

Ministry of Agriculture of The Republic of Indonesia Present:

Section 1:

Indonesia's ROLE on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)



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INDONESIA & SSTC

- ▶ Indonesia's roles in the South-South Cooperation have drawn back from the Asia-Africa Conference in 1955 as the milestone of the establishment of Non-Alignment Movement in 1961 and as the foundation of the South-South Cooperation.
- ▶ It then was strengthened by the establishment of G-77 with its Caracas Program of Action in 1981 and the Buenos Aires Plan of action (BAPA) in 1978 as the milestones of the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC). The establishment of G-15 and D-8 are also boosting the roles of developing countries in the global community.



Urgency of SSTC: Indonesia's view



- ▶ South-South Cooperation is an important aspect in supporting and strengthening the development cooperation especially among developing countries in the recent years.
- ▶ It becomes an important cooperation and forum for sharing information, experience and knowledge on the technical, economic, socio-cultural as well as science and technology cooperation among the Southern Countries.
- ▶ The South-South Cooperation has been working under the principle of solidarity, non-conditionality, inclusive, mutual benefit and opportunity as well as non-interference to support the sustainable development.

Indonesia's Vision for South-South Cooperation



The vision of the South-South Cooperation to be "**Better Partnership for Prosperity**", through implementing the following missions:

- ▶ Improvement of Indonesia's role in the framework of South-South Cooperation to achieve the national interests;
- ▶ Improvement of solidarity and self reliance of the Southern Countries through partnership by optimizing the national capacities;
- ▶ Improvement of the innovative development cooperation and improvement of prosperity;
- ▶ Development of economic cooperation among the Southern Countries;
- ▶ Development of technical cooperation, socio-cultural cooperation and science and technology cooperation among the Southern Countries;
- ▶ Improvement of the Indonesian diplomacy in the framework to improve the bilateral, regional, multilateral relationship and cooperation to achieve national interests;
- ▶ Plays a central role as the emerging countries;

IMPLEMENTATION HISTORY

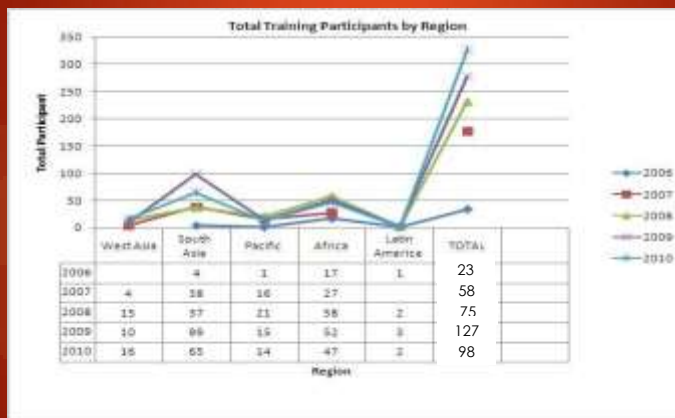


- ▶ The Government of Indonesia has started implementing South-South Cooperation in 1981 in the form of providing training programmes. Currently 7072 participants and from 112 countries has attended Indonesia training programmes. Based on the data, ASEAN has the biggest portion (41%), followed by South Asia (23%) and African Regions (20%).

IMPLEMENTATION RECORD

in last 5 years periode

The information of participant training of technical cooperation with south-south countries could be seen in the picture below:



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY



- ▶ Indonesia as a member of G-20 is expected by other countries to share the knowledge and experiences in various areas such as handling economic crisis, disaster risk reduction, climate change, poverty alleviation, pandemic disease and democracy.
- ▶ The Government of Indonesia has established a National Coordination Team to coordinate the implementation as well as to formulate Grand Design and Blue Print of Indonesia South-South and Triangular Cooperation (ISSTC). The two documents will comprise policy direction for the implementation of ISSTC in the long term (2011-2025) and in the medium term (2011-2014).
- ▶ With regards to financial scheme, Indonesia has prioritized through third party arrangement/ triangular cooperation such with development partners as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Colombo Plan Secretariat and UNESCAP

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD OF ISSTC



STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
2011-2014	2015-2019	2020-2025
<i>Stronger Coordination Within Revitalized Institutional Framenetwork</i>	<i>New Emerging Partner in innovative South-South Cooperation for Development</i>	<i>Stronger Partnership within innovative and inclusive South-South Cooperation</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Institutional Framework 2. Program Development and Funding 3. Develop information system and Knowledge Management 4. Develop promotion and publication strategy 5. Develop monitoring and evaluation system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Indonesia SSTC as new emerging partner in innovative development cooperation 2. Develop new program aligned with the RPJM 2015 – 2019 3. Strengthen stakeholder involvement 4. Evaluation of the first period 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement and broadening of cooperation 2. Develop new program aligned with RPJM 2020 – 2025 3. Improve non-government institutions involvement 4. Evaluation of the second period 5. Evaluation of Grand Design

