

A STUDY ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY STATUS IN NORTH LUWU REGENCY, INDONESIA

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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

Changes in the economic structure and the high level of economic growth achieved by Indonesia only happen on a national level, while at the local level, not all regions to benefit from the strategy especially in regions outside Java. Inequality or development gap, poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition still exist with large disparities between rural and urban, between Java and outside Java, between the growth centers with hinterland region and an outer region of the country border, as well as between eastern region and western region eastern of Indonesia. Specific to the food security issue, to date, very little information is available regarding food security on the household level in Indonesia. In more than 15 years, only two studies that examine the food security on the household level in Indonesia. Both of studies used qualitative approach in order to assess food security status of households after Asian economic crisis in Indonesia and most of the study areas were in Java or western part of Indonesia. In the other hand, some studies about micro or macro nutrient and dietary pattern have been done in Indonesia. However, the discussions in those studies were only focus on micro/macro nutrient or dietary diversity and did not linked to the household food security situation.

The series of analyses, both using quantitative and qualitative approach using the data set of 371 households from North Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi - Indonesia, have been done in order to examine household food security status and its socioeconomic determinants of a particular region in an area other than in the western part of Indonesia. The quantitative approached was done by examining the dietary diversification status of the household while the qualitative approached was carried out by examining the household head's perceived of their household food security. To check the socioeconomic determinants, the linear regression and the ordered logit methods have been deployed.

As the result, in line with the other studies, household income and formal educational level of household's head or its spouse are the key determinants to the household food security status. Moreover, this study becomes the first to emphasizes the significant role that food nutrition knowledge of household's head or its spouse plays in enhancing the household food security status among rural low-income households in Indonesia. To address those findings, there are some policies that can be suggested. Regarding the household income, the government should provide targeted households with crash programs, for example a conditional direct cash transfer or a revolving fund, along with

counseling on planning and market assessment for household-level business activities. For farm households, ensuring that farming infrastructures, facilities, and technologies are adequate and affordable is crucial to sustaining the production process. To reduce the effects of lack of formal education and to enhance the food nutrition knowledge and balance dietary of household heads and their members, neighborhood resource-based food preparation counseling programs are essential. Counseling programs should be carried out within the family base or in small groups of neighbors to ensure that the message of the program is delivered effectively to the largest possible number of households in order to provide greater opportunity for household members to share their personal experience with food nutrition.

Besides those important results and policy recommendations, there are some lessons learned that can be drawn from this study. Firstly, since the execution of dietary diversification score (DDS) research requires only a simple and low-cost survey set, and given Indonesia's very large area, this methodology makes it possible to conduct household-level food-security monitoring, over larger areas and more rapidly than has previously been the case. Secondly, specifically for North Luwu area, considering the dietary history of the area, local stakeholders must encourage households to utilize sago starch more than before and in a more varied form so that besides can enhance the household's food security status.