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Series on Life Cycle Assessment

Life Cycle Assessment as A Metric to
**Achieve
Sustainable
Development
Goals**

Jakarta-Indonesia
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International Conference Series on Life Cycle Assessment

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Anggie +62 813-3307-7798
Nita +62 821-1188-0005
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Center of Research and Development,
Jember International Airport



I. Sigit Rizkianto, M.Sc.
Faculty of Environmental Engineering and
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Topics

1. Life cycle assessment, LCI, LCIA, Data and database
2. Life cycle perspective in environmental management system [SDG #6, #9, #13]
3. Life cycle approach for technology and product development, innovation on renewable resources [SDG #9]
4. Life cycle management system on value chain, industrial ecology [SDG #12]
5. Circular economy for eradicating poverty, decent work and economic growth [SDG #1, #8, #10]
6. Innovation on energy and resource efficiency using life cycle approach [SDG #7, #12]
7. Sustainability reporting and labelling for businesses
8. Sustainability education [SDG #4]
9. Environmental footprint, carbon footprint, water footprint [SDG #6, #7, #13 & #15]
10. Food and agriculture LCA [SDG #2, #3]
11. Innovation on sustainable urban systems 2 [SDG #11, #13, #15]
12. Sustainable marine life, infrastructure and stewardships [SDG #14]

Special Topics

13. Women and sustainability [SDG #5, #17]

Important Date

1 April - 30 June 2018
Abstract submission

9 July 2018 – 31 August 2018
Full Paper submission

9 July 2018
Abstract acceptance

9 July-15 September 2018
Conference registration

24-25 October 2018
Conference

Selected papers will be proposed to Scopus
indexed Journals (publishers)

Scopus Preview

Kerjasama dengan :



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INDONESIAN
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT
NETWORK

School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia



The Southeast Asian Studies Symposium



Green Campus School of Environmental Science UI 2018

During this time the activities of the University of Indonesia in the environmental field were carried out based on the agreement between the State Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia and the Chancellor of the University of Indonesia signed on June 7, 1980. Because of the need for experts in the environmental field who increasingly demanded scientific handling, then in the 1982 academic year / 83 Universitas Indonesia held a Postgraduate Program in Environmental Sciences with enthusiasm in the field of Human Ecology which was inaugurated by the Chancellor of UI Prof. Dr. Nugroho Notosusanto on August 25, 1982. This program was originally managed by the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Indonesia, then moved under the newly formed age at the beginning of 1983

In 1989, the Study Program opened three specificities, namely Human Ecology, Environmental Planning and Environmental Protection. Since UI's transition to a State-Owned Legal Entity (BHMN), in April 2000 all monodisciplinary Study Programs turned to the Faculty, while a multidisciplinary / study Study Program (including PSIL) remained under the management of the UI Postgraduate Program in accordance with PP No. 60/1999.

Since 2010 Universitas Indonesia has held an Environmental Science Study Program with 3 (three) specializations, namely: Industrial Environmental Management (MLI), Sustainable Development Planning (PPB), and Environmental Protection (PL) as a formal education pathway, to equip scholars with expertise environmental science.

The Environmental Sciences Study Program continues to grow rapidly, both in terms of the number of students in the master's and doctoral programs, as well as in terms of the quality of achievement. After 35 years of existence, PSIL officially changed, increasing its status to school. The School of Environmental Sciences (SIL) was officially formed on July 1, 2016 based on the Rector's Decree No.1092 / SK / R / UI / 2016 concerning the Opening of the University of Indonesia's School of Environmental Sciences. The School of Environmental Sciences became the first school to stand at the University of Indonesia and became the first school to focus on a multidisciplinary approach to Environmental Sciences in Indonesia.

Based on the Anggaran Rumah Tangga (ART) in the Regulation of the University of Indonesia Trustee No.004 / Regulation / MWA-UI / 201 stated that schools are equivalent to faculty. Understanding Schools according to ART UI is a set of supporting resources that organizes and manages multi education programs and / or inter / trans disciplines at the master and doctoral levels in certain scientific groups that cannot be developed in the faculty.

The basic consideration of the formation of SIL is the development of environmental science in order to support the vision of the University of Indonesia as a world class research university. Currently SIL oversees two study programs, namely: Environmental Science Study Program and Environmental Sciences Doctoral Program. In its development plan, SIL will form several new study programs as an embodiment to answer the challenges of the future development of environmental science and to answer the needs of environmental experts.

