

Achieving SDG 2 in East Java: Agriculture and food security office's role

Carelia Pradita Putri Hariyanti

Department of International Relations, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Correspondence: careliapradita@gmail.com

Abstract: The global food security crisis, exacerbated by climate change, conflicts, and pandemics, has led to millions suffering from hunger and malnutrition. In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting remains high, necessitating urgent action to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which aims for "Zero Hunger" by 2030. This study aims to explore the strategies employed by the East Java Agriculture and Food Security Agency to address food security challenges and achieve SDG 2. A descriptive qualitative approach was utilized, involving in-depth interviews with agency personnel and literature reviews. The agency has implemented several initiatives, including the GENIUS program to enhance nutrition among school children, the Cheap Food Movement to stabilize food prices, and the B2SA program to promote diverse and nutritious food consumption. These efforts aim to improve food access, reduce stunting, and raise awareness about nutrition. The East Java Agriculture and Food Security Agency plays a pivotal role in addressing food security issues, contributing significantly to the achievement of SDG 2 through targeted programs that enhance food availability, affordability, and nutritional education.

Keywords: Food Security; SDG 2; East Java; Hunger; Agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

The global food security crisis occurs when the availability, access, and utilization of enough, nutritious, and safe food are dramatically disturbed in many countries, jeopardising people's capacity to meet their fundamental food demands. Climate change, conflicts, pandemics, and disruptions to global food supply systems have all contributed to this catastrophe. Climate change generates meteorological anomalies such as droughts, infrequent showers, and severe temperatures, which impair critical agricultural production in many countries (Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian, 2022). Furthermore, the pandemic disrupts food supply chains by limiting travel and closing economic operations, resulting in food delivery delays and decreased access to food (Kompasiana, 2024). Not only that, but there are also more causes of the global catastrophe, including conflict and warfare. In fact, by 2023, approximately 733 million people worldwide would be hungry, a figure that has been stable in recent years following a spike caused by the Covid-19 pandemic (Arbar, 2024). Some 282 million people in 59 countries are food insecure and require immediate food and livelihood support (Pratama, 2024). More than 820 million people are chronically malnourished, with women accounting for around 60% of the total. Every day, approximately five million children under the age of five die from malnutrition-related causes (Elyza Binta Chabibillah, 2024). The Global Hunger Index 2024 study shows that hunger conditions in the world remain mild, with a score of 18.3, a little drop from previous years. However, 42 countries are still experiencing alarming or serious levels of hunger (globalhungerindex, n.d.). Indonesia improves its global hunger index score to 16.9 in 2024, up one notch from the previous year, but continues to encounter issues in assuring vulnerable groups' access to healthy food (Elyza Binta Chabibillah, 2024).

The second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), known as "Zero Hunger," seeks to address the global food security crisis by 2030 by eradicating hunger, attaining food security and decent nutrition, and supporting sustainable agriculture (United Nation, n.d.) SDGs 2 aims to address the global food security crisis by eradicating hunger and increasing food access, eliminating all forms of malnutrition, increasing small-scale farmer productivity and income,

promoting sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices, reducing food losses and waste, empowering women in agriculture, and investing and cooperating internationally. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 2 likewise has aims to be met by 2030.

Indonesia still has a high stunting rate, with a countrywide prevalence of around 24.4% in 2022, above the SDGs 2 target of 14% by 2030 (Lisa Silvia, 2023). Stunting reduction activities are a top focus in East Java, with the goal of lowering the stunting rate to 14% by 2025 (Jatim Newsroom, 2024). Stunting is a key signal of poor nutrition that has a long-term influence on the quality of human resources, hence tackling it is a critical component of reaching SDG 2 (Agri et al., 2024). The provision of at least 20% of village funding to food security programs in East Java enhances the foundation of community-based food security, which is consistent with SDG target 2 of supporting sustainable agriculture and access to adequate food. (Newsroom, 2025) The East Java Provincial Government has proved its readiness to achieve the SDGs, especially SDG 2, by developing an integrated Regional Action Plan (RAD) incorporating a variety of stakeholders such as universities, the commercial sector, and the community (Bappeda Jawa Timur, 2018).

