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Implementation of Kawasan Mandiri Pangan (KMP) Program in the Border Area Indonesia, and its Impact on Local Food Security

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Abstract

This paper addresses the implementation of the Kawasan Mandiri Pangan (KMP) programme as a microfinance programme for farmer groups, whether the programme affects farmers' decisions of production, marketing, and consumption or not, and its impacts on household food security along three dimensions: food availability, food access, and food utilisation. Based on a qualitative and theory of change mix method analysis derives from interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs), this research sheds light on the program's success between two farmer groups. Both groups have improved productivity and increased food availability, but only one group sustains the program. The result indicates no intervention of specific crop commercialisation from the program, where best crops selling price, relation, and commitment are factors affecting farmer marketing-decision. Other findings are food access at the household level increased when crop selling price was reasonable, and food utilisation is much influenced by local wisdom. Taken together, the research findings highlight the importance of capability of the management, commitment of the members, and supervision of agricultural extension agents. There is a need for a local-owned enterprise to absorb agricultural products to maintain crops selling price, which is the primary driver of food accessibility and utilisation at the household level.

Keywords: Food accessibility, food availability, food security, food utilisation, KMP Program