



Utilization of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) as an effort to improve household food security in Cijaku Village

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ABSTRACT

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Food security is the condition of fulfilling food needs in both quantity and quality from household to national levels, and one way to meet these needs is through the application of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L). Sustainable Food Gardens are crucial for enhancing food self-sufficiency, supporting food consumption diversification by cultivating various crops and raising livestock, optimizing land use in household gardens, and contributing to local economic strengthening through local production. The implementation of P2L enables communities to contribute to environmental sustainability in the agricultural sector. This service is conducted in Cijaku Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. It utilizes qualitative descriptive methods by conducting socialization, assistance, focus group discussions, and evaluation. Empowering communities through Sustainable Food Utilization to support household food security involves various factors that support sustainability and food self-sufficiency at the local level. The results of the socialization showed that 48.14% of respondents did not know about the P2L program before, and 40.74% had never attended related training. After the socialization, 51.85% of the community understood that P2L could help family food security, and 59.26% started implementing P2L by planting green vegetables. Socialization is considered easy to do (48.14%) and well delivered (51.85%). P2L can support food diversification, sustainable land management, serve as an adaptation strategy to climate change, optimize water usage, empower women, increase household production, and enhance community involvement in meeting food needs independently.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Food security is a right for every citizen to fulfill their basic needs; the community must have a sense of security regarding food sovereignty and security. According to Law Number 18 of 2012 on

Food, food includes all items derived from biological resources, such as agricultural, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, water, and aquatic products, whether processed or unprocessed, meant for human consumption, including food additives, raw materials, and other ingredients used in the preparation, processing, and/or production of food or beverages (Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, 2012).

The Food Security Agency (BKP), through the Center for Consumption Diversification and Food Safety, has been implementing the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) activity since 2010 until 2019, as an effort to meet the needs and improve food security and community nutrition. In 2020, efforts to improve food security were further expanded through the utilization of land in the Sustainable Food House Area (RPL) activity, which was later renamed the Sustainable Food Garden (P2L).

The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) is a program that utilizes home gardens or land around residential areas to grow food crops, mainly vegetables, to enhance economic stability and improve community nutrition. [Sari & Irawati \(2020\)](#) state that the P2L activity is carried out by utilizing home gardens, idle land, and unproductive land to produce food for household consumption, and with a market-oriented approach to increase household income.

The implementation of the P2L is crucial in supporting food security, both at the individual, family, and community levels. The P2L plays a key role in fostering food independence, supporting food consumption diversification by growing various plants and raising livestock, optimizing the use of land around homes, contributing to the local economy, and adopting sustainable agricultural practices to contribute to environmental sustainability.

The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) has been widely implemented in both rural and urban areas, but some villages have yet to adopt or even learn about P2L, such as Cijaku Village, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. P2L plays a significant role in supporting household food security. Cijaku Village holds potential for the implementation of P2L due to its location in a mountainous region with fertile soil. Additionally, there is still plenty of unused land around residential areas. The main goal of this program is to improve the local economy by giving residents the opportunity to have food gardens in their home Gardens. The harvest from the P2L program can be used to meet household consumption needs, and if done on a larger scale, the surplus harvest can be sold to increase family income.

The P2L program not only aims to meet food needs and increase household income but also serves as a part of government initiatives to address stunting issues in priority intervention areas or food-insecure areas, and to strengthen food security at the local level. [Widiati & Rusmana \(2020\)](#) state that households will take steps to address food availability or food needs fulfillment mechanisms (food coping strategy), one of which is by gardening and seeking alternative income sources or jobs to meet household food needs.

This community service program aims to increase community empowerment through P2L as an effort to improve household food security and to identify and describe the role of community empowerment through the utilization of P2L in Cijaku Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province.

2. METHODS

The community service activity was carried out in Cijaku Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. This community service activity was carried out by the Community Service Team of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, targeting 27 housewives in Cijaku Village, in 2023. The sustainable garden utilization assistance activity was one of the activities proposed and then implemented by the community as part of the community empowerment efforts in Cijaku Village, particularly targeting housewives, who play a vital role in fulfilling the family's daily nutritional needs.

