
PROGRAM ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD AREA AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH FOOD SECURITY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE (CASE STUDY IN SUKASARI DISTRICT)

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Abstract

This study discusses the sustainable food house area which is a program to optimize the use of environmentally friendly yards, and is designed to help meet the quality and nutritional needs of families, diversify food based on local resources, plant conservation, and increase household income through non-rice . household-based local creative food processing industry. This study aims to measure the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House program in Sukasari District and to describe the relationship between program effectiveness and the welfare and food security of program implementers. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The research variables consisted of efficacy, household welfare, and household food security. Methods of collecting data using questionnaires and interviews were collected from 50 respondents from 15 KRPL groups. This research uses purposive sampling technique. The data analysis technique used to measure the effectiveness of the program is statistical evaluation of the sample test, and to explain the relationship of program effectiveness to the welfare and food safety of program implementers, the Spearman correlation test is used. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of the Test Area for the Sustainable Food Program in Sukasari District is effective, and there is a positive relationship between program effectiveness on the welfare and food security of program implementers in Sukasari District. The effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District can be increased by maximizing the quality of socialization between members and counseling on the use of planting media as an alternative to limited land. And the last is to improve the quality and quantity of supervision from the relevant agencies intensively and regularly.

Keywords— Effectiveness, Sustainable Food House, family

INTRODUCTION

We all know that food is a basic need for every human being to be able to survive, therefore sufficient food for everyone is a human right that must be fulfilled. In addition, the relationship between food and the survival of a country is quite close. Because the availability of good enough food in terms of quantity, nutritional quality, safe, fair, and affordable, will affect the quality of human resources in a country. Therefore, meeting the food needs of the community requires special attention in order to maintain the stability and survival of the nation itself.

Where we live, Indonesia as a country with a large population faces very complex challenges in meeting the food needs of its people. in agriculture, with the aim of achieving food security in Indonesia.

Increasing the fulfillment of food needs in line with the increase in the living standard of the population, as well as increasing job opportunities for the population to earn a decent income so that the population has access to good food, are the two main components

in realizing food security. Based on this, the problem of meeting the food needs of the entire population at any time and in an area becomes the main target of food policy for the government of a country. The realization of food security has become one of the main goals and has been included in the Nawacita Agenda in the elected Jokowi-JK government since 2014. The government of President Jokowi and his deputy Jusuf Kalla wants to realize food self-sufficiency (sovereignty) within the next five years. Food sovereignty is defined as fulfillment through local production, which includes the fulfillment of the right to quality, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food, which is produced in a sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural system.

In the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the government places "Food Sovereignty" as one of the national priority agendas, especially in the 7th Priority Agenda, namely Realizing Economic Independence by Mobilizing the Domestic Economic Strategic Sector within the National Development Planning Agency, 2014: 68. In the 2015-2019 RPJMN, ensuring food security is one of Indonesia's economic development goals. This shows how important the role of food security is in realizing a strong and resilient national security. To strengthen and improve the country's food security based on food sovereignty and food independence, since 2010 the Ministry of Agriculture through the Food Safety Agency has launched the program for the Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity (P2KP).

In line with the general guidelines for the Program for the Acceleration of Food Diversity (Ministry of Agriculture, 2016), the P2KP program is the embodiment of Presidential Regulation no. 22 of 2009 concerning the Policy for Accelerating Consumption-Based Food Diversification. Local Resources, which was followed up by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 43 of 2009 concerning the Movement for the Acceleration of Diversification of Food Consumption Based on Local Resources. The regulation is a reference to encourage efforts to diversify food consumption quickly through the basis of local wisdom and integrated cooperation between the government, local governments, and the community. As a form of sustainability, the Movement for the Acceleration of Food Diversity Based on Local Resources (P2KP) is carried out through activities; (1) Optimization of Space Utilization through the concept of Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL), (2) Model of Local Staple Food Development (MP3L), and (3) P2KP Socialization and Promotion. Through these three main activities, it is expected to improve the quality of community food consumption so that a good food consumption pattern is formed (Ministry of Agriculture, 2016).