The East Java Agriculture and Food Security Office plays a critical role in tackling food security challenges in the region by assisting the Governor with agricultural and food-related government affairs. The office is responsible for developing policies to promote agricultural productivity and food security in East Java, as well as monitoring and evaluating their implementation. Furthermore, the agency supports the province government's efforts to attain food self-sufficiency and improve farmer welfare through a variety of aid and capacity building programs. Although the SDGs have become a national concern, local-level contributions and initiatives have rarely been thoroughly explored, particularly in the context of local governments' implementation of SDG #2.

2. METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the role of the East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office in achieving SDG #2 (Zero Hunger) in East Java. This approach was chosen because it is capable of providing a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the social phenomena under study, allowing for a complete understanding of the research object's characteristics and models (Furidha & Sidoarjo, 2023). According to Sandelowski (2000, 2010), qualitative descriptive research emphasizes low-inference description, in which the researcher stays close to the data and employs everyday language to explain the observed occurrences, rather than generating overly abstract or conceptual conclusions (Colorafi & Evans, 2017). Data were gathered through in-depth interviews with agency employees, as well as literature reviews of scientific publications, books, internet articles, news, and official government websites. Data analysis approaches included data reduction, data display, and the formulation of descriptive conclusions. Researchers conducted direct interviews with personnel of the East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office to gather rich and detailed information on policies, strategies, and difficulties to achieving Zero Hunger in East Java (MadPenguin, 2025). Secondary data was gathered through an examination of scholarly publications, books, internet articles, news, and official government websites related to food security and the achievement of SDG #2. (*The Relevance of Qualitative Approaches in Agricultural Research What Is Qualitative Research ? The Importance of Qualitative Research in Food and Agriculture Commonly Used Methods in Qualitative Research in Agriculture Use of Software for Analysis of Qua*, 2023) The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and translating raw data from interviews and literature studies into relevant information for the research topic. Data reduction occurs continuously during the data collecting process, for example, through summary writing, coding, detecting themes, and creating data clusters. The condensed data is then

displayed in the form of organized matrices, graphs, tables, or narratives, allowing researchers to better grasp the data's patterns, relationships, and trends. The final stage involves formulating descriptive conclusions based on the research's primary results. This judgement is transient and may change throughout the study process until a comprehensive and valid understanding is gained (Khotimah & Setyabudi, 2019).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 SDG Target Number 2 (No Hunger)

Hunger is the leading cause of death in the world (Index, 2019). Our earth has many resources, yet unequal access and bad management result in millions of people being malnourished (Kadiyala et al., 2024). That is why one of the SDGs, number two, was designed to address this issue. SDG number two has targets or goals for a single goal: to end hunger worldwide (Otekurin, 2023). The target is further broken into eight sub-targets, including:

1. Goal 2.1: Provide universal access to safe and nutritious food End hunger by 2030 and secure access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food for all, particularly the poor and those in vulnerable situations, including newborns, throughout the year.
2. Goal 2.2: Eliminate all forms of malnutrition End all kinds of malnutrition by 2030, including achieving internationally agreed-upon targets for stunting and wasting in children under the age of five by 2025, as well as meeting the nutritional needs of teenage girls, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly.
3. Target 2.3 is to double the productivity and income of small-scale food producers By 2030, double small-scale food producers' agricultural productivity and income, with a focus on women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers. This will be accomplished through secure and equitable access to land, resources, and other productive inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and nonfarm employment.
4. Goal 2.4: Sustainable Food Production and Resilient Agricultural Practices By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that boost productivity and output, help to preserve ecosystems, strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change, extreme weather, drought, floods, and other disasters, and gradually improve soil and land quality.
5. Target 2.5: Maintaining Genetic Diversity in Food Production By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, livestock, domesticated animals, and associated wild species, including through well-managed and diverse seed and plant banks at national, regional, and international levels, and improve access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as agreed upon internationally.
6. Target 2.6: Invest in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology, and gene banks Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and crop and livestock gene banks, including through improved international cooperation, to boost agricultural production capacity in developing countries, particularly the least developed ones.
7. Objective 2.7 is to prevent agricultural trade restrictions, market distortions, and export subsidies Correct and avoid trade restrictions and distortions in global agricultural markets, including the simultaneous elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export policies having comparable impacts, in compliance with the Doha Development Round mandate.