The writing of the results of this community service is done descriptively, for the implementation of activities carried out using the following methods:

Survey

Survey is conducted to obtain relevant data and information. The data is related to community empowerment in the development of sustainable food garden to support food security. According to Aulia et al. (2024), this survey involves the active participation of researchers in the observed situation or environment, thus enabling researchers to better understand the dynamics and interactions.

Socialization and Assistance

This community service was conducted through socialization and assistance activities, aimed at providing openness and opportunities for the community to participate actively. Through this method, a close relationship was built between the researchers and informants, creating a conducive environment for data collection. In addition, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also applied as a collaborative effort to discuss various materials related to community service by involving farmers, village officials, and academics, thereby strengthening mutual understanding and building trust among all parties involved.

The service was carried out using a method of socialization and assistance, which included direct demonstrations to the community. In this activity, housewives, the target group of the program, were introduced to the Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program through practical training. Through demonstration methods, the community was not only provided with explanations on the importance of P2L, its goals, and benefits, but also shown firsthand how to carry out each step, such as preparing the land, planting seeds, fertilizing, and pest control. Participants were encouraged to actively participate by trying the demonstrated steps themselves and were given opportunities to ask questions and discuss, ensuring they fully understood and could apply the techniques in their daily lives.

Evaluation Design

The implementation of the P2L community service program, conducted over six meetings, involved two key criteria as the basic benchmarks for the success of the training activities. The measure of success for the community's participation was their ability to practice the instructions provided and to carry out the P2L program as planned, adhering to the scheduled time and number of meetings. This required good cooperation between the organizers, participants, and the community, particularly housewives, who are the primary target of the P2L program, ensuring its sustainable implementation.

The success benchmarks for the participants and lecturers were the program's execution according to the plan, including timely implementation, and the community's ability to individually practice or apply the techniques. Moreover, the community recognized the importance of P2L in supporting household food security and independence.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Empowerment in the Implementation of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) Utilization in Cijaku Village

Community empowerment is a process aimed at developing and enhancing self-reliance, self-sufficiency, and strengthening the bargaining position of lower-level communities in facing pressures

across various sectors of life. This concept can also be viewed from two perspectives. First, empowerment is understood as an effort to position the community as subjects, not merely beneficiaries who depend on government assistance (Herman et al., 2024).

Community empowerment, which aims to develop resilience and self-reliance within the community, is very much aligned with the principles of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L). As stated by Indriani et al. (2023), one of the efforts that can be made to address this issue is by implementing the Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program in the form of healthy homes. This program aims to optimize the use of household gardens to meet the food needs of households.

Through P2L, rural communities are empowered to independently utilize their garden spaces to increase the availability and diversity of food without fully relying on government assistance. P2L also encourages communities to become active participants in addressing food issues and improving household income, thereby strengthening their position in facing economic and social challenges sustainably. The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program serves as a framework where residents strive to maximize the use of land, effectively using local resources to ensure the availability of a variety of high-quality and diverse food products for households (Putir et al., 2022).

P2L is one of the community empowerment programs conducted through outreach or education on the importance of utilizing gardens as a source of family food, training on how to use these gardens for that purpose, distribution of plant seeds, as well as evaluation and monitoring of activities related to planting and maintaining crops to meet family food needs (Solihah, 2020). This sustainable garden development activity is also being carried out in Cijaku Subdistrict as part of a community empowerment program through the implementation of P2L training. According to Maradona & Hujjatusnaini (2022), training is part of a broader activity, consisting of outreach, demonstration, and evaluation. The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program in Cijaku Subdistrict, as part of this empowerment program, is implemented through outreach to provide the community with an understanding of the benefits of P2L, while demonstrations help them practically apply this knowledge in managing their gardens. Evaluation is then conducted to assess the effectiveness of the training and ensure that the application of P2L can improve local food security and community welfare.

The Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program aims to increase the availability, access, and use of nutritious, balanced, and safe household food, as well as to improve market-oriented income. P2L is implemented through sustainable agricultural development, local resource utilization, community empowerment, and market orientation. This activity involves community groups in cultivating plants through seed gardens, demonstration plots, planting, post-harvest activities, and marketing. P2L can be applied on fallow land, vacant land, or areas around homes, public facilities, and other spaces with clear ownership, such as dormitories or places of worship (Sari, 2020).

