



# **AGRICULTURE EXTENSION IN INDONESIA : Moving Towards Farmer Empowerment**

**FATHAN A. RASYID  
(Director)**



**National Center of Agricultural Extension  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**2015**



# OUTLINE

- I. INTRODUCTION**
- II. A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUBLIC EXTENSION AND ADVISORY POLICIES IN INDONESIA**
- III. AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SUPPORT FOR MAIN TARGETS OF INDONESIA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**
- IV. GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION IN INDONESIA**
- V. STRATEGIC POLICY AND PROGRAM**
- VI. LESSON LEARNED**
- VII. CONCLUSION**



# 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

4. Unity through diversity “ Bhineka Tunggal Ika” as the principle of nation building and development



- 5. Agricultural development, has a central role as the backbone of Indonesia economic development.**
- 6. Reliability of agriculture sector has been proven. When the economic crisis hit Indonesia, the agricultural sector still grows up convincingly.**
- 7. The substance of Agricultural development is to develop agricultural human resources.**
- 8. These advantages can be achieved if the positive interaction between the farmers and agricultural extension occur as a partner for farmers who implement system and sustainability.**



# **A BRIEF HISTORY OF PUBLIC EXTENSION AND ADVISORY POLICIES IN INDONESIA**

- 1. Agricultural extension services as an integral part of agricultural development has been implemented since before the independence of Indonesia.**
- 2. The implementation of agricultural extension during of the Dutch East colonized carried out several agricultural extension efforts to increase agricultural production to fulfill domestic and colonial government needs**
- 3. Periode of Japanese occupation, Agricultural extension was not given pay attention. The colonial government shifted from estate crops to food crops**



- 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**



- 7. In 2006, Indonesia established law No 16/2006 on Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry Extension System. The purpose of this law is 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**



- 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.**



# **AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SUPPORT FOR 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**



## **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.**



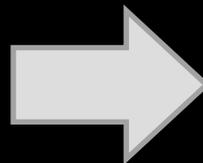
# **GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION IN INDONESIA**



# EXTENSION INSTITUTION SERVICES

No	Level	Unit	Total	%
1.	Province	33	34	97
2.	District	333	508	65,5
3.	Sub district	5.232	6.694	78,6
4.	Village	10.727	77.465	13,85

