

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Indonesia's increasing population has become a major factor driving social, economic, spatial, and environmental transformation. According to data published by BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2025), Indonesia's population reached 284.4 million people with a growth rate of 1,09% during the 2020–2025 period. The increase population has a direct impact on urban areas, which serve as centers of economic and governmental activities. According to BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2024) in Dynamics of Land Consumption in Urban Areas of Indonesia, explains that the proportion of the population living in urban areas is projected to reach 60% in 2025 and increase to 63% by 2030. The rapid urbanization phenomenon has placed increasing pressure on urban areas particularly in terms land use and the availability of food resources.



Figure 1. 1 Population of the Most Populous Provinces in Indonesia
Source: East Java in Figures, 2025 (processed by the Author)

East Java Province has the second-largest population in Indonesia, after West Java Province. According to data published by BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2025), East Java Province had a population of 41.81 million people with a growth rate of 0,75%. Based on data from the Population and Civil Registration Agency (2024), Surabaya as the capital of East Java Province and the metropolitan center of the Gerbangkertosusila region (Gresik, Bangkalan, Mojokerto, Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Lamongan) recorded a population of 3,018.002 people in 2024, with a growth rate of 0.29%. Rapid urbanization in Surabaya has placed significant pressure on the availability of productive land due to land conversion for residential and industrial development (Salim, 2023). Urban areas are increasingly vulnerable to productive land conversion as the demand for space exceeds the environmental carrying capacity (Hutahean, 2020).

Urbanization is the process of population movement from rural areas to urban areas which is accompanied by changes in lifestyle, culture, and economic activities. (Dinda Fitria Pida et al., 2025). The process of urbanization contributes to industrial growth, economic development, and job creation, while also giving rise to poverty and various other social issues. The environmental impacts of urbanization have become increasingly significant over time. The continued conversion of green spaces into residential and industrial areas reduces productive urban land and worsens environmental quality (Yulianti et al., 2025). Urbanization results in both positive and negative changes and gives rise to various environmental and social issues in urban areas.

Table 1. 1 Land Use in Surabaya City 2019–2023

No	Year	Rice Field Agriculture	Non-Rice Field Agriculture	Non-Agricultural Land	Total
1	2019	1,138.3	5,293.9	27,314.8	33,747.0
2	2020	1,127.3	5,130.0	27,489.7	33,747.0
3	2021	1,179.6	5,055.0	27,512.4	33,747.0
4	2022	1,169.5	5,121.2	27,456.3	33,747.0
5	2023	1,165.6	4,923.6	27,657.8	33,747.0

Source: Surabaya Food Security and Agriculture Agency, 2024 (processed by the Author)

In **Table 1.1** shows that land in Surabaya City is predominantly used for non-agricultural purposes. In 2023, the total area of agricultural land (both rice fields and non-rice field agriculture) reached 6,089.2 ha which shows a declining trend compared to non-agricultural land, which covered 27,657.8 ha. This indicates that the total agricultural land in Surabaya City is less than one-quarter of the overall land area. This situation reflects the characteristics of urban areas, where most land is allocated for residential and industrial uses. The decline in agricultural land is in contrast to the population growth trend. According to the Regional Food and Nutrition Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Pangan dan Gizi*) of Surabaya City 2023–2024, shows that Surabaya City is highly dependent on food supply from surrounding areas including Mojokerto, Lamongan, Lumajang, and Bojonegoro Regencies.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (*Peraturan Pemerintah RI*) Number 17 of 2015 on Food and Nutrition Security Article 1 Paragraph 3, defines “food security as a condition in which food is available to meet the needs of the population, both in terms of quantity and quality, and is safe, diverse, nutritious, evenly distributed, and affordable, while respecting religious, cultural, and social values,

enabling individuals to live healthy, active, and productive lives in a sustainable manner”. Food security is an urgent issue for the sustainability of urban communities such as Surabaya, which has also supported it through the implementation of urban farming programs (Sulistyo et al., 2023). Food security is also an important agenda in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically second pillar.

