



PISAgroNEWS

Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture

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Special Edition: **The Future of Agriculture after COVID-19**

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Foreword



Zul Martini Indrawati

Executive Director
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The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the health, economy, business, and food security in both the short term and long term. The fragility of the economic sector is caused by the restriction of movement nationally and internationally. Some countries have even taken an extreme 'lockdown' policy to restrict the mobility of citizens, products, and services to prevent the spread of the virus.

In moments of health, economic and social crisis, the food and agriculture sector cannot be ignored. Society requires food to survive and stay healthy during and after the pandemic. However, without sustainable growth in the agriculture sector during this pandemic, the supply of food will be at risk and worsen the already dire crisis.

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic drew great attention to the vulnerability of the health and food sector. The restriction of social communication was created to prevent aggravating the spread of the pandemic. However, it faced society with a challenge as it forces humanity to cope with the new constraint and prevent it from becoming an uncontrollable issue. Steps to counteract this problem, such as new actions and innovations, need the support of a strong infrastructure to be provided.

It is clear that none of us wishes to see this threat be realized or grow more severe. As a stakeholder in the agriculture sector, our support and role-play an important part during a crisis such as that of COVID-19. As a platform, we must take action, be it as an individual or as a collected group, to address the challenge at hand.



Source: : ANTARA FOTO/PUSPA PERWITASARI

“When COVID-19 pandemic weakened all aspects of the economy, the agricultural sector was a savior with exceptional crop yields and was able to feed enough people”

Syahrul Yasin Limpo

(Republic of Indonesia's Minister of Agriculture) Stated

during the “Conference on Coordinating the Acceleration of Agriculture Development” June 2020.

Link: setkab.go.id

Prologue

Private and Public Cooperation in Facing the Effects of COVID-19 on Agricultural Sector

Ferial Lubis



The rise of COVID-19 has caused widespread damages in the social and economic field. This can be seen by the damages done to the global economy, including Indonesia. The biggest industry to be hit by this pandemic is the sector of tourism and trade, with a likelihood of food and agriculture to be affected next. Food has become a prioritized need that must be fulfilled by all citizens, forcing food production to still operate even amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic. The presence of this virus provides a challenge for several sectors of food and agriculture since society heavily relies on an ample supply of healthy food to survive this pandemic.

At this moment, Indonesia has not experienced any disturbance in production and the supply of food and agriculture that can be visibly seen. This is due to the fact that the government prioritizes the production of food nationally as well as external imports to provide long-term commodities of food and agriculture with an affordable price. However, several analyses have stated that the spread of COVID-19 will

cause an increasing dependence on food and an increase of price on locally grown food will be seen in the affected areas. Not just predicting the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, doctors have also stated that awareness of each individual's cleanliness is a safety aid needed to break the chain of COVID-19 infection.

The Ministry of Agriculture has enforced strategies and policies to face COVID-19 in the short term, mid-term and long term. The Ministry of Agriculture has stated that rural areas are a “safety valve” in preventing the crash of the urban economy. This condition will increase the likelihood of a surplus of workforce in rural areas, wherein normal conditions those workforces are dominated by the agriculture sector. Hastening the implementation of **Cash for Hard Labor (Padat Karya Tunai)** will multiply to the buying power of society, especially those of lower-wage income in rural areas, to make sure that they follow the health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Cash for Hard Labor (Padat Karya Tunai)

is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture's Social Safety Net which includes activity such as: hard labor in the organization of pest control (*Organisme Pengganggu Tanaman* or OPT), hard labor in cultivating land and planting, hard labor for gardening, hard labor in rehabilitating irrigation networks in farming levels, construction of retention basin, hard labor in irrigation pipes and pump, hard labor in field education of agriculture and the growth of entrepreneurship and the utilization of workforce as well as Small Micro Medium Enterprises in agriculture. Other than that, the Ministry of Agriculture has also implemented activities that give aid to the input department of agriculture in the form of seeds, fertilizers (inorganic dan organic), pesticides, and funds for land cultivation.

Ministry of Agriculture's Short Term Strategy and Policies that are currently in place:

1. Promoting and hastening programs that aid means of production

(tools and machineries of production, seeds, fertilizers, animal feed, animal medicine/vaccines, and other means of production) to farmers so that they can produce food for the 267 million residents of Indonesia.

2. Accelerate the production of agriculture, especially through hard labor

(reparation of irrigation, planting movement, pest control, and harvest) by employing a workforce that has lost their means of income due to the effects of COVID-19.

3. Encourage the continuation of essential food distribution

(rice, corn, shallots, onions, red chili, bird's eye chili, beef/ox meat, chicken meat and eggs, sugar and cooking oil) as well as exported commodities (water, palm oil, coffee, pepper, and other agriculture exports) in response to the needs of citizens and the rising rates of foreign exchange.

