

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION IN INDONESIA :

Moving Towards Farmer Empowerment

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INTRODUCTION



1. Positioned to The North of Australia In far Southeast Asia, bordered By The Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, over a dozen regional seas, and the countries Of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea And East Timor. Comprising About 17,500 Islands
2. 34 Provinces, 508 District/City; 6.694 Sub Districts ; 77. 465 Villages

3. Population 259.940.857 People
About 45 Percent Of The Country's
Work Force Engaged In Agricultural



continued

- 4. Agricultural development, have a central role as the backbone of Indonesia economic development.**
- 5. Reliability of agriculture sector has been proven. When the economic crisis hit Indonesia, the agricultural sector still grows up convincingly.**
- 6. Agricultural development principally is to develop agricultural human resources.**
- 7. These advantages can be achieved if the positive interaction between the farmers with agricultural extension occurred as a partner for farmers who implemented systemic and sustainable.**



A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUBLIC EXTENSION AND ADVISORY POLICIES IN INDONESIA

- 1. Agricultural extension services as an integral part of agricultural development has been made since before the independence of Indonesia.**
- 2. The implementation of agricultural extension in the time of the Dutch East Indies carried out several agricultural extension efforts to increase agricultural production to fulfill domestic and colonial government needs**
- 3. Japanese occupation agricultural extension were non-existence. The colonial government shifting of the focus from estate crops to food crops**



continued

- 4. After independence, agriculture extension policy in Indonesia was centralized (top down) with a tight coordination between related institutions from the center to the regions**
- 5. 1967, the Ministry of Agriculture began recruited agriculture extension workers at the village level, using Training and Visit as the main extension approach. This centralized process allowed Indonesia to achieve self-sufficiency in rice by 1984.**
- 6. 1999, Indonesia entered the new era in national policy with the implementation of decentralized or regional autonomy, shifting the paradigm from centralized to decentralized approaches, and from a production to an agribusiness approach**



continued

- 7. In 2006, Indonesia established law No 16/2006 on Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Extension System. The purpose of this law was to give directives for farmer empowerment and capacity building by non-formal education to develop agribusiness and increase their prosperity.**
- 8. The law guides implementation of agricultural extension services carried out by the Government and Local Governments. Organization of agricultural extension is arranged jointly between the extension and farmers**



continued

- 9. Institutional relations of the agricultural extension from central to the district are open. Financing of extension services is a shared responsibility between the central and local governments, farmers and private funding.**
- 10. The law obligates local government to organize agricultural extension institutions at provincial and district levels. Most of provinces and districts have established extension institutions and have a budget for extension activities, which cover the operational costs for all field extension staff.**



FOUR MAIN TARGETS OF INDONESIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 2010 - 2014



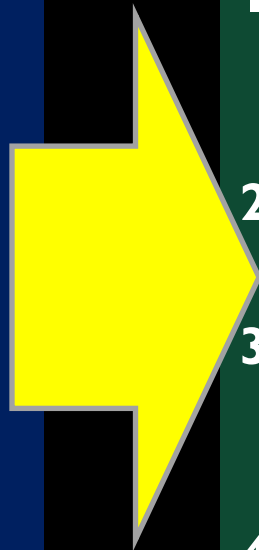
1. **ACHIEVING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY**
2. **ENHANCING FOOD DIVERSIFICATION;**
3. **INCREASING ADDED VALUE COMPETITIVENESS AND EXPORTS**
4. **IMPROVING FARMERS' WELFARE**



AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SUPPORT FOR 4 MAIN TARGETS OF INDONESIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SYSTEM

- 1. Extension Institution**
- 2. Extension Manpower
(Extension Worker, Staff
& officer)**
- 3. Farmer And Farmer
Institution**
- 4. Extension
Implementation
Arrangement**
- 5. Extension Facilities And
Financial**



FOUR MAIN TARGETS OF INDONESIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Achieving and
Sustainability of Food Self-
Sufficiency;**
- 2. Enhancing Food
Diversification;**
- 3. Increasing Added Value,
Competitiveness And
Exports;**
- 4. Improving Farmers'
Welfare.**



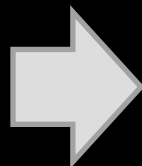
GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN INDONESIA



EXTENSION INSTITUTION SERVICES

No	Level	Unit	Total	%
1.	province	33	34	97
2.	district	333	508	65,5
3.	Sub district		6.694	74,9
4.	Village	10.727	77. 465	13,85