Cijaku Village is one of the villages in the Cijaku Subdistrict, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. Geographically, Cijaku Subdistrict is located in South Banten, with its administrative center in Sukamaju Village, Cijaku Subdistrict, bordered by Bojong Manik Subdistrict. Cijaku Village is well-suited for the implementation of the Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) program, as many of its residents work as farmers and engage in cultivation, and there is still an abundance of green open space that has not been optimally utilized. P2L activities can be used to enhance community empowerment, especially for housewives, in utilizing household gardens, vacant land, fallow land, or other non-productive land, whether private or public land with clear ownership (Alrasyid et al., 2022). This P2L program also utilizes household garden posts and fish ponds owned by residents as planting locations for water spinach and other vegetable crops.

One of the goals of the P2L program is to enhance community empowerment and improve household food security. Erwandri (2020) states that the empowerment of housewives can be achieved through the utilization of household gardens for growing vegetables and medicinal plants. If the P2L

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program is carried out sustainably and on a large scale, it can improve economic stability and household income. During the implementation of the P2L program, harvest results are still at the household scale. These harvests can be utilized as a source of food, such as vegetables, medicinal plants, and some livestock, especially freshwater fish, to meet the diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe food needs of families by utilizing the household garden for vegetable planting.

Community empowerment in the implementation of P2L began by using 5 packs of water spinach seeds, each weighing 10 grams, along with several other types of green vegetables. The time required from preparation to the first harvest was 3 weeks. The first harvest from the planted seeds yielded 350 grams of water spinach, providing nutritional value equivalent to 66 kcal and 9.1 grams of protein.



Figure 1. FGD with the Cijaku Village community, especially housewives as the target of community empowerment in the implementation of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L)

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted in several stages, including: (1) Preparation Stage: this involves outlining both general and specific objectives that need to be achieved. Another important element is determining the type of discussion that aligns with the desired goals, setting the topic or issue to be discussed, and preparing all technical aspects related to the discussion, such as arranging the classroom with necessary facilities and selecting personnel, such as a moderator, notetaker, and a formulation team if required. (2) Discussion Implementation Stage (Fitriani & Azhar 2019).

In the context of P2L, structured discussions conducted through FGDs can serve as a platform for developing a systematic and integrated approach to implementing the program. Wicaksono et al. (2023) pointed out, FGDs in community service activities are participatory processes involving discussions with key stakeholders in the service location, including farmers, village officials, and academics. These discussions aim to convey various topics related to community service, ensuring a common understanding among all involved parties.

With the involvement of various roles, such as a moderator, notetaker, and formulation team, community empowerment through P2L can more effectively address issues like poverty and stunting. The P2L program, implemented by community groups, is designed to enhance food availability, household food diversity, and increase family income. To successfully implement P2L, a systematic and integrated approach is needed. Community empowerment is seen as a strategy capable of helping people overcome fundamental issues like poverty and stunting.

The P2L program is implemented and organized by groups with the aim of ensuring food availability, household food diversity, and increasing family income. Achieving successful P2L implementation requires a systematic and integrated approach. Community empowerment is considered an effective approach to help communities overcome basic issues such as poverty and stunting. Community empowerment encompasses an economic development concept that reflects societal values, aiming to shift development paradigms toward being more people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable. According to Makandolu et al. (2023), community empowerment in the implementation of the P2L program primarily aims to achieve the target of providing high-quality food, thus facilitating

access to quality food consumption and having a positive impact on improving community nutrition. Additionally, this initiative has the potential to increase household income through food diversification. Adequate food availability can also be marketed, enhancing the economic well-being of the community and strengthening food security related to the development of the sustainable food utilization areas at the household level. P2L incorporates various aspects that support sustainability and food independence at the local level. The community service activity for the development of the P2L in Cijaku Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province, was carried out in stages as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Activities and objectives of each meeting of the P2L Implementation service activities

