

SYNERGIZE WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, ESPECIALLY THE GUNUNG PUTRI VILLAGE FARMER WOMEN'S GROUP FOR POST-PANDEMIC FOOD SECURITY

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Abstract

This coronavirus or COVID-19 is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. This virus can attack anyone, babies, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. The first COVID-19 infection was discovered in the city of Wuhan, China, in late December 2019. This virus is contagious quickly and spread to other regions of China and most countries in the world, including Indonesia. This has led several countries to implement lockdown policies to prevent its spread. therefore, WHO has initiated the manufacture of vaccines and distribution throughout the world to create immunity or *herd immunity* so that they are not susceptible to Covid Corona Virus Disease 19. In 2021, the Indonesian government brought in the Corona Virus Disease vaccine to create herd immunity. The arrival of this vaccine encourages the Indonesian people to increase immunity, immunity, or herd immunity to welcome the new era of life and the *New Normal*. The government issued PP No. 99 of 2020 concerning the procurement of vaccinations in the context of tackling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease pandemic. And regulated in each region to overcome and regulate the lives of the community in welcoming the new era of life, namely PPKM which has different levels in each region. Bogor Regency is regulated in Bogor Regent Decree No. 443/404/Kpts/Per-UU/2021. This study examines Synergy with local communities, and farmer women's groups, especially RT02 RW08 Gunung Putri Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency regarding post-pandemic food security. This research data was conducted using direct observation instruments to the community.

Keywords: COVID-19, Synergy with the Community, Food Security, Bogor Regent Decree

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus or *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2) is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. The disease due to infection with this virus is called COVID-19. Coronavirus can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, to death.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), better known as the Coronavirus, is a new type of coronavirus that is transmitted to humans. This virus can attack anyone, such as the elderly (elderly group), adults, children, and infants, including pregnant women and nursing mothers

In addition to the SARS-CoV-2 virus or Coronavirus, viruses that are also included in this group are the virus that causes *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome* (SARS) and the virus that causes *Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome* (MERS). Although caused by viruses from the same

group, namely coronaviruses, COVID-19 has several differences from SARS and MERS, including in terms of speed of spread and severity of symptoms.

The coronavirus can attack anyone. According to data released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of positive confirmed cases until August 6, 2021, was 3,568,331 people with 102,375 deaths. The case *fatality rate* due to COVID-19 is around 2.9%. When viewed from the percentage of mortality rates divided by age group, the age group >60 years has a higher percentage of mortality than other age groups.

While height by gender, 53.1% of patients who died from COVID-19 were men and the remaining 46.9% were women.

Currently, Indonesia is conducting regular COVID-19 vaccinations for the Indonesian people. Although vaccination has begun to run, the best way to prevent it is to avoid factors that can cause you to be infected with this virus, namely:

- Apply *social distancing*, which is to maintain a distance of at least 1 meter from other people, and not go outside the house unless there is an urgent need.
- Use a mask when doing activities in public places or crowds, including when going grocery shopping and participating in worship on holidays, such as Eid al-Adha
- Routinely splash hands with water and soap or *hand sanitizer* containing at least 60% alcohol, especially after activities outside the home or in public places.
- Do not touch your eyes, mouth, and nose before washing your hands.
- Increase endurance with a healthy lifestyle, such as eating nutritious foods, exercising regularly, getting enough rest, and preventing stress.
- Avoid contact with people with COVID-19, people suspected of being positive for the Coronavirus, or people who are sick with fever, cough, or cold.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Keep frequently touched objects clean and the environment clean, including the cleanliness of the house

For people suspected of having COVID-19 (including suspect and *probable* categories) previously referred to as ODP (people under monitoring) and PDP (patients under surveillance), several steps can be taken so as not to transmit the Coronavirus to others, namely:

- Self-isolate by staying apart from others for a while. If not possible, use a different bedroom and bathroom from what others use.
- Do not leave the house, except to get treatment.
- If you want to go to the hospital when symptoms get worse, you should first contact the hospital to pick you up.
- Prohibit others from visiting or visiting you until you are completely healed.
- As much as possible do not have meetings with people who are sick.
- Avoid sharing the use of eating and drinking utensils, toiletries, and bedding with others.
- Wear a mask and gloves when you are in a public place or with other people.
- Use the tissue to cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, then immediately remove the tissue from the trash.

To maximize efforts to suppress the COVID-19 positive rate in Bogor Regency, the Bogor Regent issued Bogor Regent Decree No. 443/404/Kpts/Per-UU/2021 which regulates the

Implementation of Level 4 Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM). In this PPKM Level 4 regulation, several rules have been adjusted by passing careful consideration, including:

1. People's markets that sell daily necessities are allowed to open as usual with a maximum capacity of 50 percent and are allowed to open until 15:00 WIB.
2. Street vendors, grocery stores, voucher agents or *outlets*, barbershops, *laundry*, hawkers, small workshops, vehicle washes, and similar small businesses are allowed to open until 20:00 WIB.
3. Public transportation, mass transit, conventional and online taxis, and rental vehicles are limited to a maximum of 50 percent of capacity, with strict health protocols in place

Problem statement

1. How the community, especially in RT 02 RW 08 Gunung Putri Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency responded to the COVID-19 pandemic era in food security.