8. Objective 2.8: Maintain stable food commodity markets and timely access to information. To help reduce extreme food price volatility, implement measures to assure the appropriate operation of food commodities and derivatives markets, as well as promote prompt access to market information, including food stockpiles.(The Global Goals, n.d.)

SDG 2 aspires to eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. This goal is crucial for ensuring that all people, particularly the poor and vulnerable, including children, have access to secure, nutritious, and adequate food throughout the year (Goals, n.d.).

3.2 Improving the Quality of Human Resources for the Golden Generation of 2045

Until date, Food Security has faced numerous obstacles. According to the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) or food consumption inadequacy rate in 2023, up to 3.3 million people (8.09%) in East Java Province consume energy (calories) insufficient for a healthy, active, and productive life, which is still lower than the RPJMN target of 5% (in 2024) and the SDGs 2 target of 0% (in 2030). One of the target categories for addressing food and nutrition insecurity is primary school-aged children who will enter productive age in 2045. The government has optimized its nutrition intervention efforts throughout the first 1,000 days of life (HPK). However, this endeavor must continue till 8,000 HPK in order to increase the quality of Indonesia's Human Resources (HR). According to the findings of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Risksedas), 26.1% of school-aged children do not consume breakfast. This disorder will impair the concentration and cognitive intelligence of school-aged youngsters, resulting in a drop in learning achievement.

The East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office launched the Education and Provision of Nutritious Food for Students (GENIUS) movement as part of its efforts to improve the quality of human resources for the next Golden Generation in 2045. GENIUS activities in East Java Province took place in three districts/cities: Blitar Regency, Tulungagung Regency, and Probolinggo City with a total of 1,700 primary school students as beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the GENIUS activities came from elementary schools located in sub-districts or villages in FSVA priority categories 3 - 4 (somewhat vulnerable to somewhat food secure). The series of activities of the Education Movement and Provision of Nutritious Food for Students (GENIUS) in East Java Province were carried out from August to October 2024 which included: Baseline Measurement, Providing Education to Parents, Providing Education and Snacks High in Animal Protein to Students, Habituation of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior, and Endline Measurement as one of the parameters of the success of GENIUS activities that have been implemented. There are various factors that contribute to the success of GENIUS events, including participation, education, wisdom, and sustainability. Participatory means that the many components of GENIUS activities involve the active participation of all key stakeholders at the central, provincial, district/city, school, and community levels. Educative indicates that the activities improve stakeholders' understanding of food and nutrition, particularly primary school kids and parents. Wisdom implies that the values used and developed in this activity take into account the wisdom of the community, which is both common to the Indonesian nation and unique to each region. Sustainable indicates that the sort of food and activities carried out should adhere to the principles of sustainable development, such as resource conservation and waste minimisation.

The beneficiaries in East Java are as follows:

1. Blitar District

The beneficiaries of Genius activities in Blitar District were 525 students consisting of 3 public elementary schools, namely SD NEGERI TINGAL 02 located in Dsn. Tulungari Wetan RT 01 RW 02, Tingal Village, Garum Subdistrict, Blitar District, a total of 187