1st Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of activities and location surveys and explanation of program implementation - Introducing and demonstrating how to carry out P2L, both plants to be cultivated and equipment to be used - Providing examples of P2L implementation that will be used as a reference in implementing the community service program.
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing active participation and concern in program implementation - Informing and educating the community or program participants about the objectives, benefits, and scope of the community service program - Explaining in detail the program implementation plan so that participants and the local community understand the steps for implementing P2L - Providing examples of P2L implementation that will be used as a reference in implementing the program on an ongoing basis
2nd Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of tools and materials to be used - Process of preparing planting media - Selecting the type of plant to be cultivated
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing knowledge to participants about growing conditions, as well as the tools and materials to be used, and the types of plants that are suitable for cultivation - Increasing efficiency in implementing activities by using tools and materials - Ensuring the quality and fertility of the planting media so as to support optimal growth of the right plants.
3rd Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting process in prepared media
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing conditions that support the development of a healthy root system to increase plant resistance to environmental stress - Ensuring that the growing medium provides balanced nutrients for plants to ensure healthy and productive growth
4th Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting Process and Water Management for Plants Ready for Planting - Ensuring plants can adapt to their new environment after being moved from the nursery or nursery to the main planting location.
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managing the planting process to minimize stress and damage to plants that can be caused by environmental conditions
5th Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting Process and Water Management for Plants Ready for Planting - Encourage community participation in P2L planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure active involvement in every stage of the program.
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage exchange of experiences and knowledge among community members to enrich best practices in P2L implementation.
6th Meeting	
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting several vegetable crops, the result of implementing Sustainable Food Garden - Encouraging consumption of healthy and nutritious food through the production of organic and local vegetables in the Gardens.
Purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing an economical alternative by saving costs on purchasing food from the market - Reducing the carbon footprint resulting from food distribution and transportation by producing most of the crops consumed locally.

Mentoring and implementation of empowerment activities by utilizing Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) in Cijaku Village

The stages of the empowerment activity through the utilization of the P2L as an effort to enhance household food security, conducted in Cijaku Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province, were carried out with the following steps, as illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Community empowerment activities in implementing P2L in Cijaku Village, Cijaku Village, Lebak Regency, Banten Province

Utilization of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) as an Effort to Increase Household Food Security is carried out in the following stages: (1) Survey and prepare the garden to be used: this stage is the stage before carrying out activities, after conducting socialization and FGD with the community to convey the intent and purpose of implementing the activity. The survey and area preparation stages for the implementation of P2L involve a series of steps to understand the conditions and potential of the area to be used. (2) Plant Media Preparation Stage: The Plant Media Preparation Stage in the implementation of Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) is an important step because it involves the preparation of optimal planting media to support the growth and health of plants and livestock and fisheries, because P2L activities are also applied to freshwater fish farming. (3) Planting Process on the prepared media before being transferred to the P2L location that has been determined and prepared. (4) Planting Process and Water Management for Plants that are ready with planting media, or without planting media, or directly planted in the prepared land. This stage is the implementation of activities, which consists of: (a) Delivery of how to cultivate plants properly, in accordance with what was previously socialized during

the FGD. (b) Planting of seedlings that are ready according to the media that has been determined, or plants that are cultivated directly in the field, and preparing the equipment needed for planting. (5) The mentoring stage is carried out during the program by students and DPL. The control and evaluation stage is carried out by visiting the P2L that has been implemented in a place in Cijaku Village, and conducting scheduled meetings during the implementation period of the P2L program. (6) Harvesting several vegetable commodities, the result of the implementation of Sustainable Food Garden. The first harvest that can be done is on green vegetables, one of which is kale after 3 weeks of planting.

The community service activity involved measuring changes in garden utilization, types of plants grown, food production, agricultural knowledge, and family food security before and after the implementation of the P2L program. This will aid in evaluating the program's effectiveness and identifying areas for improvement. The measurement of changes in garden utilization, types of plants grown, food production, agricultural knowledge, and family food security before and after the implementation of the P2L program is presented in the questions found in Tables 2, 3, and 4.

