
Urban Greening Initiation for Greener City and Revive Food Security in Tasikmalaya Municipality, Indonesia during COVID-19 Pandemic

Ristina-Siti Sundari*¹, Lies Sulistyowati², Trisna Insan Noor², Iwan Setiawan², and Adnan Arshad³

¹University of Perjuangan Tasikmalaya – Jl. PETA No. 177 Tasikmalaya 46115. West Java, Indonesia

²University of Padjadjaran Bandung – Jl. Bandung Sumedang Km 21 Jatinangor, Indonesia

³College of Resources Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University – Beijing 100193, P.R. China., China

Abstract

Food is a center of life and woman has been empowerment to make it worth. Those who do it make the environment greener too. The research observed the woman's power in urban greening to be a greener city and revive food security in less-land in Tasikmalaya Municipality, West Java, Indonesia. The method used stratified sampling regarding 150 samples of the housewife doing urban greening in the limited space to plant. Analysis data used descriptive analysis that describing the activity of the housewife. The result showed that urban greening almost grew in the narrow alleys (26.23%), at the edge of the ditch (15.28%), on the wall (4.05%), back terrace (5%), front terrace (5%), bare-land (6%) and space. The technology of planting most of them is still conventional with zero tillage (70%), Minimum tillage (20%), hydroponics (5%), aquaponics (5%). The harvest is mainly for family needs, and the rest is for selling and charity. Urban greening could provide healthy food from home, ornamental plants, revive food security, and people's immunity against the Coronavirus. Urban greening made the environment greener, relaxed and provide oxygen by CO₂ absorption from the air. While climate change is now harmful, urban greening can help to cope with the micro temperature around.

Keywords: food security, housewife, urban greening

*Speaker