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Conference Proceedings

ISEPSS

International Symposium on
Education, Psychology and
Social Sciences

ICSSAM

International Conference on
Social Science and Management

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*May, 2014
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Development of Poor Household Food Security through Institutional Strengthening and Social Capital at Jeneponto District

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Household as an aggregate element of food security is a social system that interacts with its environment, such as fulfillment of household food needs. However, in reality household interaction with domestic environment not always ensure the household food security. Various factors affected the fulfillment of household food security among others is the difference of agro-ecosystem types of lowlands and highlands.

This research aims to: 1) Analyze the development of social capital and local institution in the poor household food security improvement program; (b) Formulate the form and pattern for education/training household to improve poor household food security.

The result shows the connection between social capital and food security which identified on the research locations in the form of mutual assistance of giving or borrowing food, and exchanged of food among neighbors or families; relatively high level of trust in the society or between society and the government (particularly extension officers, head of the village and community leaders); household food security level both at the lowlands and highlands show not food secure with Food Diversification Score of 4; the problems of food insecurity are in the aspects of availability, accessibility, and food consumption these are due to limited production capital (small land, and lack of knowledge of tools usage) and low understanding of food and nutrition.

Therefore the household requirement to improve food security are productive business development program and increase society knowledge about food and nutrition; food security development program can be done through strengthening/development of institution (economic small business groups, farmers groups including women farmers group).

The suitable institutional strengthening are: (1) Institutional support model; (2) Development of human resource capacity to improve the household food security.

Keywords: Household food security, social capital and institution.

Development of poor household food security through institutional strengthening and social capital at Jeneponto District

Introduction

There are three fundamental issues related to food, namely food availability, food accessibility and food distribution. Food is a strategic commodity, because it becomes a basic human need. Food is not only important strategically and economically, but also in terms of defense and security, social and political.

Experiences have shown that the resilience and peace of a country are determined a lot by the availability of food. Human's need of food is very basic stuff, because food consumption is one of the main requirements of supporting life. The food regarded now as part of the implementation of human rights shall be guaranteed by the state.

Problems faced in implementation of program food insecurity and hunger reduction are: 1) they ignore frequently the independence and capacity building of the beneficiaries themselves, 2) they do not fit to the aspirations and conditions of the people, and 3) they are not integrated with social capital or local social energy (human resource, institutional, and social networks).

This condition reflects the lack of capacity of oneself and local institutional capacity in the network in : (1) solving the problems that exist in our own strength, and (2) implementing national development programs in general, and the development of food security in particular. So that it becomes a necessity to study and look for the factors that affect the success and failure of food security programs and other forms (models) food program.

Research purposes

- 1) reviewing the development of social capital and local institutions in the improvement of household food security program
- 2) formulating models and patterns of institutional strengthening education / counseling poor households to improve household food security

Research methods

Research design was a cross sectional study. Research carried out within a period of 6 months, starting in June until November, 2013, in Jeneponto district, South Sulawesi province.

Jeneponto was chosen with the consideration that in the province of South Sulawesi, the highest population of poor citizens is Jeneponto. The selected districts are Rumbia sub-district (representing the highland) and Arungkeke sub-district (representing lowland). From each sub-district selected two villages, they are Rumbia village and Tompo Bulu

village represented Rumbia sub-district while arungkeke village and Pajalau village represented Arungkeke sub-district.

In each village were selected 30 local institutional members (farmer groups) as respondents. The informants who became the source of information are the chairman and some local officials institutional and are also informants from government boards, they are: food security board and counseling board, agriculture board, district and sub-district offices. Data and information were collected by interview.

Data were analyzed with descriptive qualitative method related to the institutional and social capital while the level of household food security scores calculated through diversification approach as follows:

No	Types of food	Measure of consumption (UK)	Score
1.	Staple food	500 gram	Score 0 if $CA \leq \frac{1}{2} CU$ Score 1 if $CA \frac{1}{2} - 1 CU$ Score 2 if $CA \geq 1 CU$
2.	Side dishes	200 gram	
3.	Vegetables	150 gram	
4.	Fruits	200 gram	
5.	Milk	200 ml	

Information: KA: (Actual Consumption)

CU: (Consumption Unit)

Category level of food security:

- Households Regarded to be food secure households if the score $SDP \geq 5$
- Household regarded food insecure if the score $SDP < 5$

Results and Discussion

1. The level of household food security

Consumption variability can be explained that although food consumption by households is quite various, but yet it does not necessarily meet the food consumption score (SDP) as a whole. On average, by observing the type and amount of food consumed by households in the two typology regions, then the SDP can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Average household food consumption score

