



# PISAgro NEWS

monthly publication, issue 1, November 2012

## **BOOSTING RICE QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVITY :**

A collaboration of  
all stakeholders within  
rice supply chain

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**Get To Know  
About Mallika,  
The Black  
Soybean Seed  
Invented By UGM**



## **Capacity Building for Central Java Corn Farmers**

Collaborative pilot program from working group corn



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**i**ndonesia is a land of opportunity and untapped potential, particularly its agricultural sector. From Sabang to Merauke, we are blessed with bio diversity, rich minerals and favorable climate. Almost everything we plant will grow. Naturally, agricultural sector contributes to almost 40% of Indonesia entire workforce and employs more than 41 million people. Numerous researches and documentations have shown that agricultural growth is key to fight against hunger, poverty alleviation and important for job creation. It is then very ironic that our smallholder farmers, the main providers of our food are often among the poorest group.

Everyday, smallholder farmers continue to face constraints that keep them from reaping the benefits of their labor and contributing to food security not only for themselves or for Indonesia but also for the world. Poor infrastructure, limited or non-existent access to services and information such as good agricultural practices, financing means as well as being under represented in the decision making process are among the impediments that has prevented these farmers from realizing its potential.

In addition, the 2012 State of Food Insecurity in the World, states an astonishing fact that nearly 870 million men, women and children still go hungry everyday. The biggest number comes from Asia and the Pacific with 563 million.

These are the concerns and thoughts of Indonesia Government, concerns that are well responded by the private sector and other stakeholders and manifested the thoughts underlying the birth of Partnership for Sustainable Indonesia Agriculture (PISAgro) which was declared in collaboration with the World Economic Forum's New Vision of Agriculture during World Economic Forum's East Asia conference in 2011.

The first edition of PISAgro's monthly publication will focus on efforts made jointly by member of PISAgro and Government of Indonesia to boost Indonesia agriculture by implementing our 20-20-20 aspiration of yield increase by 20%, improvement of farmer's income by 20%, but doing it in a sustainable manner that would contribute to 20% of Co2 emission. All to be achieved in 7 commodities, within a decade. This is a tall order that requires collaborative efforts and commitments of all stakeholders.

This edition, timely issued to commemorate World Food Day, will focus on the issue of food security and will highlight the joint collaboration of rice working group focusing on productivity and increased farmer's income, the on-going collaboration of Soyabean Working Group with farmers group and leading Indonesia Universities, and the beginning of joint capacity building initiative by Corn working group.

We hope you will enjoy this edition. Happy reading!

# Indonesia and Food Security



**That increase of productivity by way of innovation and new technology are at the forefront and that this is done in a sustainable manner.**

Climate change, energy consumption, water management and the need for food security are among the most pressing issues faced by all nations today. The recent report of the State of Food Insecurity in the World gives us a staggering and sobering fact that despite our efforts there are still nearly 870 million people living in hunger these days, and 563 million of them are in our region.

These calls for coordinated efforts and policies, to ensure that food availability and food affordability are guaranteed and that increase of productivity by way of innovation and new technology are at the forefront and that this is done in a sustainable manner.

Food sustainability has taken many definitions. In 1971, the term food sustainability was first used by the UN and refers to production and supply crisis of food. This is later amended in the International Conference of Nutrition in 1992, when it was revised into the availability of food that fulfills the need of each individual both in quantity and quality at all times, for healthy, active and productive life.

Indonesia Government has taken a proactive stance in ensuring that the nation embraces the food sustainability policy. It is clearly stated in the Food Act as the condition where the need for food for a household is reflected by sufficient food availability; both in quantity and quality, and that the food is safe and affordable. The Act has been translated into series of actions put together in the form of mid-term national development plans; these are action items to be executed within 2012-2014.

The key commodities target for food sufficiency and self-sufficiency to be achieved by GOI in 2014 are as follows: rice (75, 70 million tons of dried milled rice), corn (29 million tons of dried maize), soyabeans (2, 7 million tons), sugar (5, 7 million tons) and beef (0, 55 million tons).

This is a tall order that calls for concerted efforts of all stakeholders in the supply chain. PISAgro as the innovative multi stakeholder platform aims to bring together private sector, government, and other stakeholders. It does not aim to replicate or re-invent the wheel that has been created by others. Rather, it seeks to complement and scale up the good practices that have been done, so other can model after it. Established as a non-profit organization, PISAgro operates on the principle of inclusivity, modular and scalable and focuses on fostering collective action among actors and industry players along the supply chain of its selected commodities. Its members consist of multinationals as well as Indonesia companies.

