

# Mega Aktiva: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Manajemen

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## IS A FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM A SOLUTION IN FAMILY ECONOMIC RESILIENCE?

Zenita Afifah Fitriyani<sup>1</sup>, Yuyu Jahratu Noor Santy<sup>2</sup>, Eka Indah Nur Laili<sup>3</sup>, Oktaviani Permatasari<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,4</sup> Faculty of Economic, University of Mayjen Sungkono Mojokerto, East Java, Indonesian  
[zenitaafifah@gmail.com](mailto:zenitaafifah@gmail.com), [yuyujahratu@gmail.com](mailto:yuyujahratu@gmail.com), [oktavianipermatasari99@gmail.com](mailto:oktavianipermatasari99@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Economic, Surabaya State University, East Java, Indonesian  
[eka.indah1604@gmail.com](mailto:eka.indah1604@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

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*The Covid-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on the health and economy of families, therefore, one of the things that needs to be maintained during the Covid-19 pandemic is choosing needs, maintaining cleanliness and food health so that it not contaminated by bacteria, germs, and harmful substances. Which can pose a threat to health. Food needs are currently a big problem for the community, because the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on family food needs has changed consumption pattern from shopping, processing and consuming food product, so it is necessary to pay attention to family groups who are vulnerable to problems with food products to the threat of hunger. In addition, the family financial recession due to the Covid-19 pandemic requires people to have the ability to face change so that family economic resilience is getting better. The purpose of this study was to analyze food security programs and family economic resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method used in data analysis is a qualitative method with a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), in which the research uses books, national and international journals, related articles, and other literature that is searched, selected, and analyzed. The result of this research is the need to build food security and family economic resilience amid the food crisis that hit during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, it is necessary to diversify the sources of livelihoods to meet food and non-food needs, so that the economic resilience of the family also increases..*

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#### Corresponding Author:

Zenita Afifah Fitriyani

Faculty of Economic, University of Mayjen Sungkono Mojokerto

Jln. Irian Jaya No.04 Mojokerto, East Java, Indonesian

Email : [zenitaafifah@gmail.com](mailto:zenitaafifah@gmail.com)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has a major impact on the world community, such as the health, food and economic crises (Toth, 2020). The government is expected to be able to make policies on food safety, so that the government can help overcome public health problems by improving nutrition through food security (Jaspars, 2020). In each country, the level of food supply and demand depends on the country's productivity, however, food prices that tend to rise have resulted in economic emphasis on society, so it is necessary to empower the community in helping the family economy recession (FAO and CELAC, 2020).

In Indonesia, on 27 October 2020, 396,454 people tested positive for corona, 322,248 people recovered, and 13,512 died (SatgasCovid-19, 2020). The issue of health and food is one of the problems in Indonesia, it is because the predicted crisis period will continue, so the availability of food in large quantities must be considered (Bisnis.com, 2020). It is hoped that the increase in food supply can meet the needs of the community, including providing nutritional needs by paying attention to food quality so that food security will be better (Meyer, 2020). Domestic food products are currently the main focus, this is because international trade routes were disrupted during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that facilities and assistance are needed so that producers can improve their production performance to support food supply (Hirawan & Verselita, 2020).

The impact that can be seen from the economic side, namely the increase in food prices, lower family income, especially the middle to lower class, as well as the increase in new poverty, so that a way to manage the family economy is needed because the economy is a complex problem today (Asongu et al., 2020). The Minister of Agriculture, Syahrul Yasin Limpo appealed to the community through the program *family farming* to be able to meet food needs independently, so that family food security is better and consumption patterns can be maintained (Medcom.id, 2020). From the phenomena that occur, this paper aims to analyze the food security program which is a solution for family economic resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Previous Research

Previous research shows that the food safety program can be a solution to family economic resilience, there are several findings and strategies that are carried out as shown in table 1,

Table 1. Previous Research

No	Title	Location	Findings
1	Resilience and Vulnerabilities of the North American Food System During the Covid-19 Pandemic (Orden,	North American	- Doing international cooperation - Keeping international markets open - Detecting and managing