No	Types Of consumption	Highland				Lowland			
		Rumbia		Tompo Bulu		Arungkeke		Pajalau	
		(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
		Cap/day	score	Cap/day	score	Cap/day	score	Cap/day	Score
1	Staple food (gr)	545,60	2	599,87	2	550,75	2	523,11	2
2	Side dishes (gr)	86,72	0	97,35	0	155,60	1	125,47	1
3	Vegetables (g)	170,40	2	165,15	2	130,85	1	132,12	1
4	Fruits (g)	67,80	0	87,06	0	31,23	0	43,15	0
5	Milk (ml)	15,10	0	3,50	0	6,75	0	9,75	0
	Score total		4		4		4		4

Table 1 it is showed that generally the average food consumption scores obtained by the respondents at four regions in to two relatively equal typology (score = 4). By referencing to the approach of diversification in food consumption according to Hardinsyah in Bulkis (2004), then on average, the food security of poor households in both typology in Jeneponto is at the level of "food insecurity" (food insecure). However, when we observe more deeply to every household food consumption, it turned out that there are 20.10% of households in the highlands at the level of "food secure" while households in the lowlands are as many as 34.68% of households are at the level of "food secure". The low percentage of household "food secure" associated with low household income that ranges between Rp. 200.000; - Rp. 500.000;

2. Local institutional

The local institutional is "an organization that is in the area of Jeneponto", which are parts of the institution. Organizations in the area (community organization) consist of youth clubs, youth groups of farmers, farmer groups / Gapoktan, women farmers, and spiritual groups. Among all social organizations, two important organizations chosen by the respondents are spiritual group and farmer group. As for the reason for the importance of organizations' farmers' group', is, in addition to enhance a sense of community among farmers as well as a media to get funding or other assistance farming from the government. While the reasons put spiritual group as an organization is important because it can improve the spiritual group of religious knowledge.

Table 2. Institutional types and benefits of local / social organization known by the respondents in Jeneponto, 2013

No.	Types of institutional	Highland		Lowland		Benefit
		Rumbia	Tompo Bulu	Arungkeke	Pajala	
1.	Farmer group	√	√	√	√	1. add to the knowledge management of farming / fishing
2.	Group of fisherman			√	√	
3.	Group of women farmer				√	
4.	Women group	√	√	√	√	2. facilitate access resources from institutions / organizations, such as government
5.	Spiritual group	√	√	√	√	add to the understanding of religion
6.	Arisan group			√	√	collect assets
7.	Business group			√		develop productive business capabilities

Involvement of local communities in a variety of institutional / social organization both as members and officials showed some benefits, as seen above. involvement in various institutions / organizations through collective action from local communities resulting value "mutual cooperation" and "mutual help" either in the process of production, consumption and stronger social activities among members of the social group.

3. Social capital in the development of food security

Development of food security in Jeneponto can not currently say maximum. first by looking at the average food consumption score in all four villages were still less than five or still classified at the level of "not food secure". however, members of the farmer / fisherman has implemented social capital owned. One form of social capital possessed implementation in

order to enhance the availability and consumption of food is to do the collective action in agricultural production activities (Table 9)

Table 3. Mutual cooperation in production process, 2013

No	Perception	Highland				Lowland			
		Rumbia		Tompo Bulu		Arungkeke		Pajalau	
		(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
1	Intensity								
	Always	10	33,33	10	33,33	11	36,67	16	53,33
	Sometimes	20	66,67	16	53,33	16	53,33	10	33,33
	Not	0	0,00	4	13,33	3	10,00	4	13,33
	Total	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00
2	whom								
	Neighbors	6	20,00	5	16,67	4	13,33	6	20,00
	Relatives	6	20,00	7	23,33	6	20,00	3	10,00
	Group members	4	13,33	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	16,67
	Three of them	14	46,67	18	60,00	9	30,00	16	53,33
	Total	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00
3	in the working								
	Processing	4	13,33	3	10,00	4	13,33	4	13,33
	Maintenance	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
	Harvest	20	66,67	20	66,67	18	60,00	15	50,00
	Mutual help	6	20,00	7	23,33	8	26,67	11	36,67
	Total	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00

In addition, the food exchange system is still a culture in four villages also in the two typologies in Jenepono. However, exchanging of food in this case "is not as pure as" the barter system in general. More food exchange interpreted as "giving food to each other". Although this activity seems simple but it can also contribute to the providing of food in the household, especially for households in desperate need of a particular food (table 4)

