegetable stock needs in Malang.

Despite those obstacles, the amount of the harvest KWT CHF obtained per week reached 25-35 Kg, a positive figure for the demands of organic vegetables in Malang, and especially for the KWT CHF income. The success of this KRPL program in Karangbesuki village managed by KWT CHF is inevitably due to the stimulant provided by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the roles of qualified KWT CHF human resources itself.

More briefly, and as part of the concluding remarks, the researchers believe that the implementation of the KRPL program in Karangbesuki village conducted by KWT CHF based on the findings of this research has been successful and able to make more powerful condition. This is
looked from the fact that the previous CHF KWT members do not have a side income (0 rupiahs); the members were homemakers who relied on their husband's income. However, currently they have had a side income of approximately Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 350,000 per-member, to support mainly the economic activity of the family and/or the husband working in the public sector.

The average contribution of KRPL program recipients to household income is Rp. 99,125 per month or accounted for 3.03% of the total household income. Although the results of this social research do not include the percentage index, it can be concluded that the KWT CHF has been able to work and is successful, by earning the nominal amount of the personal income while previously obtain zero rupiahs. In addition, other research conducted by (Sugitarina et al., 2016) with a study related to the success of the KRPL program managed by KWT in Gianyar showed that most respondents' income was above the average Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) Gianyar which was Rp. 1.70775 million per/month. In fact, the average household income of the respondent was as much as Rp. 3,499,138 per month.

Regardless, currently, the ability of KWT CHF has been said as a professional farmer group/manager of the KRPL program. This is proved by the achievement of a runner up position in the prestigious farmer groups in Malang. Indeed, the cultivation activities that KWT CHF are doing has been able to introduce their existence to outer societies as a productive and respected community group. Hence, as part of the output of this, KWT CHF receives visits more often for comparative studies of farmers' groups, school visits, research, cooperation with government agencies (souvenirs) and others.

Finally, from the various explanations that had previously been floored, it can be concluded that KRPL is one of the effective government programs in maintaining agriculture, food needs, as well as the empowerment of the community in less than one decade. In other words, the KRPL program is one program that is successful and sustainable as the program implementation period has been more than 5 years since the beginning of the program.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there have been successful empowerment of a group of farmers namely KWT CHF in a program that is initiated by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security. The program named KPRL, is a program where the government provides assistance and empowerment to the group of farmers in Malang to be able to increase the economy through farming. The success of this program, particularly in the case of KWT CHF can be seen at the vegetable harvesting activity, where the KWT CHF could produce 25-40 kg of supplies.
Of the harvest in a month, KWT CHF has gained revenue of around Rp. 1,000,000 to Rp. 2,500,000. The revenue is spent on salaries of Rp. 5,000 per day to CHF KWT members who actively manage and develop the KRPL program. The active members at least acquire an income of Rp. 250,000 to Rp. 350,000 per month. This has been a significant difference, as previously they do not acquire any additional income. With this acquirement, KWT CHF has been able to supplement their income to support the economic activities of their families. Additionally, CHF KWT also able to reduce expenses mainly on their basic daily needs.

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