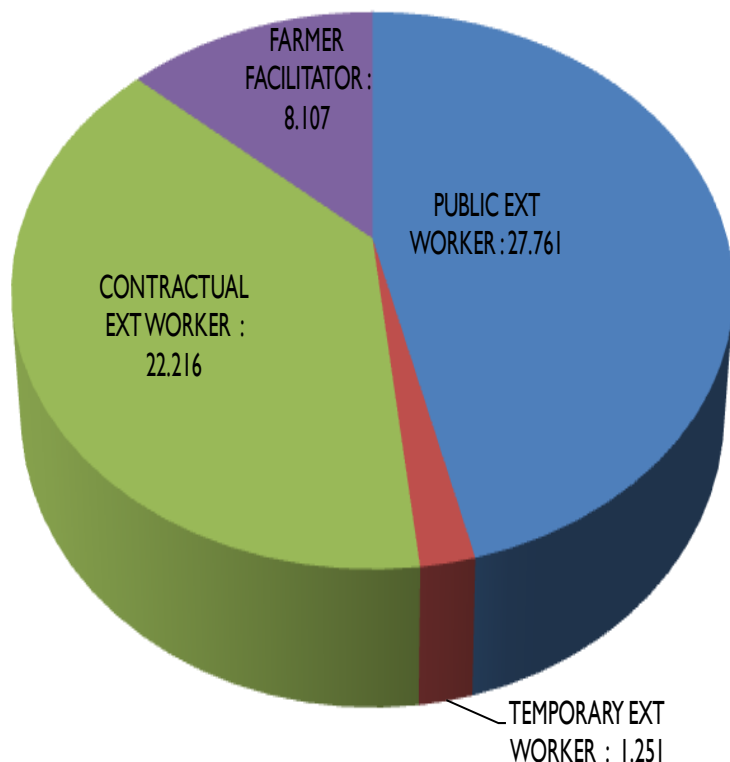
local government obligates to organize agricultural extension institutions at provincial and district levels



Variation type and establishment of extension institution services



AGRICULTURE EXTENSION WORKER



1. Total of extension worker : 51.228 personnel
2. most extension workers aged over 50 years
3. Many extensionists were change their status to non extension position
4. training of extensionist depend heavily on the special allocated fund from central government



FARMERS AND FARMER INSTITUTION CONDITIONS

FARMERS AND FARMER INSTITUTION CONDITIONS

Most of farmers cultivated food and estate crops (81.95 %)

In average land owner : 0.41 ha in Java and 0.96 ha in outside Java; most of them have no land legal status

Number of farmer institution : 307.309 farmer groups, 37.013 village farmer association , 10.065 farmer cooperatives and RAE , 1.365 commodity based farmer association.

The condition of farmer institution are not function as economic institution and accessibilities to get capital or economic facilitation access yet.



STRATEGIC POLICY AND PROGRAM



STRATEGIC POLICY



1. To established credible extension institution to increase better service for farmer, private sector and other stakeholders



2. To increase competency and professionalism of extension worker and placing one village one extension worker by optimizing the role of public, temporary, contractual extension worker and farmer facilitator



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3. To increase the capacity of farmer and farming institution by farming scaling up, established and strengthening farmer institution



