


# Brebes Salted Eggs as a Shelf Stable Local Food for Disaster Logistics from a Cultural Perspective

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## Abstract

This study aims to analyze the potential of salted eggs from Brebes as local durable food for disaster logistics from a cultural perspective. The study is important because disaster food logistics in Indonesia are still dominated by industrial food products, while local food has strategic value in terms of cultural acceptance and community resilience. This research used a qualitative approach with content analysis methods on online news and digital publications discussing the distribution of salted eggs as flood disaster aid in several regions of Indonesia, especially Sumatra. The findings show that salted eggs are represented as practical, durable, easy-to-distribute food with high cultural acceptance among affected communities. In addition, salted eggs also reflect local wisdom, social solidarity, and the potential empowerment of local MSMEs in disaster management. Therefore, local food based on cultural values has the potential to support a more sustainable disaster logistics system in Indonesia.

## Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis potensi telur asin Brebes sebagai pangan lokal tahan simpan untuk logistik bencana dalam perspektif budaya. Kajian ini penting karena sistem logistik pangan bencana di Indonesia masih didominasi produk pangan industri, sementara pangan lokal memiliki nilai strategis dalam penerimaan budaya dan ketahanan masyarakat. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis konten terhadap berita daring dan publikasi digital mengenai distribusi telur asin sebagai bantuan bencana banjir di beberapa wilayah Indonesia, khususnya Sumatra. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa telur asin direpresentasikan sebagai pangan yang praktis, tahan lama, mudah didistribusikan, serta memiliki tingkat penerimaan budaya yang tinggi di masyarakat terdampak. Selain itu, telur asin juga merepresentasikan kearifan lokal, solidaritas sosial, dan potensi pemberdayaan UMKM lokal dalam penanggulangan bencana. Dengan demikian, pangan lokal berbasis budaya memiliki potensi mendukung sistem logistik bencana yang lebih berkelanjutan di Indonesia.*

## Keywords

salted eggs; Brebes; local food; disaster logistics; cultural perspective

# 1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest disaster vulnerability levels in the world due to its complex geographical, geological, and climatological conditions. Indonesia's location at the convergence of three major tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian, Eurasian, and Pacific plates, makes the region highly prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic activities (BNPB, 2023). In addition, climate change and environmental degradation have further increased the frequency of hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts, and tornadoes (Nurjanah, 2019). Under these circumstances, disaster logistics systems play a crucial role in ensuring the survival of affected communities, particularly in fulfilling emergency food needs (Setyawan, 2021).

Food is a fundamental necessity that must be immediately available during disaster situations because it is directly related to the health conditions, physical resilience, and social stability of disaster victims (Suryana, 2020). Therefore, emergency food should possess several essential characteristics, including ease of distribution, long shelf life, adequate nutritional value, practical consumption, and cultural and social acceptability among affected communities (Wahyuni, 2018). To date, emergency food assistance in Indonesia has generally been dominated by modern industrial products such as instant noodles, canned food, ready-to-eat rice, and fortified biscuits (Pramudito, 2022). Although effective for large-scale distribution, dependence on industrial food products often overlooks the potential of local foods that actually possess strong durability and adaptive value within communities (Hidayat, 2023).

The concept of utilizing local food in disaster logistics systems has recently gained increasing attention in studies related to food security and sustainable development. Local food is regarded not only as a source of nutrition but also as a form of local wisdom developed through community experiences in adapting to particular environmental conditions (Geertz, 1983). From the perspective of food anthropology, food carries strong social and cultural dimensions because it is closely related to community identity, traditions, and societal adaptation patterns toward environmental changes (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). Therefore, the utilization of local food during disaster situations is considered capable of increasing community acceptance of food aid while simultaneously strengthening the social resilience of affected communities (Rahmawati, 2020).