To secure the food supply, the Ministry of Agriculture has:



Acted to stabilize and decrease the price of market food



Aid in utilizing grain and transportation on food distribution



Improved supply, stabilized storage and the price of essential food

A question then arises on how should the implementation of the strategies and policies be done and how will it be monitored and evaluated. What is the role of private companies that have operated in the food and agriculture industry? How can these companies collaborate with the government, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture, to protect farmers from the effects of COVID-19 so that the development of food and agriculture will still proceed in a safe manner?

PISAgro is a forum for private-public partnerships that aims to support the Indonesian government in addressing food security through increasing the production of agricultural commodities in a sustainable manner and also improving the welfare of smallholder farmers.

In facing the COVID-19 pandemic, member companies of PISAgro have made prevention protocols on COVID-19 and held socialization on the prevention of COVID-19 directly to farmers under our care and field staff. This is an act of care from PISAgro to our members as they are key to the development of food and agriculture on a national level, especially those under our care in facing COVID-19.

This bulletin contains individual action from member companies of PISAgro in facing the COVID-19 pandemic on a ground level. It is hoped that these activities will synergize with the action taken by the local government in facing the COVID-19 pandemic and securing the supply of food and agriculture.

FEATURE

Defining the New Normal in the Food, Agriculture and Livestock Industry

The COVID-19 pandemic is yet to pass and no one knows for sure when it will end. The idea of living alongside the pandemic coined a new term called 'the new normal' to encourage the continuity of activity and economy. Ready or not, people must adapt to the new way of life.

The concept of new normal: living alongside the pandemic

First published from Indonesia.go.id, the term new normal means adapting oneself to the new rules in place. While the virus that has caused this disturbance is still present and no vaccine or medicine is yet to be developed, society must continue to function while still fighting to prevent the spread of the virus. For that reason, the term new normal is used to convey the message that while social activities continue, the manner in which they are conducted will not be the same as before. Strict health protocols must be adhered to in everyday life as a consequence of the new normal.

Living side by side with the pandemic is of course not an easy feat. Eating establishments that used to be able to house tens to hundreds of customers must now follow health protocols, limiting them to only serve half of their maximum capacity. Consumers must also select their daily needs and expenditure more carefully.

Business personals may no longer orient their activities on normal regular economic standards before COVID-19. Economic expert, Agustinus Prasetyantoko, has stated that the industry must accept that economical activities must now follow standards that prioritize the health and safety of customers. New normal, through a business lens, is an expensive investment with low return due to the decrease in demand and the change of consumer preference in this pandemic.

Pandemic or not, we still need to eat

Large Scale-Social Restrictions (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar* or PSBB) and other policies do not necessarily shut down the agriculture industry. Farmers will still be able to produce food, even if disturbances can be found in the process of distribution. The food industry will still continue to operate since it will always be needed.

Even so, will the food, livestock and agriculture industry still thrive in the wake of this outbreak? New normal will inevitably have an effect on these sectors. Consumer's food preference and their shopping habits have already started to change due to the new health protocols. The need to eat will not change, but what they consume might be different.

Moreover, agriculture and livestock are not just about food. These sectors are also responsible for producing essential goods such as rubber, palm oil, leather, and other items. It is clear that these industries have been disrupted by the presence of COVID-19. Consumers must be more aware of spending their money for products that are non-essential.

Industries must soothe the concerns that consumers have by ensuring that all products follow a strict health standard. Processed products go through producers, distributors, and factories that implement strict health protocols. The sales of both raw and finished goods must be encouraged to adapt to the existing technology and the internet, and also reduce interpersonal contact as much as possible.



Meanwhile, from the point of view of small and medium scale farmers, this pandemic provides new challenges. It is impossible to erase the threat of a crisis. An abundance of harvest and products do not necessarily mean an increase in production. If middlemen cease to operate, restaurants will close due to social restrictions, farmers and stockbreeders must think of a way to deliver their food directly to the hands of customers. That is why it is imperative that businessmen understand the concern of customers.

Is the internet and door-to-door sales capable enough to answer the concerns of consumers? Obviously not. The ability of farmers to do activities post-harvest will be key in increasing the appeal of products in the eye of consumers. If farmers are accustomed to selling sacks of corn without being sorted first by the middlemen, consumers will be more selective in looking at the appearance of a product

Do not expect everything will go back to the way it used to be

Everyone will want to return to normal activities before the start of this pandemic. Gathering and chatting, hunting for discounts in shopping centers, or travelling to interesting tourist spots to take photos. However, to uphold business in this pandemic, the term

new normal is not meant to give hope to businessmen that everything will return to the way it once was.

The virus might disappear and the pandemic might recede. However, the mindset of consumers might not fully return to its initial state. It is possible that shopping for food and essential products through online means will instead increase after the pandemic. Off-takers and distributors must be more careful in decision making. Farmers are also wary of other crises, making them second guess themselves on when to start planting and more selective in picking agricultural input that is safe and affordable.

There are many lessons that can be taken from this pandemic, including what should be locally produced and what should be imported from international markets. So, what is the definition of new normal for business stakeholders in this field? The food, agriculture, and livestock industry must always have an emergency plan. Not only to secure their own companies from the threat of a crisis and other complications, but also to secure the supply of food and essential goods nationwide.

