

# Gender Equality And Social Inclusion In The Cocoa Production Sector In Polewali Mandar Regency

Rahmaniah HM<sup>1,4</sup>, R. Darma<sup>2\*</sup>, M. Arsyad<sup>3</sup>, Nasaruddin<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D. Student, Agriculture System Graduate Program, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Agriculture Socio-economics, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Agronomy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Department of Agribusiness, University of West Sulawesi, Majene, Indonesia

Corresponding Email: [rahmaniah@unsulbar.ac.id](mailto:rahmaniah@unsulbar.ac.id), & [rdarma@unhas.ac.id](mailto:rdarma@unhas.ac.id)

## Abstract

Cocoa production worldwide has experienced growth in recent years as a result of increased productivity and expansion of development areas. This success is of course due to the participation of male and female farmers, although the role of women is still considered only as a husband's companion, which does not have a direct impact on farming management. The main goal of social inclusion is poverty alleviation and reducing discrimination in society, where the main key is participation, access, and service of public rights. The purpose of the study was to analyze the level of gender participation and social inclusion in cocoa farming. Data were analyzed by multiple linear regression for gender participation and scoring data to measure accessibility to public services. The results showed that gender equality and social inclusion in the cocoa production sector in Polewali Regency were inclusive. Women's participation in farming began to increase in access and control of activities that require women's assistance as labor, such as nurseries, harvesting, post-harvest, and marketing. Meanwhile, increased control over activities that require finances such as purchasing seeds, fertilizing, controlling pests and diseases because women are the financial controllers in the household but access to these activities is still lacking due to lack of skills. In addition, factors that greatly affect participation are cosmopolitan nature, length of farming, labor, motivation, and counseling. The provision and accessibility of public services have existed in the community but the involvement of women in it is still less than that of men except for the right to health and education. Therefore, to improve the welfare of cocoa farmers, government policy interventions are needed to increase women's participation in farming so that in the future women can replace men working in the cocoa production sector and the government is obliged to improve gender-based public services to create social inclusion.

**Keywords:** Women's Participation, Social Inclusion, Cocoa.

## Introduction

Cocoa production worldwide has experienced consistent growth in recent years resulting from the increase and expansion of production areas (where this growth can increase land productivity from the expansion of cocoa development areas but does not reduce poverty). Gender and social inclusion are one the new strategies in poverty alleviation which is considered by the Government of Indonesia as a way to increase farmers' access to markets, inputs, and credit to increase productivity and efficiency with the assumption of having a positive effect on livelihoods, food security, climate resilience, and gender equality [1]. Poverty in farming communities occurs not because they do not have a livelihood and income

but do not maximize the potential that exists in the family, the tendency is that women are only used as companions for their husbands who work in the reproductive sector not in the productive sector so that the only family income comes from their husbands. Various discriminations are obtained by women in farming families such as having limited access to agricultural productive resources, technical training in modern technology, credit facilities, membership of cooperatives and markets, less productivity, and income inequality than men [2] [3] [4].

The role of women in farming is often an interesting topic to discuss because the success of farming cannot be separated from the presence of women, but the presence of women is often seen

as indirectly giving a significant impact in farming because it is considered to be limited to accompanying husbands to work. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) states that women are the backbone of the rural economy in developing countries considering the key role they play in contributing to food security. In particular, they are responsible for about 60% to 80% of food production in developing countries and women have a decisive role in ensuring food security and conserving local agro-biodiversity [5] [6]. Therefore, the involvement of women is very important in helping to increase the income and welfare of farming families.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) stated that an important aspect that can promote better inclusive growth and improve human resource capacity is to achieve gender equality and this has been clarified on the relationship between gender equality and inclusive growth [7] [8]. Gender and social inclusion lead to consideration of the extent to which people have access to public goods and services, especially to health services, education, and other vital infrastructures such as sources of clean water and adequate environmental sanitation. The emergence of concern from Community Institutions and Government regarding gender and social inclusion is based on the philosophy and ideology that no single community group should be left poor and marginalized just because of social stigma, limited access to resources and funds, geographic location, sexual orientation, discrimination, gender, skin color, ethnicity, race, or because of different belief systems [9].