It has been said and stated repeatedly that with the unprecedented growth of technology and innovation, we have the means to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. What is needed is the enabling environment that allows smallholder farmers to take full advantage of the available opportunities. PISAgro will continue to work and open its door to work with any stakeholders and institutions that shares the same beliefs that open the door to new opportunities and economic growth and achieving our common goals of a more food secure and sustainable world.



# Rice Project KICK OFF

**THE WORKING GROUP RICE** has agreed to launch their first pilot project with starting date on December's planting season. In the first phase, working group rice will carry out pilot project on plots of 10 ha in Subang/Karawang district, West Java.

The first phase is a pilot phase which focuses on capacity building for smallholder farmers, increase of productivity and quality, as well as increase of income of smallholder farmers. The cooperation scheme will engage smallholder farmers, Bayer CropScience as the seeds and input supplier, Tiga Pilar Sejahtera as the off-taker and Government of Indonesia via Ministry of Agriculture. There will be potential observers from Mandiri and Sarana Tani.

In this first phase, Bayer will provide hybrid seed and protection package for the farmer groups and the product will then be purchased by TPS. Both Bayer and the extensions staffs will assist the farmers during the cultivation period to ensure the productivity and qua-

lity meets the industry's requirement. Beside assistance, the trainings how to apply good agricultural practices to participating farmers will be organized. Bayer will support technical expertise to the extension staffs.

By joining this program, it is expected that every party involved in the supply chain rice will reap the benefit. The farmer group will benefit the increase in their income through the increasing of quality and productivity. They will also be ensured that there is offtaker for the harvest. The supplier company could lever the new technology to farmers in a range of products, such as hybrid seed, crop protection package, etc. For the off-taker, their material supply will be secured and guaranteed with high quality product.

**By applying  
this technology  
package, it is  
expected to  
boost the  
quality and  
productivity  
around 10-20%**





## THE PROFILE OF Mallika

**MALLIKA IS** the national's latest superior variety of soybean. The variety was invented by the researchers from the Agriculture Department of Gajah Mada University. The local variety is developed through the process of purity by strain system and not by cross system. Furthermore, it is free from trans-genetic process. The soybeans are released based on the Decree of the Agriculture Minister dated February 7th 2007 and they are considered as the national superior variety.

The morphological characteristic of Mallika is the brown feather that can be found on the stem and the pod case. When they are still green, the colour of the stem is purplish. This kind of soybeans grows branches. The first blossoming occurs when they are 33 days old and harvesting occurs between the 85th and the 90th day.

One of the advantages of Mallika is the ability to endure dryness. With irrigation conducted one time in six weeks, Mallika is still able to reach up to 1.4 ton/ha production. Its productivity is almost as good as the yellow soybeans that can reach up to 2.96 ton/ha. The other advantage is the storing period that can last until six months. Furthermore, it can also endure puddles and contains high anti oxidant.

**Black soybean (*Glycine max (L.) Merrill*) is one of typical tropical Asia plants. In Indonesia, it has long been cultivated. Mallika, one of existed soybean varieties, is national superior variety that was invented by Faculty of Agriculture UGM**

### Sosok Mallika



Batang keunguan saat baru tumbuh

Mallika merupakan varietas kedelai hitam unggul nasional terbaru yang ditemukan oleh para peneliti dari Fakultas Pertanian UGM. Varietas lokal ini dikembangkan melalui proses pemurnian dengan sistem galur, bukan persilangan dan bebas rekayasa genetik. Kedelai ini dilepas berdasarkan SK Menteri

Pertanian tanggal 7 Februari 2007 sebagai varietas unggul nasional.

Ciri morfologi Mallika yaitu terdapat bulu cokelat pada batang dan tempat polong. Saat masih kecil, warna batang keunguan. Kedelai ini tumbuh bercabang, umur pertama kali berbunga 33 hari. Sementara itu, umur panen adalah 85—90 hari.

Keistimewaan Mallika adalah tahan kekeringan. Dengan pengairan enam minggu sekali, tanaman ini masih mampu berproduksi hingga 1,4 ton/ha. Produktivitasnya tidak kalah dengan kedelai kuning, yaitu bisa mencapai 2,96 ton/ha. Keunggulan lainnya adalah daya simpannya hingga enam bulan, tahan genangan, dan mengandung antioksidan yang tinggi.



