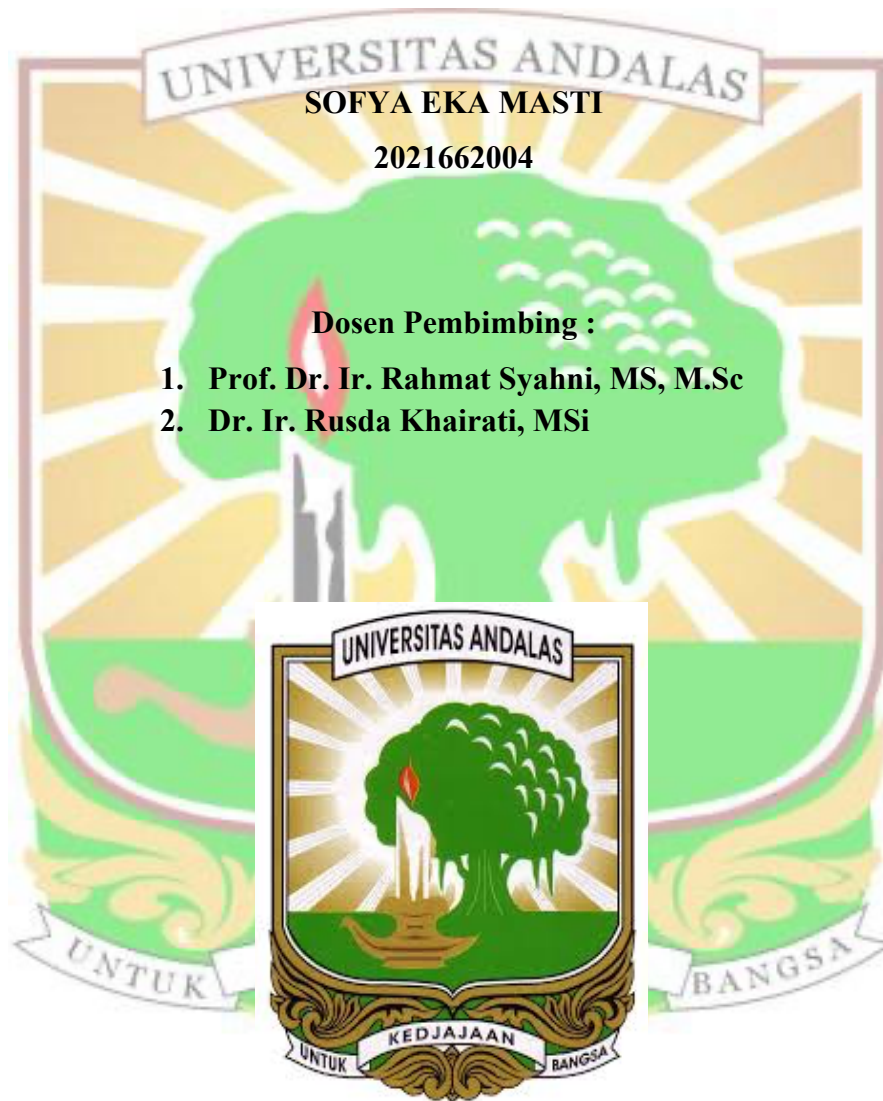


**KINERJA FASILITATOR DALAM KEBERLANJUTAN
KAWASAN RUMAH PANGAN LESTARI (KRPL)
OLEH WANITA TANI DI PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT**

T E S I S



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Kinerja Fasilitator Dalam Keberlanjutan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) Oleh Wanita Tani Di Provinsi Sumatera Barat

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Abstrak

Bentuk kegiatan pemanfaatan lahan pekarangan melalui Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) menjadi salah satu pilihan strategis untuk meningkatkan penyediaan pangan rumah tangga sesuai PP Nomor 17 Tahun 2015 tentang ketahanan pangan dan gizi. Pelaksanaan kegiatan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) yang dilaksanakan oleh kelompok wanita tani diharapkan terus berlanjut. Keberlanjutan kegiatan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) pasca program sangat dibutuhkan. Hasil monitoring dan evaluasi Dinas Pangan Provinsi Sumatera Barat, sebagian besar (89 %) kelompok setelah pasca program optimalisasi pemanfaatan pekarangan melalui KRPL tidak berlanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik individu/faktor internal wanita tani, kinerja fasilitator, dukungan/faktor eksternal dan keberlanjutan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) pada kelompok wanita tani di Provinsi Sumatera Barat, dan mengkaji pengaruh faktor internal/karakteristik individu, kinerja fasilitator, dan dukungan/faktor eksternal terhadap keberlanjutan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) di Provinsi Sumatera Barat.

