



# Agro-Socioeconomic Newsletter

Indonesian Center for Agricultural Socio Economic and Policy Studies (ICASEPS)

## Editorial

Dear Readers,

We are happy to come back to you with this Newsletter. We have several valuable information in this issue. First, strong results from our previous research activities about irrigation infrastructure in upland areas (the research led by Dr. Sumaryanto); second, effectiveness of institutional researchers (Dr. Syahyuti); and third tariff import analysis (Prof. Tahlīm Sudaryanto).

Additional information relevant with your need is also prepared, including information about our research activities (conducted bound with ICASEPS excursion), policy development with hot issue on garlic production, and title lists of our three accredited journals.

We hope that you would satisfy with information we bring in this Newsletter.

Have a wonderful moment...

Thank you

The Editor

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## CONTENT

Irrigation Infrastructure in Upland Areas for Improving Food Security and Farmers' Income	1
Study on the Effectiveness of Institutional Researchers to Support the Acceleration Program of Agricultural Innovation	2
Tariff Import Analysis of Some Strategic Agricultural Commodities	3
Efficient Distribution of Fertilizers: The Application of Farm Card	4
Increasing Garlic Production through Planting Program Obligatory	5
Publications	6
New Director of ICASEPS	7
ICASEPS Office Gathering 2019	7
Inauguration of Research Professor Rank	8
Asia Pacific Agricultural Policy Forum in Seoul, Korea	8

## Research Findings



## IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN UPLAND AREAS FOR IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND FARMERS' INCOME

Sumaryanto, Rudy S. Rivai, Muhammad Suryadi, Deri Hidayat

### Introduction

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately 4,000,000 hectares of dryland is rainfed rice fields. In Indonesia, dryland areas contribute significantly to food production, enhance food security, and support dryland farmers' income. To maintain the dryland's role, the government develops irrigation infrastructure in these areas. Ministry of Agriculture collaborates with the Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing, as well as the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration focused on the development of the irrigation infrastructure. In 2017, the total fund allocated for this purpose was Rp1,243.05 trillion, which was distributed to the Ministry of Agriculture (Rp797 billion), the Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing (Rp424 billion), and the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration (Rp22.05 billion).

This study aims to (i) analyze food security level of small scale farmers earning their income by cultivating dryland area; (ii) identify the problems faced by farmers in increasing productivity using irrigation infrastructure on dryland areas; (iii) review the economic viability and key factors of irrigation infrastructure in dryland area; and (iv) formulate strategic policy and programs to increase the benefit of irrigation infrastructure for developing productive farming systems in dryland areas. The study employs primary and secondary data. Secondary data were collected from *Susenas* 2014, *Potensi Desa* 2013, *Sensus Pertanian* 2013, and yield performance of dryland areas published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The survey was conducted in Pandeglang, Garut, Gunung Kidul, Blitar, East Lombok, and East Sumba Regencies.

### Results and Discussion

Most of the rural areas in research areas are dominated by dryland. This makes farmers' households deal with food insecurity similar to those of non-farmers' households with food insecurity proportion each of 45% and 44%.