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

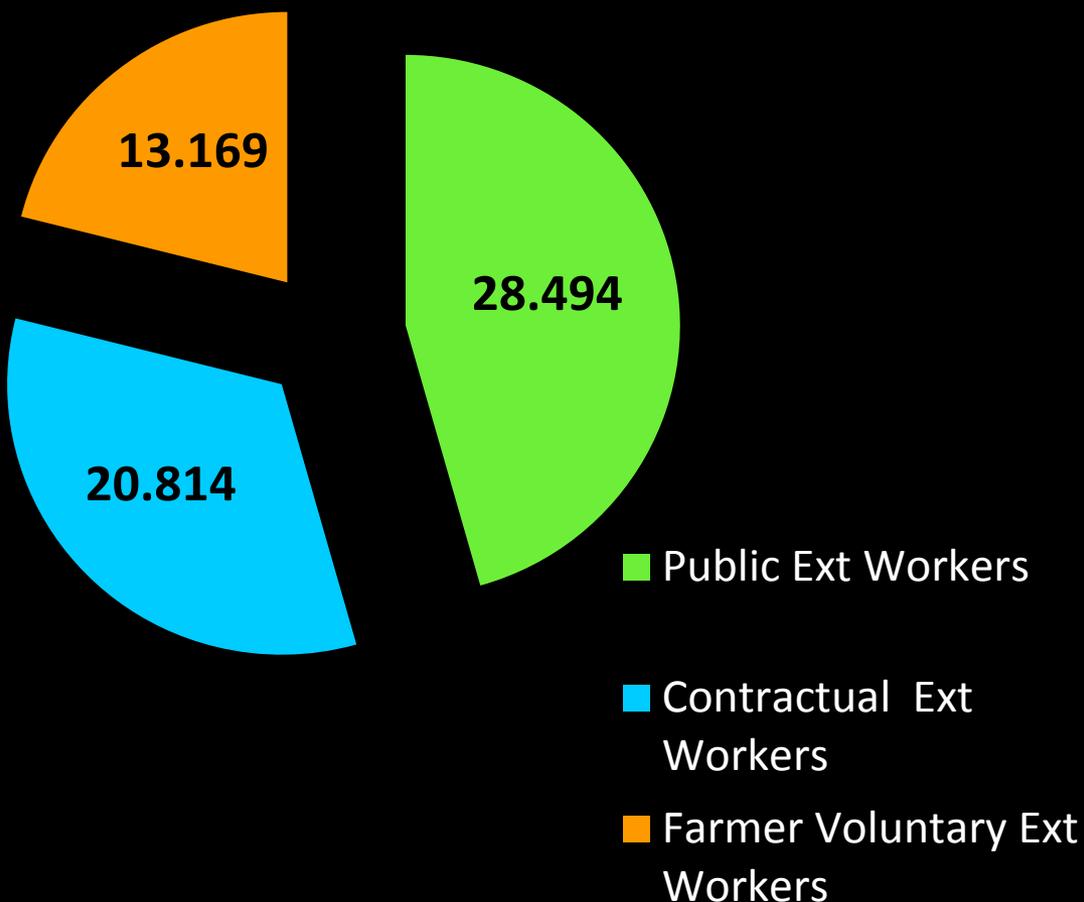


**Variation type and establishment of extension institution services**



# AGRICULTURE EXTENSION WORKER

## Number of Extension Workers



1. Total of extension worker : 62.477people
2. Most extension workers aged over 50 years
3. Some 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

**Farmer household:  
26.400.000**  
Most of farmers cultivate food and estate crops (81.95 %)  
Mostly farmers are small scale farmers

**In average land owner :**

- Java: 0.41 ha
- outside Java: 0.96 ha
- most of them have no land legal status

**The condition of farmer institutions are not functioned yet as economic institution and accessibilities to get capital or economic facilitation access**



*Continued...*

## A. FARMER INSTITUTION

No	Type	unit
1.	Farmer Group	371.305
2.	Village Level Farmer Group Association	53.236
3.	commodity based farmer association	1.365
4.	Farmer Economic Institution (cooperative, enterprise, KUB)	17.140
5.	Village Extension Center	6.596



*Continued...*

## A. FARMER ECONOMIC INSTITUTION

No	Type	unit
1.	Farmer Business Group (Kelompok Usaha Bersama /KUB)	3.045
2.	Farmer Cooperative	14.056
3.	Farmer Enterprise	39
Total		17.140



# **STRATEGIC POLICY AND PROGRAM**



# STRATEGIC POLICY



**1. To establish credible extension institution in term to increase better service for farmer, private sector and other stakeholders**