Table 1. 2 Vegetable Availability for Consumption in Surabaya City

Year	Population	Food Demand	Food Production	Availability Percentage
	People	Tons	Tons	%
2018	3,094,732	282,394	1,229	0.44%
2019	3,159,481	288,303	1,229	0.43%
2020	2,970,730	271,079	1,874	0.69%
2021	2,970,952	2,970,952	396	0.15%

Source: Regional Food and Nutrition Action Plan of Surabaya City, 2023–2024

Food security in urban areas is categorized as highly vulnerable with 71% classified as very vulnerable and the remaining share as food-insecure. Urban agricultural productivity continues to decline due to several issues, such as cultivation constraints, poverty caused by rapid urbanization, income distribution inequality, inefficient marketing systems, and limited productive land availability. According to Surabaya Mayor Regulation (*Peraturan Walikota Surabaya*) Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Food and Nutritionin (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Pangan dan Gizi*) Surabaya City for 2023–2024, as presented in **table 1.2**, Surabaya

is still categorized as having a low level of self-sufficiency in meeting its food needs particularly for vegetable commodities. The availability of vegetables for consumption in Surabaya shows inconsistent figures and tended to decline in 2021, resulting in the city's dependence on vegetable supplies from other regions. In addition to limited land availability, public interest especially among the younger generation is also decreasing which poses a threat to the sustainability of local food production.

The Surabaya City Government has developed a community-based innovative strategy through an urban farming program to respond to challenges in food security and limited land availability. This program is stated in the Surabaya City Regional Regulation (*Peraturan Daerah Kota*) Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (*RPJMD*) of Surabaya City 2021–2026, which is implemented by the Surabaya Food Security and Agriculture Agency (*DKPP Kota Surabaya*) by encouraging the community to adopt urban farming in order to optimize limited land. To date, the Surabaya City Government has assisted as many as 153 urban farmer groups. In addition to institutional development, the government also facilitates the utilization of government-owned land assets and provides training related to modern agricultural practices. The information was conveyed by the Head of the Food Security and Agriculture Agency of Surabaya City (*DKPP Kota Surabaya*), as reported by Kominfo Jatim as follows:

Kominfo.Jatimprov- “We also distribute cultivation facilities for limited land using the TASAPOT method (*Tanaman Sayur dalam Pot*) and a hydroponic system. In addition, we also develop the Sustainable Food Yard (*Pekarangan Pangan Lestari/P2L*) program and provide assistance for urban farming activities.” **Source:** (<https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/berita/strategi-pemkot-surabayadongkrakproduktivitas-pertanian-di-dalam-kota>) Accessed on December 14, 2025.

Urban farming or urban agriculture is essentially an effort to maximize the use of limited space and land resources in urban areas. The State of Food and Agriculture (1960) explain that the concept of urban farming in urban areas serves as a solution to food security issues (Baharuddin et al., 2023). The implementation of this activity generally utilizes unused areas such as yards, home gardens, rooftops, public facilities, and even vacant government-owned land. Urban farming has become an innovative approach in urban areas through soilless cultivation methods, including hydroponics, aquaponics, and aeroponics, as well as the application of sensor technology for plant monitoring (Cahyo et al., 2022).

The development of urban farming not only contributes to food security, but also supports environmental sustainability through the creation and utilization of green open spaces (Fadhilah et al., 2024). In addition to addressing food security and environmental challenges, urban farming serves as an effective approach to community empowerment in urban areas (Sariroh, 2020). The development of urban farming has become increasingly important due to population growth and the rapid rate of urbanization in Indonesia.

The implementation of urban farming does not only focus on providing facilities and assistance, but is also directed toward strengthening innovation. This aims to encourage the emergence of local food production centers that are directly managed by communities according to the characteristics of their respective areas. The Surabaya City Government has developed various vegetable village innovations as an integrated, participatory, and food security-oriented urban farming model. These

innovations are known as “*Kampung Sayur Suroboyo / KaSurBoyo*”, which represent community-based urban farming practices in Surabaya City.