Cocoa is one of the leading plantation products in Polewali Mandar Regency, data from the Central Statistics Agency of West Sulawesi recorded a total production in 2020 of 33,435.91 tons, with a planted area of 48,929.50 ha, with a total of 46,554 families of farmers, of course, some of them are women. The involvement of women in the agricultural economy is indeed deemed necessary to help the family economy to escape the structural problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment which are a challenge for policymakers to exploit innovation by transforming to a knowledge-based economy to increase competitiveness and economic growth, including the poor and marginalized in Indonesia. rural areas to achieve inclusive development and reduce gender inequalities and injustices [10].

Several previous studies have stated that the majority of cocoa producers (farmers) are the group that benefits the least from the value chain [11] so it is very important to involve farmers in an

inclusive value chain, where farmers are the target who are mostly poor rural communities characterized by various levels of marginalization and poverty, limited access to technology, assets, capital markets, education, training and input and output markets [12]. Various strategies have been undertaken to increase farmer participation in this regard, starting with partnerships between farmers and processing companies with intermediary NGOs that have a supporting role in increasing farmers' access to markets, knowledge, and technology and combined with improving the quality and sustainability of production [13]. Collaboration and cooperation from all actors, both private actors, private actors, and public actors are involved in community empowerment because the potential is in them [14]. In such a network, it is necessary to balance or intervene with appropriate partners between producers, buyers, public actors, and NGOs to ensure that economic viability or welfare issues such as poverty and food security are not compromised [15]. Then, inclusive business models must be aligned with local conditions and the diverse needs and livelihood strategies of farmers [16]. This condition occurs in cocoa farmers in Polewali Mandar Regency who have established partnerships between cooperatives and cocoa processing companies who are members of the inclusive cocoa market community facilitated by NGO partners. This study aims to describe the conditions of gender and social inclusion in cocoa development that occur in farming communities as cocoa producers by measuring the extent of gender participation in farming activities and society so that the behavior of farmers reflects concern for their families and social life which is supported by the availability of public services. provided by the government.

## Methods

Gender inequality and social inclusion are fundamental and critically challenge the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of the global agricultural sector in achieving inclusive development [17]. Gender equality and social inclusion is a concept that discusses the inequality of power relations due to differences in gender, age, language, and disability, namely poverty, and disability that arise in society so that it always creates a barrier between the powerful and the ruled. When inequality arises in exchange it gives rise to power in a relationship. This shows that inequality exists if what is exchanged is not balanced, while what is exchanged is in the form of rewards such as money, physical work, feeling valued and praise [18].

The model of economic development that has been carried out by the Indonesian government has previously been criticized by social experts because it turns out that the development process only encourages economic growth and ignores social aspects, and such conditions have given awareness that Indonesia needs a new generation in its development, namely development that does not only rely on to economic growth but also in favor of social aspects [16] to give rise to social inclusion in society. Social inclusion is a new approach that seeks to develop openness; invites entry and includes all people with different backgrounds, characteristics, abilities, status, conditions, ethnicity, culture, and others in a development process [19].

In addition, as a social construction, gender defines the behavior, relationships, abilities, distribution of resources, and social expectations of women and men according to their social institutions [20]. Thus, integrating gender-based socioeconomic, ecological, and political approaches is essential for inclusive development outcomes for marginalized resource users [17]. Social inclusion is a social study that is considered to be in line with Peter Blau's social exchange theory which states that people will be attracted to a group when they feel that the relationship provides more rewards than relationships with other groups and perceive that interactions in society become interesting, where a person interacts with others the hope is that they can benefit from other people in the social interaction [18]. This social inclusion began to emerge when the view of social exclusion in France was deemed unfavorable to the marginalized.

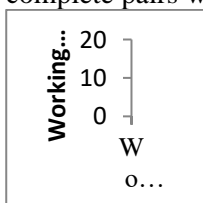
This research was conducted in Polewali Mandar Regency in February - September 2021. This research was conducted on 250 cocoa farmers (18%) of the total members of the Cooperative using a multi-stage sampling technique. The population in this study is the entire family in complete pairs where the husband and wife both of

them active in farming and domiciled in Polewali Mandar Regency. To analyze gender, it is measured by the level of women getting an education to a middle class, births carried out by professional midwives and proportional wages in work, and social inclusion by knowing the level of participation through access and control in farming and women's participation which is analyzed by multiple linear regression based on the influence of internal and external factors, then accessibility and public rights services are carried out with data and scoring.