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



*continued*



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



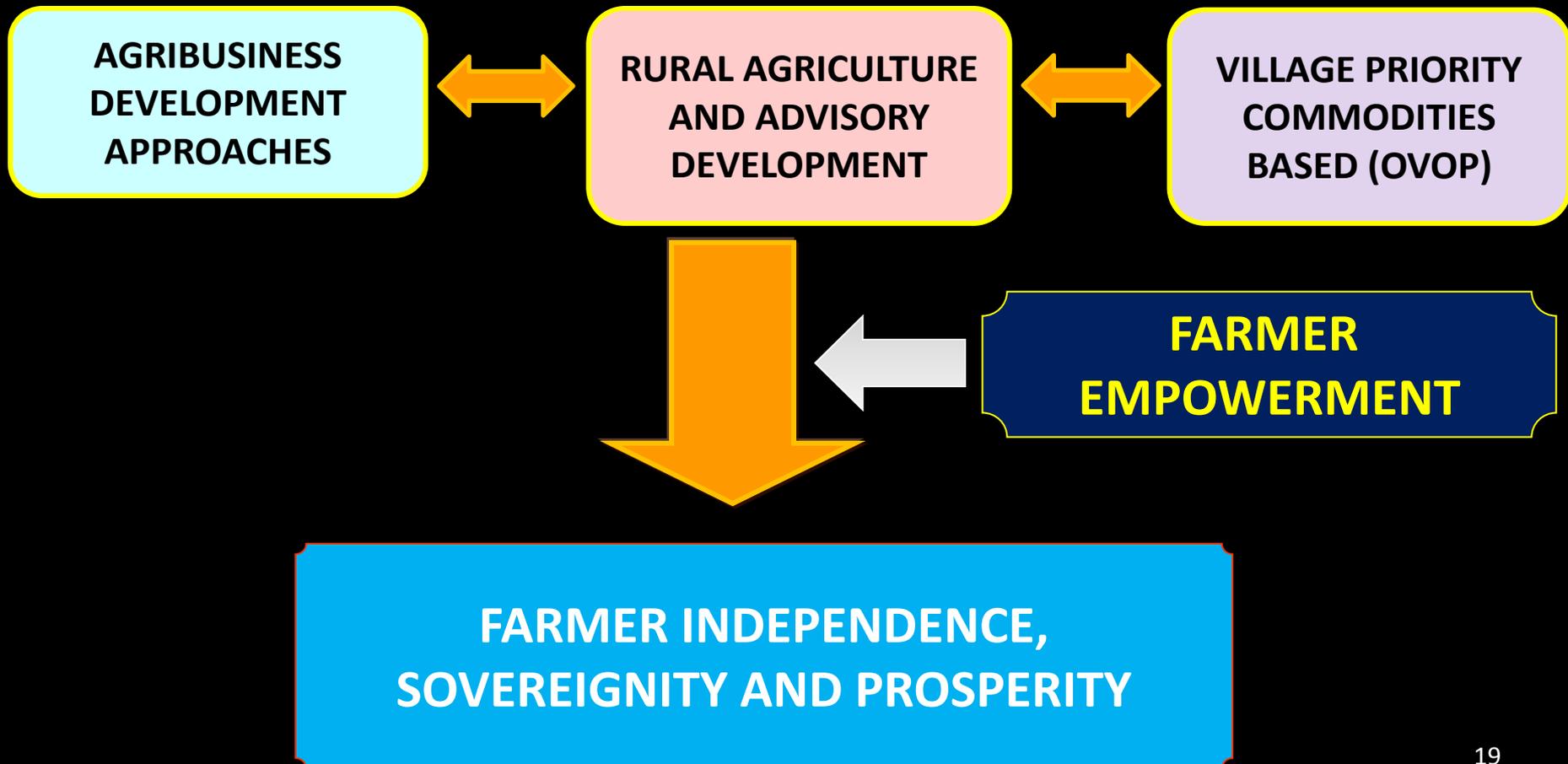
**4. To support Main Targets of Indonesia Agricultural Development by extension implementing arrangement in every level**



