

Evaluation of the Sustainable Food Garden Program (P2L) During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Garut Regency

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(**Received:** November 13-2021; **revised:** December 30-2021; **published:** December 31-2021)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the evaluation of the Sustainable Food Garden (P2L) program during the Covid-19 pandemic in Garut Regency, implemented by the Food Security Agency (DKP) using the CIPP Evaluation Model. The Food Security Agency (BKP), the Ministry of Agriculture through the Food Security Service from 2010 to 2019 has implemented Sustainable Food House Area Activities (KRPL) through optimizing the use of yard land. Since 2020, it has been transformed into a Sustainable Food Garden (P2L). This study uses a qualitative method. The research is descriptive (descriptive research), that is, describes the actual situation in accordance with the object of research. Data collection techniques were carried out using observation techniques in five farmer groups/women farmer groups in Garut Regency and in-depth interviews with ten informants who were directly involved with the Sustainable Food Garden (P2L) program. The results showed that the Sustainable Food Garden Program (P2L) in Garut Regency had been running well and effectively starting from the submission, distribution of the assistance to farmer groups/KWT as well as assistance carried out by the local office and extension workers in the fields. Although in implementation there are still some obstacles faced in the field. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the P2L program was an alternative solution to fulfill family food security. The impact is felt by the farmer groups/KWT and the surrounding community. Through the P2L program.

Keywords: Evaluation, Program, Policy, Sustainable Food Court (P2L), Covid-19.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural resources, both living natural resources and non-biological natural resources. The abundance of natural resources is not directly proportional and in line with the welfare of the Indonesian people. The potential of Indonesia's natural resources is so large, if managed properly by the government, it can contribute to the development of the country and also to the welfare of the people (Rani and Nur Elvira Yenistika Safarinda, 2020).

The current outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has not only brought public health problems but also has an impact on increasing poverty rates in Indonesia. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded that the percentage of poor people in March 2020 reached 9.78 percent. This number increased by 0.56 percentage points against September 2019 and increased by 0.37 percentage points against March 2019. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the increase in poverty rates was influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic that hit the Indonesian economy. The impact is felt by 12.15 million near-poor people who work in the informal sector. This group is vulnerable to poverty and affected by Covid-19 (Pineleng et al., 2020). The following is data on the increase in the poor in Indonesia from 2016 to 2020:

Table 1.1.
Indonesia's Poor Population Data 2016 – 2020

No.	Year	Number of Poor Population	Percentage
1.	2016	28.01 Million Souls	10.86%
2.	2017	27.77 Million Souls	10.64%
3.	2018	25.95 Million Souls	9.82%
4.	2019	24.79 Million Souls	9.22%
5.	2020	26.42 Million Souls	9.78%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

In West Java Province until March 2020, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that there was an addition of new poor people. The poverty rate in West Java Province reached 3.92 million people (7.88 percent). This number has increased by around 544.3 thousand people (1.06 percent) compared to the data up to September 2019, where the poverty rate reached 3.38 million people (6.82 percent). Meanwhile, in Garut Regency, the poverty rate has also increased, as can be seen from the per capita income of the Garut Regency population, which is below the average income of the population of West Java Province, which is 8.9 percent.

The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted economic activities in all lines of business, including the agricultural sector. One thing that must be anticipated regarding the impact of Covid-19 is the availability of food for all Indonesian people. Where this situation has an impact on the smooth distribution of food, limited physical and economic access to food and others that can disrupt individual, family and national food security. (Anis, 2021; Citra Larasati, 2017; Garis & Desfirani, 2021).

Along with the increase in Indonesia's population, which has almost reached 270 million people, the impact on meeting food needs and the expansion of residential areas has also increased. Based on Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, it mandates that the Government and Regional Governments are obliged to realize diversification of food consumption to meet the nutritional needs of the community in accordance with local potential and wisdom in order to realize a healthy, active, and productive life. Efforts to diversify food as mentioned in Article 26 of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition, one of which can be through optimizing land use (Asmoro et al., 2020).

The Food Security Agency (BKP), the Ministry of Agriculture through the Food Security and Livestock Service Office of West Java Province from 2010 to 2019 has carried out Sustainable Food House Area Activities (KRPL). West Java Province in activities financed by government aid funds through deconcentration funds spread across 27 regencies/cities, one of which is Garut Regency. Since 2010 Garut Regency has received assistance from the Food Consumption Diversification Acceleration Program (P2KP) through the Sustainable Food House Area Activities from the APBN through deconcentration funds. The P2KP movement is one of the efforts to realize an increase in food diversification in the form of its main activities, namely: optimizing the use of yards through the KRPL concept, local food development and promotion and socialization.