Table 2. Community knowledge before socialization and counseling on the implementation of P2L

Questions	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Total (n)
How was your knowledge about garden land utilization before the P2L socialization activity?	Familiar	13	48.14	Know	9	33.33	Fairly Know	5	19	27
Have you ever participated in similar training or socialization before this P2L activity?	Often	14	51.85	Rarely	11	40.74	Never	2	7.4	27
Have you ever utilized your Gardens before the P2L socialization activity?	Often	4	14.81	Rarely	8	29.63	Never	15	56	27
Have you ever planted food crops in your garden before the P2L socialization activity?	Often	7	25.92	Rarely	5	18.52	Never	15	56	27
How often did you care for the plants in your garden before the socialization activity?	Often	6	22.22	S o m e - times	4	14.81	Rarely	17	63	27
What was your level of knowledge about organic farming techniques before the P2L socialization activity?	Familiar	3	11.11	Know	5	18.52	Fairly Know	19	70	27
Did you know that P2L can support family food security before the P2L socialization?	Familiar	4	14.81	Know	5	18.52	Fairly Know	18	67	27

Based on the results of the socialization and counseling related to the implementation of the P2L program, 48.14% of respondents were unaware of the P2L program before receiving the information, and 40.74% had never participated in training or counseling regarding the use of home gardens for sustainable food production. After the socialization, 51.85% of the community better understood that P2L can help support household food security. Following the socialization and up to the implementation phase, 59.26% of the community applied P2L, focusing on cultivating green vegetables, as demonstrated in the socialization and counseling activities. Additionally, 48.15% of the community agreed that the socialization process was easy to follow, and 51.85% agreed that the information was well conveyed during the socialization and counseling sessions.

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Table 3. Community Knowledge After Socialization and Counseling on the Implementation of P2L

Questions	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Total (n)
How was your knowledge about garden land utilization after the P2L socialization activity?	Familiar	16	59.25	Know	6	22.22	Fairly Know	5	19	27
Do you feel that the P2L socialization activity provided additional benefits compared to your previous knowledge?"	Very Useful	13	48.14	Useful	12	44.44	Quite Useful	2	7.4	27
How did you utilize your garden land after the P2L socialization activity	Very Utilized	19	70.37	Utilized	4	14.81	Adequately utilized	4	15	27
How often will you plant food crops in your garden after the P2L socialization activity?	Very Often	16	59.25	Often	9	33.33	Rarely	2	7.4	27
How often do you maintain the plants in your garden after the socialization activity?	Very Often	17	62.96	Often	8	29.63	Rarely	2	7.4	27
What was your level of knowledge about organic farming techniques after the P2L socialization activity?	Familiar	21	77.77	Know	4	14.81	Fairly Know	2	7.4	27
Did you know that P2L could support family food security before the P2L socialization?	Familiar	14	51.85	Know	9	33.33	Fairly Know	4	15	27

Table 4. General Assessment of P2L Implementation Socialization and Assistance Activities

Questions	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Answers	n	%	Total (n)
Do you feel that the P2L socialization activities are easy to understand and follow?	Strongly disagree	13	48.14	Agree	9	33.33	Disagree	5	19	27
Do you agree that the method of delivering the material in the P2L socialization activities is well conveyed?	Strongly disagree	14	51.85	Agree	11	40.74	Disagree	2	7.4	27
Do you feel motivated to implement what has been learned in the socialization activities?	Strongly disagree	4	14.81	Agree	8	29.63	Disagree	15	56	27
Do you face obstacles in implementing information from the socialization activities in your garden?	Often	7	25.92	Rarely	5	18.52	Never	15	56	27

Community Empowerment in the Utilization of Sustainable Gardens in Cijaku Village as an Effort to Increase Household Food Security

Community empowerment, as expressed by Nurita (2016), refers to the development of science and technology for the community, designed to achieve community empowerment. A good community

empowerment activity generally requires a process of assistance until the community is capable of implementing the given program.