One local food product that holds strategic potential in this context is Brebes salted eggs. Salted eggs are processed duck eggs preserved through a salting process over a certain period, resulting in a longer shelf life compared to fresh eggs (Astawan, 2017). This salting process represents a form of traditional food technology that has long been recognized in Indonesian society as a natural preservation method before the development of modern refrigeration technology (Rahmawati et al., 2024). In addition to extending shelf life, the salting process also creates a distinctive flavor that has made salted eggs one of the most popular food products in various regions of Indonesia (Kusmayadi et al., 2022).

As a region widely recognized for its salted egg production, Brebes has strong historical and cultural ties to this commodity. Salted eggs have developed not merely as a consumption product but also as a regional identity, a source of community income, and part of the local culinary heritage passed down through generations (Aftani et al., 2022). The salted egg industry in Brebes is predominantly developed through household industries and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) involving local communities in both production and distribution chains (Febayanto & Susiyanti, 2024). This demonstrates that salted eggs possess not only economic value but also cultural significance embedded within the lives of the Brebes community.

In the context of disaster management, salted eggs possess several characteristics that support their utilization as emergency logistics food. Their relatively high animal protein content makes salted eggs potentially beneficial in meeting the nutritional needs of disaster victims (Suherningtyas et al., 2021). Furthermore, their relatively long shelf life, ease of transportation, and practicality of consumption make salted eggs suitable for aid distribution under conditions of limited infrastructure and restricted access to affected areas (Rohman, 2021). Unlike several fresh food products that spoil easily, salted eggs can survive for a certain period without requiring special refrigeration systems when stored properly (Yeyen, 2021).

Previous studies on emergency food have generally focused more on technological, nutritional, and distribution efficiency aspects, while cultural approaches toward local food within disaster logistics systems remain relatively limited (Saputra, 2022). In fact, cultural aspects significantly influence community acceptance of food assistance, particularly in regions with specific consumption traditions (Aydin et al., 2024). Food aid that aligns with local cultural practices is considered easier for communities to accept and may reduce the potential for rejection or discomfort during evacuation periods (Rahardjo, 2018).

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the potential of Brebes salted eggs as shelf-stable local food for disaster logistics from a cultural perspective. This research is expected to contribute to the development of disaster logistics systems based on local wisdom while simultaneously strengthening the position of Indonesian traditional food as part of the national food security strategy amid increasing disaster risks.

## 2. Research Method

This study employed a qualitative approach using the content analysis method. Content analysis was utilized to understand the meanings, themes, and patterns of information contained in various news reports regarding the use of salted eggs as logistical aid for communities affected by floods in Indonesia. This method was selected because it is capable of revealing the social and cultural representations of an object through mass media texts (Krippendorff, 2018).

The research data were obtained from online news articles, mass media publications, and digital publications discussing the distribution of salted eggs as food aid to flood-affected communities, particularly during flood events in several regions of Sumatra in recent years. Data collection was conducted through news searches using keywords such as “salted eggs for flood aid,” “salted eggs for flood victims,” “disaster logistics salted eggs,” and “Brebes salted eggs humanitarian aid.” The data sources consisted of national and regional online media relevant to the research topic. The collected data included news narratives, documentation of aid distribution, statements from government officials and communities, as well as information regarding the function of salted eggs as emergency food assistance.

The data analysis technique was conducted through several stages, namely data reduction, categorization, interpretation, and conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 2014). During the data reduction stage, the researcher selected news reports directly related to the use of salted eggs as disaster logistics aid. Subsequently, the data were categorized based on several themes, including food security, shelf life, logistics distribution, cultural values of local food, and community acceptance of traditional food assistance.

The interpretation stage was carried out by examining the cultural meanings emerging from the news coverage. In this study, the media were understood not only as information transmitters but also as spaces for the production of social

meanings regarding local food and disaster management (Fiske, 2012). Therefore, the analysis focused on how salted eggs were represented as traditional food possessing both practical and symbolic values in emergency situations. A cultural perspective was employed to understand the relationship between local food, community identity, and social solidarity practices in disaster management (Koentjaraningrat, 2009).