FORMS OF COOPERATION



CLOSING REMARKS

- ▶ Since 1955 Indonesia's has been implemented the technical cooperation among southern countries through the South-South Cooperation, TCDC, ITCP in the form of capacity building such as training, apprenticeship on rice culture, experts dispatch with supporting budget from National budget, JICA, FAO and others donors organizations.
- ▶ In the future on the South-South Cooperation, Indonesia's role via Triangular Cooperation with supported by JICA and others donors organization.
- ▶ The National Coordination Team of South-South Triangular Cooperation have been established in September 2011 with coordinated by National Development Planning Agency(BAPPENAS) involve relating Ministries and goverment organization.
- ▶ According to the road map 2011 to 2014, the goals are strengthening institunonal frame work; program development and funding; develop information system and knowlledge management and develop promotion and publication strategy as well as MONEV system.



Section 2:

Rice Development in Indonesia



Ministry of Agriculture of The Republic of Indonesia

RICE SITUATION IN INDONESIA

Why Should Indonesia increasing rice production:

- Indonesia with a population of 237.6 million people in 2011 must be autonomous on food as a key of food resilient,
- Self-sufficiency on rice is a sign of food autonomy,
- Rice production deficit will influence socio-economic and political stability

RICE SITUATION IN INDONESIA

Country Facts and Rice Situation, 2011 13

Populations (millions)	237.6
Annual growth population in last 10 years (%)	1.10
Annual rice consumption (kg/capita/year)	139
Area harvested rice (million hectares)	13.2
Average rice yield (milled rice)	4.98 t/ha
Total rice production (million tons)	65.74
Total rice area (million hectares)	7.79
Land man's ratio (m2)	327.8
Rice ecosystem (%) million hectares:	
❑ Irrigated	(52.8) 4.688
❑ Rainfed	(22.5) 2.000
❑ Flood prone	(11.2) 0.998
❑ Upland	(13.5) 1.200

Self-sufficiency Achievement Index (SAI) Main Food Commodities 2011-12

No	Commodity	(000 ton)	2011 *)	2012**)
1	Rice	Production	36.969	38.564
		Demand	33.045	33.035
		SAI	111,87	116,74
2	Corn	Production	17.643	18.945
		Demand	15.272	16.097
		SAI	115,52	117,69
3	Soybean	Production	851	780
		Demand	2.122	2.246
		SAI	40,10	34,71
4	Beef	Production	292,45	399,32
		Demand	449,31	484,07
		SAI	65,09	82,49
5	Sugar	Production	2.230	2.660
		Demand	2.790	2.850
		SAI	79,93	93,33

Note: *) Fixed figure 2011 **) Preliminary figure 2012 (BPS)
Self-sufficiency Achievement Index: % production / demand



RICE DEVELOPMENT: PRESIDENT DIRECTION

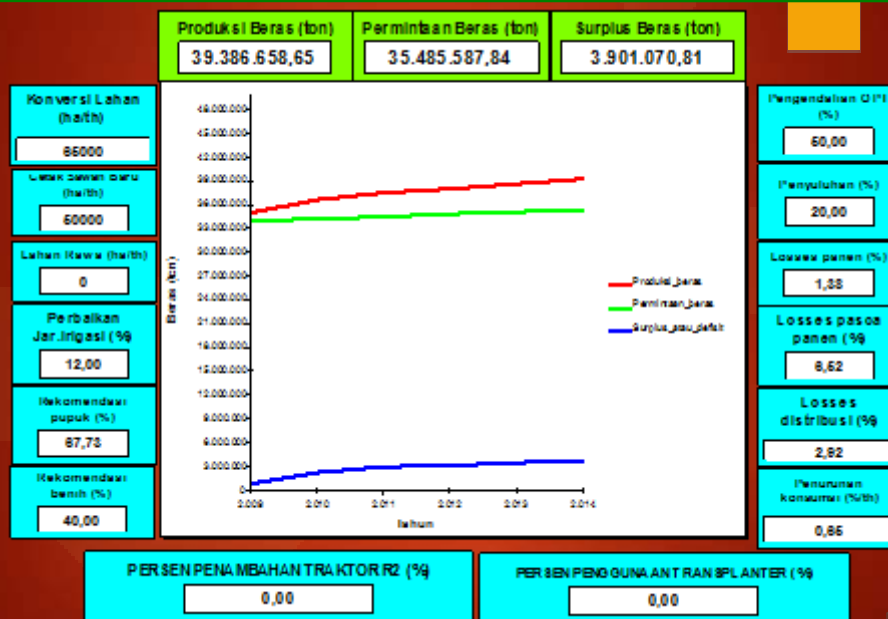
1. To secure supply of rice to meet national demand