## Results and Discussion

### Social Participation and Inclusiveness

Participation are defined as a person's mental and emotional involvement in achieving goals and taking responsibility for them. [21] Divide participation in decision-making, implementation, benefit-making, and participation in evaluation. The increase in the level of women's participation in agriculture is partly due to increasing poverty and increasing unemployment, the more poverty they are squeezed into, the greater the pressure that forces them to seek activities to increase incomes and maintain family food security. Women in the village, especially those who are married, just stay at home, do housework, serve children and husbands, this certainly does not have a positive impact on the level of family welfare. The lifestyle of women in rural areas tends to be monotonous due to a lack of education and skills. This causes women in the village to be unproductive and eventually causes women to become a burden on the family. It is important to know the division of women's working time so that they can see the availability of time they have because the main determinants of women's involvement in participation are time availability and accessibility [22]. The following is a graph of the time use of men and women in the daily life of cocoa farmers (24 hours) in Polewali Mandar District.

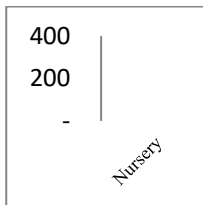


**Figure 1.** Daily Time Needs of Women in Cocoa Farmers' Households, 2021

The difference in the time spent between men and women in the household life of farmers is when they bring in money and time for household work (Figure 1). Working time to earn money is dominated by men, while time for household work activities is dominated by women. Activities for

the general public such as socializing with the community, participating in village activities are almost the same, as well as time for rest and recreation. It also shows that most of the households surveyed are male as the backbone of the family in earning a living and the wife is only a

housewife who spends time working at home. The same thing happened to female cocoa farmers in Peru, based on the survey it was found that women's interest in working in the garden was hindered by household chores such as washing clothes and sweeping the house which was unavoidable and did not have a direct impact on improving family welfare [23]. Weak and deprived family economic conditions force women to work to help their husbands to earn additional income, even though they also have to do housework so that the burden felt by women is doubled. Considering that the majority of the villagers' livelihood is farming, most of the women who work to help their husbands end up working in agriculture as well. Even though the wife's income is not considered because it only becomes additional labor for the husband and is not paid her time to work is not rewarded with money. The exception is if the woman is called to work in



**Figure 2.** Access and Control of Women's Participation in Cocoa Farming, 2021

Women's access in the implementation stage of cocoa farming activities is high in activities that require more labor, such as seeding, harvesting, post-harvest, and marketing because the presence of a wife is considered to be able to help her husband work rather than having to hire outside workers (Figure 2). Low accessibility occurs in activities that require more complicated technical treatments such as shoot grafting/side grafting and pruning. It has become a stereotype that is formed in society that women are considered unsuitable to do heavy work that requires a strong and dangerous physique and complicated technical treatment. One of the reasons is that they are not involved in technical training so women lack technical skills. Women's control in every stage of cocoa farming activities is high on activities that require financial considerations, especially for planting, fertilizing, controlling pests and diseases because women are the financial controllers of the household. The survey showed that 62% of respondents stated that the farmer's wife was in control of the finances in the household. In addition, women's control also occurs because these activities require additional labor so that agreements with wives are needed such as seeding, harvesting, post-harvest, and marketing. Marketing

other plantations and there is an exchange of work, for example in a farmer group social gathering, where each member gets a turn to work as labor for other farmers in their garden.

Bringing inclusion in value chain development requires intervention and the calculation of constraints and opportunities by gender. In this case, it requires the active involvement of women in every policy intervention design, monitoring and evaluating the use of their time so that it can be used as well as possible for productive activities. For this reason, it is necessary to know the control and access of women in every farming activity starting from planning, implementation, and evaluation so that the intervention given is following the portion. The following is a graph of the access and control of women's participation in the implementation and decision-making activities of cocoa farming at each stage of the activity, which can be seen as follows:

activities usually involve the role of women because the sales proceeds will be held and controlled by women in taking care of the household and farming needs. The wives of cocoa farmers can be involved in the cocoa bean marketing process by utilizing the social capital that has been built among women to obtain information, expand market networks, and get potential buyers. The farmer's wife will be willing to be involved when the contribution she makes can provide certainty to the achievement of family food security [22]. In addition, women are considered more tenacious, energetic, and smart in terms of bargaining prices. Likewise in seeking market information, women are more agile than men [24].