To maintain data validity, this study applied source triangulation techniques by comparing various news reports from different media outlets. In addition, the researcher also reviewed supporting literature on food security, disaster logistics, and local food culture as the basis for interpreting the research findings (Moleong, 2018). Through this approach, the study is expected to provide an overview of the potential of Brebes salted eggs as shelf-stable local food relevant to culturally based disaster logistics systems.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Brebes Salted Eggs as a Local Food Identity

Based on the results of the content analysis of various online media reports, salted eggs are consistently represented as a culinary icon and cultural identity of the Brebes community. In numerous news reports related to culinary tourism, regional economy, and humanitarian assistance, the name Brebes is almost always associated with salted eggs and shallots as the region's distinctive commodities. This representation indicates that salted eggs are not merely understood as ordinary food products, but have become social symbols and collective identities of the Brebes community (Febayanto & Susiyanti, 2024).

The content analysis results demonstrate that the media frequently describe salted eggs as “Brebes culinary heritage,” “regional flagship products,” and “legendary traditional food.” These narratives illustrate how the media construct social meanings regarding salted eggs as an important part of local cultural identity (Fiske, 2012). From the perspective of cultural studies, the media play a role in constructing the social meaning of cultural objects through continuously repeated representations in public spaces (Hall, 1997). Therefore, the repetition of narratives positioning salted eggs as an identity of Brebes strengthens the food's position within the collective memory of Indonesian society.

The existence of salted eggs in Brebes is also inseparable from the economic development of local communities. Based on several reports regarding regional MSMEs, the salted egg industry has largely developed through household businesses passed down from generation to generation (Aftani et al., 2022). This production model indicates that salted eggs are not only economic commodities but also part of local knowledge systems maintained by the community. Within the context of economic anthropology, traditional food production practices are often associated with family social relations, community networks, and intergenerational cultural inheritance (Geertz, 1983).

The process of producing salted eggs using traditional salting methods demonstrates a form of local food technology developed from community experiences in dealing with food storage limitations. Before the advancement of modern refrigeration technology, communities utilized salt as a natural preservative to extend food shelf life (Rahmawati et al., 2024). This technique became a form of cultural adaptation among agrarian and coastal communities in maintaining household food security (Rahmawati, 2020). From the perspective of food history, traditional preservation practices such as salting are part of community survival strategies developed through long-term ecological and social experiences (Counihan, 2013).

The content analysis of media reports also indicates that salted eggs are frequently represented as products possessing “durability,” “long shelf life,” and “practicality.” Such narratives mainly appear in news related to food distribution and regional souvenirs. The repeated use of these terms indirectly shapes the image of salted eggs as shelf-stable and

portable food, making them relevant within the contexts of logistics and modern societal mobility (Hidayat, 2023). According to media representation theory, the repetition of particular symbols and characteristics in media coverage can construct public perceptions toward cultural products (Hall, 1997).

In addition to their economic value, salted eggs also function as symbols of regional pride. Many local media reports position salted eggs as part of tourism promotion and the culinary identity of Brebes. This demonstrates that local food can function as a medium for shaping community social identity (Koentjaraningrat, 2009). Within the context of consumption culture, traditional food often becomes a representation of a region because of its emotional and historical connections with local communities (Ahsan et al., 2025).

Media representations of salted eggs also reveal a relationship between local food and culinary nationalism. In several reports, Brebes salted eggs are described as one of Indonesia's "distinctive culinary products" that continue to survive amid the development of modern food and instant products (Aydin et al., 2024). This phenomenon indicates that traditional food still occupies an important position in Indonesian society despite the modernization of consumption patterns. According to cultural resilience theory, the sustainability of traditional food reflects the ability of communities to preserve local identities amid social changes and globalization (Sairin, 2018).

Within the context of this study, the content analysis results indicate that the cultural identity of salted eggs is an important factor supporting their potential as disaster logistics food. The community's social familiarity with salted eggs makes this food more easily accepted compared to foreign food products or industrial emergency food that may not align with the consumption habits of disaster-affected communities (Rahardjo, 2018). Thus, the cultural values embedded in salted eggs become an essential aspect in developing local food-based disaster logistics systems.