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	2020)			infectious diseases
2	The first Program Food and nutrition security, impact, resilience, sustainability and transformation: Review and future directions (Kennedy et al., 2020)	European Union	-	Implementing the FIRST (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation) program
3	Corona pandemic, Food Security, and Agricultural Research (Ginigaddara, 2020)	Sri Lanka	-	Reconceptualization of local food systems - Changing people's food patterns without waste - Empowerment of small scale farmers

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## Food Security Program

The ongoing food crisis due to Covid-19 disrupts the food system, food security and the stability of food production. Recommendations are addressed to policy makers on food security in the short, medium and long term (Savary et al., 2020). Food security depends on the availability of types of food, easy access to food, food patterns for nutritional welfare, and fulfilled food needs (Moseley & Battersby, 2020). The influence of food availability, demand and price must also be considered, because consumption of very cheap and low nutritional foods can weaken the immune system such as the emergence of acute, chronic and micronutrient diseases, and even increase the risk of Covid-19 symptoms. Therefore, food production and distribution need to be regulated so that the food system is safe and optimal (Lugo-Morin, 2020).

## Family Economic Resilience

Resilience is the ability to rise from disturbances and adapt in maintaining the stability of the situation, so that individuals can face ongoing changes including family economic conditions (Czekaj et al., 2020). The economic condition of the family can be seen from the family income, meaning how much income can be used for family consumption according to the needs and desires after deducting taxes and other deductions (Radetić-Paić & Černe, 2020). The existence of Covid-19 that has hit has resulted in a food crisis and economic recession, so the availability of family food is very important. In accordance with the government's appeal that people are encouraged to use domestic products because food prices are more affordable without neglecting the quality of these food products (Lim et al., 2020).

## Government Policy

In maintaining food security and family economic resilience, the government supports through several policies, such as,

- a. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2004 concerning food safety, quality and nutrition, where safe, quality and nutritious food can maintain public health and intelligence (Kemenkes RI, 2004).

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- b. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2017 concerning strategic policies for food and nutrition, where the need to maintain food and nutrition to increase food security in a sustainable manner (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2017).
- c. Regulation of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Number 30 of 2018 regarding food consumption figures, where people need to be aware of contaminants, additives, auxiliary materials, and bioactive compounds that are contained in food and can harm the body (BPOM, 2018).

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2019 concerning the creative economy, where the community is expected to be able to create added value and develop the creative economy so that it can support the national economy and maintain family economic resilience (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2019).

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is qualitative research using Systematic Literature Review (SLR), where data is sought from books, journals, articles and related literature which are then selected and analyzed (Ruoslahti & Trent, 2020). In this study, data was searched through sources related to the food security program and family economic resilience from September to October 2020. The sources used were books, national and international journals, national and international proceedings, updated news articles, and regulations Government related. Furthermore, the data are selected, collected and adopted in a framework, and analyzed to become findings. These findings can be used as suggestions for the government and the public in food security programs and family economic resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic.

### IV. RESUL AND DISCUSSION

The rampant COVID-19 disruption in Indonesia has had a detrimental impact on the producer and family side, as seen in table 2 below (Béné, 2020).

Table 2. Negative Impact of Covid-19 for Producers and Families

Doer	Adverse Impact	Food security	Impact on Other Actors
Producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply chain disrupted</li> <li>- Increase in raw material prices</li> <li>- Shrinking of demand for food products</li> <li>- Decrease in the price of food products produced</li> <li>- Reduction in labor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining profit affects access to sales of food products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining food availability makes family food stability also decreases</li> </ul>
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of a job</li> <li>- The cost of purchasing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income reduction</li> <li>- Increased risk of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining food demand causes</li> </ul>

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food is increasing	exposure to unsafe	producer income
- Access to cheap, close	food	to also decline
and convenient food		
outlets is disrupted		

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Source: (Béné, 2020)

From the table above, it can be seen that the linkage between producers and families is very high, where the impact of Covid-19 greatly affects food security, so the food system must be built immediately, so that producers and families can rise from adversity (Béné, 2020). Food security can be fulfilled if the food supply is sufficient, both in terms of quantity, quality, safety, diversity, nutrition, evenly distributed and affordable to the community (Badan Ketahanan Pangan, 2019).