Purpose of the study

1. To address the vulnerability of the food system in the form of high food prices and difficult food access affordability.

Research Benefits

1. For Researchers
Adding insight and increasing power Analysis of the situation of Gunung Putri Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency regarding the post-pandemic state of the community
2. For Gunung Putri Village Government
This research is expected to increase the application of vaccination pay attention to public health and synergize with the community in post-pandemic food security. which is regulated in the regulation of the Bogor Regent Decree No. 443/404/Kpts/Per-UU/2021 in implementing the 5M Health Protocol (Washing Hands, Wearing Masks, Maintaining Distance, Staying Away from Crowds, and Reducing Mobility) to reduce the positive rate of Covid-19, especially in Gunung Putri Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methods used in the preparation of this Semi-Offline KKN research include the following:

1. Types of Research
The methods used by the authors in this study are normative juridical and sociological juridical methods. Where the juridical method used is research that uses secondary sources consisting of documents that have a direct relationship with the object of research related to the application that has the aim of obtaining empirical knowledge by directly plunging into the object and with the number of violations of health protocols as well as the application of increased vaccination and how to maintain post-vaccination health in the lives of people in Gunung Village Putri, and how the process of implementing Regent Decree No. 443/404/Kpts/Per-UU/2021 in Gunung Putri Village.
2. Research Approach
The research approach used by the author is a qualitative approach, where the data used is not data in the form of numbers. However the author uses legislation, and several

journals are then collected and compiled, and then the author researches the materials that have been collected earlier.

DISCUSSION

Resident Activities	Quantity Restrictions	Restrictions on Operating Hours
Population Mobility	Allowed	Usual
Places of Worship	Allowed by using Health Protocol	
School and Religious Education	Done online or <i>online</i>	
Islamic Boarding School	Allowed	
Extracurricular Learning and Graduation	Done online	
Hospital	Allowed with partial outpatient and partially normal inpatient regulations	Usual
First-level Health Facilities	Allowed	Usual
Pasar Rakyat	Allowed	Jam 04:00-17:00
Posyandu	Allowed	Jam 08:00-14:00
Nature Tourism	Allowed at most 50% of Capacity and using Health Protocols	Jam 10:00-19:00
Mini Market	Allowed	Jam 04:00-19:00
Manufacturing Industry	Allowed	Reduction of working hours
Office	Allowed	Using Health Protocols and Reducing Working Hours
Banking	Allowed	Usual
Food Stall/ <i>Restaurant</i>	Allowed by using Health Protocol	Jam 10:00-19:00
Singing House	Closed	
Sports Gym/ <i>Gym</i>	Closed	
Massage Parlor	Closed	
Spa	Closed	

1. Vaccination Percentage

Based on data from the Gunung Putri Village Government, as of August 26, 2021, the number of temporary Gunung Putri Village Vaccinations is approximately 1,200 doses from the number of residents reaching 18,120 people. If you look at it, the percentage of people who have received the vaccine with the total number of residents tends to be small, this is due to several factors, one of which is the number of vaccines imported from Bogor Regency going down to the Gunung Putri Village Office is small, and most doses are placed at the Gunung Putri District Office so that many residents of Gunung Putri Village are forced to continue to discontinue their intention to get the vaccine and have to fight for the vaccine with other villagers in Gunung Putri sub-district office.

2. Synergize with the community of farmer women's groups for post-pandemic food security

"The government's focus is to increase and increase food productivity. For agriculture and farmers in Java because it is the most populous island then you cannot expand the land but can increase productivity. That is why government support in the form of technology and infrastructure or irrigation as well as connecting roads between rice fields or rice fields with the market is very important. Government spending on infrastructure to increase the productivity of rice fields and rice fields in Indonesia is very important," said the Minister of Finance.

In response to the statement of the Minister of Finance, the Gunung Putri Village farmer women's group precipitated sufficient food security to anticipate the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to health protocols, efforts to increase the formation of antibodies after the vaccine can be made by getting enough rest, exercising, and meeting nutritional needs for 28 days.

The fulfillment of nutritional needs can all be covered by the readiness of the community to meet it all with sufficient natural resources and land, the Gunung Putri community, especially the farmer women's group, is so innovative that it can maximize everything and can survive in this COVID-19 era.

CONCLUSION

From the description described above regarding the activities of the Semi-Offline KKN Faculty of Law, Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor, some things that can be concluded are:

1. Community RT 02 RW 08 Gunung Putri Village, Gunung Putri District, Bogor Regency. Have a fairly low percentage rate of vaccine immunization *Corona Virus Disease* It can be seen that 93% of the total population of Gunung Putri village have not been vaccinated and do not have vaccination certification for the benefit of community life.
2. Local people also have awareness of regulations for the prevention and handling of COVID *Corona Virus Disease* 19 by complying with and decreasing the percentage of violations of health procedures or PPKM in the Regent Decree issued by Bogor Regent Decree No. 443/404/Kpts/Per-UU/2021

Suggestion

We suggest to the Gunung Putri village government to be more efficient and more cooperative in directing residents to prevent and deal with covid 19 by vaccinating with a greater dose rate than before to achieve herd immunity and welcome a new era of life after the pandemic.

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