Table 1. 3 List of Kampung Sayur Suroboyo (KaSurBoyo)

No	Name	Urban Village	District
1	SerPis Kebun Kita	Jemur Wonosari	Wonocolo
2	Dorang Cinta	Perak Barat	Krembangan
3	Kosaghra Lestari	Medokan Ayu	Rungkut
4	Sri Rejeki Jitu	Kedurus	Karang Pilang
5	Tambaksari Jaya	Tambaksari	Tambaksari
6	Kampoeng Sepuluh D’Bozem	Morokrembangan	Krembangan
7	Gangnam Rojo	Mojo	Gubeng
8	Je-Ko (Jeruk Kelor)	Tanah Kali Kedinding	Kenjeran
9	Kampoeng Oase Ondomohen	Ketabang	Genteng
10	Kampoeng Pintar Oase Tembok Gede	Bubutan	Bubutan
11	Kampoeng Oase Songo	Simomulyo Baru	Sukomanunggal

Source: Surabaya Food Security and Agriculture Agency, 2024 (processed by the Author)

Table 1.3 shows that there are 11 urban farming innovations in Surabaya City under the *KaSurBoyo / Kampung Sayur Suroboyo* program, as stipulated in Surabaya Mayor Regulation (*Peraturan Walikota Surabaya*) Number 116 of 2024 concerning the Regional Innovation List. These innovations were developed to improve food security in Surabaya City, particularly through the cultivation of vegetable commodities. However, not all “*Kampung Sayur*” innovations are classified under *KaSurBoyo*, but only those that meet certain indicators such as actively carrying out cultivation activities and having agricultural educational tourism. One of the innovations that meets these criteria is SerPis Kebun Kita located in Jemur Wonosari Urban Village, Wonocolo District. The existence of SerPis Kebun Kita as one of the

KaSurBoyo innovations is relevant for further study, considering the characteristics of the area in which the innovation has developed.

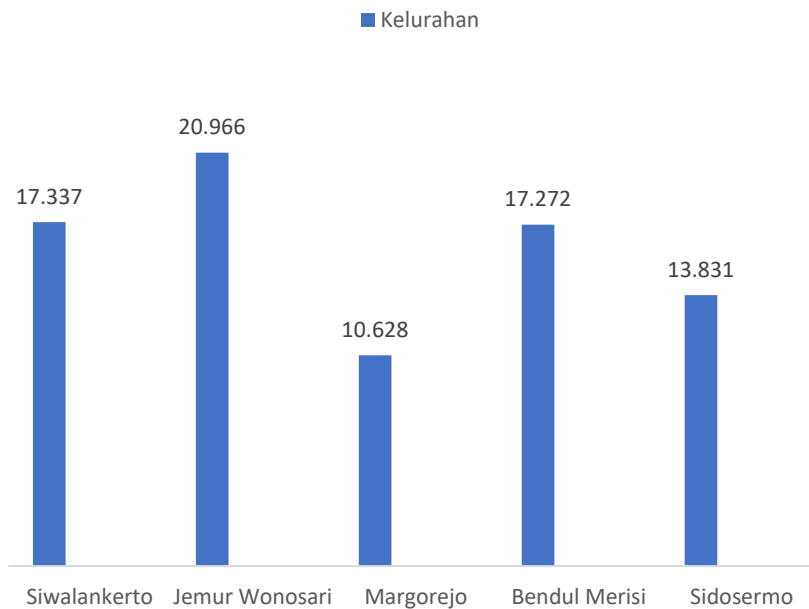


Figure 1. 2 Population of Wonocolo District in 2024

Source: Wonocolo District in Figures, 2025

As shown in **Figure 1.2**, the population of Wonocolo District in 2024 reached 80,034 people with the highest population recorded in Jemur Wonosari Urban Village at 20,966 people. This situation presents a significant challenge to agricultural land availability, which may further exacerbate food security vulnerability in urban areas. Urban farming emerges as a strategic solution for optimizing limited spaces such as the use of home gardens and vertical hydroponic systems, enabling local communities most of whom are engaged in entrepreneurship, public service, private employment, and trade to actively participate in local food production. This practice not only addresses land scarcity but also fosters awareness of food security which remains relatively limited, while offering potential to build more self-reliant communities through empowerment, community collaboration, and cross-sectoral support. Urban