Furthermore, the involvement of local MSMEs in salted egg production demonstrates the potential for strengthening community economies through regionally based disaster logistics systems. Several reports regarding social assistance and food distribution suggest that local MSME products can accelerate aid distribution because they are readily available near communities and continuously produced (Saputra, 2022). This indicates that local food such as salted eggs possesses not only cultural value but also strategic potential in supporting food security and economic resilience during disasters.

### 3.2. Representation of Salted Eggs in Disaster Logistics Assistance

Based on the content analysis of various online media reports regarding flood assistance in several regions of Indonesia, salted eggs are frequently represented as one of the practical foods relevant to emergency logistics systems. In numerous reports concerning aid distribution to flood victims in Sumatra, Java, and Kalimantan, salted eggs are often mentioned alongside other staple foods such as rice, instant noodles, mineral water, and ready-to-eat meals (Rahmawati, 2020). The presence of salted eggs in aid packages indicates that traditional food still holds an important position in humanitarian assistance practices in Indonesia.

The content analysis demonstrates that the media generally frame salted eggs as food that is "durable," "practical," "easy to carry," and "ready to eat." These narratives repeatedly appear in reports regarding disaster logistics distribution, particularly when affected areas become difficult to access due to floods or damaged infrastructure (Setyawan, 2021). In media framing theory, the repetition of specific terms in news coverage can shape public perceptions regarding the functions and values of social objects (Entman, 1993). Thus, the media indirectly construct the image of salted eggs as food suitable for emergency situations.

In several reports regarding floods in Sumatra, salted eggs are represented as practical food solutions that can be immediately consumed by displaced communities without requiring additional processing. Limited conditions in evacuation shelters often make it difficult for communities to access cooking facilities and fresh food storage (Suryana,

2020). Therefore, ready-to-eat food becomes an essential necessity during disaster emergency response phases. In this context, salted eggs are considered advantageous because they can be directly consumed with rice or other food without requiring complicated cooking processes (Suherningtyas et al., 2021).

Besides practicality, the content analysis also shows that the media highlight the shelf life of salted eggs as the primary reason for their use in disaster logistics assistance. Unlike other animal-based side dishes that spoil easily, salted eggs can last longer due to the traditional salting process (Yeyen, 2021). In various humanitarian aid reports, this durability is considered important because aid distribution often experiences delays caused by bad weather and limited transportation access to affected areas (Pramudito, 2022).

Media reports also indicate that salted eggs are frequently distributed by local communities, volunteers, social organizations, and local governments as part of social solidarity toward disaster victims. From the perspective of disaster sociology, food assistance is not only understood as fulfilling biological needs but also as a form of empathy and social relationship among communities (Dynes, 2006). Therefore, the distribution of salted eggs in flood assistance can be understood as a culturally based social solidarity practice.

Furthermore, the content analysis results reveal that the media often associate salted eggs with the concept of “people’s food” or food closely connected to the daily lives of Indonesian communities. This narrative indicates that salted eggs possess a high level of cultural acceptance because they have long been part of community consumption patterns (Aydin et al., 2024). In food anthropology studies, food acceptance is influenced by cultural experiences and consumption habits developed within communities (Counihan, 2013). Therefore, the use of salted eggs in logistics assistance is considered more easily accepted compared to foreign food or aid products unfamiliar to affected communities.

Several reports also describe flood victims as preferring simple food assistance that aligns with their daily eating habits. This demonstrates that cultural aspects significantly influence the effectiveness of food assistance (Rahardjo, 2018). Aid that corresponds with community cultural preferences is considered capable of providing psychological comfort amid crisis conditions and uncertainty caused by disasters (Hidayat, 2023). Therefore, salted eggs not only serve nutritional functions but also play roles as food providing emotional and social familiarity for affected communities.