Jenis penelitian ini didesain secara kuantitatif. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 3 (tiga) kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Barat, yaitu Kabupaten Pasaman Barat, Kota Padang Panjang, dan Kota Payakumbuh. Dari lokasi tersebut dipilih 6 kelompok KRPL yang masih aktif/berlanjut dan 6 kelompok KRPL tidak aktif/tidak berlanjut. Total responden 120 orang wanita tani. Didasarkan pada tujuan penelitian, untuk menganalisis faktor internal/ karakteristik individu, kinerja fasilitator, dan dukungan/faktor eksternal, serta gambaran keberlanjutan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) digunakan metoda analisis deskriptif persentase. Untuk tujuan penelitian kedua yang mengkaji faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberlanjutan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL), dilakukan menggunakan analisis regresi logistik biner dengan menggunakan program SPSS 23.0 *for windows*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) kondisi KRPL di Sumatera Barat (a) umur wanita tani umumnya kategori tua (≥ 55 tahun), pendidikan sedang (SMP-SMA), pendapatan keluarga sedang (2.500.000 s/d 5.000.000/bulan), jumlah anggota keluarga sedang (4-6 orang), curahan waktu umumnya kategori sedikit ($< 1,5$ jam/hari), kekosmopolitan umumnya kategori rendah, dan motivasi kategori tinggi; (b) kinerja fasilitator frekuensi kunjungan, kualitas layanan, tingkat pengetahuan dan tingkat kreativitas umumnya kategori tinggi, dan tingkat kerjasama kategori rendah; dan (c) dukungan/faktor eksternal dukungan keluarga, dukungan kelompok umumnya kategori tinggi, dan dukungan sarana prasarana, dukungan pasar umumnya kategori sedang. 2) Faktor Internal/karakteristik individu yang signifikan adalah pendidikan, pendapatan keluarga, curahan waktu, kekosmopolitan, dan motivasi. Sedangkan umur dan jumlah anggota keluarga tidak signifikan. Kinerja fasilitator yang signifikan adalah frekuensi kunjungan, kualitas layanan fasilitator, tingkat pengetahuan fasilitator, dan tingkat kreativitas fasilitator. Sedangkan tingkat kerjasama fasilitator tidak signifikan. Semua dukungan/faktor eksternal signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan adalah dukungan keluarga, dukungan kelompok, dukungan sarana prasarana, dan dukungan pasar.

Kata Kunci : Keberlanjutan, Kinerja Fasilitator, Faktor Internal, Eksternal, KRPL

Performance of Facilitators in the Sustainability of Sustainable Food House Areas (KRPL) by Women Farmers in West Sumatra Province

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Abstract

The form of yard land utilization activities through Sustainable Food Home Areas (KRPL) is a strategic choice to increase household food supply in accordance with Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning food security and nutrition. It is hoped that the implementation of Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) activities carried out by women farmer groups will continue. Sustainability of Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) activities after the program is urgently needed. The results of monitoring and evaluation of the West Sumatra Provincial Food Service showed that the majority (89%) of the groups after the program for optimizing the use of yards through KRPL did not continue. This research aims to analyze individual characteristics/internal factors of women farmers, facilitator performance, support/external factors and sustainability of Sustainable Food Home Areas (KRPL) in groups of women farmers in West Sumatra Province, and examine the influence of internal factors/individual characteristics, facilitator performance, and support/external factors for the sustainability of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) in West Sumatra Province.

This type of research is designed quantitatively. The research was carried out in 3 (three) districts/cities in West Sumatra Province, namely West Pasaman Regency, Padang Panjang City, and Payakumbuh City. From these locations, 6 KRPL groups were selected that were still active/continuing and 6 KRPL groups were inactive/not continuing. The total respondents were 120 female farmers. Based on the research objectives, to analyze internal factors/individual characteristics, facilitator performance, and support/external factors, as well as a description of the sustainability of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL), a percentage descriptive analysis method was used. For the second research objective, which examines the factors that influence the sustainability of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL), it was carried out using binary logistic regression analysis using the SPSS 23.0 for windows program.

The results of the research show that 1) the condition of KRPL in West Sumatra (a) the age of female farmers is generally in the old category (≥ 55 years), medium education (SMP-SMA), medium family income (2,500,000 to 5,000,000/month), the number of family members is moderate (4-6 people), the amount of time is generally in the small category (< 1.5 hours/day), cosmopolitanism is generally in the low category, and motivation is in the high category; (b) the facilitator's performance, frequency of visits, service quality, level of knowledge and level of creativity are generally in the high category, and the level of cooperation is in the low category; and (c) support/external factors: family support, group support is generally in the high category, and infrastructure support, market support is generally in the medium category. 2) Significant internal factors/individual characteristics are education, family income, time allocation, cosmopolitanism, and motivation. Meanwhile, age and number of family members are not significant. Significant facilitator performance is the frequency of visits, the quality of the facilitator's services, the level of knowledge of the facilitator, and the level of creativity of the facilitator. Meanwhile, the level of facilitator cooperation was not significant. All significant external supports/factors for sustainability are family support, group support, infrastructure support, and market support.

Keywords: Sustainability, Facilitator Performance, Internal Factors, External, KRPL