farming, as a model of sustainable social innovation, combines economic, social, and environmental dimensions to enhance urban resilience in the face of continuous population growth (Amaliyah, 2020).



Figure 1. 3 Hydroponic Growing Media at SerPis Kebun Kita

Source: Author's Documentation, 2026

Figure 1.3 shows the vegetable garden at SerPis Kebun Kita, which is one of the urban farming initiatives utilizing a hydroponic growing system managed by the Serpis Farmer Group. This innovation originated from the initiative of local community members to support of environmental conservation efforts and is located on Jemursari V Street, Jemur Wonosari Urban Village, Wonocolo District. The development of this initiative utilizes government-owned land assets (Amaliyah, 2020). At the beginning, the community utilized limited yard space to cultivate lemongrass and lime plants (*Serai dan Jeruk Nipis / SerPis*). However, the initiative has developed into a diverse urban farming program that includes the cultivation of various vegetables.

Table 1. 4 Hydroponic Planting Capacity of Farmer Groups in Surabaya City

No	Name	Type of Cultivation	Volume	Unit
1	SerPis Kebun Kita	Hydroponics	4600	Planting Sites
2	Sri Rejeki Jitu	Hydroponics	3500	Planting Sites
3	Kosaghra Lestari	Hydroponics	3000	Planting Sites
4	Dorang Cinta	Hydroponics	1000	Planting Sites
5	Kampoeng Oase Odomohen	Hydroponics	300	Planting Sites

Source: Surabaya Food Security and Agriculture Agency, 2024 (processed by the Author)

Table 1.4 shows that SerPis Kebun Kita has the largest hydroponic planting capacity in Surabaya City, with approximately 4,600 planting holes. The variety of hydroponic vegetables cultivated has continued to expand including lettuce, various types of mustard greens (*caisim* and *samhong*), water spinach, celery, mint, and different varieties of spinach. In addition to hydroponic cultivation, SerPis Kebun Kita also grows crops using konvensional cultivations methods, such as eggplant, moringa, cassava, sweet potato, banana, *telang* flowers, grapes, guava, and other plants. These cultivation activities not only provide healthy vegetables but also enhance the aesthetic value and visual appeal of the surrounding environment. This is supported by the information provided by Mr. Hidayat, Head of the Serpis Farmer Group, as follows:

“Some of the plants here are grown hydroponically, while others are cultivated in soil, such as eggplants, bananas, sweet potatoes, *telang* flowers, and others. We also grow perennial plants such as guava and grapes to make the area more attractive and visually appealing” (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025).

Accurate data on the harvest yields of each hydroponic farmer group are not yet available. Therefore, potential production capacity can be assessed based on the number of hydroponic planting sites owned by each group. In this context, SerPis Kebun Kita exhibits the highest production potential among hydroponic farmer groups in Surabaya City, as indicated by its largest number of hydroponic planting sites. The number of hydroponic planting sites serves as an initial indicator of production capacity, as each planting site represents a potential harvest output. This is supported by information provided by Mr. Adi, representing the Surabaya Food Security and Agriculture Agency (*DKPP*) as a member of the *KaSurBoyo* Urban Farming Team, as follows:

"We cannot yet provide definite data regarding the vegetable harvest yields of each farmer group because the results are also uncertain. Sometimes, some groups become less active due to certain factors, but they may become active again later. You can simply look at the number of hydroponic planting sites they have" (Interview conducted on January 20, 2026).

