



THE IMPROVING INCOME OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE FARMERS IN OIC MEMBER STATES THROUGH INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM

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BACKGROUND



- One of the key factors to boost farmers' income is increasing the capacity of agriculture human resources. It includes extension workers, agricultural trainers/facilitators and farmers. Their capacities need to be scaled up through training and extension activities that aim to provide the knowledge and skills to agricultural human resources in order to master the technology and have an entrepreneurial spirit in doing their farm business.
- Along with the increasing of limited resources or agricultural production inputs, it also requires the use of various resources strategy across cycles or sub-sector. This strategy can be done through the Integrated Farming Systems (IFS), which currently to be the main issue in the field of developing new innovation technology and agriculture extension.
- IFS is a farm management system that combines agricultural components such as plants, animals and fish as a complete mutual unity. Other definitions mention that IFS is a system of crop and livestock management resources exchange that means saving resources.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The comparative study on Integrated Farming system in Java Island

The training course on Integrated Farming System based on result of the comparative study.

ACTIVITIES

1.

- Comparative Study on Integrated Farming System at farmer level in Java Island,

2.

- Training Need Assessment (TNA) in Egypt, Gambia, and Sudan

3.

- Training Course on Integrated Farming System.



Comparative Study

The comparative study were conducted on 8 (eight) districts in East Java and Central Java, representing the implementation of crop-livestock integration, namely : Malang, Probolinggo, Lumajang I and Lumajang II, Jember, Pasuruan, Boyolali and Purworejo.

Objective of the Study are : To understand the mechanism for implementing the Integrated Farming System, especially between small ruminant and food crops (rice), horticultural plants (vegetables) or estate crops (coffee/cocoa); To assess business opportunity of the implementation of the IFS in Java Island as a model for small and medium scale farmers ; To analyze whether the implementation of IFS model on the improvement of farmer's income can be a policy to be recommended for OIC Member States

The comparative study of this project focused on 4 (four) aspects consist of Economic, Technical, Social, and Environment aspects towards the implementation of Integrated Farming System (IFS).

Training Need Assessment

Based on observation, interview and discussion with 9 (nine) respondents in 3 (three) countries (Egypt, Gambia and Sudan) records that the division of tasks in work between agriculture and animal husbandry, the respondents who has the task of farming do not understand animal husbandry and vice versa, while applying the "integrated farming" needs polyvalent knowledge. Further related to the training materials, the respondents also asking for emphasizing the topic of feed processing, biogas and pest and plant disease control

The project identified the problems which often faced by respondents in three countries are weak farmer institution, limited agricultural assistants, farmers' low education level, subsisted agricultural activities (only to meet their daily needs) and farmers' lack of awareness of applying new technology that leads to the need of appropriate extension method.

Training Course



The training course was conducted in National Animal Husbandry Training Center (NAHTC) Batu, East Java from August 31st – September 19th, 2015.

This training involves Experts, Project Coordinators, resource persons, facilitators/trainers from related subjects.

The training was attended by thirty-one participants from OIC Member States, consisting of 3 persons from Egypt, 3 persons from Gambia, 3 persons from Sudan and 21 persons from Indonesia, with all of which having successfully completed the course.

The training provides both theoretical and practical knowledge important to improve knowledge of and skill at technology of Integrated Farming System.

FINAL REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Training Course on Integrated Farming System as a result of the recommendation of the study comparative has been very well designed and organized by the Organizing Committee.

The Training Course has improved the participants' knowledge of and skill in Integrated Farming System in terms of Technical Aspect, Economic Aspect, Social and Environmental Aspect.

Through the implementation of Training course on Integrated Farming System, transferring knowledge and sharing experience from Indonesian experts, resource speakers and facilitators to participants can be effectively made and be very useful for both parties.

Training Course on Integrated Farming System as the result of the comparative study is necessary to strengthen the capacity of OIC member states to improve competencies of human resources not only in agricultural technology but also in technology transfer.

OUTCOMES AND IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

1. Increased capacity of extension workers, researchers and other agricultural staffs in applying Integrated Farming System (IFS) through training activity. During training, extension workers, researchers and other agricultural staffs as training participants have learned about economical, technical, social and environmental aspects of IFS implementation. All participants gained knowledge theoretical and practical how to implement IFS.

2. As supporting information and example of benefit gained from IFS implementation from economical, technical, social and environmental aspects, a comparative analysis had been conducted in five locations in Java Island. The result of the comparative analysis described that IFS technically applicable and efficient, has so much benefit not only in increasing income, but also affected in community empowering and ensure sustainability.

3. Since this project involved many institutions in Indonesia and other countries, the result of training and comparative study expected will provide a consideration that IFS is worth to be implemented for increasing income of small and medium farmers.

RECOMMENDATION

To reach higher efficiency and revenue, IFS should not be implemented individually, but involved surrounding farmer/community. In order to spread implementation of IFS among farmers in Indonesia as well as OIC Member State, IFS should be adopted as main program that must be introduced to farmer/farmer institution/community.

Basically IFS is an appropriate method for all agricultural location. But, to increase performance of IFS implementation, further research and development should be supported in order to find its best practices.

As a mean of attaining training feedback and implementing action plan, it would be better if there is a post training visit and dispatch expert to ex participant's location. This activity is needed for both implementing agency and respective countries to get information for improvement of scaling up the program

PICTURES OF ACTIVITIES

- [COMCEC PROJECT ACTIVITIES-Final- I.pdf](#)

Thank You