The content analysis of media reports also demonstrates representations of salted eggs as part of local food security. In several reports, the use of salted eggs in logistics assistance is viewed as a form of utilizing regional products to support disaster management efforts (Saputra, 2022). This indicates that local food possesses strategic potential within disaster logistics systems because it can be produced and obtained more rapidly compared to dependence on industrial food distribution from outside regions.

In addition to their cultural value, salted eggs are also represented as relatively affordable and easily accessible sources of animal protein. Within evacuation contexts, protein needs often become problematic because food assistance is generally dominated by carbohydrate-based foods such as instant noodles and packaged rice meals (Suherningtyas et al., 2021). Therefore, the inclusion of salted eggs in aid packages provides important nutritional supplementation to maintain the physical condition of disaster victims, particularly children and older adults (Pramudito, 2022).

These findings indicate that media representations of salted eggs are not limited to traditional Brebes cuisine but have also evolved into symbols of local food possessing practical relevance within disaster logistics systems. The media construct the image of salted eggs as shelf-stable, easily distributed, nutritious food closely aligned with Indonesian cultural consumption practices. Thus, salted eggs can be understood not only as culinary commodities but also as part of culturally based food security strategies in disaster situations.

### 3.3. Cultural Perspective in Disaster Food Logistics

The results of the content analysis of various reports regarding food aid distribution indicate that the use of salted eggs

in disaster logistics is understood not only as a practical choice but also as a form of utilizing local wisdom in disaster management systems. In several reports concerning flood assistance and emergency food distribution, salted eggs are frequently represented as “simple community food,” “traditional food,” and “local products helping disaster victims” (Rahmawati, 2020). These representations demonstrate a relationship between local food and social solidarity practices within Indonesian society.

Thus far, emergency food logistics systems in Indonesia have tended to focus on modern industrial food products such as canned food, instant noodles, fast food, and fortified biscuits because they are considered more efficient for mass production and rapid distribution (Saputra, 2022). However, the content analysis results indicate that various media reports have begun presenting alternative narratives regarding the importance of local food in humanitarian assistance. In several reports, local food is viewed as being closer to community consumption culture and therefore more easily accepted by disaster victims compared to foreign or overly industrialized food products (Aydin et al., 2024).

From the perspective of cultural anthropology, food does not merely serve biological functions to fulfill physical needs but also contains symbolic meanings, social identity, and collective memory within society (Geertz, 1983). The content analysis results show that the media frequently describe salted eggs as food that is “familiar,” “close to the community,” and “easily accepted by all groups.” These narratives indicate that salted eggs have become part of the cultural experiences of Indonesian society, making their presence in logistics assistance emotionally and socially meaningful for disaster victims (Koentjaraningrat, 2009).

In several reports regarding flood evacuations in Sumatra, food assistance considered compatible with community eating habits was reported to be more quickly accepted and consumed by evacuees (Rahardjo, 2018). This demonstrates that the effectiveness of food assistance is determined not only by nutritional content or distribution quantity but also by cultural consumption aspects within communities. According to cultural food acceptance theory, food acceptance is influenced by social experiences, traditions, and eating habits developed within communities (Counihan, 2013). Therefore, the use of salted eggs in logistics assistance can be understood as a form of cultural adaptation within emergency food distribution systems.

The content analysis results also reveal that the media represent salted eggs as a form of “local wisdom” relevant to disaster situations. In various reports, the process of preserving eggs using salt is viewed as traditional food technology capable of producing shelf-stable food without dependence on modern technology (Rahmawati et al., 2024). Such traditional preservation methods demonstrate local community knowledge in maintaining household food security long before the development of modern refrigeration systems (Yeyen, 2021). From the perspective of cultural studies, traditional food preservation practices represent forms of ecological adaptation by communities toward specific environmental and social conditions (Sairin, 2018).