The policy concept of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) is the principle of optimizing the use of environmentally friendly yards and designed to meet the needs of providing quality nutrition for families, diversifying food based on local sources, preserving food crops, and increasing income through the creative industry of local non-food processing. Household rice in turn can improve people's welfare (Ministry of Agriculture, 2016). Optimization of the use of the home yard is carried out through community empowerment efforts by optimizing the use of the yard as a source of food and family nutrition. This effort is carried out by cultivating various types of plants according to the family's food needs, such as various tubers, vegetables, fruits, as well as livestock and fish cultivation in addition to the availability of food sources of carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and protein for families in residential areas / residents who are close to each other to form an area rich in food sources as a result of site optimization.

The implementation of Site Utilization Optimization activities through the KRPL Concept, especially at the provincial and district/city levels, is carried out in an integrated manner with various other activities in realizing regional economic development, both in implementation and financing. In addition, the Governor and the Regent/Mayor as the main

integrators play an important role in coordinating the movement for the Acceleration of Food Diversity (P2KP), especially for Regional Apparatus Work Units (SKPD) as agents of change.

Based on the final report of the Food Security Agency, in 2019 the number of villages or groups empowered in the Sustainable Food Home Area program was 4,869 with the realization of 4,824 villages/groups, and 45 villages/groups that did not realize the program (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017). From 4,869 villages/groups

Empowered in the Sustainable Food House Area program in 2019, there are 2,879 developed villages/groups that have existed since 2018. Sukasari District through the Food Security Service as a Regional Apparatus Work Unit (SKPD) is responsible for implementing Sustainable Food. The Sustainable Food House Area Program has implemented the Sustainable Food House Area program since 2016. Based on the Data on the Number of Sustainable Food House Area Program Executors in Sukasari District, it is known that until 2020, Women Farmers Groups or Farmers Groups participated. in the Sustainable Food House Area program, it has developed into 23 groups spread across various villages in Sukasari District.

This can be of special concern because Sukasari District is located in a geographical location and natural conditions that are not suitable for the implementation of the Sustainable Food House Area program. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that although Sukasari District has high air temperatures, it does not break the commitment of the Sukasari District government to implement and empower the community to participate in the implementation of the Sustainable Food House Area Program. In addition, the success of the Sustainable Food House program objectives felt by members of the farmer group implementing the program, became an incentive for other residents to participate as members of an active farmer group or form their own farmer group, and participate in the Sustainable Food House Area program according to the provisions.

With the implementation of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District, it is hoped that it can improve welfare and can improve and strengthen the food security of the household members of the program implementer.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The descriptive method used aims to determine the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District, and to analyze how the relationship between program effectiveness on household welfare and household food security program implementers. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied which can then be drawn conclusions. The population in this study were 10 groups of Sustainable Food Houses in Sukasari District, with a total of 300 program implementers. While the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Data collection techniques are usually based on certain considerations, such as limited time, energy, and funds, making it impossible to take large or distant samples. Quoted from the book Research Methods by Sugiyono (2012) this sampling technique is more often referred to as purposive sampling (purposive sampling), namely a sampling technique with certain considerations. If the study population exceeds 100, samples can be taken between 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more of the population. In this study, the sample taken was 10% of the total program implementers in 10 KRPL groups in Sukasari District, namely 30 people, then the sample size was 30 people and the researchers added 10 program implementers from each KRPL group as data. consolidation.

To analyze the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Home Area program, researchers used the indicators proposed by Budiani (2008), namely (first) targeting accuracy, (second) socialization, (third) program objectives, (fourth) monitoring. Meanwhile, to see the welfare of the households implementing the program, the researchers asked questions based on the indicators of household welfare put forward by the Central Statistics Agency, using indicators of household income, household health, and household consumption expenditure. As well as household food safety analysis in this study using indicators developed by FAO. The food safety index developed by FAO combines four components, namely adequacy of food availability, stability of food availability, food accessibility, and food quality and safety.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House Area Program

Effectiveness is the achievement of a program target or activity goal, for the total contribution of the program or activity to the factors that influence it. If the contribution is large, then the program or activity can be said to be effective. The program effectiveness analysis aims to see how the sustainability of the Sustainable Food House program that has been implemented, whether the program can run well, on the target set, and whether the program can run sustainably.

The effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House program is based on the effectiveness score of each of 40 respondents for the answers to statements regarding program effectiveness indicators, namely the accuracy of program targets, program socialization, program objectives, and programs. monitoring. The Sustainable Food House Area group is categorized as effective if it has an effectiveness score above 288, where the number 288 is the minimum effectiveness score in the high category. In testing the hypothesis, the groups of Sustainable Food House Areas that were declared effective were Kebon Pisang, Merdeka Sumur, Babakan Ciamis, Sukamaju, Cicadas, and Cihaur Geu. Meanwhile, for the Sustainable Food House Areas that are declared ineffective are Sukagalih and Sukabungah.

The effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Home Area depends on the availability of land for cultivation, knowledge/knowledge in utilizing narrow land with various planting media, socialization among members of the Sustainable Food Home Area program, and an equally important factor is time period. from the Sustainable Food House Area Group. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the Sustainable Food House Area in Sukasari District as a whole is declared effective, but still has enough obstacles to be a concern so that in the future the Lesari Food House area of Sukasari District can run evenly. better. One of the obstacles that is quite worrying is the limited land owned, which distinguishes between effective groups and ineffective groups is the ability of KRPL group members to utilize narrow land with the use of other planting media such as vertical gardens, using polybags, or some using plastic containers of cooking oil. as a growing medium. Members' inability to use alternative planting media as a means of overcoming land constraints also stems from poor group socialization.

The socialization factor also plays a role in the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District. Maintaining good and sustainable socialization is a challenge for the implementation of the Sustainable Food House program. The challenge that needs to be faced by each group is to create a good social atmosphere, so that knowledge can be conveyed to members properly, so that they can run the program well.

The socialization challenge that must be faced by the KRPL group does not only occur in the criteria for the KRPL group which is declared ineffective, but also becomes a challenge

for the KRPL group which is declared effective. This is because, based on the study conducted, many KRPL groups are constrained in group mixing weaknesses such as periodic meetings with an uncertain schedule, conflicts between group members, and uneven delivery of information to each member of the KRPL group.

Based on the study conducted, the program monitoring factor is also an obstacle in the implementation of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District. Based on studies compiled from respondents, it was found that there were groups of Sustainable Food House Areas that did not receive good and continuous supervision from the relevant agencies, in this case the Department of Agriculture, did not run regularly and on a scheduled basis, sometimes monitoring was carried out every 1 month, every 3 months. There were also responses from respondents who stated that there were field extension officers (PPL) who did not carry out the monitoring tasks as assigned.

Relationship between Program Effectiveness and Household Welfare

Household welfare is a condition or condition of fulfilling proper needs for household members easily and well in all aspects related to life. Based on the results of the Spearman correlation test with the IBM SPSS Statistics 23 application program for windows, it was found that there was a positive moderate category relationship between the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Home Area program on the welfare of the households implementing the program.

Based on the field study, respondents found it helpful to have the Sustainable Food Home Area program, because with the Sustainable Food Home Area program, the community can reduce food consumption expenditure and fulfill household nutrition. The Sustainable Food House area helps residents prepare food independently, so that if they need food, they can fill it with produce from their private gardens. The variety of food crops grown can also meet the various nutrients the body needs to keep the body healthy and awake.

Several KRPL groups have reached the stage of processing and marketing non-rice processed products. This can happen if the harvest has been able to meet the household's personal consumption needs, and a lot of the harvest comes from group gardens (demplots) so that it can be processed into other products that have a selling value. Creative non-rice food processed products produced by the KRPL group include wuluh starfruit syrup, market snacks (lenjong) made from mocav flour, brownies made from banana flour, leaf chips such as spinach chips, celery leaves, chips, watermelon chips, peanut chips, and others.