Furthermore, the emergence of participation is an expression of human behavior to take any action, where the manifestation of this behavior is driven by the existence of three main factors that support it, namely: willingness, ability, and opportunity for the community to participate. The factors that influence farmers in participating are strongly influenced by factors within the individual (internal) and factors from outside the individual as follow.

**Table 1.** Factors influencing women's participation in cocoa farming in Polewali Mandar Regency, 2021

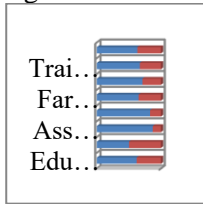
Model	Standardized Coefficients	t-value	Sig.	Note.
	Beta			
Age	-.021	-.136	.895	Not significant
Education	.117	.647	.532	Not significant
Number of Family Dependents	.240	1,460	.175	Not significant
Long time farming	.727	3.224	.009	<b>Very significant</b>
Income	-.182	-.904	.387	Not significant
Land area	.171	.944	.367	Not significant
Motivation	.406	2.036	.069	<b>Significant</b>
Cosmopolitan attitude	1.436	3,789	.004	<b>Very significant</b>
Decision-making	-.215	-.839	.421	Not significant
Time Allocation	-.293	-1.233	.246	Not significant
Labor	.509	2,983	.014	<b>Very significant</b>
Counseling	.933	2,736	.021	<b>Very significant</b>
Husband's Encouragement	-.130	-.804	.440	Not significant
Market opportunity	-.045	-.256	.803	Not significant
a. Dependent Variable: Female Participation, R square = 84.9%				

The participation of women in farming is influenced by internal factors such as age, education, number of dependents, land area, income, and external factors such as cosmopolitan nature, culture, market opportunities, counseling, motivation, and husband's encouragement (Table 1). It can be seen from Table 1 that it simultaneously influences the model by 84.9% percent and the remaining 15.1% does not enter the model. External factors, namely the cosmopolitan nature, and internal factors, namely the length of farming have a large and very significant positive influence on women's participation in helping their husbands in cocoa farming. The cosmopolitan nature provides opportunities and opportunities for women to obtain information, open themselves up to accept changes, and see existing market opportunities. This is supported by the length of work that makes these women more experienced in work and the lack of labor causes women to help their husbands work even though women have household responsibilities, as well as counseling and capacity building for farmers who are very massively carried out by farmer groups. This happened to farmers in the Mandiri Agribusiness Partner Cooperative because they were accompanied by partners from local and international NGOs and the government. Equally important are the competitors of district wholesalers who also have technical field assistants who play a role in helping farmers increase the production and quality of farmers' cocoa beans and still give farmers freedom in selling their cocoa production.

### Accessibility and Public Rights Service

The development of science and technology as well as communication networks that are increasingly developing have contributed significantly to the development of human civilization. The development of human civilization encourages the enforcement and equalization of human rights, including gender mainstreaming. The push for gender mainstreaming itself provides space for women to be more involved in the economic sector, both in terms of quantity and quality. This condition does not only occur in urban areas but also rural areas. Women have become more and more actively involved in economic factors, including in supporting the household economy. Gender issues in agriculture are closely related to the unequal division of labor, the workload is too heavy for women with unclear employment status, quantitative and qualitative participation of women and men in various agricultural development activities, access, and control of human resources. and development resources as well as development benefits [25]. And now, along with the development of the era, women are no longer considered weak, women have a dual role as housewives and also play a role in improving the family economy. However, it cannot be denied that women are often marginalized by socio-cultural conceptions in the local community which tend to be patriarchal without seeing rights. Discriminatory treatment is often accepted by Indonesian women, both in social life and in the professional world. The main goal of social inclusion is to eradicate poverty and reduce social discrimination that occurs in society [26]. Various indicators are used to measure social inclusion, especially those related to access and services to

public rights because it is the key to inclusiveness [27]. The following five rights of women in farming families and communities, namely the right to education, health services, political rights