Empowering the community through the utilization of sustainable food practices to support household food security involves various factors that promote sustainability and food independence at the local level. The factors that highlight the importance of community empowerment in the implementation of P2L in Cijaku Village in supporting household food security are as follows: (1) Diversification of Food: The implementation of Sustainable Food Utilization at the household level encourages the diversification of food production. This includes planting various types of crops, developing small-scale livestock, and utilizing local resources. (2) Sustainable Land Management: Sustainable Food Utilization emphasizes sustainable land management practices. This includes organic farming practices, natural fertilization, and crop rotation to maintain soil fertility. (3) Adaptation to Climate Change: Sustainable Food Utilization also involves strategies for adapting to climate change. This may include selecting crops that are resilient to changing climatic conditions and better management of natural resources. (4) Water Conservation: The Sustainable Food Utilization program often includes water conservation strategies, such as collecting and utilizing rainwater, efficient irrigation, and planting crops that minimize water evaporation. (5) Enhancement of Knowledge and Skills: Training and education related to sustainable agriculture, local food processing, and other innovative practices are essential to improve the knowledge and skills of the community in applying the Sustainable Food Utilization concept. (6) Empowerment of Women: Sustainable Food Utilization can empower women at the household level. Women's roles in agricultural activities and resource management become crucial for achieving sustainable food security. (7) Development of Local Products and Markets: Increased production at the household level can support the development of local markets. This creates opportunities for the community to sell their products, reducing reliance on external supplies, and enhancing food security. (8) Utilization of Organic Waste: Households that implement the Sustainable Food Utilization concept can utilize organic waste as compost. This compost can then be used as natural fertilizer for crops. (9) Increased Community Involvement: Community involvement in the development and implementation of Sustainable Food Utilization areas is key. Through active participation, the community can design programs that align with local needs and potentials.

The utilization of Sustainable Gardens (P2L) as an effort to empower the community in Cijaku Village for improving household food security. As stated by [Rachmawati \(2023\)](#), P2L is implemented by involving a series of cultivation activities, primarily focusing on vegetable and medicinal plant commodities in the surrounding garden area. This process also demonstrates community participation, particularly among housewives, in the agricultural sector, and encourages skill enhancement for the community in managing local agricultural resources.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This program aims to enhance community empowerment through Sustainable Food Gardens (P2L) (P2L) to improve household food security in Cijaku Village, Lebak Regency, Banten. The P2L program is carried out through six stages: socialization, selection of tools and materials, planting process, water management, and vegetable harvesting. Before the socialization, 46% of respondents were unaware of P2L, and 84.62% had never participated in related training. After the socialization, 53.85% of the community understood that P2L could help household food security, and 46.15% began implementing P2L by planting vegetables. Additionally, 61.54% of the community agreed that the socialization was easy to conduct, and 76.92% agreed that its implementation was not complicated. The P2L program is crucial for enhancing food self-sufficiency, diversifying food consumption, optimizing garden land use, and contributing to the local economy and environmental sustainability. Empowerment through P2L

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supports food security, sustainable land management, adaptation to climate change, efficient water use, women's empowerment, and increased household production.

Based on the conclusions you provided, there are several suggestions that can be made to enhance the effectiveness of the P2L (Sustainable Food Garden) program and community empowerment in the context of household food security, including the following: (1) Improvement of Socialization, Training, and Subsequent Activities in the Implementation of P2L should focus on Practical Knowledge: Considering that a significant portion of the initial respondents did not understand or had never participated in training related to P2L before, more socialization and training efforts are needed. This can be done through regular meetings, exhibitions, or even via social media. Subsequent activities should focus on practical aspects, such as how to plant and care for crops, the economic benefits, and their impact on household food security. (2) Community Support Mobilization and Optimization of Government and Private Support and Technology Use: Involving local figures and the community in the socialization and implementation of the program can enhance community acceptance and participation. Furthermore, P2L can introduce simple technologies that support P2L practices, such as water-saving irrigation techniques or organic farming technologies, which can improve efficiency and productivity. Collaborating with local government and private sectors can expand the program's reach and provide additional resources. In addition to measuring initial responses to socialization, it is important to continue monitoring the long-term impacts of this program, such as improvements in food security, economic welfare, and environmental sustainability. (3) Empowerment of Women: Actively involving women in the program can enhance its effectiveness, as they often play a crucial role in household agricultural matters.

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