Vision

The Vision of the School of Environmental Sciences is to become a center of excellence and innovation in the field of environmental science studies oriented to sustainable development.

Mission

To realize the vision that has been set, the mission run by the School of Environmental Sciences is:

1. Educating human resources to have constructive and innovative analytical and thinking power in environmental science studies with three main pillars of environment, economy and social;
2. Developing the role and professionalism of human resources with critical reasoning abilities and having practical skills in the field of environmental science have an interdisciplinary approach to science, technology and socio-culture;
3. Developing research in the field of environmental science studies with national and international standards capable of delivering Indonesia to a global era;
4. Providing devotion to the community in the form of developing science and technology, models, and solving various problems.

Aim

The purpose of organizing the Environmental Sciences Study Program is:

1. Producing masters in the field of environmental sciences with high academic ability and integrity in comprehensively analyzing and understanding complex environmental issues by interpreting environmental, economic and social aspects;
2. Produce masters in the field of environmental science studies that have high competitiveness in the national, regional and international labor market;
3. Producing high-quality strategic research and publications in the field of environmental science studies by academics;
4. Increase the contribution of thought through community service to help find solutions to environmental problems faced by the community both locally and globally.

Target

1. Make experts and environmental professionals to be more sensitive and aware of the various multidimensional aspects of various human intervention or manipulation of their environment, in the lattice of thought of sustainable development;
2. Educate participants, both those from teachers, researchers, workers and stakeholders and to be able to identify various environmental problems, and develop priorities that are appropriate for various alternative solutions

Forewords



Dr. Hayati Sari Hasibuan

Head of Organizing Committee
ICSolCA

Welcome to Jakarta

I am delighted to have you all here today to participate in the 3rd International Conference Series on Life Cycle Assessment. This Conference is convened by the School of Environmental Science-Universitas Indonesia in collaboration with Indonesian Life Cycle Assessment Network (ILCAN), Indonesian Research Scientific Institute, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Our very much appreciation to the ILCAN team to put this conference together. It provides a platform to engage scholars, policy makers, business and civil society to present interdisciplinary and transnational solutions to Sustainable Development issues in the spirit of partnerships for the goals.

This conference marks a historic occasion for some reasons. Firstly, this conference will be the first time in Indonesia that combine two most important issues: the sustainable development goals and life cycle assessment. This is indeed a significant challenge for the research and knowledge development. For that reason, together with us in this conference, some prominent speakers from the region and beyond, to provide us an insight into the cutting-edge developments in life cycle assessment and sustainable development. There are around 200 valuable working papers will be presented and discussed at this conference. This conference gathers over 300 participants from approximately fifty organization, and from eight different countries.

Secondly, we are striving to initiate and implement a green concept in this conference, as the way to the green conference. We provide reusable bottle for the participant, to reduce the plastic waste. This is a paperless conference, we provide e-programme book, and e-certificate for the participants. The food served in buffet, so please consider wisely when you taking food, to reduce food waste.

Thirdly, all those papers that accepted in this conference will be published in the high reputation international publications that we have agreements with. These publications will enhance the academic debate to find the

original research result, the state-of-the-art research, and innovations that contribute to the achievement of SDGs.

We are honored to hold this conference in the National Library of Republic Indonesia. Library is a fundamental infrastructure and a central part of the academic world. We choose the library for the conference venue on purpose, with the clear message that “Libraries are shaping the future learning and research”. We appreciate for the kindness of National Library Management Team for providing us this beautiful place for the conference. We are humbled to provide the venue for your networking activities.

Welcome to the conference. Enjoy your time at two days interesting presentations and discussions. Lecture aside, Jakarta is an interesting and historical travel destination. Take some time to explore Jakarta, and you will enjoy Jakarta.

Thank you very much.

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



Forewords



Dr. Emil Budianto

Director of School of
Environmental Science,
Universitas Indonesia

It is an honor and pleasure to convene this important conference in this beautiful National Library.

It is also a pleasure to share our school enthusiasm for what we can do to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Recently, Indonesia struck by the deadly earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction that hit Sulawesi Tengah. Not long after disaster hit Lombok. Our deep heartfelt condolences to the people of Sulawesi Tengah and our deepest sympathy and solidarity to the grieving families of the victims.