The stability of food availability and security at this time is something that needs attention, especially on food prices that can affect market demand, because food price increases can affect family food expenditure, for example on the consumption of healthy and nutritious food, thus also affecting family economic resilience (Korir et al., 2020). The data on the comparison of food prices in Indonesia in November 2019 and November 2020 can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3. Comparison of Food Prices in Indonesia for the Period of 2019 and 2020

Type	Food Price (/Kg) 2019	Food Price (/Kg) 2020
Rice	Rp. 10,800	Rp. 12,650
Shallot	Rp. 29,000	Rp. 36,700
Garlic	Rp. 21,350	Rp. 28,100
Cayenne pepper	Rp. 27,900	Rp. 37,650
Curly chili	Rp. 34,350	Rp. 42,200
Premium Sugar	Rp. 13,900	Rp. 15,900
Local Sugar	Rp. 12,000	Rp. 13,340
Premium Cooking Oil	Rp. 13,900	Rp. 14,900
Bulk Cooking Oil	Rp. 12,000	Rp. 13,300
Beef	Rp. 111,150	Rp. 113,000
Chicken meat	Rp. 28,000	Rp. 34,650

Source : (PIHPS, 2020)

From the data above, it can be seen that there has been a significant increase in food prices in Indonesia from 2019 and 2020, this proves that the pandemic has a major effect on changes in food prices. Decreasing and even loss of family income results in an unstable family economy and can lead to poverty, especially for middle and lower economic level families because BAPPENAS projections show an increase in poverty by 55%, this is because 55% are men and 57% are women reported job losses due to the Covid-19 outbreak, which resulted in a decrease in family income (UNICEF, 2020). Therefore, improving the food system is necessary for food security by pressing the nutritional aspect in increasing family economic resilience (Tanumihardjo et al., 2020).

Commemoration of world food day on June 7, 2020 produces five important things that must be done, namely (BPOM, 2020):

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- a. Ensure it Safe, namely the government ensures that food must be safe and nutritious.
- b. Grow it Safe, namely producers must implement good practices in agricultural and food products.
- c. Keep it Safe, namely producers and the community must keep the product safe.
- d. Eat it Safe, which means that people have the right to safe and nutritious food.
- e. Time Up for Safety, which all are responsible for food safety.

From the results of literature studies and referring to the problems of the food safety program, there are several strategies that can be taken by the community in order to increase the economic stability of the family, including:

## 1. Empowering local food systems

Covid-19 has made changes to food consumption patterns, because there are restrictions on going out of the house, so the demand for food supplies continues to increase (Henry, 2020). In overcoming the availability of food during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the role played by the local food system is very important, because people can choose their own food system, both producing and buying local food ingredients (Ikerd, 2020). Basically, the implementation of a local food system can make it easier for people to get food supplies, cheaper food prices, and closer distances to get food (Rucabado-Palomar & Cuéllar-Padilla, 2020). In addition, the contribution of using local food products can help improve the economy of local farmers (Nakandala et al., 2020), So that the local food system has benefits in creating economic activity and can reduce the supply of imported materials, so that the local economic system can help the government's economic development (Shideler & Watson, 2019).

## 2. Reconceptualization of the family economy

The large impact of Covid-19 on workers, employment and income has resulted in the family economy, a major food crisis has made people more independent in food production so as not to depend on other countries' food supplies (Henry, 2020). In helping to improve the family's economy after the recession caused by Covid-19, especially for the middle and lower class, it can take advantage of the advantages of food around where they live, this food can be processed innovatively and produce products for sale (Rucabado-Palomar & Cuéllar-Padilla, 2020), there are opportunities for the community to produce new business innovations that can help improve family finances (Miao et al., 2020). This is because the strengthening of the economy in the use of local products can overcome crisis situations, so that the quality of life of the community and job opportunities also increase (Cappelli & Cini, 2020).

## V. CONCLUSION

During the Covid-19 pandemic, building food security and family economic resilience is very important to do, so that people can rise from the current food crisis. Strategies that can be carried out are by empowering local food systems and reconceptualization the family economy in order to improve the quality of family life, job opportunities, and help the government's economic development

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