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## A Case of Investment for Food Security: Kawasan Mandiri Pangan (KMP) Program in Inter-country Border Area, Sanggau District, Indonesia

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### Abstract

Asia is home to the highest number of undernourished people in the world. The projected prevalence undernourishment for Asia in 2017 points to a situation in which 11.4 percent of the population is estimated to be undernourished, which represents more than 515 million people (FAO, 2018). South-eastern Asia is one of the regions (besides Western Asia) which contribute to this number, due to adverse climate conditions with impacts on food availability and prices. Most of the population is living in Indonesia, with 269 million people (40.83 % population of South-eastern Asia). To deal with the food insecurity issue, the Indonesian government has recently implemented a program, Kawasan Mandiri Pangan (KMP), to tackle food insecurity issues and foster agricultural development in Papua regions, inter-country border areas, and island regions. This research work is conducted in the inter-country border area in Sanggau District, with particular regards to some issues such as the prices of the foods in Indonesia that are higher than in neighbouring countries, the lack of infrastructure that affects to food accessibility, consumption of low diverse staple food, and the fact that small farmers in this area are still living under the poverty line. The question that is motivating our research regards the assessment of the effectiveness KMP programme in overcoming local food insecurity, and in particular, how has it affected food availability, food access, and utilisation of household, with the aims: 1) to explore the implementation of the programme in the research area; 2) to explain whether the programme affects farmers' decisions of production, marketing, and consumption, and then; 3) to evaluate the impacts of the programme through an analysis of household food security of family farmers who were involved in the program, in three aspects, which are food availability, food accessibility, and food utilisation. This work not only brings a new approach to assess long-term outcomes (the impact) of the programme on population food security but will also represent a context-specific intervention for the community, for further food policy-making and the achievement of food nutrition security of local people.

**Keywords:** Food security, Indonesia, KMP Program