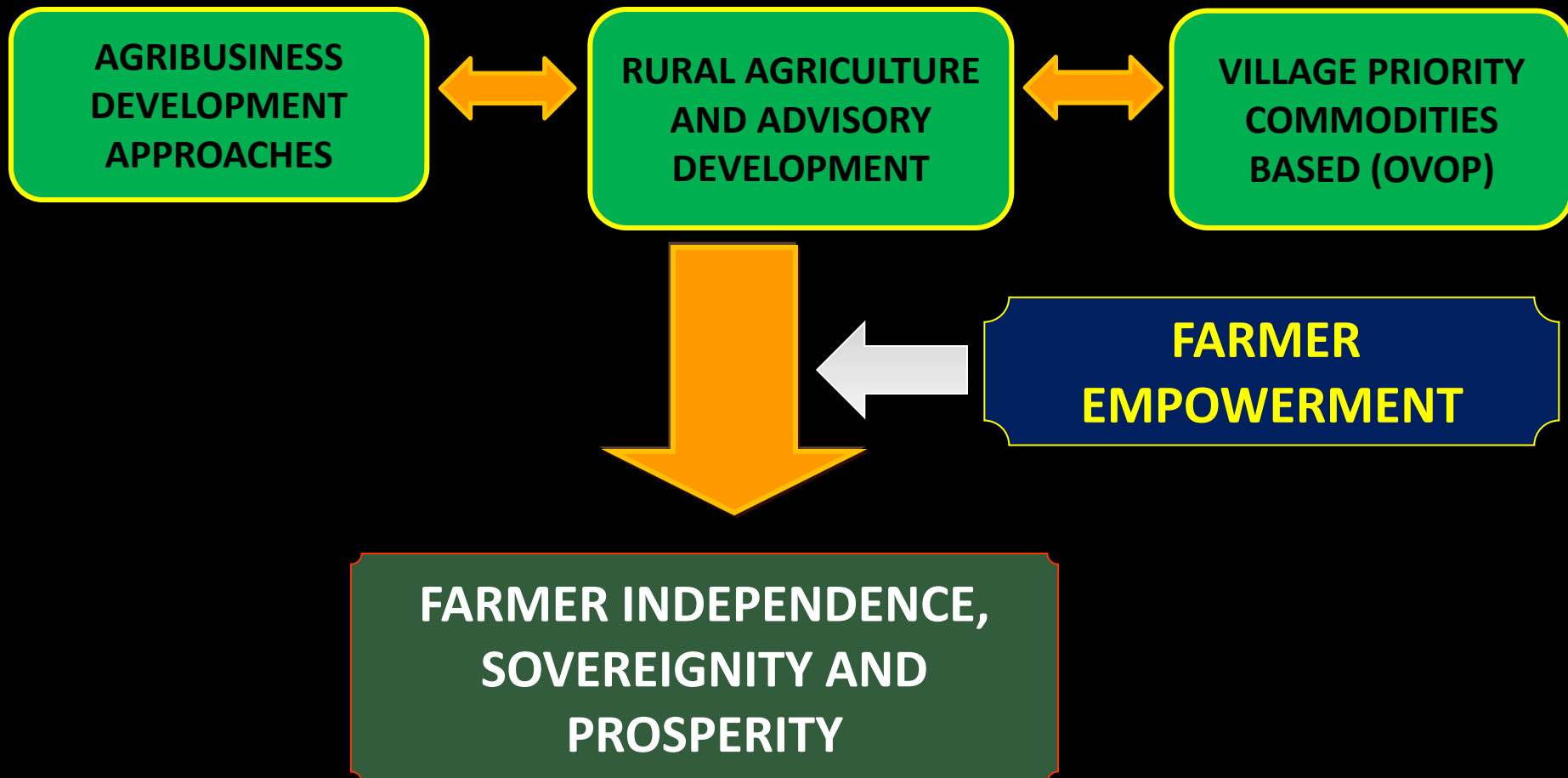
4. To support Four Main Targets of Indonesia Agricultural Development by extension implementing arrangement in every level