Table 4. Exchanging of food in 2013

No.	Perception	Highland				Lowland			
		Rumbia		Tompo Bulu		Arungkeke		Pajalau	
		(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
1	Intensity	18	60,00	15	50,00	16	53,33	18	60,00
	Always	12	40,00	15	50,00	14	46,67	9	30,00
	Sometimes	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	10,00
	Not	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
	Total	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00
2	whom								
	Neighbors	13	43,33	14	46,67	13	43,33	12	40,00
	Relatives	5	16,67	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	6,67
	Group members	4	13,33	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	13,33
	Three of them	8	26,67	16	53,33	17	56,67	12	40,00
	Total	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00	30	100,00

The habit of giving food to each other done frequently for the fruits commodity and vegetables and tubers crops. As for the barter system which "sometimes" done by people in the region, especially in the village of Rumbia and Tompo Bulu is by exchanging the cocoa harvest with rice at the grocery store. However, both of these commodities are already in the fixed price before in barter.

Both give each other food and barter systems are useful in contributing to the food security of poor households. It means that, those activities can improve food consumption of poor household members in the region.

Patterns of education / training in order to improve household food security of households

To determine the pattern of education / training in order to improve household food security of households, it is necessary to understand the problems and needs of the development of food security.

A. The problem of food security development

According to the indicators of food security problems and needs in the development of food security can be examined from the aspect of food availability, accessibility and consumption of food.

a. Food availability

Household food availability derived from household production and purchasing food materials. On local research that is in Rumbia village and in the village Tompo Bulu

representing Rumbia sub-district, arungkeke village and pajalau village representing Arungkeke sub-districts generally have a good farm fields and gardens, but with broad relatively narrow (less than 0.25 ha) with the system rain-fed irrigation, so that the need for food (including food staples: rice) is insufficient. For households that do not have a garden and yard, food, vegetables and fruits are obtained by purchasing, by a neighbors or relatives.

b. Accessibility of food

This research showed that the accessibility of food physically varies on two research areas (highland and lowland). The highland area, food accessibility is relatively "low" because of further distances (the average more than 3 km) from market compared to the lowland area (the average is less than 2 km). As in rural areas in Indonesia, on the research locations, within 1 week the activity in the market takes place 2 times. But sometimes there are also street vendors selling fish.

Economic accessibility to food is determined by the level of household income. Based on the type of work as farmers and fishermen with the mastery of the resources of venture capital is relatively small (the average farmer has a relatively narrow area and fishermen's status as a mustard picker), household income ranges between Rp. 200,000; - Rp. 500,000; per month. With a relatively low income levels, low purchasing power of food also causes no variation in food purchasing.

c. Consumption of food

Low levels of household food consumption happened due to the low available resources to provide food (narrowness of land resources and purchasing power of food) and also an understanding of food and nutrition is also "low" (75% of respondents have never participated food and nutrition counseling).

Patterns in the education and construction needed in the development of food security of poor households

Based on institutional benefits in feel and relatively strong social capital as well as the food security problems of the education pattern required for the development of household food security are: (1) developing economic efforts and (2) improving understanding of food. Developing capacity in business (economics) and improving understanding of nutrition and food with institutional strengthening strategies in the developing the availability, accessibility and consumption of food. The models for the institutional strengthening of capital that can be done are: (1) capital institutional support, (2) human resources capacity development model group members.

Conclusions and suggestions

Conclusion

1. The level of household food security in the community both lowland and highland show "insecure food" conditions (score of diversification: SDP) is 4.
2. Social capital that has to do with food security identified on the study site is still the presence of (1) mutual help in the process of food production, (2) mutual exchange and provides food between neighbors and relatives. The strength of social capital happened because of community involvement in various institutions / organizations.
3. Household food security problems lies on the aspect of availability, accessibility and consumption of food, this happened because of capital production (narrow land, and control of the tool is not good), low income and low understanding of food and nutrition.
4. The need of food security development can be done through strengthening / developing institutional (economic business groups and farmer groups as well as groups of women farmers). The models for the institutional strengthening according to the needs of the community are: (1) model of institutional support, (2) model of capacity building of human resources in improving the food security of poor households.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Improvement or development of household food security requires attention by various parties or groups through policies, programs and activities to increase production, economic development efforts (especially poor households) to increase the availability of food.
2. Increasing intensity of food and nutrition education especially in remote areas to improve the public's understanding of food and nutrition.
3. Efforts to improve the food security (1 and 2) can be done by means of empowerment through mentoring institutional (business groups, farmers' groups and women farmers).

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