SerPis Kebun Kita was established in 2014 and has received several awards in the fields of environmental conservation and urban farming. In 2015, SerPis Kebun Kita was awarded the Green and Clean Village Competition (*Kampung Green and Clean*) a program initiated by the Surabaya City Government to promote a greener, cleaner, and healthier city. The land utilized for cultivation was still limited to the yards of local residents. Nevertheless, SerPis Kebun Kita was awarded first place in the Surabaya City Hydroponic Village Competition (*Lomba Kampung Hidroponik Tingkat Kota Surabaya*) in 2017. Following this achievement, the initiative continued to

develop by producing various processed beverages derived from lemongrass and lime (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025).

Most members of the farmer group are housewives reflecting the initiative's objective of promoting women's empowerment. In 2018, SerPis Kebun Kita was selected as the venue for the Sustainable Food House Area (*Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestrai / KRPL*) Expo in Surabaya City and regularly hosted visits from farmer groups from both within and outside Java as a successful demonstration site for *KRPL* implementation (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025).



Figure 1. 4 Documentation of the 2022 Urban Farming Competition Award

Source: Instagram Account @ktw_serpis

SerPis Kebun Kita continued to grow and achieved first place in the Farmer Group Competition (*Juara Lomba Kelompok Tani*) in 2019. The Surabaya City Government has continuously demonstrated its commitment to promoting urban farming initiatives including through the organization of the Urban Farming Competition, which features pioneer, community, and professional categories. Based on **Figure 1.4**, SerPis Kebun Kita received the First Prize Award in the Professional Category of the Urban Farming

Competition in 2022 (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025). The innovation has extended beyond the agricultural sector to include fisheries, the establishment of *Kafe Kebun Kita (Kabuki)*, and the development of various value-added products including pumpkin–moringa pudding, *telang* flower beverages, *Kemaruk / (Kemangi Jeruk)* drinks, and *SerPis (Serai dan Jeruk Nipis)* drinks.

Preliminary observations suggest that the success of SerPis Kebun Kita has been supported by cross-sector collaboration involving government agencies, private-sector actors, and academic institutions. Funding provided through the *PLN Peduli Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan / TSJL)* program has been used to develop a greenhouse and establish *Kafe Kebun Kita (Kabuki)* as a social enterprise designed to enhance the welfare of farmer group members. From the academic sector, SerPis Kebun Kita has established a partnership with Petra Christian University. In addition, SerPis Kebun Kita operates an agricultural education tourism that provides learning opportunities for children, school students, and university students who wish to learn about urban agriculture through hydroponic methods, as well as the processing of agricultural products into value-added food products.

The participation of farmer group members most of whom are housewives, tends to be inconsistent due to their primary occupational and domestic responsibilities. Furthermore, community awareness remains relatively limited, resulting in a lack of engagement with the urban farming innovation that has been established. This statement is supported by the information provided by Mr. Hidayat, Head of the Serpis Farmer Group, as follows:

“The location of SerPis Kebun Kita is within a residential area, so the surrounding community is generally less involved in its development because most residents are working people. However, communication with the Head of the Neighborhood Association (RW) Head remains very good” (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025).

One of the key success factors in social innovation development is the active involvement of the community throughout all stages, including planning, implementation, and long-term sustainability. Community initiatives to support food security through urban farming are expected to generate benefits that can be maximized and enjoyed by the community. Community participation can help reduce conflicts and implementation challenges, as community members have a comprehensive understanding of local needs and are capable of evaluating the effectiveness and impacts of the program (Ardiansyah et al., 2025). The Surabaya City Government needs to strengthen community involvement and co-production in supporting sustainable food security. Furthermore, social innovation requires cross-sectoral collaboration to generate new ideas.

Waddel (1999), as cited in Ayob et al. (2016) explains that learning that occurs through cross-sectoral collaboration among government, the business sector, and nonprofit organizations can transform existing mindsets and established practices, therefore fostering social innovation in service delivery. SerPis Kebun Kita not only agricultural activities but also a form of social innovation that has developed in an urban area, making it relevant to be analyzed through the lens of co-production theory.

