



HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

of rainfed-rice farmers in Sragen District to achieve sustainable development goals

1. Introduction

Food Security is a condition that is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals [1]. Sragen has a large enough rainfed land. Rainfed land increases uncertainty that affects the purchasing power of farmer households [2]. Based on this, the research is related to household food security of rainfed-rice farmers in Sragen Regency.

2. Methods:

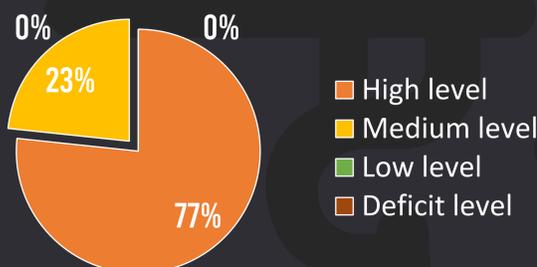
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| a. Basic method | : Descriptive analytical |
| b. Locations | : Kaloran and Ngembatpadas (Gemolong, Sragen) |
| c. Samples | : 30 rainfed-rice farmers |
| d. Data sources | : Primary and Secondary |
| e. Data collection techniques | : Interviews, observations, recalls, and recordings |
| f. Analysis Methods | : Energy consumption and food security analysis |

3. Result and Discussion

a. Energy Consumption

- 1) Energy Consumption Level **113%** **“High level”**
- “Medium”
“Low”
“Deficit”

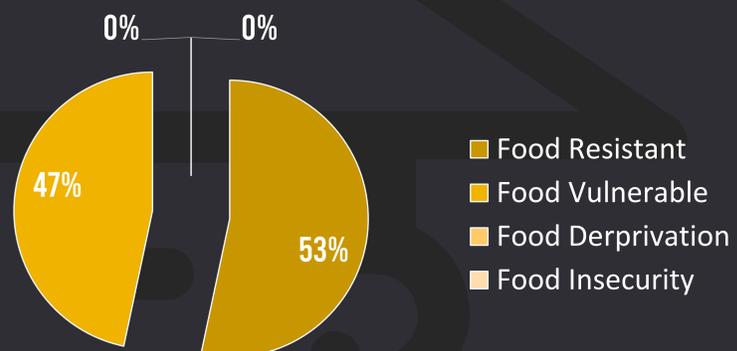
- 2) Distribution of Energy Consumption Level for Rainfed Farmer Household Category in Sragen Regency.



This shows that, although majority of households fall into the high level, there are still some households that need to be improved in achieving a better energy consumption level in order to achieve food security.

b. Food Security

Food security is measured through a cross indicator between the level of energy consumption and the proportion of household food expenditure.



- 1) This shows that, although the majority of households of rainfed rice fields have been included in the food resistant category, there are still households that are not yet in that category.
- 2) Increasing the income of farmers' households needs to be done in order to improve the food security of food-vulnerable households.
- 3) Assistance in the procurement of special seeds that are able to survive in drought conditions can increase production and reduce production costs, so that farmers' incomes increase.
- 4) High incomes will reduce the proportion of food expenditure and also give families the option to increase the amount of food consumption (energy), so that the situation of food-resistant households will be achieved.

4. Conclusion

The energy consumption level of households of rainfed rice farmers in Sragen District is 113%, classified as a good level. However, there are still some households (23%) that need to be improved in achieving a better energy consumption level in order to achieve food security. Food-prone (vulnerable) situations can be addressed by increasing the amount of production and household income through optimization of drill wells to ensure the availability of water or procuring seeds that are resistant to the situation of rainfed rice land. Increasing the amount of production will increase farmers' income to improve the situation of food vulnerable.

5. References

- [1] Jayarni D E and Sumarmi S 2018 Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan dan Ketahanan Pangan serta Implikasi Kebijakannya di Kabupaten Rembang (Factors Affecting Food Security and Security and Its Policy Implications in Rembang Regency) *J. Amerta Nutrition* 2 44-51
- [2] Anggraini M, Zakaria W A, and Prasmatiwi F E 2014 Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Kopi di Kabupaten Lampung Barat (Household Food Security of Coffee Farmers in West Lampung Regency) *J. Ilmu-Ilmu Agribisnis* 2 124-32

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