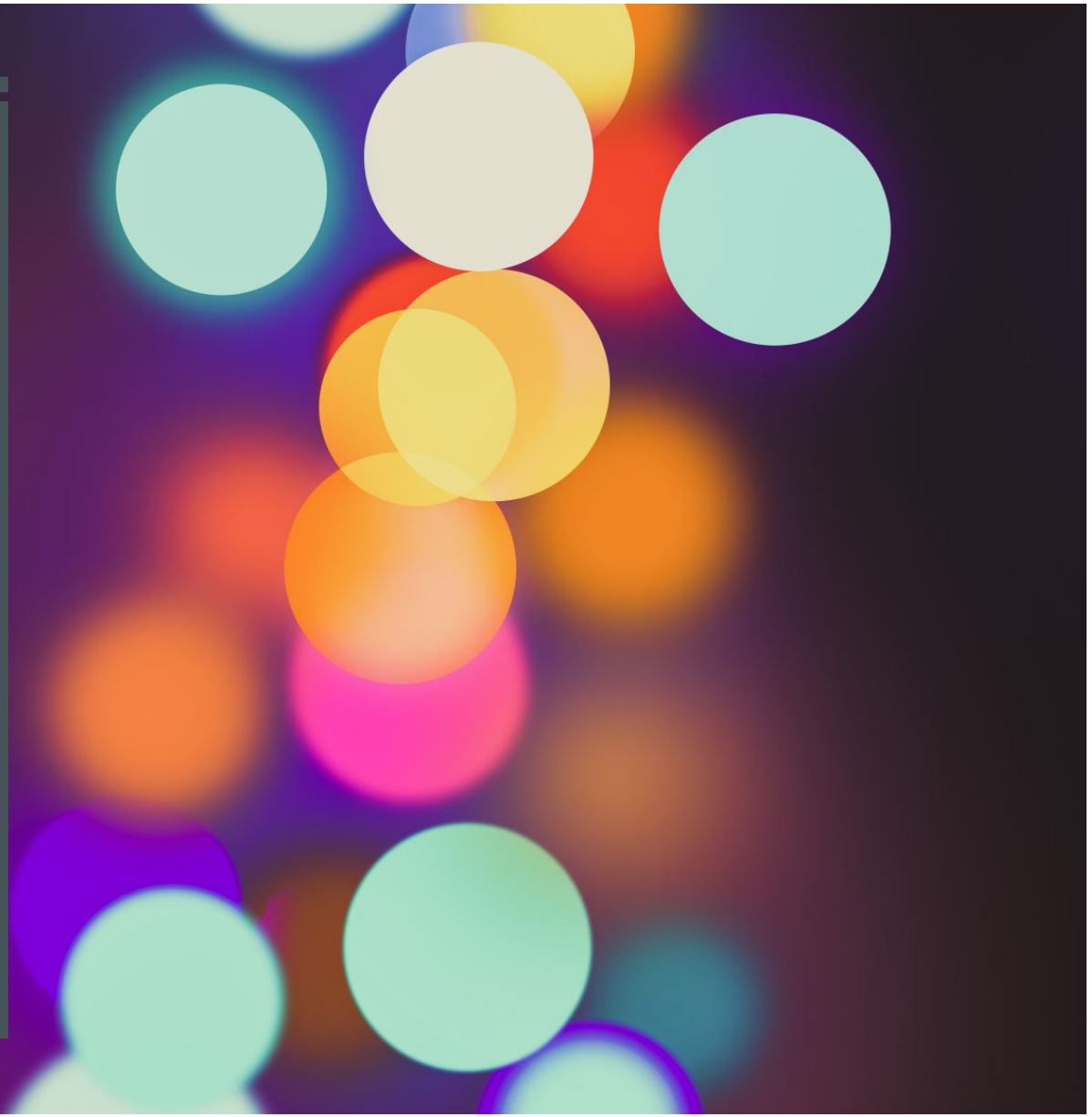
WRAP UP AND CONSOLIDATION

INDONESIA

NORTH SUMATRA (PEMATANGSIANTAR)

EAST NUSA TENGGARA (SIKKA)



WHAT ARE THE BEST MECHANISMS FOR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES THROUGH THE VALUE CHAINS IN THE SITES IN YOUR COUNTRY?

- For Both East Nusa Tenggara and North Sumatra needs the active role of Agricultural Extension Officer (PPL) to support the dissemination and/or transfer technologies to farmers group (POKTAN)
- In North Sumatra, Agent and Trader also hold an important role in transferring technologies (variety and fertilizer application) to the farmers group. Agent and Trader also feel responsible to ensure that farmers plant the good (quality and healthy) cassava stem (planting material) and make sure that farmers apply the fertilizer.
- In East Nusa Tenggara, PPL and Agent/Factory must actively involved in the planning of area that will be planted cassava and the fertilizer requirement plan (RDKK), to ensure that farmers can get fertilizer to their cassava

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT THIS PROCESS?

- In Indonesia, the national policy for agriculture is only for Rice, Maize and Soy Bean (PAJALE), means that most of the programs and budget in national and regional level is concentrated to the PAJALE. However, there is opportunity to put cassava as priority for agriculture in the regional level (District Level). → Hence, there is a need to create a regional/district level policy (PERBUP) that strengthen cassava as priority in the region (for programs and budget)
- The Agricultural Extension Officer (PPL) needs to be actively involved with farmers. Right now many PPL is not doing their job in the field, because the District Government give them non-related agricultural task.
- In the District Region, the district government could encourage Bank to give an affordable loan to cassava trader/agent, farmers, and industry. This can be done with the PERBUP policy.
- In North Sumatra, government support with PERBUP policy will be focused on the soil preparation-machinery-tractors, fertilizer, planting material
- In East Nusa Tenggara, government support with PERBUP policy will be focused on the soil preparation-machinery-tractors, fertilizer, planting material, and the usage of water well.

WHAT CAN THE PROGRAM AND PARTNERS DO TO FACILITATE THIS PROCESS IN THE REMAINING YEAR OF THE PROJECT?

- Facilitate the discussion with regional and local government and agricultural agencies in facilitating the PERBUP to support the cassava farming in their regions.
- Partners (UB, ILETRI) are still needs to actively advice-guide the actors in value chain (farmers, trader/agent/ industry)
- In the case of East Nusa Tenggara, Partners will help Pak Tomi in developing business plan and business management that more suitable for dry cassava chip production for animal feed and food consumption.
- In the case of North Sumatra, Partners will help agent/trader from PT Bumisari to ensure the availability of planting material and fertilizer to the farmers

WHAT ARE KEY BOTTLENECKS AND CONSTRAINTS TO ACHIEVING IMPACT THAT NEED REVISED POLICIES?

- In National level, the government only give a little support to the cassava farming.
- There is a need to formulate a good MOU that accommodate the farmers, agent/trader, local government, and factory interests.
- In North Sumatra, the availability of good planting material (especially Malang 4 that widely received-adapted by farmers) is not enough for farmers that want to change their variety.
- In East Nusa Tenggara, the cooperation between Pak Tomi as industry/factory and the local government is vital to the improving the smallholder cassava farming. → Pak Tomi needs to run the factory as soon as possible so farmers can be sure that their cassava will be bought-used by the factory.
- In regards to the CMD, ILETRI would like to establish a collaboration research with other countries in Southeast Asian to test (planting) the cassava varieties in Indonesia to the other countries, in order to test the resistance to CMD.
- ILETRI also just started the plant propagation lab (plant tissue propagation) to make more cassava varieties.