2. To secure government reserve and stock of rice to prevent speculation

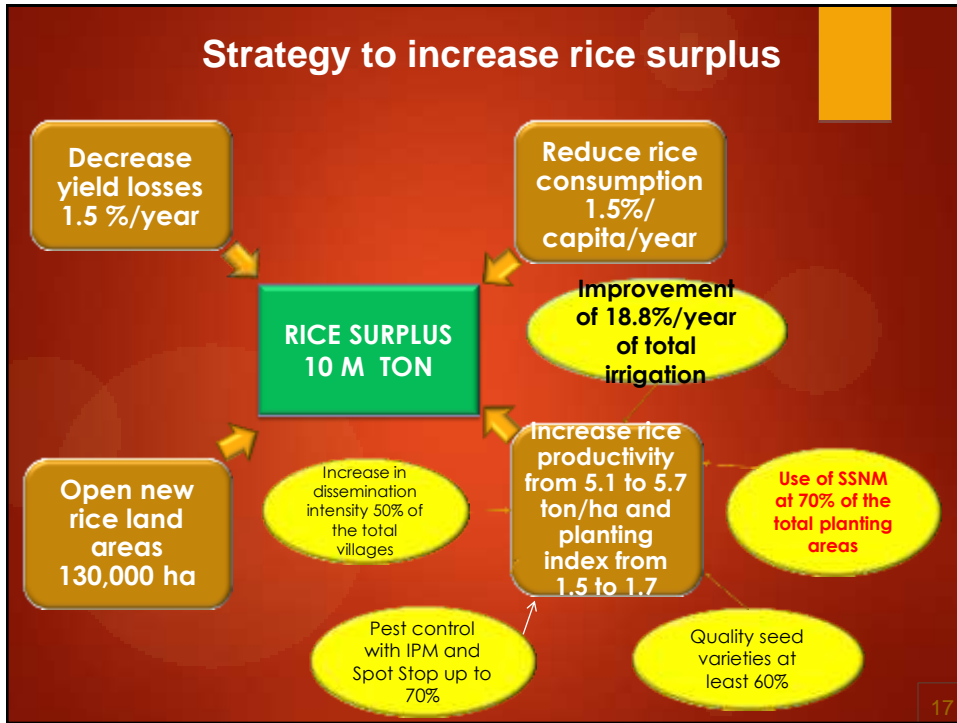
3. Anticipation of climate change

✓ **President ordered to increase rice surplus become 10 million tons by 2014.**

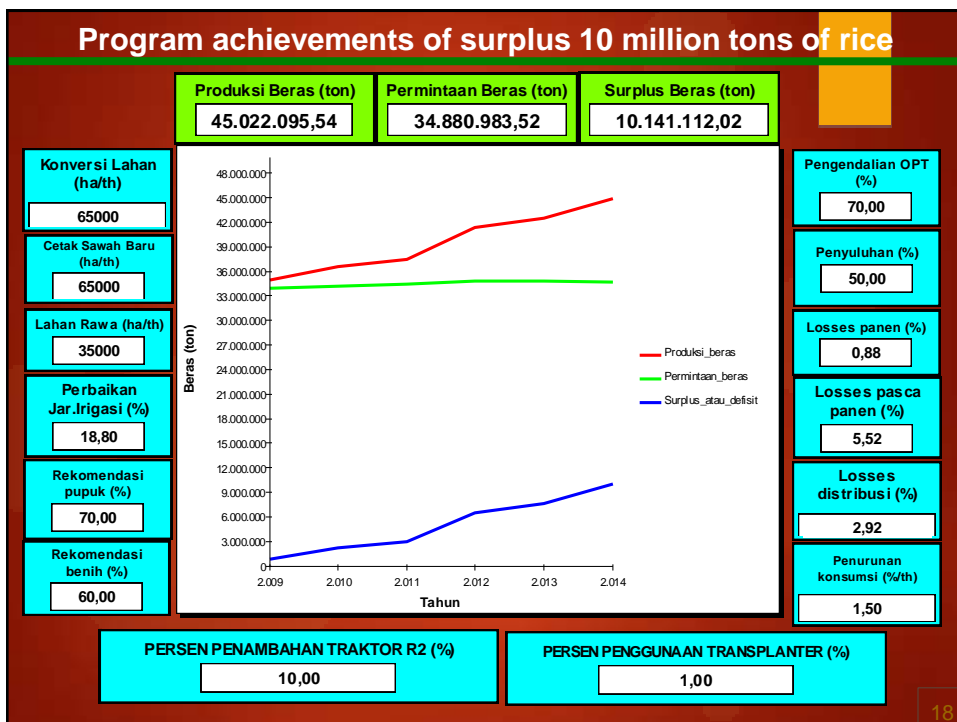
Existing conditions of rice production up to 2014