Relationship between Program Effectiveness and Household Food Safety

Household food security is the achievement of a condition where households can meet their food needs in sufficient quantity, quality, nutrition, affordable, diverse, and can be fulfilled on an ongoing basis so that household members can carry out daily activities actively and productively. Household food safety analysis in this study uses indicators developed by FAO. The food safety index developed by FAO combines four components, namely adequacy of food availability, stability of food availability, food accessibility, and food quality/safety. Positive in the medium category among the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Home Area program on food safety. of the household implementation program.

Based on the results of field studies, it shows that for indicators of adequacy of food availability, most of the respondents explained that food availability is sufficient, only the nature of the Sustainable Food House program is limited to helping fulfill it. still not within the

limits of meeting the overall food needs. Food accessibility and safety indicators according to respondents' answers show good/high results. Ease of obtaining food for members who implement the Sustainable Food House Area program because members easily obtain food from their personal gardens/yards for household use. In addition, the fulfillment of vegetable protein every day can always be fulfilled by the existence of a privately owned KRPL garden, as long as the results of the private garden can be used for daily household food.

Food availability stability indicators for the Sustainable Food Home Area program are indicators of particular concern. Based on the results of field studies, it shows that the answers from respondents regarding the stability of food availability are in the category of moderate answers, this shows that the program, Llestari restaurant area is considered not very helpful in household food stability. availability.

Based on the results of the study, indicators of stability in food availability at the household level are measured based on the adequacy of food crops in the gardens of the Sustainable Food House Program in providing food in a sustainable manner. In line with what has been stated previously, the limited nature of the Sustainable Food House Area program to help meet needs is still not within the limits of being able to meet overall food needs, so that household food availability is stable. not so stable. This is due to the limited area of the garden/yard which is not as big as the rice fields/rice fields, so that the food crops grown are also limited, so that the results of the KRPL program in the garden are not as large as when they were planted. in the field. This limitation causes the stability of food availability perceived by respondents to be less stable.

SIMPULAN

The Sustainable Food House Area Program in Sukasari District has been declared effective. but there are still obstacles that are quite worrisome so that in the future the Lesari Food House program in the Sukasari District can run even better. The constraints of the Sustainable Food House Area program in Sukasari District are limited land, the ability to use alternative planting media, socialization among group members who do not meet the requirements, and monitoring from related agencies has not been maximized.

There is a positive relationship between the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House program on the welfare of the program implementing households in Sukasari District. The Sustainable Food House Area Program is considered to be able to help reduce food consumption expenditures, help meet nutritional needs, and become a method of productive economic activity for non-rice food processing.

There is a positive relationship between the effectiveness of the Sustainable Food House Area program on the food security of program implementing households in Sukasari District. The Sustainable Food House Area Program in Sukasari District can be said to be able to help implementing households achieve a level of food security. This is because with the Sustainable Food House Area program, the program implementing households can have sufficient food availability, get easy food, and the variety of vegetable protein consumed is also diverse. Based on the results of the study, the stability of food availability is a matter that requires special attention for the relevant stakeholders.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions based on the discussion and data obtained in this study, there are several suggestions that are obtained, including the following:

1. The quality of meetings between members of the KRPL group is increasingly being improved, such as a more routine and scheduled schedule, more meetings and sharing between members. regarding the implementation of the Sustainable Food House area program so that knowledge about the KRPL program can be evenly distributed to all members.
2. Maximizing the socialization of the Sustainable Food House program, especially knowledge of the use of planting media through regular socialization/meetings so as to be able to overcome land limitations that are experienced by many members of the KRPL group.
3. There is a need for monitoring from relevant agencies in intensive and periodic monitoring, so that a quality relationship can be established between the relevant agencies and the implementing group for the Sustainable Food Home Area program.

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