- students. SD NEGERI NGARINGAN 03 which is in Ngaringan Village, Gandusari Subdistrict, Blitar District, with 208 students. SD NEGERI SEMEN 02, located on Jalan Kawi Number 02 in Semen Village, Gandusari Subdistrict, Blitar District, with a total of 130 students.
2. Tulungagung Regency
The beneficiaries of Genius activities in Tulungagung Regency are 586 students consisting of 3 public schools, namely SD NEGERI 2 PUCUNG KIDUL located in Pucung Kidul Village, Boyolangu Subdistrict, Tulungagung Regency, a total of 218 students. SD NEGERI 1 KATES which is located in Kates Village, Kauman Subdistrict, Tulungagung Regency, a total of 171 students. SD NEGERI 1 SENDANG located in Sendang Village, Sendang Subdistrict, Tulungagung Regency, 197 students.
 3. Probolinggo District
Genius activities in Probolinggo City benefit 589 kids from three public elementary schools, including SD NEGERI TRIWUNG KIDUL 2 on Jalan Prof. Dr. Hamka Number 17, Triwung Kidul Village, Kademangan District, Probolinggo City, which has a total of 174 pupils. SD NEGERI TRIWUNG KIDUL 3, located at Jalan Krakatau Number 1, Triwung Kidul Village, Kademangan Subdistrict, Probolinggo City, has 166 pupils. SD NEGERI SUMBER WETAN 1 is located at Jalan Genitu Number 45, Sumber Wetan Village, Kedopok Subdistrict, Probolinggo City and has a total of 249 students.
The execution of the East Java Provincial Education and Nutritious Food Movement for Students (GENIUS) Activity The year 2024 is projected to give benefits in terms of creating a golden generation for the year 2045.(Timur, 2024)

3.3 Stabilization of Food Supply and Prices (SPHP) through the Cheap Food Movement (GPM)

Indonesia's vast geography and archipelago, as well as the characteristics of food commodities in Indonesia, are generally produced according to agro-ecosystems in specific areas and are seasonal in nature, resulting in the existence of surplus and deficit areas, whereas consumers are spread throughout the country, both living in urban and rural areas, and are relatively constant throughout the year ([DPKM UGM] Direktorat Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2020). Different harvest patterns generate changes in food supply and pricing over time and between locations. During a bumper harvest, supply increases, and during a lean period, supply decreases. The price difference between producers and consumers is produced by a number of reasons that impede food distribution, including supply limits, weather, high transportation costs, infrastructure quality, trader behavior, and management (Fadillah et al., 2024).

To control food inflation, the National Food Agency engages in Food Supply and Price Stabilization (SPHP GPM) activities, particularly in areas that experience or have the potential for food supply and price fluctuations, as well as in areas with relatively high food inflation rates. The Cheap Food Movement (GPM) seeks to secure the availability and accessibility of affordable food in the community. The SPHP GPM activity is one of the Government's initiatives to make it simpler for the public to purchase food at affordable rates with the purpose of stabilizing supply and prices and controlling food inflation. SPHP GPM involves all relevant stakeholders, including farmers and farmer groups, associations, food distributors, food SOEs (Perum BULOG and ID FOOD), food BUMDs, and/or other food industry actors. Food commodities in SPHP GPM activities are prioritized for inflation-contributing commodities (volatile foods), such as rice, sugar, garlic, beef/lamb meat, grill chicken meat and cooking oil, which can be provided by farmers/groups, associations, food distributors, food SOEs (Perum BULOG and ID FOOD), food enterprises and/or other food business actors. While other commodities such as curly red chilli, red cayenne pepper, shallots, eggs, and other food commodities produced by farmers, breeders, farmer groups, and / or other food business actors. The objective of this GPM is to stabilize the

supply and price of staple food, both at the producer and consumer levels, and increase the affordability and purchasing power of staple food for the community. The target locations are in 38 districts/cities in East.

This activity sells rice, curly red chilly, red cayenne pepper, shallots, garlic, beef/lamb meat, grill chicken meat, eggs, sugar, cooking oil and/or other food products. SPHP GPM activities are implemented based on several indicators, including the existence of food supply and price fluctuations, preventing or during and/or after the occurrence of food supply and price fluctuations, national issue factors ahead of HBKN (Fasting, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Christmas, Chinese New Year, Nyepi, Vesak, New Year, and others), government price policies (Government Purchase Price/HPP, Purchase Reference Price, and Sales Reference Price or HAP, Highest Retail Price or HET), and price stability indicators at the consumer level as an early warning system. The East Java Province Agriculture and Food Security Office, food producers, and other stakeholders work together to achieve the GPM's objectives. GPM is held in various locations, with stalls offering various types of staple foods at more economical prices (Badan Pangan Nasional, 2024).