Even though Indonesia hit continuously by the natural disaster, we are still in an endless effort to achieve the sustainable development. Indonesia has undergone a remarkable transformation over past half-century. At present, Indonesia is ranked fourth number population in the world, with a huge region, more than 17.000 islands.

All element of the nation needs to work together to achieve sustainable development. To achieve social equality, environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and resilience to the disaster as well as advance science and technology. The cooperation among stakeholders then has become one of the tools in achieving sustainable development goals.

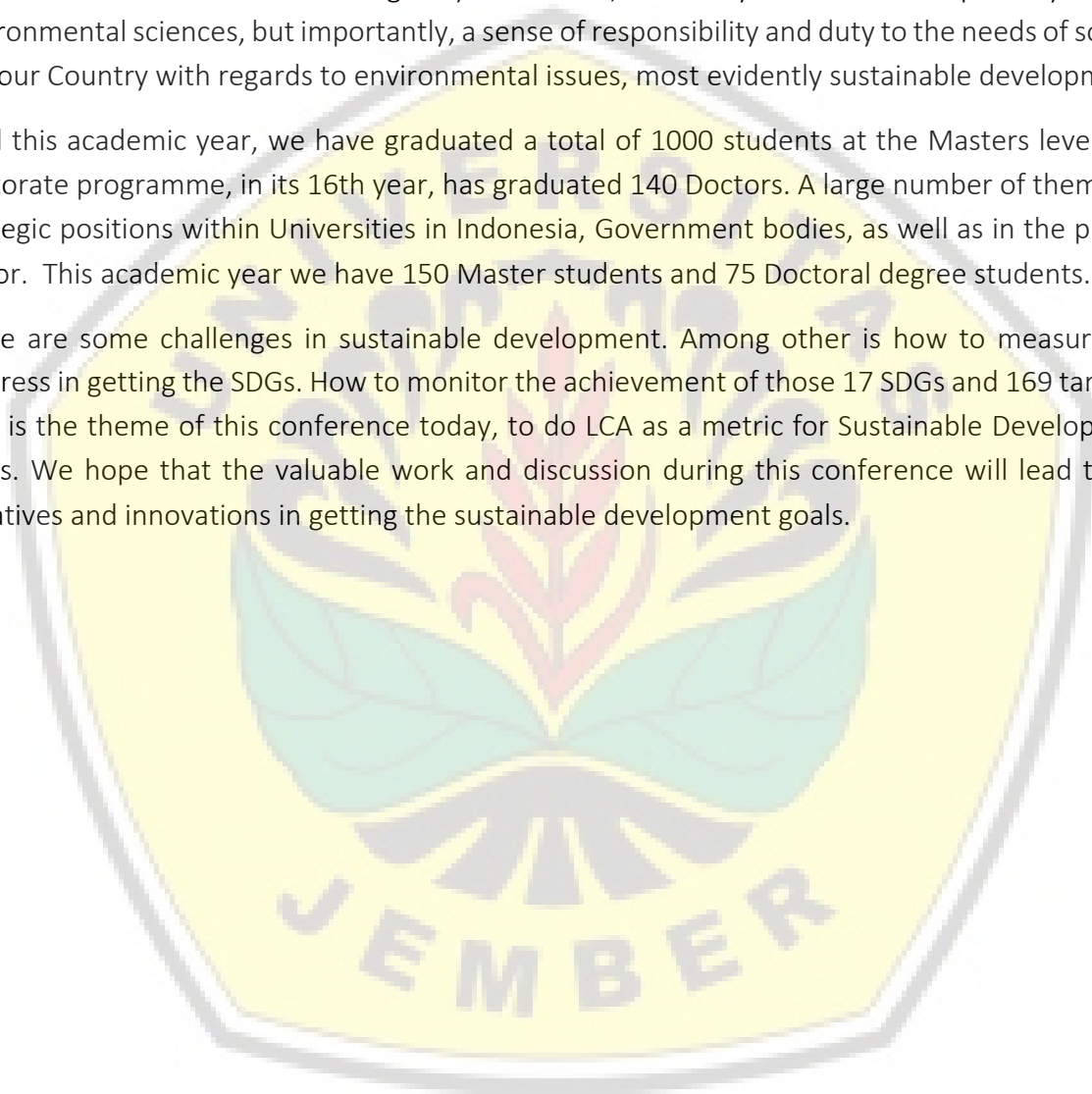
Universitas Indonesia, especially the School of Environmental Science, has been actively engaged in sustainable development initiatives, particularly on research and education. We have the cluster research on Sustainable Development both in magister and doctoral degree. There are almost five hundred thesis and dissertations in our school with the theme of sustainable development. In many aspects of research, including: economic, agricultural, forestry, waste management, water management, environmental protection, urban and city planning, disaster management, climate change, education, and social sustainability. The results of the research has

been benefited as an input to the government policy, the community program, and the p sector program.