Co-production refers to the efforts of citizens to actively participate in shaping the direction, strategies, and policies of government, enabling both parties to share responsibilities and benefit from development outcomes. Therefore, participation

plays an important role in community involvement throughout various stages of an activity, ranging from decision-making and program implementation to evaluation. Co-production is defined as “co-production entails the idea of a community, a network, an ecosystem, a platform and/or an organization” namely a concept or idea involving community, ecosystems, platforms, networking, and organizations (Perikangas, 2024). Co-production can be defined as an iterative collaborative process involving diverse forms of knowledge, skills, and actors in order to generate knowledge within a sustainable context.

Social innovation is part of the co-production process that provides opportunities to learn the principles and key elements involved in the production of social innovation. Social innovation can be part of the co-production process because change emerges from collaborative efforts that generate new ideas, empower actors, and ultimately produce positive social impacts. Social innovation is a creative solution to social problems through collaboration with four main approaches. First, the organizational management model focuses on improving organizational structures and processes to enhance efficiency within community-based entities. Second, social entrepreneurship involves establishing business ventures that aim to address social problems while also achieving financial sustainability. Third, the new product or service development model refers to the creation of innovative goods or services designed to respond to specific challenges, such as educational technology. Fourth, the empowerment and capacity-building model emphasizes training and support aimed at enabling individuals or communities to become more independent in driving social

change. These approaches are complementary and collectively contribute to the achievement of sustainable impacts (Widhagdha & Anantanyu, 2022).

Despite the success of SerPis Kebun Kita in developing urban farming, several challenges remain in its implementation. This finding is consistent with the preliminary research conducted by the researcher at SerPis Kebun Kita. To date, financial support has been secured including from academic institutions. However, *Kafe Kebun Kita (Kabuki)* is perceived to provide limited benefits due to its less strategic location, which results in low visitor traffic. Nevertheless, internal constraints, particularly the inconsistent involvement of farmer group members in its development process, remain the primary challenge. The low level of awareness among farmer group members to actively engage in the management of SerPis Kebun Kita remains the primary challenge at present, as stated by Mr. Hidayat, Head of the Serpis Farmer Group, as follows:

“The first challenge is still the awareness of the group; therefore, we are still trying to find ways to motivate and stimulate them so that they continue to be involved. Second, the benefits generated are not immediate. Third, there are certainly issues related to product marketing” (Interview conducted on October 16, 2025).

Based on the findings of the study conducted by Zuwita, Yuliati, dan Mubarakah (2023) indicated that policy size and objectives, available resources, characteristics of implementers, economic, social, and political conditions, inter-organizational communication, and implementers' attitudes positively influence the implementation of urban farming in KRPL Serpis Wonocolo. However, the empowerment of farmer groups remains suboptimal, as indicated by the low consistency and awareness among members. These findings highlight that the success

of urban farming also depends on strengthening participatory engagement among the government, farmer groups, and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, the study Sulisty, Semesta, dan Firdaus (2023) indicated that the *Lorong Sayur KTD “Ngremboko”* Program successfully contributed to household food security and delivered social, economic, and environmental benefits through the utilization of limited urban land. However, the sustainability of the program remains constrained by maintenance issues and uneven community participation, emphasizing the importance of strengthening multi-actor engagement in urban farming development. On the other hand, the study Ardiansyah, Hendrarini, dan Santoso (2025) indicated that urban farming in Surabaya City has been relatively well implemented, particularly in the ecological, socio-cultural, educational, and health aspects. However, the economic aspect remains weak suggesting that the benefits of urban farming have not yet fully translated into improved community welfare. These findings highlight the need to strengthen participation and adopt more integrated management to ensure the sustainability of urban farming activities.