In an effort to expand beneficiaries and land use, in 2020 KRPL activities will be transformed into Sustainable Food Courts (P2L). The Sustainable Food Court (P2L) activity is carried out in order to support government programs for handling stunting intervention priority areas, areas of food insecurity or areas of food security stabilization. This activity is carried out through the use of yards, unused land and unproductive vacant land, as food producers to fulfill food and nutrition in the household, as well as market orientation to increase household income.

Planting in the yard is one of the strategies for food security in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic and anticipating the threat of a food crisis. Therefore, vacant land should not be left uncultivated so that it is not productive as a source of food that can support food security. The yard is not only able to realize food self-sufficiency at the household level, the yard is also promising as a source of income. Everyone needs food, quality vegetable and fruit products are definitely sought after by the market. The Sustainable Food Court (P2L) activity is an important force in mobilizing and empowering the community in order to provide their food independently, while at the same time saving expenses because food is obtained from around without having to buy it at the market.

The Sustainable Food Garden (P2L) activity has proven to be able to help meet the family's food needs in the midst of the current Covid 19 outbreak. This activity turned out to be very beneficial for farmer groups who are one of the targets of the Food Security Service in Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) activities. Farmer groups revealed the benefits of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) activities during the pandemic when there was social distancing and activity restrictions, when members of the harvest group were not allowed to leave the house, even on a small scale. If you need chili, you just need to pick vegetables in your yard and for catfish, take them, even seeds and vegetables can be sold to local residents. Based on the description above, the purpose of this research is to evaluate the Sustainable Food Garden Program (P2L) during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Garut Regency using the Evaluation theory according to Stufflebeam (1985).

Public policy is one of the studies in public administration that is widely studied by experts and scientists of public administration. In general, the term "policy" or "policy" is used to indicate the behavior of an actor (eg an official, group, or a government agency) or a number of actors in a particular field of activity. According to Thomas Dye (Dye, 2011), public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do. Thomas Dye's definition of public policy implies that (1) public policies are made by government agencies, not private organizations; (2) public policy concerns the choices that government agencies should or should not make.

And according to Mustopadidjaja in outline the policy cycle consists of three main activities, namely (1) policy formulation, (2) policy implementation, and (3) monitoring and evaluation (results) of policy implementation. So seen from the process, the effectiveness of public policies will be determined or influenced by the policy formulation process, policy implementation, and evaluation process. The three stages of the policy have a causal relationship or are interrelated with each other (Hidayat et al., 2020; Nasution, 2021).

Program evaluation is a systematic method for collecting, analyzing, and using information to answer basic questions about the program. Program evaluation can be grouped into process evaluation, outcome evaluation, and impact evaluation. In this case, the evaluation process examines and assesses whether the planned target population has been served, this evaluation also assesses the program implementation strategy (abunifa, 2017; Khairu Nissa et al., 2020).

Stufflebeam (Stufflebeam, 2001) formulated that evaluation as "a process of describing,

obtaining, and providing useful information for assessing decision alternatives". Stufflebeam formulated the CIPP evaluation model, which divides evaluation into 4 types:

- a. Context Evaluation to Serve Planning Decision
This evaluation context helps plan decisions, determine the needs to be achieved by the program, and formulate program objectives.
- b. Input Evaluation, Structuring Decision
This evaluation helps, regulates decisions, determines available resources, what alternatives are taken, what plans and strategies are to achieve needs. What is the working procedure to achieve it.
- c. Process Evaluation, to Serve Implementing Decision
Evaluation of processes to help implement decisions to what extent have plans been implemented? What should be revised? Once these questions are answered, procedures can be monitored, controlled and improved.
- d. Product Evaluation, to Serve Recycling Decision
Evaluate the product to help make further decisions. What results have been achieved? What to do after the program runs?

There are several evaluation models, one of which is used to evaluate a program, namely the System Analysis Evaluation Model proposed by Ludwig von Bertalanffy. (William N. Dunn, 2016) or what is often called the Management Evaluation Model. In this evaluation there are 5 indicators including:

1. Input Evaluation
Input evaluation in this case relates to capturing and analyzing and assessing the quantity and quality of input needed to plan and implement an aid program, the resources needed by the program include personnel, finance and community resources that the program can use to design and implement. program.
2. Process Evaluation
At the evaluation stage, the process focuses on the implementation of programs that have been designed to produce a final result and which will affect the impact resulting from an assistance program.
3. Output Evaluation
Program output is a direct product of program activities which can be in the form of target types and levels of service that must be provided by the program.
4. Evaluation of Consequences/Influence (Outcome Evaluation)
Evaluation of effect/effect is a specific change in behavior, knowledge, skills, status and level of functioning of program participants receiving services/interventions.

METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach (Moleong & Lexy, 2004). This study describes the implementation of the Sustainable Food Garden (P2L) program during the Covid-19 pandemic in Garut Regency. The location and object of the research, namely Garut Regency, precisely in the Food Security Service, where the target for the distribution of aid is community groups/farmer groups/KWTs who have legality in accordance with established provisions. The data collection technique was carried out by interviewing ten informants consisting of policy makers in this case the House of Representatives Commission

IV members in charge, the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Livestock Security Service of West Java Province, the Garut Regency Food Security Service and the beneficiary community groups.(Albi Anggito, 2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this day and age, the problem of food security is a very crucial problem because it has a very large impact on the stability of the wheels of people's lives, especially in Garut Regency. Moreover, at this time the conversion of agricultural land is increasingly widespread and eventually automatically reduces agricultural productive lands and reduces agricultural production. In responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, several food security activities, especially the Food Security Service at the central, provincial and district/city levels ensure that the availability can meet food needs, because some of the activities carried out are related to food availability, distribution, consumption and safety. In particular, P2L (Sustainable Food Courts) activities to meet family needs can be carried out through P2L Sustainable Food Court activities.(Tando, 2018).

The aims and objectives of P2L activities; first, to increase the availability, accessibility, and utilization of food for households in accordance with the needs of diverse, balanced, and safe food; the second is to increase household income through market-oriented food provision. To achieve this goal, P2L activities are carried out through an approach to sustainable agriculture development (sustainable agriculture), utilization of local resources (local wisdom), community empowerment (community engagement), and marketing-oriented (go to market). (Meditama et al., 2021). P2L activities are carried out through the Growth Stage and Development Stage, with the following details:

1. Growth Stage

Growth Phase Activities are P2L activities allocated to priority districts/cities for stunting reduction issued by Bappenas or priority areas for handling food insecurity or areas for strengthening food security based on the Food Security Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) map.

2. Development Stage

The Development Phase activity is a follow-up activity from the Working KRPL that was developed in the previous year. This activity is carried out to improve the function and capacity of development, planting and demonstration plots to support the activities of providing, utilizing and marketing food by the P2L group. Each beneficiary group is accompanied by a Regency/City Food Diversification Technical Team, both in the cultivation of various types of plants, implementation of the use of funds, packaging of plant products (fresh handling products), and marketing of results, as well as reporting.(Asmoro et al., 2020; Fentria et al., 2021; Meditama et al., 2021).

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In Garut Regency, almost all village areas carry out P2L (Sustainable Food Courts) activities through the empowerment of KWT (Women Farmers Group) where women farmer

groups as managers and prime movers or pioneers are expected to be able to transmit this activity to groups or to the surrounding community and can take advantage of their yards. , environment or village with the hope that food in the yard becomes available, becomes a source of family nutrition and additional family income, and the environment becomes beautiful and healthy. (Oka, I., Darmawan, Dwi., Astiti, 2016).

Implementation of P2L Activities

1. Preparation and Implementation

SeSince 2010 Garut Regency has received assistance from the P2KP Program through the Sustainable Food House Area Activities from APBN funds through the Deconcentration Fund. Until this year, it has reached almost 103 KRPL. In 2020 Garut Regency received Government Assistance for Sustainable Food Garden Activities (P2L) in the Development Phase as a continuation of the 2019 KRPL activities. The implementation of Sustainable Food Gardens activities was carried out through the use of yard land, which began with the construction of a nursery as a place to produce seeds so that seeds were continuously available. continuous development of demonstration plots and the development of members' yards. The results of this activity aim to provide food sources needed by families or as food producers to meet household food and nutrition. and market-oriented to increase household income. The following is data on KRPL & P2L activities in Garut Regency from 2016 to 2020 as shown in the attached table:

Table 2. KRPL/P2L data in Garut Regency

No.	Year	Activity	Benefit recipients	Information (Source of funds)
1	2016	KRPL	20 Groups (Growth) 6 Groups (Development)	Deconcentration APBD
2	2017	KRPL	5 Groups (Growth)	Deconcentration
3	2018	KRPL	6 Groups (Growth) 3 Groups (Development)	Deconcentration APBD
4	2019	KRPL	6 Groups (Growth) 2 Groups (Development)	Deconcentration APBD
5	2020	P2L KRPL	15 Groups (Growth) 2 Groups (Development)	Deconcentration APBD

Source: Food Security Service

2. Continuity

The Sustainable Food Garden activity is an aid from the government that must continue to be developed, with the existence of a nursery that can produce seeds at any time by paying attention to the planting pattern and planting schedule as well as the age of the

plant, so that in the nursery there must always be seeds that can be planted in demonstration plots, in the yard. members and even to the surrounding community, so that later it becomes an area that is not only an area in the group but becomes an area in the village.