The embryo of the School of Environmental Science at the University of Indonesia goes back to 1982 when the Programme Study of Environmental Science was established in response to the need in Indonesia for expertise in the environmental field. Our vision was for this Programme to become the center of education and research in environmental issues, within the broader vision of the University as the 'World Class Research University'. Our missions are to create graduates (with Masters and Doctorate degrees) who hold, not only academic competency in the environmental sciences, but importantly, a sense of responsibility and duty to the needs of society and our Country with regards to environmental issues, most evidently sustainable development.

Until this academic year, we have graduated a total of 1000 students at the Masters level. Our Doctorate programme, in its 16th year, has graduated 140 Doctors. A large number of them hold strategic positions within Universities in Indonesia, Government bodies, as well as in the private sector. This academic year we have 150 Master students and 75 Doctoral degree students.

There are some challenges in sustainable development. Among other is how to measure our progress in getting the SDGs. How to monitor the achievement of those 17 SDGs and 169 targets? That is the theme of this conference today, to do LCA as a metric for Sustainable Development Goals. We hope that the valuable work and discussion during this conference will lead to the initiatives and innovations in getting the sustainable development goals.



Statement of Peer review

In submitting conference proceedings to *Web of Conferences*, the editors of the proceedings certify to the Publisher that

1. They adhere to its **Policy on Publishing Integrity** in order to safeguard good scientific practice in publishing.
2. All articles have been subjected to peer review administered by the proceedings editors.
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4. Proceedings editors have taken all reasonable steps to ensure the quality of the materials they publish and their decision to accept or reject a paper for publication has been based only on the merits of the work and the relevance to the journal.

Title, date and place of the conference

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30 November 2018

Women's role model in Banyuwangi in preparing brilliant generations: in the economic perspective

Farida Wahyu Ningtyias¹, Taufik Kurrohman², and Andriana³

¹Faculty of public health; University of Jember

²Faculty of economics and business; University of Jember

³Faculty of economics and business; University of Jember

Abstract. This study aims to reveal the role of women, especially mothers, in supporting the 1000 HPK program in an economic perspective in Banyuwangi (tribe of “Osing”). The women are required to survive in conditions of economic limitations, on the other hand, they are expected to meet the nutritional needs of mothers and babies. This study uses a qualitative method with research samples of mothers in Banyuwangi sub-district. Data retrieval is done by in-depth interviews with pregnant, lactating mothers, and mothers who have children under five. The results of this study found a local savings model coordinated by “posyandu” cadre groups to help solve financial problems in the society. This savings model is called “*arisan*”. Furthermore, financial needs from the early pregnancy to childbirth and toddlers are quite high. This is because they have to do some traditional rituals, of course, it requires a fee, during pregnancy to toddler. The “*arisan*” is one of the solutions made by women to solve financial problems in relation to nutrient intake which indirectly impacts the bright generation.

1 Introduction

Personal financial management (financial planning and control) is one form of application of financial management. Financial management is not only important for the company, but knowledge of financial management is also important to apply to the family or household of each individual. Not only companies are absolutely responsible for managing their finances well, their families and individuals must be adept at handling their finances so that their income and expenses can be adjusted in balance, planning personal and family finances is absolutely necessary so that the journey of the next life is more comfortable (Yuliati, 2016) [1]. Lack of knowledge about financial planning becomes a serious problem for the Indonesian people (Mendari and Kewal, 2013) [2].

Accordingly, the majority of Indonesians are threatened with poverty in old age. Indonesia has a number of households or residents already married in 2014 reaching

* Corresponding author: farida.fkm@unej.ac.id

64,771,600 households. The number of these households experienced an increase of 730,400 households from 2013 [3]. The increasing population of Indonesia who are married but not followed by good financial management and do not have reserve funds, then indirectly the number of poverty at the old age will increase.