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

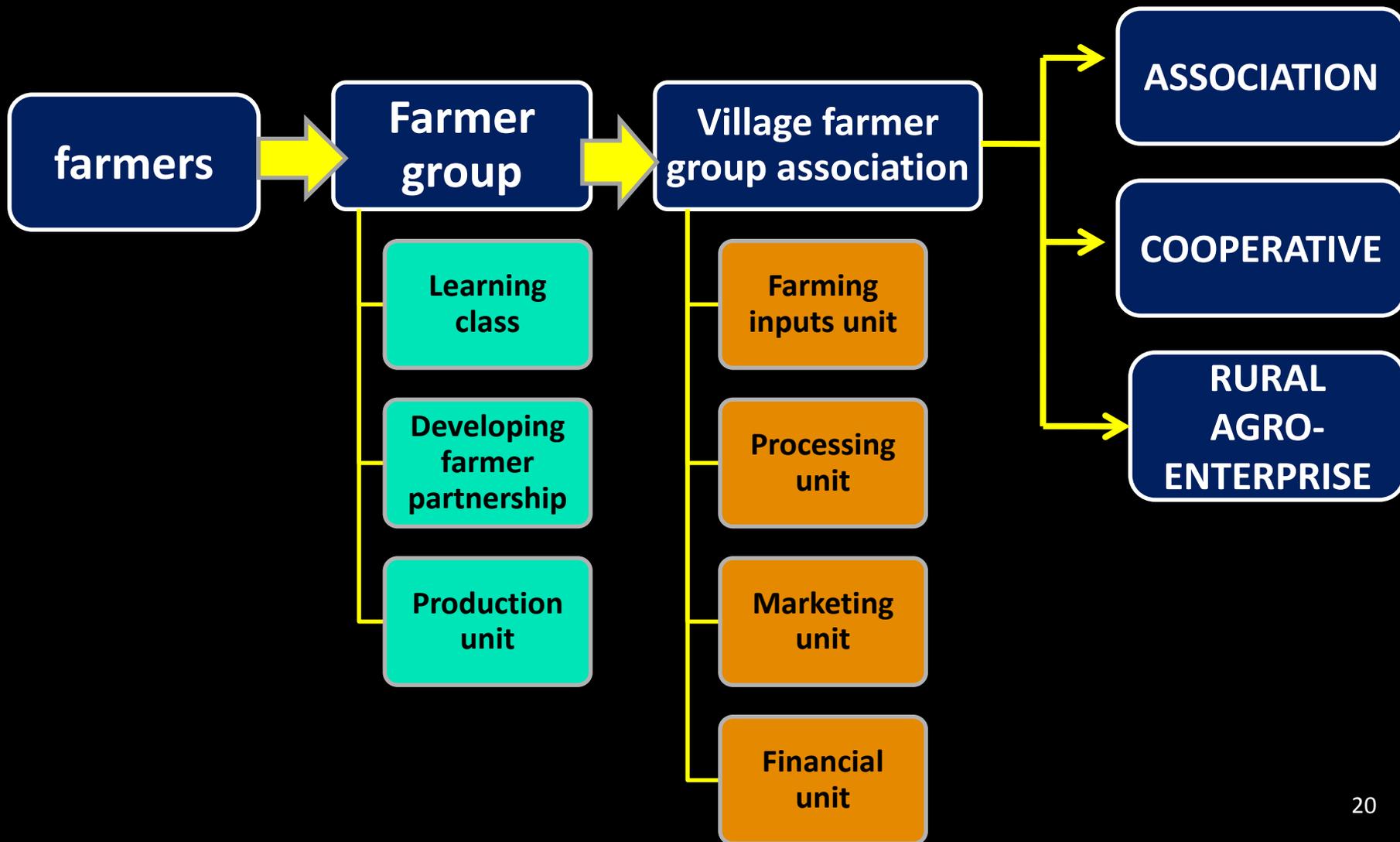


# STRATEGIES FOR FARMERS TRANSFORMATION MODEL FROM SMALL SCALE SUBSISTENCE TO COMMERCIAL FARMER



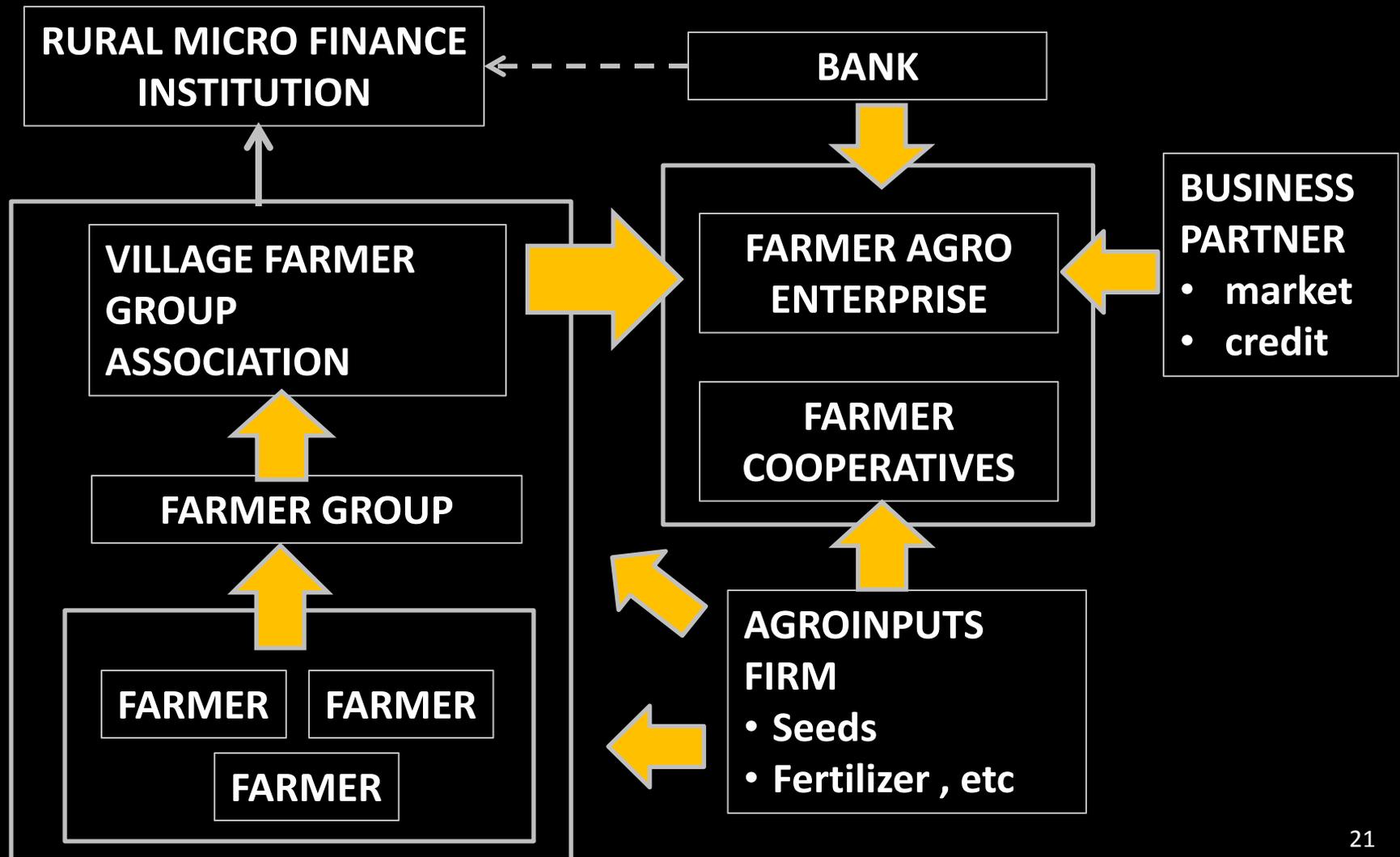


# STRENGTHENING FARMER INSTITUTION STRATEGY

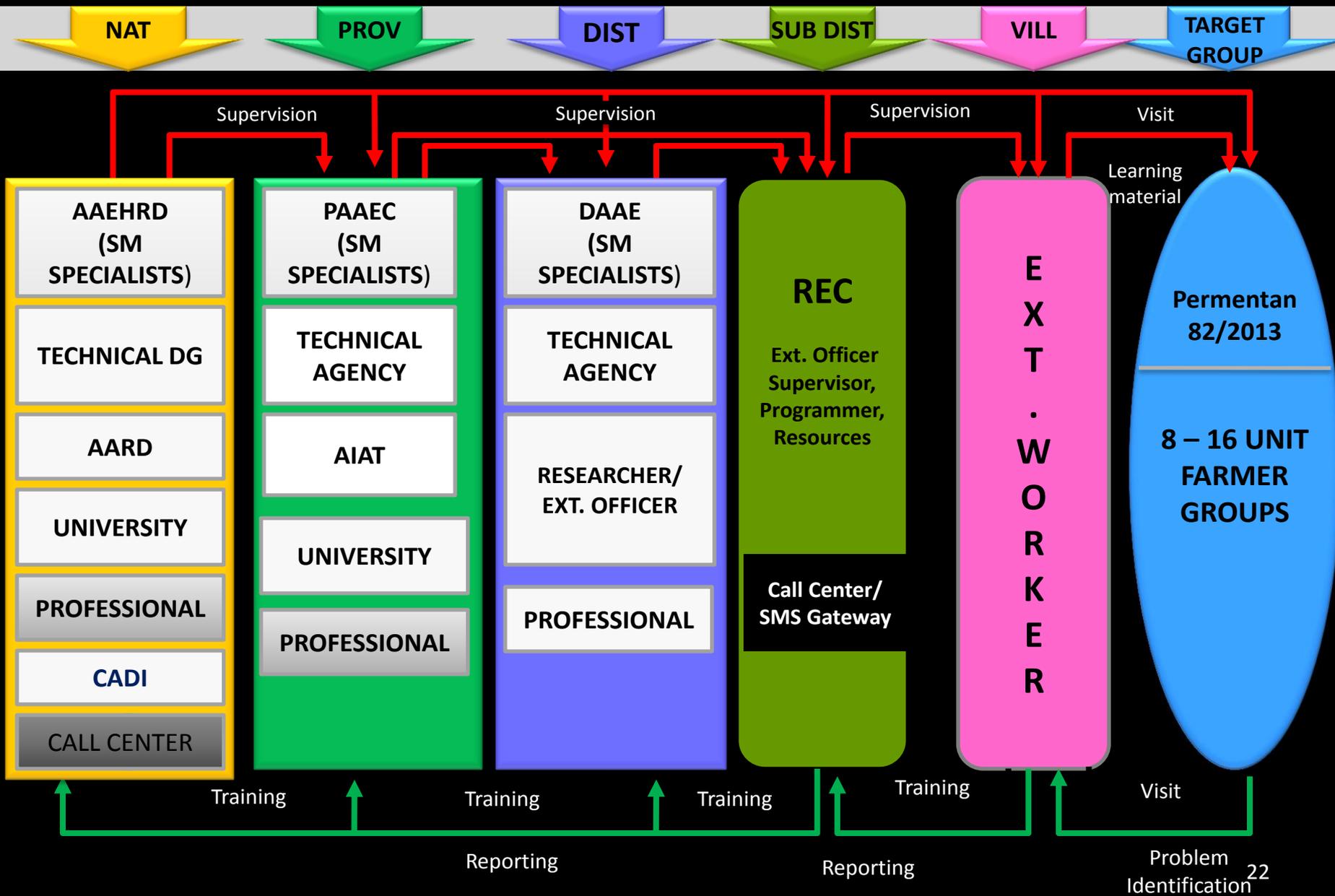




# STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC BASED FARMER INSTITUTION STRATEGY



# AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SYSTEM





# PROGRAMS

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 which are not yet 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. At decentralization era, the management of extension personnel at the locals were transferred from central to provincial and district government and some of extension workers were transferred to other offices
2. There is shift paradigm Extension approaches from top-down to dialogic extension that involve farmer participation



*continued*

4. Some of the extension workers have lack of the capability in facilitating farmers to use ICT (cyber extension)
5. Besides of government extension workers, farmer facilitators also serve other farmers at village level and work as agricultural extension workers (farmer to farmer extension)





# FARMERS AND FARMER INSTITUTION

1. There is indication for advance farmer groups to establish farmer economic institution (cooperative, RAE)
2. MOA promotes and encourages farmer self help training center, which 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.