5. To increase extension facilities and financial support to improve the quality of extension implementation

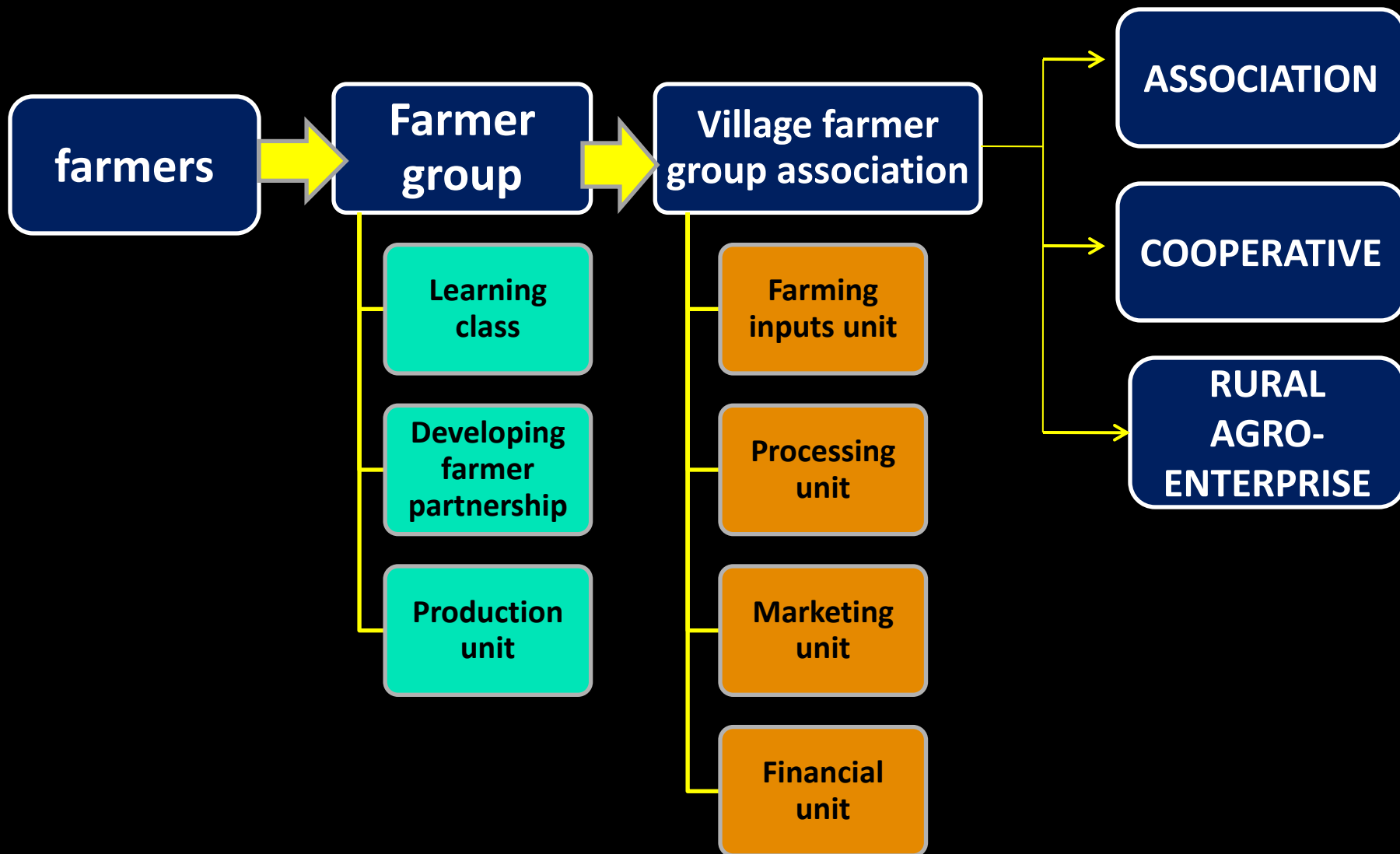


STRATEGIES FOR FARMERS TRANSFORMATION MODEL FROM SMALL SCALE SUBSISTENCE TO COMMERCIAL FARMER



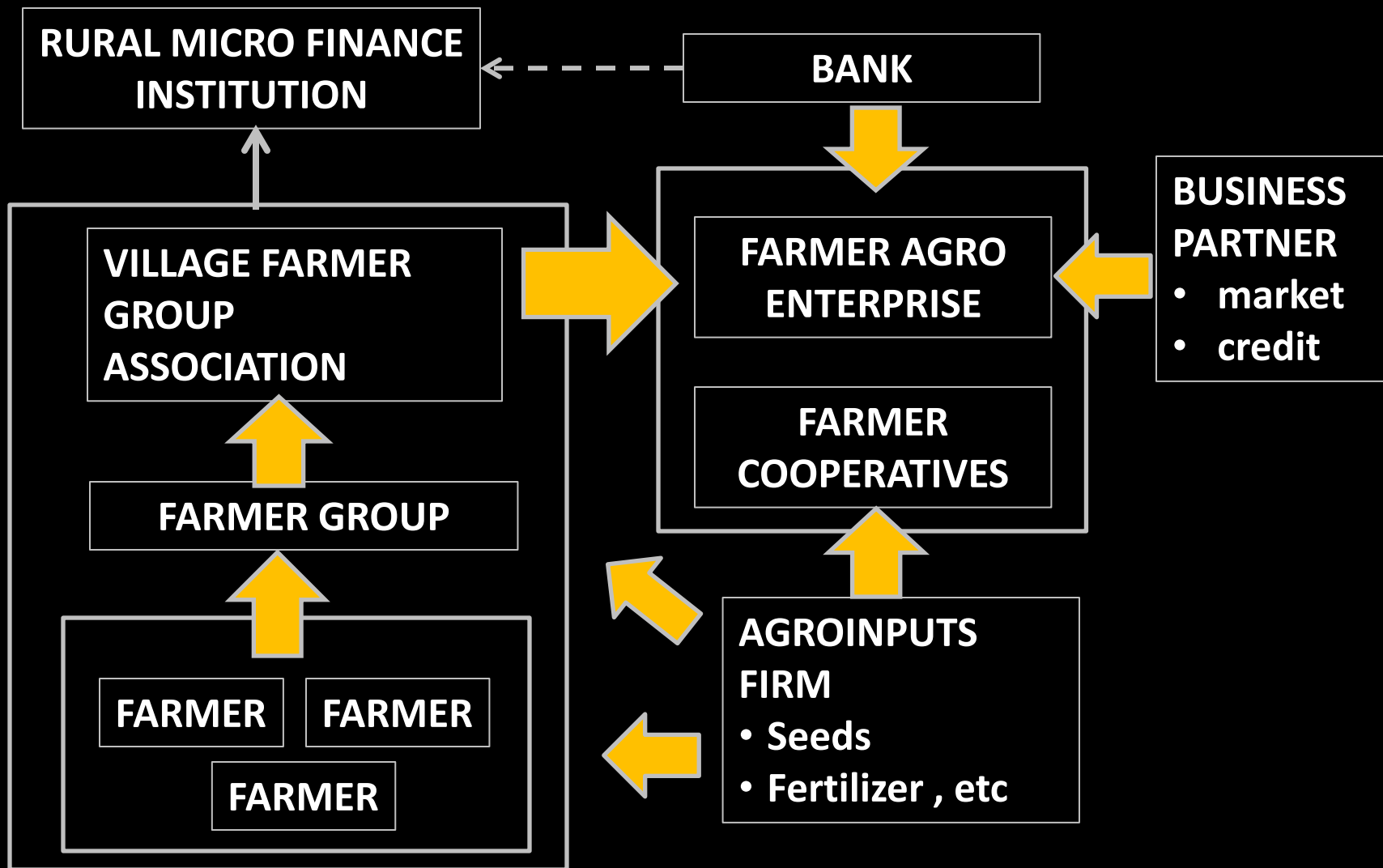


STRENGTHENING FARMER INSTITUTION STRATEGY





STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC BASED FARMER INSTITUTION STRATEGY





PROGRAM

1.

- **EXTENSION INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT**

2.

- **EXTENSION MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT**

3.

- **FARMER INSTITUTION EMPOWERMENT**

4.

- **OPTIMIZING EXTENSION IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

5.

- **IMPROVING PROVISION SUPPORT TO EXTENSION FACILITIES AND FINANCIAL**



LESSON LEARNED



STRUCTURE OF EXTENSION INSTITUTION

1. Variability in the structure of extension institution was the results of differences in understanding of agricultural extension and its roles in agricultural development among the members of the district council
2. At village level the implementation of extension activities also vary from one district to others. There are villages where no community establish village extension center or village farmer service center or extension service unit to manage extension activities with technical support from REC