**Figure 3.** Accessibility of Public Services in Polewali Mandar Regency, 2021

Public rights in farming communities in Polewali Mandar Regency are still dominated by men except for education and health because of government policies in terms of health services based on gender equality and justice (Figure 3). The number of mothers and children experiencing emergency health services in rural areas causes high maternal and infant mortality rates so that services for mothers and babies are provided in almost all areas such as village midwives, PUSTU (Auxiliary Community Health Centers) and PUSKESMAS (Community Health Centers). In education, the government has issued many program activities such as the Family Hope Program and Student Aid Fund for elementary and secondary schools for poor families whose children are expected to be illiterate and can receive an education without economic reasons, as well as scholarship assistance for underprivileged students in higher education. It is high which frees up tuition fees until it is completed. But in reality, there are still parents who send their children to high school for women because of the understanding that girls only work in the reproductive sector. The data shows that the ratio of girls and boys in education is 1 : 1.7, which means that men are still dominant in terms of education. Literacy is a measure that shows an informative outcome variable and ages 15 – 24 years help to indicate current progress. In the framework of inclusive growth analysis, health and education can also be used as a barometer of equal opportunity enjoyed by the population of a country. This means that all members of society must be provided with the means to shape the basic human capacities that form an important foundation for social inclusion.

Rights in marriage and family, such as ownership of assets and credit services, generally occur in farming communities that tend to be dominated by men. This happens because there is still a patriarchal culture for some families who think that men are in charge of the family so that all

(expressing opinions), labor rights, and marriage and family rights can be seen as follows:

asset ownership belongs to their husbands. Likewise, the procurement of credit in banking institutions still prioritizes the husband as the person in charge. Although basically husband or wife is not a problem because the existence of both is equally important when administering, the administrative management still shows partiality to men that the husband or man is the head of the household. It is different when taking credit, not through banking institutions such as savings and loan cooperatives does not necessarily require the husband to be on behalf of the loan because it does not require more official administrative documents, only mutual trust. In terms of political rights such as organizing, expressing opinions, and participating in training and counseling, men are still dominated by men. Although currently this political right is being echoed to increase women's participation in society, there is still a lack of alignment for women. Currently, farmer groups or farmer organizations still tend to side with men as group administrators, although some farmer groups are trying to intervene to increase women's participation by allowing women or wives to replace their husbands to attend group meetings and express opinions. Labor rights are still considered unprofitable for women because when they work together as farm laborers they still sort out the work given to women as well as the salary they receive, generally, the salary for men is IDR 50,000 per day while for women the salary is IDR 35,000 per day. days but some areas pay the same wages as men.

### **Indicators and Achievement of Social Inclusion Targets**

The use of the same indicators has the potential to bring about significant changes in policy making regarding social inclusion. Measurement of the achievement of social inclusion that occurs in farming communities in Polewali Mandar Regency can be seen in Table 2 below.

**Table 2.** Main Indicators of Social Inclusion in the cocoa production sector in Polewali Mandar Regency, 2021

No.	Main Indicators	Definition	Achievements	Information
1	Risk of poverty	Income below 60% of national average income	The average income of cocoa farmers is IDR 2,034,000 per month and the average national income is IDR 5,183,000.	Not achieved
2	Income Distribution Inequality	The income quartile ratio between the population with the highest and lowest income	It is on the threshold of the medium category income distribution where the Gini coefficient = 0.44	Achieved
3	Persistent risk-average poverty rate 60%	Households with income below the poverty threshold	The average income of cocoa farmers is IDR 2,034,000,- per month and the average income of the Regency is IDR. 1,760,000,-	Achieved
4	Long-term unemployment rate	Number of people unemployed long term ( $\geq 12$ months)	There are family members of farmers who have productive age working but do not work in the long term > 12 months	Not achieved
5	Unemployed living in the household	People aged 0 – 65 years who live in the household are not working even though they are eligible to work	The number of unemployed living in farmer households ranges from 3-7 people . Consists of wife , parents who are elderly (60 years and over), children who are not in school and drop out of school	Not achieved
6	Number of schoolchildren from beginning to graduation	Number of school children aged 18 – 24 years	78% of farmer children continue their primary education to high school and 58% of them continue to university	Achieved
7	Life expectancy at birth	Total life expectancy starting from age 0	The government has provided health facilities in every region so that the newborn mortality rate is very small	Achieved
8	Health status	The number of residents in the household who experience poor and very bad health status	The health status of cocoa farmers tends to be categorized as not bad.	Achieved