Mallika adalah kedelai hitam dengan sejumlah keunggulan





## COLLABORATING WITH AIAT Central Java

**THE CORN WORKING GROUP** will focus on capacity building initiative on its first phase. Led by Sygenta and Monsanto, the two leading companies in the sector, the work will be rolled jointly with Assesment Institute for Agricultural Technology Indonesia (AIAT) Central Java, the government's extension agency.

This is the initial step of series of collaborative efforts among committed stakeholders on food security by way of improving resource efficiency and increase farmer's income in Indonesia. This joint efforts with AIAT aims to directly address the challenge of limited access to latest agricultural technologies and practices that is often experienced by Indonesia smallholders farmers. The work with AIAT is expected to lead the transfer of knowledge by at least 50 champion farmers, at the first stage. The number will increase in the later phase as the number of farmers and extension staffs trained will also increase.



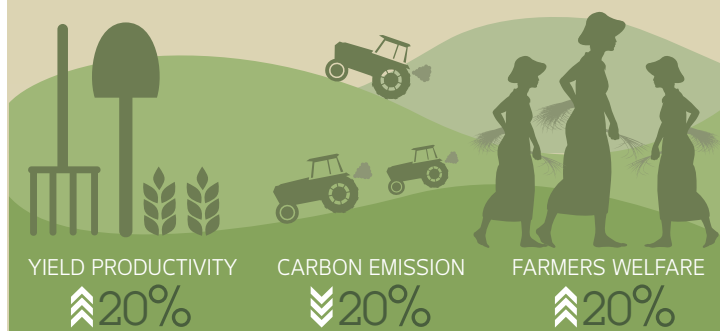
The pilot phase will be implemented in december 2012 in Wonogiri and Purworejo districts in Central Java.

**“When planning for a year,  
plant corn. When planning for  
a decade, plant tress. When  
planning for life, train and  
educate people.”** (a Chinese proverb)

# PISAGRO

## COLLABORATION FOR BETTER INDONESIA AGRICULTURE

### ASPIRATION 20-20-20



### THREE PILLAR IN AGRICULTURE:

Food  
Security

Environmental  
Sustainability

Economic  
Opportunity



### commodities:

# 7

cocoa, corn, dairy, palm oil,  
potato, rice, soya





## PISAgro's FIRST WORKSHOP

**ON SEPTEMBER 24-25, 2012**, the working group soya has successfully organized the first PISAgro's workshop in Yogyakarta. The two-days workshop took place in Bantul where the participants were given the opportunity to visit the assisted soya farmers of Ministry of Agriculture, the assisted black soya farmers of Unilever, as well as U.D. Super Dangsul, the tempe producer. On the second day the participants joined the FDG as part of identifying the issues, challenges and opportunity of soyabeans supply chain.

Bayu Krisnamurthi, Vice Minister of Trade, together with Dr. Ir. Maman Suherman, Director of Budidaya Aneka Kacang dan Umbi met the soyabean farmers group Murakabi. Santo, leader of farmers group, expressed their hope for government's support e.g., tractors provision. In this occasion, the Vice Minister expressed his hope to find a solution for increasing soyabean productivity in Indonesia that is in line with the farmers' welfare and environmental conservation. "This would benefit the government, private sector, as well as the farmers. The farming technique should be environment-friendly instead of destructive, the productivity should increase, and the welfare of the farmers should improve," he said.

All parties within soyabean supply chain have showed their strong commitment

throughout the event. The farmers were represented by Gapoktan Sambirejo, and from private sectors, there were Unilever, Indofood and Bayer CropsScience. Government agencies were represented by the Ministry director level, Dr. Ir. Maman Suherman and Dr. Darman Arsyad and the representative from local and province. The banking sector was represented by BNI and small woman financing cooperative, Sedio Mulyo. There was also research institution from Faculty of Agriculture of UGM; and McKinsey & Company, a consulting company.

Initial concept has been drafted as follow up to the workshop. The draft concept focuses on improving productivity, decreasing carbon emission and most important improving soyabeans' farmers income, which is in accordance with the 20-20-20 of PISAgro's aspiration. In order to increase productivity, several actions such as providing hybrid seeds, application of good agricultural practices and capacity building for farmers/farmers group throughout trainings and field school have been designed and incorporated into the draft concept. Following the advise of Vice Minister Trade that the soyabeans farming should be environment-friendly, the participants have planned to organize trainings such as how to prepare soil before planting, making organic fertilizer and pesticide, as well as waste management.

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**The farming technique should be environment-friendly instead of destructive, the productivity should increase, and the welfare of the farmer should improve**

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(Bayu Krisnamurthi, VM Trade RI)

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# PISA Agro



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