3.4 B2SA (Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe) education for nutritious and safe food consumption

Food consumption is a fundamental component of developing superior human resources. Quality human resources can be realized if the food consumed meets all of the nutritional needs of the individual's body. To achieve a healthy food consumption pattern, the community must be socialized to raise awareness and execute Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe (B2SA) food consumption. Consumption of diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe foods is used to meet different nutritional needs in everyone. Consumption of diverse and nutritious food necessitates the inclusion of multiple types of food in a single meal in order to fully satisfy nutritional requirements. Balanced meal has sufficient components in terms of amount and quality, as well as diverse elements (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins, and minerals) that the body requires. Safe indicates that food must be free of physical, chemical, and microbiological pollutants in order to protect the body from the detrimental consequences of the meal. Food diversification programs play an important role in modifying people's food consumption behaviors that do not yet align with the B2SA concept. In terms of availability, such efforts can give more diverse food options as well as local resources, allowing for more efficient use of natural resources. Food diversification has the ability to significantly improve the community's nutritional state.

In order to achieve the goal of food diversification in accordance with the vision of developing healthy, active, and productive human resources, the East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office continues to intensify the socialization and education of diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe (B2SA) food patterns through the B2SA Goes to School program in all schools. *Panganku Beragam, Bergizi Seimbang, dan Aman* (B2SA) Goes to School is held in East Java.

The purpose of organizing the socialization of *Panganku Beragam, Bergizi, Seimbang dan Aman* (B2SA) Goes to School is to raise awareness as early as possible for students of a diverse, nutritious, balanced and safe diet (B2SA), create a healthy, productive and active generation, and overcome malnutrition or stunting (Timur, 2024).

3.5 Strategies of the East Java Agriculture and Food Security Agency towards SDG Target Number 2

The East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office's activities contribute significantly to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number two, which is to

"end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" (HAM, 2012).

One of the main projects is the *Gerakan Edukasi dan Makanan Bergizi untuk Siswa (GENIUS) program* (AIPGI, 2023). The program's goal is to enhance the nutritional status of primary school-aged children through education and nutritious meals, particularly in areas with high rates of undernutrition (NASIONAL, 2023). By focusing on children, the initiative hopes to avoid stunting and malnutrition in their early stages, which is a critical step towards achieving food security and boosting community nutrition (Romadona et al., 2023). In addition, the East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office is implementing the Cheap Food Movement (GPM) as part of attempts to stabilize food supply and prices (UMM, 2023). The GPM attempts to guarantee that food is available and affordable to the community, particularly in places where food supply and price variations are occurring or may occur. This initiative contributes to people's access to enough and healthy food by making staple items available at reasonable costs, in compliance with SDG objective number 2 (NASIONAL, 2024). Another program promotes nutritious and safe food consumption using the B2SA (Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe) approach. This initiative aims to raise students' knowledge of the necessity of a balanced and nutritious diet through socialization and instruction about the B2SA diet in schools. Thus, the initiative promotes food security and enhanced community nutrition, in accordance with SDG goal number two. Overall, through programs such as GENIUS, the Cheap Food Movement, and B2SA education, the East Java Provincial Agriculture and Food Security Office actively supports the achievement of SDG number two. These activities not only improve food access and availability but also raise public awareness and knowledge of the need of nutritious and safe food intake, resulting in hunger relief and increased food security in East Java.