Based on the indicators and achievements of the social inclusion of cocoa farmers in Polewali Mandar Regency, it can be said to have been inclusive (Table 2). This illustrates that inclusiveness is achieved if all actors are involved in community activities, especially the government in providing public service facilities that are easily accessible to the community. Free education and health for the community provide convenience for farmers so that they no longer reduce the portion of their household income. Even though free education reaches high school, it is enough to

reduce illiteracy in society. In contrast to unemployment which is a burden on the family. For small farmers, this unemployment has unknowingly reduced the portion of their income, including their wives and other family members who are of productive age who meet the work requirements but do not work or earn money. Household expenses and other unforeseen needs are very high while income comes from only one source. Therefore, to improve the welfare of cocoa farmers, government policy interventions are needed to increase women's participation in



farming so that in the future women can replace men working in the cocoa production sector. Meanwhile, husbands can get other additional jobs so they don't focus on cocoa plantations. The government is obliged to improve gender-based public services to create social inclusion.

### Conclusion

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that gender equality and social inclusion in the cocoa production sector in Polewali Regency have been inclusive. It can be seen from the participation of women in farming starting to increase in access and control of certain activities that are considered to need the role of women, such as seeding, harvesting, post-harvest, and marketing, but increasing control over activities that also require finances because women are the financial controllers in the household. In addition, factors that greatly influence women's participation in working to help their husbands work in cocoa are cosmopolitan nature, length of farming, labor, motivation, and counseling. The provision and accessibility of public services have existed in the community but the involvement of women in it is still less than that of men except for the right to health and education. Therefore, to improve the welfare of cocoa farmers, government policy interventions are needed to increase women's participation in farming so that later women can replace men working in the cocoa production sector and the government is obliged to improve gender-based public services to create social inclusion.

### References

- [1] Boeckx, P., Bauters, M., & Dewettinck, K. (2020): Poverty and Climate Change Challenges for Sustainable Intensification of Cocoa Systems. In *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* (Vol. 47). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2020.10.012>
- [2] Danso-abbeam, G., Baiyegunhi, L. J. S., & Ojo, T. O. (2020): Gender Differentials in Technical Efficiency of Ghanaian Cocoa Farms. *Heliyon* 6, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e04012>.
- [3] Murugani, V. G., Thamaga-chitja, J. M., & Kolanisi, U. (2018): The Role of Property Rights on Rural Women's Land Use Security and Household Food Security for Improved Livelihood in Limpopo Province The Role of Property Rights on Rural Women's Land Use Security and Household Food Security for Improved Livelihood. *Journal of Human Ecology* 46(2), 205-221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09709274.2014.11906721>.
- [4] Talip Kilic, Amparo Palacios-Lopez, Goldstein, M. (2014): Caught in a Productivity Trap: A Distributional Perspective on Gender Differences in Malawian Agriculture. *World Development* (0305-750X), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2014.06.017>. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2014.06.017>.
- [5] Rasheed, A., Mwalupaso, G. E., Abbas, Q., & Tian, Xu, R. W. (2020): Women Participation: A Productivity Strategy in Rice Production. *Sustainability* 12. <http://doi:10.339/su2870>.
- [6] Fourat, E., Closson, C., Holzemer, L., & Hudon, M. (2020): Social Inclusion in an Alternative Food Network: Values, Practices and Tensions. *Journal of Rural Studies* 76, 49-57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.03.009>.
- [7] McKinley, T. (2010): Inclusive Growth Criteria and Indicators: An Inclusive Growth Index for Diagnosis of Country Progress. *Asian Development Bank Working Paper* 14 1-34.
- [8] Niimi, Y. (2009): Gender Equality and Inclusive Growth in Developing Asia. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series* 186(186), 1-48.
- [9] Hart, E. (2020): Inklusi Sosial (Sepuluh Kisah Peduli Masyarakat Adat Dan Lokal Terpencil Nusantara). *Kemitraan Melalui Program Peduli Dengan Dukungan Dari The Asia Foundation Dan Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade* 1-264.
- [10] Sikhulumile, S. (2019): Technology Adoption and Household Food Security among Rural Households in South Africa: The Role of Improved Maize Varieties. *Technology In Society* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2019.101214>
- [11] German, L. A., Bonanno, A. M., Foster, L. C., & Cotula, L. (2020): "Inclusive