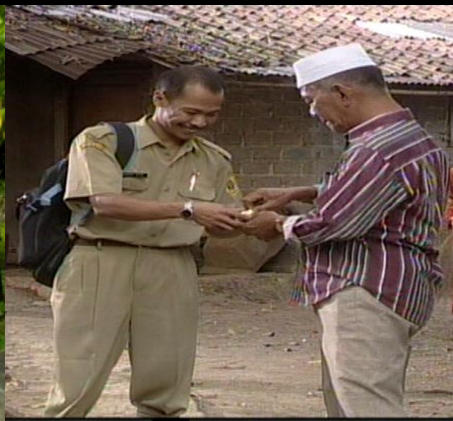
EXTENSION PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

1. After decentralization the management of personnel at the districts was transferred to district government
2. After the implementation decentralization law, most of extension worker were transferred to other offices
3. Tendency to extension worker to implementing from top-down extension to dialogic extension that involve farmer participation



continued

4. Most of the extension workers lack the capability in facilitating farmers to use ICT(cyber extension)
5. In addition to government extension workers, farmer facilitators also serve their farmer friends at village level and work as agricultural extension workers (farmer to farmer extension)





FARMERS AND FARMER INSTITUTION

1. Tendency of developed farmer groups to established farmer economic institution (cooperative, RAE)
2. Farmer owned training centers have been active in many village to provide apprenticeship program for farmers. The training activities are facilitated by successful and experienced farmers using their farms as training facility.