Besides their cultural value, the use of salted eggs in logistics assistance also demonstrates relationships between food security and local economic resilience. Based on the analysis of reports concerning regional food MSMEs, salted egg production in Brebes is predominantly carried out by household industries and small community businesses (Aftani et al., 2022). This indicates that utilizing salted eggs within disaster logistics systems has the potential to support local economies while strengthening the sustainability of regional food production. Within the concept of community-based disaster management, involving local communities in logistics provision is considered capable of increasing aid distribution effectiveness and strengthening community resilience against disasters (Dynes, 2006).

The content analysis also indicates narratives regarding the importance of utilizing local resources during emergency situations. In several reports, local food products are considered easier to obtain and distribute more quickly compared to assistance from outside regions requiring longer logistical processes (Hidayat, 2023). This condition becomes particularly important when disasters cause transportation disruptions and delays in national aid distribution. Therefore,

local food such as salted eggs possesses strategic potential as part of community-based food reserve systems.

Nevertheless, the research findings also reveal several challenges in developing salted eggs as part of national disaster logistics systems. In several reports regarding food distribution, food safety and packaging durability are highlighted as major concerns in humanitarian assistance (Rohman, 2021). Food products intended for disaster assistance must possess good quality standards, hygiene, and distribution durability to ensure safety for affected communities. Furthermore, stronger packaging systems are required to prevent salted eggs from being easily damaged during transportation to disaster areas.

Another challenge identified in the content analysis is the lack of optimal integration of local food within national disaster logistics policies. Most food assistance remains oriented toward mass-produced modern industrial products (Saputra, 2022). In fact, various reports indicate that communities possess stronger cultural familiarity with local food compared to instant aid products. Therefore, government policy support is needed to encourage the involvement of local food MSMEs within national disaster mitigation and management systems (Pramudito, 2022).

From a cultural perspective, the utilization of salted eggs in disaster logistics can also be understood as a form of preserving Indonesia's traditional food identity. Food modernization and globalization have caused many traditional foods to be displaced by instant products and fast food (Ahsan et al., 2025). Nevertheless, the content analysis results indicate that salted eggs continue to occupy important positions within society because they are considered simple, familiar, and historically meaningful. The use of salted eggs in disaster assistance indirectly demonstrates that traditional food remains relevant in addressing modern community needs, including emergency situations.

Overall, the findings of this study demonstrate that Brebes salted eggs possess not only practical functions as shelf-stable food but also strong cultural values within local wisdom-based disaster logistics systems. Media representations of salted eggs indicate that local food can become an important component of community food security strategies during disasters. Therefore, the development of culturally based food logistics systems may serve as a strategic alternative for strengthening disaster management systems while simultaneously preserving the sustainability of Indonesia's traditional culinary heritage.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the content analysis of various online media reports, this study demonstrates that Brebes salted eggs are not only understood as traditional culinary products but are also represented as local food possessing relevance within disaster logistics systems. The media portray salted eggs as shelf-stable, practical, easily distributed food with protein content needed by disaster-affected communities. These representations indicate that traditional food can possess strategic functions in emergency situations, particularly during flood disasters that frequently disrupt the distribution of fresh food supplies.

This study also reveals that the use of salted eggs in disaster logistics assistance carries strong cultural dimensions. In various media reports, salted eggs are represented as food closely connected to the daily lives of Indonesian communities, making them more easily accepted by disaster victims compared to culturally unfamiliar food products. This finding demonstrates that the effectiveness of food assistance is determined not only by nutritional and distribution aspects but also by cultural familiarity and community consumption habits. Therefore, local food can be understood as part of local wisdom that supports both food security and social resilience during crisis situations.

In addition to their cultural value, the utilization of salted eggs in disaster logistics also demonstrates the potential for strengthening local economies through the involvement of MSMEs and household industries in Brebes. Although

challenges remain regarding product standardization, food safety, and integration into national logistics policies, this study confirms that culturally based local food possesses significant opportunities for development within Indonesia's disaster management systems. Therefore, policy support and further research are necessary to ensure that traditional food products such as salted eggs can become part of more sustainable and locally grounded disaster logistics strategies.

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