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RICE INTENSIFICATION: FROM BLANKET RECOMMENDATION TO SITE SPECIFIC VARIETY AND TECHNOLOGY

Lessons from the Rice Intensification Program

- The rice production increased from 19.33 million tons in 1970 to 60.28 million ton in 2008 was attributed to the increase of productivity. This showed the important of technological innovation.
- Blanked recommendation of technology package.
- Focus on irrigated areas.
- Unbalanced between un-organic fertilizer caused soil sickness syndrome

Integrated Crop Management (ICM)

- ❑ The ICM is an innovative, dynamic and synergistic approach in increased rice production, farmers' income, improvement and conservation of resources through development of technological components.
- ❑ The implementation of the ICM involve farmers' participation

The processes involved in the implementation of ICM:

- 1) Identification and analysis of information, problems and opportunity in rice farming system
- 2) Developmen of opportunity to support increased rice production program,
- 3) Identification of appropriate technology for farmers' adoption for certain regions.

Integrated Crop Management for Rice

Basic component of technology:

- 1) High yielding variety
- 2) Good seed quality
- 3) Organic matter
- 4) Optimizing plant population
- 5) Site specific nutrient management
- 6) Integrated pest management

Site specific technology:

- 1) Soil preparation adjusted to the sesason and planting pattern
- 2) Young seedling (< 21 days after showing)
- 3) Plant 1-3 seedling/hill
- 4) Alternate wet and drying irrigation
- 5) Mechanical weeding
- 6) Harvest at appropriate time

Farmer Field School on Integrated Crop Management (FFS - ICM)

Joint Activities:

- Researcher
- Extension
- Plant & Diseases services



FL
(1ha)

FFS (24 Ha)



Increment target of crop productivity in 2009:

1. Inbred Rice = 0,5 – 1,25 t/ha
2. Upland Rice = 0,5 - 1,25 t/ha
3. Hybrid Rice = 1 - 2,25 t/ha

Implemented area (ha) in the year of

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1 532 000	2 051 000	2 500 000	2 778 980	3 500 000

Tools to implement site specific technology

1. Integrated and dynamics planting calendar



Web based tool inform:

- Best planting time based on weather forecast,
- Pest, flood and drought threat,
- Cultivar and seed recommendation
- Site specific fertilizer recommendation.



www.litbang.deptan.go.id

2. Site Specific Nutrient Management

SSNM recognized that best-bet fertilizer management for high yield and high profit often differed among fields



- Rice is produced in small landholdings
- Farming practices vary among landholdings and farmers
- The need of rice for added nutrients from fertilizer consequently varies among fields





Phone application (receive recommendation as SMS message) as Public-Private Partnership

- Available in 4 local languages: Indonesia, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, and Buginese
- Without access to internet !
- Call # : 135
- Follow the instruction you hear from Cell Phone
- Activate speakerphone

Totally automated: No phone operator required

3. Expert System

The tool gives prescription for rice farming.



CLOSING REMARKS

- Rice development has brought Indonesia to attain self-sufficiency on rice in the first time in 1984 and has been regained since 2008.
- Indonesia has experience of doubling its rice production twice. The first was from 19.33 million ton in 1970 to 39.03 million ton in 1985 and the second doubling production to 78.06 million ton is projected in 2014. Time duration required to double production are 15 years and 19 years for the first and second of doubling, respectively.
- CARD set the goal of doubling rice production in sub-Saharan African from the present 14 million ton to 28 million ton within 10 years, those will be big challenge.
- Indonesia will share her experience as well as exchange resources, technology and knowledge to attain the goal of doubling rice production.