3. Benefits for the Group/Society

The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) activities in Garut Regency have proven that KWTs which have been the objects of KRPL activities in the past years and the community around the Sustainable Food Management activities have benefited from this activity) is:

- a) Providing household food sources, where there is always a food need for vegetables, fruits in the yard, so that with the current conditions, there is a covid-19 outbreak where all people are advised not to leave the house (only at home) this activity is very useful, because to get daily food needs, you don't have to go to a stall or to the market, just pick it from your own yard.
- b) Increase income, when the harvest is large, the remaining needs can be sold to stalls or to residents in need, the results can be exchanged for other needs or saved as family savings.

The discussion and analysis in this research are based on data and facts obtained from the field which are adapted to the the concept of program evaluation with the CIPP (Context, Input, Process and Product.) model by Stufflebeam which consists of four program evaluation assessment indicators which include: (1) context evaluation, (2) input evaluation, (3) process evaluation and (4) product/result evaluation. This model is an attempt to make evaluations relevant to the needs of decision makers in a program and provide feedback and assessment of effectiveness for improving program sustainability. The CIPP model is seen as a comprehensive and comprehensive evaluation format at every stage of the evaluation starting from the context, input, process, results.

Context evaluation is concerned with planning decisions, identifying needs and formulating program objectives. Context evaluation provides information for decision makers in planning a program to be implemented and provides an overview and details of the environment, needs and objectives in a directed manner. From the results of the context evaluation, it can be seen that the Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program in Garut Regency has been running well, the goals and objectives of the program are achieved through training & guidance as well as directives from the relevant agencies and parties involved. The condition of the social environment that supports this P2L program. Collaboration and cooperation of all parties to support this program is very much needed.

Evaluation of inputs which includes resources (human resources, budget allocation, facilities and infrastructure) to support the implementation of a program so that the planned program is in accordance with the targeted goals and objectives. Based on the evaluation of the inputs, it is shown that the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) program has been running well, in terms of the type/form of assistance provided, the beneficiaries and the budget allocation according to needs. The supporting facilities and infrastructure for the P2L program are quite good.

Process evaluation to determine the implementation of a program. In relation to the implementation of a program in the field, is it in accordance with the initial plan that has been

made and determined? In the process of implementing the program, is there anything that must be improved, so that the process of implementing the program can be monitored and supervised. Based on the evaluation of the process of the Sustainable Food Farm (P2L) program in Garut Regency, which includes the mechanism for submitting the P2L program from community groups/farmer groups through the local office, it is going well. However, there are still obstacles faced in the field, including: pests/plant pests, limited human resources, weather factors in the dry season, difficulties/lack of water. Based on this, it is necessary to provide an understanding to the community regarding garden plant cultivation, improve group managerial skills,

Product evaluation relates to the benefits and impacts of a program after careful evaluation and program sustainability. The benefits of product evaluation for decision making and proof of the accountability of a program to the community. Based on the product evaluation, it shows that the Sustainable Food Garden (P2L) program is quite successful, marked by an increase in the number of beneficiary groups/communities in 2020. The community/farmer groups are greatly assisted in meeting family food needs and getting additional income from the P2L program. In addition, the beneficiary community/farmer groups were greatly helped in meeting their daily food needs in order to improve family food security, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Where national food security starts from food security at the family level. Community/farmer groups hope that this program will continue and develop not only in meeting daily food needs but also in increasing economic value and family income. So here we need guidance and support from all parties for the sustainability and success of this P2L program in the future.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research discussion related to the Evaluation of the Sustainable Food Garden Program (P2L) in Garut Regency, West Java which was analyzed based on the CIPP method which consists of four indicators, namely: Context, Input, Process and Product that have been described above, it can be concluded that the overall Program The Sustainable Food Court (P2L) in Garut Regency has been running well and effectively starting from the submission, distribution of the assistance to farmer groups/KWT as well as assistance carried out by local agencies and extension workers in the field.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the benefits of the P2L program were greatly felt, people could still be productive even though they stayed at home by optimizing the use of their yards. The P2L program is also one of the alternatives and solutions for food security at the family level. Not only is it beneficial for farmer groups/KWT beneficiaries, the surrounding community will also benefit from this program.

In the implementation of the P2L program there are still several obstacles faced by farmer groups/KWT including pests/plant pests, limited human resources, weather factors in the dry season experiencing difficulties/lack of water thereby increasing production costs, in terms of price, especially during the harvest season, often Commodity prices have fallen so that in this case the economic benefits have not been fully felt by the farmer groups/KWTs. Furthermore, the commodity yields are not yet market oriented so that from an economic perspective it has not affected farmers' income and the environmental participation is not yet optimal and needs to be strengthened cross-sectoral synergy to support the P2L program.

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