3.6 Analysis with Human Security Concept

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed the idea of human security in the 1994 Human Development Report, and it covers seven components, including food security. Human security moves the focus from military security to the protection of the right to life against hunger, disease, and poverty (United Nations Development Programme, 1994). This broader paradigm highlights seven critical components of human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, communal security, and political security (Jolly & Ray, 2006). Food security is specifically described as assuring physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary demands for an active and healthy life (*UN Approach to Human Security*, n.d.). The East Java Agriculture and Food Security Office's GENIUS, SPHP (GPM), and B2SA programs aim to improve access, affordability, and awareness of healthy food consumption. This is quite similar to the idea of food security within the context of human security. This is because GENIUS ensures that schoolchildren have access to nutritious food, GPM assists the poor in dealing with food inflation, and B2SA promotes long-term awareness of healthy eating. GENIUS guarantees that pupils have access to nutritional meals, directly addressing child malnutrition and promoting healthy growth. SPHP (GPM) helps economically poor populations deal with food inflation, ensuring economic access to food. B2SA fosters long-term knowledge of healthy eating habits, which helps to maintain nutritional well-being and prevent disease. These initiatives collectively improve access, affordability, and awareness of healthy food consumption, which aligns closely with the UNDP's human security goals of protection and empowerment (Nations & Program, 1994).

4. CONCLUSION

The global food security crisis is a global issue that disrupts the availability, access, and utilization of enough, nutritious, and safe food in many countries. Climate change, conflicts,

pandemics, and disruptions to global food supply systems have all contributed to this catastrophe. Climate change generates meteorological anomalies such as droughts, infrequent showers, and severe temperatures, impairing critical agricultural production in many countries. The pandemic disrupts food supply chains by limiting travel and closing economic operations, resulting in food delivery delays and decreased access to food. By 2023, approximately 733 million people worldwide would be hungry, with 282 million people in 59 countries being food insecure and requiring immediate food and livelihood support. More than 820 million people are chronically malnourished, with women accounting for around 60% of the total. Every day, approximately five million children under the age of five die from malnutrition-related causes. The Global Hunger Index 2024 study shows that hunger conditions in the world remain mild, with a score of 18.3, but 42 countries still experience alarming or serious levels of hunger. Indonesia improves its global hunger index score to 16.9 in 2024 but continues to encounter issues in ensuring vulnerable groups' access to healthy food. The second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), known as "Zero Hunger," seeks to address the global food security crisis by 2030 by eradicating hunger, attaining food security and decent nutrition, and supporting sustainable agriculture. Indonesia still has a high stunting rate, with a countrywide prevalence of around 24.4% in 2022, above the SDGs 2 target of 14% by 2030. Stunting reduction activities are a top focus in East Java, with the goal of lowering the rate to 14% by 2025. The East Java Agriculture and Food Security Office plays a critical role in tackling food security challenges in the region by assisting the Governor with agricultural and food-related government affairs, developing policies to promote agricultural productivity and food security, and supporting the province government's efforts to attain food self-sufficiency and improve farmer welfare through various aid and capacity building programs.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declare no conflict of interest

Acknowledgements: The author would like to thank the Department of Agriculture and Food Security of East Java Province for accepting the author as a student intern in the field of food security and providing information related to this research.

5. REFERENCES

- [DPKM UGM] Direktorat Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Gadjah Mada. (2020). Paradigma Archipelago: Pembangunan Wilayah Kepulauan Dengan Karakter Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. *Dpkm Ugm*. <https://bit.ly/3jJZxec>
- Agri, T. A., Ramadanti, T., Adriani, W. A., Abigael, J. N., Setiawan, F. S., & Haryanto, I. (2024). Menuju Pertumbuhan Seimbang dalam Tantangan SDGs 2 dalam Penanggulangan Kasus Stunting di Indonesia. *Peran Perguruan Tinggi Dalam Aktualisasi Bela Negara "Melalui Perumusan Kebijakan Sektor Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Pencapaian SDGs,"* 114–130. <https://conference.upnvj.ac.id/index.php/ncols/article/view/2972>
- AIPGI. (2023, December 11). AIPGI dan BAPANAS menyelenggarakan Gerakan Edukasi dan Pemberian Pangan Bergizi untuk Siswa (GENIUS) di 10 provinsi di Indonesia. *AIPGI*. <https://aipgi.org/home/aipgi-dan-bapanas-menyelenggarakan-gerakan-edukasi-dan-pemberian-pangan-bergizi-untuk-siswa-genius-di-10-provinsi-di-indonesia/>
- Arbar, T. F. (2024, July 25). PBB Teriak! "Marshall Plan" Bumi Gagal Total, 733 Juta Orang Kelaparan. *CNBC Indonesia*. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20240725172141-4-557666/pbb-teriak-marshall-plan-bumi-gagal-total-733-juta-orang-kelaparan>
- Badan Pangan Nasional. (2024). *Final Petunjuk Teknis Kegiatan SPHP Melalui GPM.pdf*. Badan Pangan Nasional.
- Bappeda Jawa Timur. (2018, March 2). Implementasi SDGs di Indonesia, Budi Setiawan: Jatim Sudah Siap. *Bappeda* *Jawa* *Timur*.