*continued*

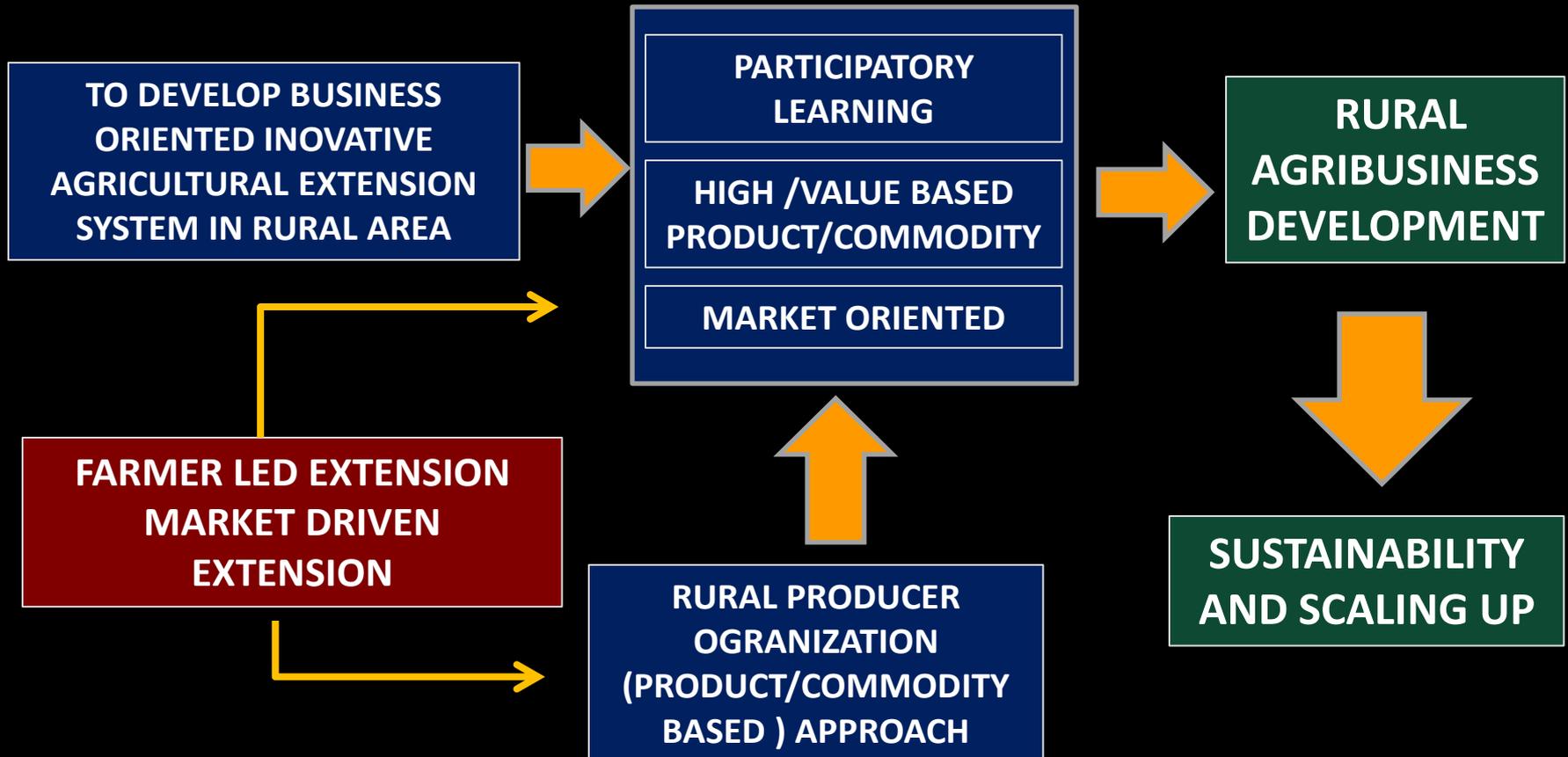
3. Cell phone, internet widens farmer marketing network, farmers can get information faster
4. Farmer managed extension and learning activities to carried out technology development and training for the members through collaboration with agro input suppliers with an assistance from extension and research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





# FARMER MANAGED EXTENSION ACTIVITIES (FMA)

1. DECENTRALIZATION
2. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW NO 16/2006
3. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW NO 19/2013





# CONCLUSION

1. National extension systems in Indonesia is on going process, continuing to focus on technology transfer strategy for the sustainability of 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. The law no 19/2013 on Farmer Protection and Empowerment gives an opportunities to decentralized, farmer-led and market-driven extension toward farmer empowerment by strengthening farmer organizations.



*Terima kasih*