

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi praktik *urban farming* berbasis peternakan serta memahami bagaimana komunitas membangun tata kelola kolektif berdasarkan pendekatan Community-Based Environmental Management (CBEM) di Kota Surabaya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus pada dua komunitas *urban farming* peternakan ayam di wilayah Surabaya Utara dan Surabaya Selatan. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi. Informan penelitian dipilih secara purposive, yaitu pelaku aktif *urban farming* yang terlibat langsung dalam pengelolaan komunitas peternakan perkotaan. Analisis data menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *urban farming* berbasis peternakan di wilayah perkotaan tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai strategi ekonomi dan ketahanan pangan, tetapi juga menjadi bentuk adaptasi masyarakat terhadap keterbatasan lahan di perkotaan. Komunitas berperan sebagai modal sosial yang mendukung keberlanjutan kegiatan melalui kerja sama, pembagian peran, jaringan sosial, serta mekanisme pengambilan keputusan kolektif. Selain itu, komunitas juga mengembangkan berbagai inovasi, seperti pemanfaatan pakan alternatif dan pengelolaan lingkungan yang ramah lingkungan untuk menjaga keberlanjutan usaha. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan *urban farming* sangat dipengaruhi oleh kemampuan komunitas dalam membangun tata kelola kolektif, mempertahankan partisipasi anggota, serta mengelola sumber daya secara bersama. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi terhadap pengembangan kajian *Community-Based Environmental Management* (CBEM) dalam konteks *urban farming* berbasis peternakan di wilayah perkotaan Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *urban farming*, peternakan perkotaan, *Community-Based Environmental Management* (CBEM), komunitas, keberlanjutan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore livestock-based urban farming practices and understand how communities develop collective governance based on the Community-Based Environmental Management (CBEM) approach in Surabaya City. This research employed a qualitative approach with a case study method involving two urban farming communities focused on poultry farming in North and South Surabaya. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. Research informants were selected purposively, consisting of active urban farming practitioners directly involved in managing urban livestock communities. Data analysis applied the interactive model of Miles and Huberman through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that livestock-based urban farming in urban areas functions not only as an economic strategy and food security effort, but also as a form of community adaptation to limited urban land availability. Communities play a role as social capital that supports sustainability through cooperation, role distribution, social networks, and collective decision-making mechanisms. In addition, the communities developed various innovations, such as alternative feed utilization and environmentally friendly waste management practices to maintain business sustainability. The study indicates that the success of urban farming is strongly influenced by the community's ability to establish collective governance, maintain member participation, and manage shared resources collaboratively. This study contributes to the development of Community-Based Environmental Management (CBEM) studies within the context of livestock-based urban farming in Indonesian urban areas.

Keywords: *urban farming, urban livestock farming, Community-Based Environmental Management (CBEM), community, sustainability.*