- <https://bappeda.jatimprov.go.id/2018/03/02/implementasi-sdgs-di-indonesia-budi-setiawan-jatim-sudah-siap/>
- Colorafi, K. J., & Evans, B. (2017). Qualitative Descriptive Methods in Health Science Research. *Physiology & Behavior*, 176(1), 100–106. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022146515594631>. Marriage
- Elyza Binta Chabibillah. (2024, October 25). 10 Negara Paling Terdampak Krisis Kelaparan Global, Ada Indonesia? *Liputan6*. <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/5758672/10-negara-paling-terdampak-krisis-kelaparan-global-ada-indonesia?page=2>
- Fadillah, R., Aini, A. N., & Najwa Rasyifa. (2024). *Pengaruh Harga Dan Kualitas Produk Makanan Terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk Umkm Warung Makan Mama Okhan (Studi Kasus pada Mahasiswa Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang)*. 10(14), 857–864.
- Furidha, B. W., & Sidoarjo, U. M. (2023). Comprehension of the Descriptive Qualitative Research Method. *ACITYA WISESA: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(4). <https://journal.jfpublisher.com/index.php/globalhungerindex>. (n.d.). *HOW GENDER JUSTICE CAN ADVANCE CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ZERO HUNGER*. Globalhungerindex. Retrieved April 22, 2025, from https://www.globalhungerindex.org/#msc_wrap444
- Goals, T. G. (n.d.). *2 ZERO HUNGER*. The Global Goals. Retrieved April 22, 2025, from <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/2-zero-hunger/>
- HAM, K. (2012). Pangan Dan Nutrisi, Serta Mempromosikan Pertanian Berkelanjutan. *Menghentikan, Tujuan Asasi, Hak Dasar, Manusia*, 12, 1–9.
- Index, G. H. (2019). *Global hunger index. October*.
- Jatim Newsroom. (2024, June 25). Pemprov Jatim Targetkan Penurunan Stunting Hingga 14 %. *Dinas Kominfo Jawa Timur*. <https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/berita/pemprov-jatim-targetkan-penurunan-stunting-hingga-14>
- Jolly, R., & Ray, D. B. (2006). NHDR Occasional Paper 5. *United Nations Development Programme*, 3(05), 48.
- Kadiyala, S., Richter, L., Kulkarni, B., Chitaya, A., & Helen Harris-Fry. (2024). Global childhood malnutrition. *BMJ*. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.q1874>
- Khotimah, I. K., & Setyabudi, T. (2019). *Aza's Mental Illness Reflected In Turtles All The Way Down Novel: A Psychoanalytic Perspective* [Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta]. <https://eprints.ums.ac.id/78308/>
- Kompasiana. (2024, August 12). Krisis Pangan Indonesia: Mengenal Lima Tantangan Global yang Perlu Ditangani Secara Serious. *Kompasiana*. <https://www.kompasiana.com/farmerokeofficial6234/66b9c981ed641524511a1ab2/krisis-pangan-indonesia-mengenal-lima-tantangan-global-yang-perlu-ditangani-secara-serius>
- Lisa Silvia. (2023, December 26). Mengatasi Kelaparan Dan Mencapai Ketahanan Pangan: Peran SDGs2 Dalam Wujudkan Generasi Bangsa Yang Unggul. *Kelompok Penelitian Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta*. <https://kpm.umy.ac.id/mengatasi-kelaparan-dan-mencapai-ketahanan-pangan-peran-sdgs2-dalam-wujudkan-generasi-bangsa-yang-unggul/>
- MadPenguin. (2025). *How to collect data in qualitative research?* MAD PENGUIN. <https://www.madpenguin.org/how-to-collect-data-in-qualitative-research/>
- NASIONAL, B. P. (2023). *Dukung Penanganan Rawan Pangan dan Gizi, NFA Sosialisasikan Gerakan Edukasi dan Pemberian Pangan Bergizi Untuk Siswa (GENIUS)*. BADAN PANGAN NASIONAL. <https://badanpangan.go.id/blog/post/dukung-penanganan-rawan-pangan-dan-gizi-nfa-sosialisasikan-gerakan-edukasi-dan-pemberian-pangan-bergizi-untuk-siswa-genius>
- NASIONAL, B. P. (2024). *Gerakan Pangan Murah (GPM), Instrumen Stabilisasi dan Pengendalian Inflasi Pangan*. BADAN PANGAN NASIONAL. <https://badanpangan.go.id/blog/post/gerakan-pangan-murah-gpm-instrumen-stabilisasi-dan-pengendalian-inflasi-pangan>