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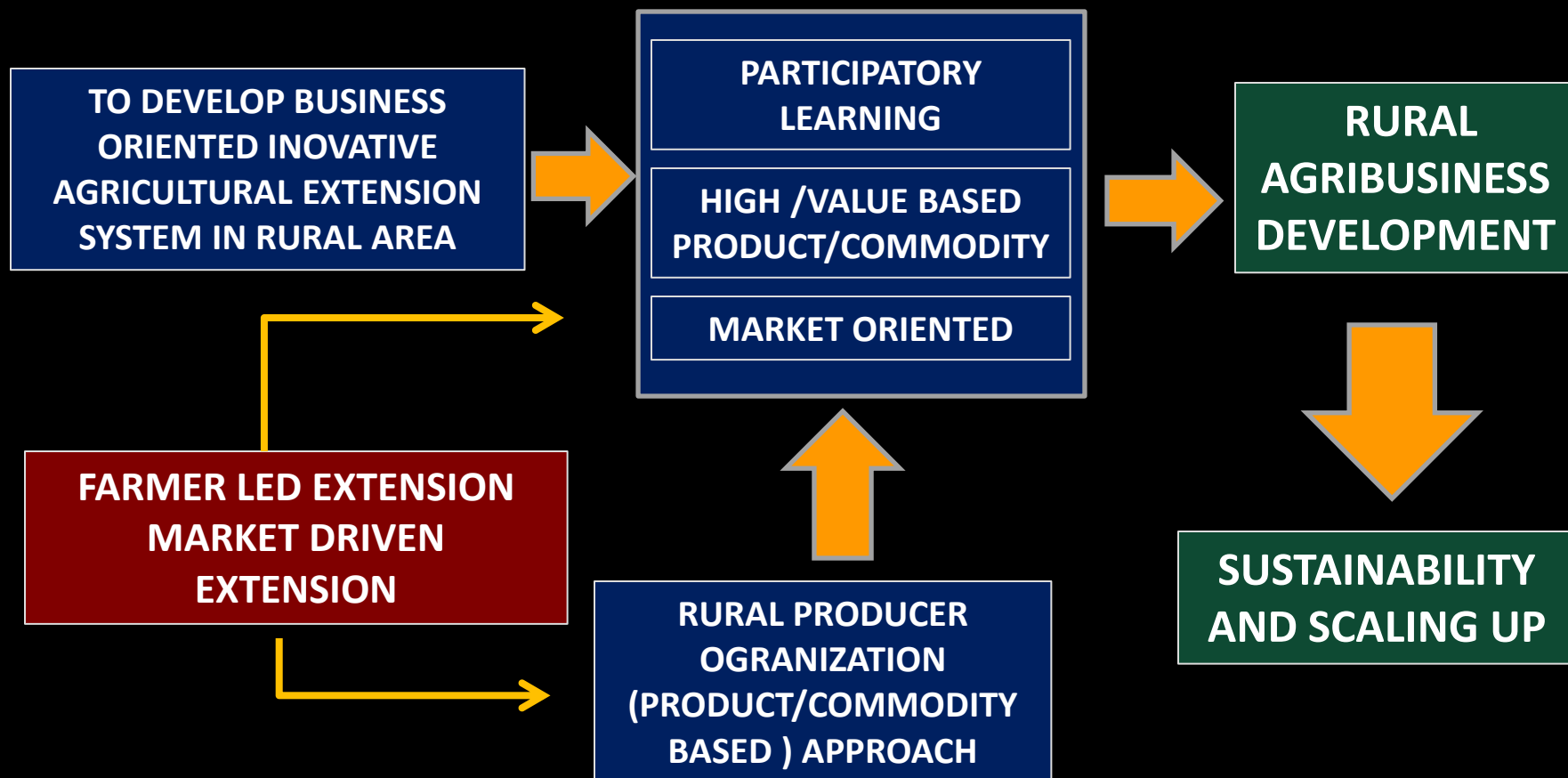
3. Cell phone, internet widens farmer marketing network, farmers can get information faster
4. farmer managed extension and learning activities to carried out technology development and training for the members through collaboration with agro input suppliers with an assistance from extension and research institutions → Farmer Managed Extension Activities





FARMER MANAGED EXTENSION ACTIVITIES (FMA)

1. DECENTRALIZATION
2. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW NO 16/2006





CONCLUSION

1. National extension systems in indonesia is on the crossroads. Continuing to focus on technology transfer strategy for the staple food crops, with the goal of achieving national food security and improving the incomes and livelihoods of limited resource farm households.
2. The law no 16, 2006 on system of agricultural, fishery, and forestry extension revitalized agricultural extension in indonesia and gives opportunity for private sector and NGO become involved in agricultural extension
3. Decentralized, farmer-led and market-driven are the key to make extension more responsive and more effective toward farmer empowerment



Terima kasih