The study conducted by Nurhidayati & Harmawan (2026) indicated that the Republic Melon Program in Wates District, Blitar Regency applies co-production through the active involvement of melon farmers and cross-sectoral collaboration in developing agricultural innovation. This program generates positive impacts including improved economic outcomes, enhanced social welfare, and the creation of new employment opportunities. However, farmers’ involvement as program members remains limited indicating the need to strengthen participation and empowerment to ensure the sustainability of the innovation

Perikangas (2024) indicated that social innovation in social enterprises in Finland is shaped through co-production processes emphasizing collaboration, networks, and active engagement of multiple actors. The success of social innovation is strongly influenced by the presence of a supportive ecosystem that enables synergy among government, social organizations, and communities. However, weak policy support and limited recognition of social enterprises remain key barriers, highlighting the need for stronger governmental roles in building an enabling ecosystem for co-production in social innovation.

Various previous studies indicate that urban farming contributes to food security improved environmental quality, and community empowerment. However, most of these studies remain focused on outcomes and impacts. Studies that specifically focuses on the involvement of communities, government, and other actors in the development of urban farming as a social innovation remains limited. In addition, studies analyzing urban farming from a co-production perspective using the Social Innovation Pathways and Drawing the Link to Co-production framework by Ayob et al. (2016), particularly within context of urban farmer groups remains limited. Based on preliminary observational data highlighting the importance of collaboration between government, communities, and other stakeholders in the development of SerPis Kebun Kita, this issue requires further in-depth analysis. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by examining the co-production process in the urban farming innovation “SerPis Kebun Kita” in Wonocolo District, Surabaya City.

This study focuses on SerPis Kebun Kita as a social innovation in urban farming, which involves participatory and collaborative community activities based on co-production, using the analytical framework of Social Innovation Pathways and Drawing the Link to Co-Production proposed by Ayob et al. (2016). This approach consists of several indicators including collaboration, new ideas, empowerment, and change. SerPis Kebun Kita collaborates with several stakeholders namely: (1) the Surabaya City Food Security and Agriculture Agency (*DKPP Kota Surabaya*); (2) Wonocolo District; (3) Jemur Wonosari Urban Village; (4) PT PLN (Persero) East Java and Bali Regional Development Main Unit (*UIP JBTB*); (5) Petra Christian University; and (6) the Serpis Farmer Group. New ideas refer to sustainability-oriented innovations within SerPis Kebun Kita. Empowerment refers to community empowerment through training programs delivered to members of the Serpis Farmer Group. Meanwhile, change refers to the transformation occurring within the social innovation.

Based on the background described above, the Author conducts a study entitled **“Co-Production in the ‘SerPis Kebun Kita’ Urban Farming Innovation in Wonocolo District, Surabaya City.”**

1.2 Research Question

The research question in this study is “How co-production is implemented in the urban farming innovation ‘SerPis Kebun Kita’ in Wonocolo District, Surabaya City?”

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research question above, the objective of this study is to explore and analyze in depth the co-production process in the urban farming innovation “SerPis Kebun Kita” in Wonocolo District, Surabaya City.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide benefits for author and various relevant stakeholders, particularly academics and the general public who may utilize this research in the future. The significance of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

This study aims to contribute to the development of knowledge, particularly in the fields of public administration and urban agriculture, focusing on the involvement of farmer groups in the urban farming innovation “SerPis Kebun Kita” through a co-production perspective.

2. Practical Significance

a) For the Author

For the author, this study is expected to contribute to the development of academic competencies in conducting research, including data collection, data analysis, and academic writing. In addition, it provides experience in strengthening critical thinking, analytical skills, and the ability to systematically structure scientific work.

b) For the University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur

The findings of this study can be used as literature and a reference for similar research in the Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social, Cultural, and Political Sciences, University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur.

c) For the Serpis Farmer Group

This study is expected to contribute additional information and insights for the sustainable development and management of SerPis Kebun Kita, as well as to strengthen the active participation of farmer groups and the community in supporting food security in Wonocolo District, Surabaya City.