- Nations, U., & Program, D. (1994). *HUMAN SECURITY: PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING THE PEOPLE* The words of United Nations ' Secretary-General , Kofi Annan , resemble one of the main tendencies and challenges to face at the beginning of the new century : to place the person in the center of all . 44–96.
- Newsroom, J. (2025). *Rapat Koordinasi Bidang Pangan 2025: Jatim Perkuat Peran sebagai Lumbung Pangan Nasional*. Dinas Kominfo Jawa Timur. <https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/berita/jatim-perkuat-peran-sebagai-lumbung-pangan-nasional>
- Otekunrin, O. A. (2023). Countdown to The 2030 Global Goals: A Bibliometric Analysis of Research Trends on SDG 2-Zero Hunger. *Current Research in Nutrition and Food Science*, 11(3), 1338–1362. <https://doi.org/10.12944/CRNFSJ.11.3.34>
- Pratama, R. A. (2024, December 1). Menjaga Ketahanan Pangan dari Krisis Pangan. *Mediakuangan* *Kemenkeu*. <https://mediakuangan.kemenkeu.go.id/article/show/menjaga-ketahanan-pangan-dari-krisis-pangan>
- Pusat Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Pertanian, K. P. (2022). *MEWASPADAI DAMPAK SITUASI PANGAN GLOBAL TERHADAP SEKTOR PERTANIAN INDONESIA*. 1–8.
- Romadona, N. F., Setiasih, O., Listiana, A., Syaodih, E., & Rudiyanto, R. (2023). Strategi Pencegahan dan Penanganan Stunting Multidimensi melalui Pelatihan Guru PAUD. *Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 7(6), 7241–7252. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v7i6.5724>
- The Global Goals. (n.d.). 2 *ZERO HUNGER*. The Global Goals. Retrieved April 22, 2025, from <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/2-zero-hunger/>
- The relevance of qualitative approaches in agricultural research What is qualitative research ? The importance of qualitative research in food and agriculture Commonly used methods in qualitative research in agriculture Use of software for analysis of qua.* (2023).
- Timur, D. P. dan K. P. P. J. (2024). *LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN GENIUS (Gerakan Edukasi dan Pemberian Pangan Bergizi untuk siswa*.
- UMM. (2023, July 2). Gerakan Pangan Murah. UMM. <https://www.umm.ac.id/id/arsip-koran/harian-bhirawa/gerakan-pangan-murah.html>
- UN Approach to Human Security.* (n.d.). Humansecuritycourse. <https://humansecuritycourse.info/module-1-the-concept-of-human-security/un-approach/>
- United Nation. (n.d.). *Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.* United Nation. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/goal-02/>
- United Nations Development Programme. (1994). Human Development Report: New Dimension Of Human Security (1994). In *United Nations Development Programme 1994*. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr_1994_en_complete_nostats.pdf