On the other hand, whether or not a new brilliant generation depending on nutritional intake from pregnancy to a certain time. This growth and development require nutritional intake from the mother, both consumed by the mother and from the mobilization of maternal savings. If the supply of nutrition from mother to baby is lacking, the baby will make adjustments, because the baby is plastic (easy to adjust). These adjustments can be through a reduction in the number of cells and a smaller size of organs and body so that they are in line with the limited nutritional intake. Unfortunately, once it changes, it is permanent, or if the improvement of nutrition is done after passing through the first thousand years of life, then the repair effect is small, on the contrary, if it is done during the 1000 HPK, especially in the womb, the improvement effect is meaningful.

This permanent change is what causes long-term problems. This situation turns out not only to be intergenerational (from mother to child) but trans-generational (from grandmother to grandchild). So the estimated impact has a period of 100 years, meaning that the risk comes from problems that occurred about 100 years ago, and the impact will be sustained in the next 100 years. Problems related to nutritional intake in 1000 HPK originated from errors in managing family finances.

Without good financial planning, people will find it difficult to allocate their income for spending on good nutrition. The financial planning model can be obtained by taking good habits that are often carried out by certain communities and cultures, one of which is the tribal society [4, 5]. The cultural values of the tribe of "Osing" include a culture of mutual cooperation and gathering in the culture of the "tilik dusun" [6] which is accompanied by the activities of the community gathering. In the forum usually, women will exchange information and learn to improve their level of financial literacy. This "arisan" activity is carried out by allocating the funds at the beginning to fulfill their future needs and many more activities that can be applied to plan their finances. With this approach to cultural aspects, the financial planning and financing model at 1000 HPK will be very economical, effective and efficient in accordance with their needs and capabilities.

2 Research methods

The approach in this study is qualitative. As for qualitative using phenomenological methods. Referring to the opinion of Lexy [7], who said that qualitative research is research that uses a naturalistic approach to find and find understanding or understanding of phenomena in a special context. In this study, phenomenology is used to describe and explain how actors understand the cultural meaning of women in managing their family finances related to family nutritional intake. Furthermore, in the settings in this study also interviewed mothers in choosing a food menu under conditions of limited funds. Data and information used are valid and accurate, to obtain in-depth interviews with informants who are used as sources of information [8]. While the informants selected were informants who understood the tribe of "Osing", namely for pregnant, lactating mothers, and mothers who had children under five who were members of the society.

2.1 Techniques analysis

The study was carried out in two stages, where the first phase will be carried out in the first year of research. The analysis that will be carried out in the stages:

1. Nutritional status

To determine the nutritional status, the researcher will divide into three segments, namely the determination of the nutritional status of the toddler group, determination of the nutritional status of the mother group, and determination of the nutritional status of other family members. In determining this nutritional status laboratory analysis and measurement will be carried out directly to the respondent. The result of this analysis is the knowledge of nutritional status along with the nutritional track record of each segment.

2. Determination of Nutritional Needs

After the nutritional status is known, the next step is to analyze nutritional needs for three periods: pre-pregnancy, pregnancy and post-pregnancy period to 2 years of age. In determining this nutritional need, the ideal nutritional needs and minimal nutritional needs will be calculated and analyzed. From each group of respondents, it is expected that the types of nutritional needs that exist today and how to achieve the ideal nutrition is needed, how many elements of nutrition.

3. Determination of shopping needs

The next step is determining shopping needs. After the nutritional needs are identified, the next step is to calculate the total nutritional needs needed by each group. In addition, in determining shopping needs, there will also be an optimization of the existing local food sources with several alternative shopping scenarios. Wrong

4. Determination of income sources

In this analysis, the researcher will calculate the analysis of income sources that come from regular sources of income and non-regular ones. In addition, it will also analyze the cost volume of profit from each source of income.

Identification of socio-cultural aspects

In this stage, institutional aspects, identification of social activities, and culture that become habits in the society will be identified.

5. Analysis of Community Culture Community Culture

Analysis will be identified by local cultural characters by adopting the principles adopted in the community. In this study, "Osing" culture as a majority culture of Banyuwangi people has the slogan "Laros Jenggirat" which means the people of "Osing" rise. The word rises can mean encouragement when working on his work or when his business starts sluggishly. In this cultural analysis, Focus Group Discussion will be conducted with cultural figures and business figures in the village.