- Business” in Agriculture: Evidence from the Evolution of Agricultural Value Chains. *World Development* 134. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105018>.
- [12] Kilelu, C., Klerkx, L., Omore, A., Baltenweck, I., Leeuwis, C., & Githinji, J. (2017): Value Chain Upgrading and the Inclusion of Smallholders in Markets: Reflections on Contributions of Multi-Stakeholder Processes in Dairy Development in Tanzania. *European Journal of Development Research* 29(5), 1102–1121. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-016-0074-z>.
- [13] Halkos, G., Moll de Alba, J., & Todorov, V. (2021): Economies’ Inclusive and Green Industrial Performance: An Evidence Based Proposed Index. *Journal of Cleaner Production* 279. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123516>.
- [14] Bisseleua, D. H. B., Idrissou, L., Ogunniyi, A., & Atta-Krah, K. (2018): Diversification and Livelihood Strategies in the Cocoa Belt of West Africa: The Need for Fundamental Change. *World Development Perspectives* 10–12(April), 73–79. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2018.09.009>.
- [15] Siobhan Kelly, Natalie Vergara, H. B. (2015): Inclusive Business Models-Guidelines for Improving Linkages between Producer Groups and Buyers of Agricultural Produce. *FAO* 1–128.
- [16] Ros-Tonen, M. A., Bitzer, V., Laven, A., Ollivier de Leth, D., Van Leynseele, Y., & Vos, A. (2019): Conceptualizing Inclusiveness of Smallholder Value Chain Integration. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 41, 10–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2019.08.006>
- [17] Koralagama, D., Gupta, J., & Pouw, N. (2017): Inclusive Development from a Gender Perspective in Small Scale Fisheries. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 24, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2016.09.002>
- [18] Wirawan, P. D. I. B. (2012): Teori-teori Sosial Dalam Tiga Paradigma: Fakta Sosial, Definisi Sosial, dan Perilaku Sosial (p. 402).
- [19] Warsilah, H. (2015): Pembangunan Inklusif Sebagai Upaya Mereduksi Eksklusi Sosial Perkotaan: Kasus Kelompok Marjinal Di Kampung Semanggi, Solo, Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Masyarakat & Budaya* 17(2), 207–232.
- [20] Lawless, S., Doyle, K., Cohen, P., Eriksson, H., Schwarz, A.-M., Teioli, H., Vavekaramui, A., Wickham, E., Masu, R., Panda, R., Mcdougall, C., & Worldfish, A. 1. (2019): Considering Gender: Practical Guidance for Rural Development Initiatives in Solomon Islands. *WorldFish. Program Brief: 2017-22 January 2017*. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.10564.58241>.
- [21] Uphoff, N. (2000). Understanding social capital: learning from. *Social capital: A multifaceted perspective*, 215.
- [22] Cabeza-García, L., Del Brio, E. B., & Oscanoa-Victorio, M. L. (2019): Female Financial Inclusion and Its Impacts on Inclusive Economic Development. *Women’s Studies International Forum* 77(October),. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2019.102300>
- [23] Armbruster, S., Solomon, J., Blare, T., & Donovan, J. (2019): Women’s Time Use and Implications for Participation in Cacao Value Chains: Evidence from VRAEM, Peru. *Development in Practice* 29(7), 827–843. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2019.1604630>
- [24] Wati, R. I., Raya, A. B., Widiastuti, A., Rohmah, F., Utami, D., Wanita, P., Progo, K. K., Tengah, J., Studi, P., Pertanian, K., Pertanian, F., Studi, P., Pembangunan, K., Ugm, S. P. S., Raya, A. B., Studi, P., Pertanian, K., Pertanian, F., Studi, P., ... Utami, D. (2019): Potensi Wanita Dalam Mendukung Pemasaran Biji Kakao Untuk Mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga ( Studi Di Dusun Nglengkong , Desa Giripurwo , Kecamatan Girimulyo ,. *Jurnal Ketahanan Pangan* 25(2), 253–276.
- [25] Yuwono, D. M. (2013): Pengarusutamaan Gender Dalam Pembangunan Pertanian: Kasus Pada Pelaksanaan Program. *SEPA* 10, 140–147.
- [26] Talmage, C., & Knopf, R. C. (2017): Rethinking Diversity, Inclusion, and Inclusiveness: The Quest to Better Understand Indicators of Community Enrichment and Well-Being (pp. 7–27). [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-55408-2\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-55408-2_2).
- [27] Atkinson, A. B., Marlier, E., & Nolan, B. (2004): Indicators and Targets for Social

Inclusion in the European Union\*. In JCMS  
42(1).