2.2 Validity of data

To test the validity of the data obtained, data triangulation techniques were used. The type of data triangulation used is the triangulation of sources that is comparing and checking the degree of trust of information obtained through different time and tools in qualitative.

3 Result and discussion

3.1 Nutritional status of the "Osing" community

The health status of respondents is mostly normal. This is illustrated in Table 1:

Table 1. “Osing” society nutritional status nutritional.

Status	n	%	Status	n	%
Pregnant Women (BMI)			Adult Men		
• Obesity	2	9.09	• Obesity	1	12.5
• Overweight	2	9.09	• Overweight	3	37.5
• Normal	14	63.63	• Normal	4	50
• Underweight	4	18.19	• Underweight	-	-
Total	22	100	Total	8	100
WUS (Age Women Fertile)			Toddlers		
• Obesity	4	18.19	• Nutritional Good	13	92.9
• Overweight	2	9.09	• Poor Nutrition	1	7.1
• Normal	14	63.63	Total	14	100
• Underweight	2	9.09			
Total	22	100			

Table 1 shows the nutritional status of respondents in the society. Most groups of respondents have normal nutritional status. But what needs attention in the group of pregnant women is 4 people who have underweight nutritional status. Pregnant women who suffer from KEK have a risk of sudden maternal death in the perinatal period or the risk of giving birth to babies with low birth weight (LBW). The causes of nutritional problems in pregnant women are knowledge, nutritional intake (food consumption), education, infectious diseases (level of health), employment, and economic status. A person with a high economy will most likely need the nutrients needed and there is a pregnancy check to make maternal nutrition more monitored [9].

In addition, there are still pregnant women who experienced a rapid increase in BB so that they have overweight and obesity nutritional status of 9.09%. Weight gain recommended for pregnant women is affected by maternal status before pregnancy. Women who have excessive weight before pregnancy, weight gain is recommended should be smaller than mothers with ideal body weight, which is between 12.5 - 17.5 kilograms this is because it will have a risk to become *gestational diabetes* (increase in blood sugar levels because the existence of a pregnancy process or the occurrence of *preeclampsia* (pregnancy poisoning where there is an increase in blood pressure). The recommended weight gain during pregnancy is 14-20 kg from the weight of pregnant women who previously had normal weight because excessive weight gain will affect pregnancy and children to be born later. If there is a lack of nutrition, it will have an impact on fetal growth in the womb such as low birth weight (LBW) and pregnancy disorders will occur [10].

3.2 The level of consumption by the society

Most of the respondents' consumption level is in a severe deficit, there is no balance between macronutrients consumed by respondents. The balance of food consumption will occur when consumption of food sources of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins in accordance with the recommended nutritional needs. This can be seen in Table 2:

Table 2. Consumption community “Osing”.

Energy Consumption Levels		n%	Fat Consumption Level		
• Over	2	4.44	• More	4	8.9
• Good	6	13.3	• Good	11	24.4
• Enough	-		• Sufficient	-	
• Less	-		• Less	-	
• mild deficit	3	6.67	• Mild Deficit	3	6.67
• Deficit Average	3	6.67	• Moderate Deficit	3	6.67
• Deficit Weight	31	68,9	• Weight Deficit	24	53.3
Total	45	100	Total	45	100
Carbohydrate Consumption Levels			Protein Consumption		
• More	3	6.67	• More	6	13.3
• Good	4	8.9	• Good	7	15.6
• Fair	-		• Enough	-	
• Less	-		• Less	-	
• Mild Deficit	2	4.44	• Mild Deficit	4	8.9
• Medium Deficit	2	4.44	• Medium Deficit	6	13.3
• Weight Deficit	34	75.6	• Weight Deficit	22	48.9
Total	45	100	Total	45	100

This can occur due to the lack of variety in food consumption and the amount is also inadequate. For adults, the imbalance in consumption of foods that tend to be less will affect their health and performance. This if it is associated with nutritional status, there are many respondents who have underweight nutritional status, and will affect their work productivity. Whereas for pregnant women and toddlers will affect their pregnancy and child growth. Children under five who have poor parenting, one of which can be seen from the consumption of food will have a lack of nutritional status [11].

3.3 Strategies to overcome nutritional problems within the limited financial capacity

Issues about family nutrition have a relationship with financial conditions. Good nutritional intake requires good food ingredients as well. Food ingredients that contain good nutrition have a tendency to be more expensive. Some of the strategies carried out by the mothers of the pregnant group are not changing the existing diet, but only changing the type of food with more nutritious ones. For example: if during most of the time you eat meatballs, then when you are pregnant meatballs are replaced with cheap fish. Unlike the group of pregnant women, the group of breastfeeding mothers adds a little expenditure specifically for nutrition. This is because they want better baby nutrition. Meanwhile, the group of mothers of under-fives clearly stated that there was a significant increase in family nutrition. As said by Ida's respondent:

“...yo jelas nambah pak biaya gawe mangan, biasane gawe nambah jajan e arek-arek...”
 (it's family expenses nutrition, it's usually spent for kids snacks ...)

This increase in expenditure is often not accompanied by an increase in family monthly income, following is the average increase in expenditure for respondents by category by category:

Table 3. cost spending in daily activities.

No	category	Average increase in expenditure per month by family based on type of				
		Consumption	Health	Education	Transportation	Other
1	Pregnant Woman	± Rp. 350,000	± Rp. 200,000	Free	± Rp. 125,000	± Rp. 420,000
2	Breastfeeding	± Rp. 425,000	± Rp. 50,000	Free	± Rp. 100,000	± Rp. 390,000
3	Toddler's mother	± Rp. 785,000	± Rp. 100,000	± Rp. 70.000	± USD 125,000	± IDR 310,000

Note: other expenses are for ceremonial / ritual ceremonies which are accumulated during one period

Based on the table above, group toddler's mother is the most affected in financial issues. To find solutions to these financial problems. Respondents of mothers from all categories have a strategy to anticipate it. This strategy is known as the local term "arisan" or collecting money in one group at a certain period periodically where later the money will be given to lucky recipients in turn so that all members have their share. In "arisan" is coordinated by one chairman or coordinator whose task is to collect, collect, record, and pay to members. This work is done voluntarily by women. As for the period of "gathering" and gathering, these women can weekly, fortnightly, monthly. The "arisan" has a philosophy similar to budgeting. But the budgeting model here is carried out in groups with the participation of all members.

The "arisan" provides savings services that are managed without involving banks. These local savings can later be used to save and borrow members if they need funds for several purposes such as traditional ceremonies to welcome pregnancy, birth, breastfeeding. The funds collected will be deposited by the coordinator. But usually there are not many unemployed funds in this "arisan" group. This is because the funds have already been allocated by the recipients. The prospective borrowers of their money must book, in an "Osing" community called "amprah", before they can borrow. If the queue is long in the booking, the coordinator will conduct a mild interview to the candidates. Priority scale will be given to channel the funds to the members who have already booked.

This planning model is very helpful in managing family finances. Unusual needs related to health problems during pregnancy, breastfeeding and toddlers will be overcome. The breadwinners are helped by planning models like this. The need for daily needs is also accommodated in this savings group. The use of fixed asset purchases is not permitted in this group. Some comments from the husbands regarding the role of "arisan" was conveyed by one of the respondents, Pak Bambang:

"...untung pak ono arisan, dadi pas butuh duit gawe slametan iso ditalangi disik. Misale gak ono arisan yo repot nggolek selangan pak..."

(fortunately, we are joining in the " arisan ", it can be bailed out. This will be difficult to lent if we don't join the " arisan "...)

The role of women in the society is very significant. They must have good financial management skills, of course they also must have the ability to regulate nutrition for the

family. Good financial planning during pregnancy, breastfeeding and toddlers will be able to solve the problem of nutrition intake as well as financial problems. However, habits gathered during this gathering also often lead to conflict. This can be prevented by optimizing the coordinator's role in managing this process.

4 Conclusion

Financial management is one skill that must be owned by every family. this management role can be carried out by husband or wife. Limited financial capacity will have an impact on the ability to spend, including spending related to family nutrition intake. dietary trends that exist in "Osing" communities often override food nutrition factors. This is due to financial problems. In fact, nutritional needs from the time of pregnancy must be considered so that the baby will have good nutrition so that it can be a brilliant generation. Through good financial planning and utilizing local culture, a group of "arisan" is formed that is able to solve financial problems in order to prepare brilliant generations.

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