Feature

Heading for Agriculture Digitalization

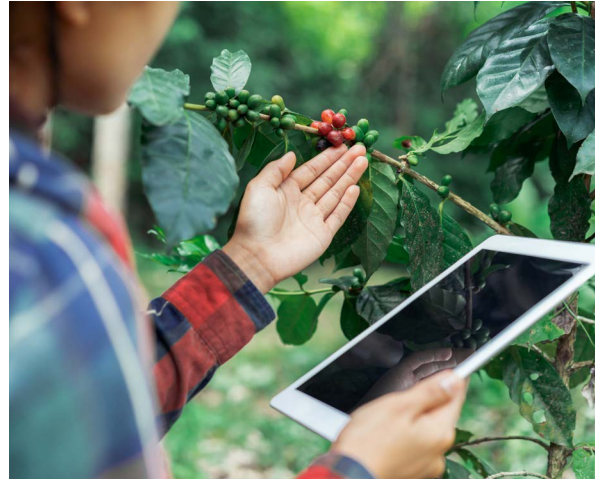
The development of technology has drastically changed the world, including the agricultural sector. Since the introduction of tractors, rice mill, automatic milking machines, and now Industrial Revolution 4.0. First appearing in Forbes, the 4th Industrial Revolution is a continuation of the 3rd by implementing usage of computers in the mechanization of production by adding aspects of automation and artificial intelligence.

The integration of technology in the production of fodder is further accelerated by the growing market demand. On an industrial scale, catching up on the implementation of technology can be done by constant gradual stages. While more than 50% of local workers with a small land and small to medium scale industries, together with a majority of household-scale farmers need time to adapt to the new change.

While the development of technology has been underway since the first industrial revolution, mechanization era, until the introduction of computational technology to agriculture. Most local agriculture practitioners still plow their farm using conventional hoes and milk their cows with bare hands. This challenge is not limited to the price of the modal, but also the minimalistic knowledge and the misfit of available technology that is available to the current condition of society in the field.

“Would I want to use tractors on my field? I plant in a terracing landscape (terrasering),” says a farmer.

Even though several issues have not been resolved, there is an abundance of innovation and technology available to answer those problems. Human ingenuity has helped the creation of new methods to improve the quality of produce. For example, how should livestock be raised to produce quality meat,



milk, or eggs? How should grains of rice be stored to preserve its quality until it reaches the hands of customers? Science already has the answer and we just need more creative hands to translate the existing technology to be more understandable and easier to access.

In the webinar that was held by Yayasan CBC Indonesia and Indonesia Livestock Alliance together with PISAgro named ‘Innovation and Technology in the field of Livestock and Agriculture’ (*Inovasi dan Teknologi di Bidang Peternakan dan Pertanian*), invited practitioners that have closely worked in the industry. They are also young entrepreneurs that have successfully implemented technology into their field

1. **BroilerX**
2. **DycodeX SmarTernak**
3. **Koltiva**
4. **OneAgrix**
5. **Terra Agro Digital**

BroilerX

Tools that have been developed by BroilerX are developed from the theory that the quality of products is determined by the environment of farmed livestock and the interaction between genetics and its environment. BroilerX's design consists of an IoT sensor system that is connected to a cloud-based software. The data that has been received by the tools will be translated by artificial intelligence to explain the conditions inside a coop and barn.

Chief Marketing Officer of BroilerX, Galuh Adi Insani, explained that this system is very useful to control coops and barns in various different territories by just using one smartphone. Users are able to obtain information on temperature, humidity, ammonia level, and animal feed automatically. Artificial intelligence helps interpret the activities of poultry inside the coop such as a crowd of chicken gathering on a certain position will cause an uneven distribution of temperature.

"If technology such as this is developed for farming poultry, the industry will operate in a much more effective, efficient, as well as measurable progress in real-time" said Galuh.

DycodeX SmarTernak

PT DycodeX Teknologi Nusantara is a startup that operates in the field of IoT and artificial intelligence. One of the products of DycodeX, SmarTernak is a platform, tool, as well as an IoT based operating system. The SmarTernak system consists of smart cameras to record activities of livestock and can estimate the weight of livestock using artificial intelligence, sensors that can record the conditions of the environment and supply of feed, as well as tag the livestock. This tagging system is in the form of a tool that emits a GPS signal to report the status of the livestock to a supervisor. Using this technology, the location and condition of a farm animal may be tracked directly and remotely.

Koltiva

Koltiva is a company that develops software in the field of food supply chain. Some computer software that Koltiva has produced includes FarmCloud, FarmGate, FarmRetail, and FarmXtension that can connect stakeholders within the farm industry. Using just an application on a smartphone, the movement of products from a farmer to the factory is greatly simplified.

This Startup was built in 2013 in Indonesia and has grown to Koltiva Ag in Swiss and PTPMA Koltiva in Indonesia. To this day Koltiva has served clients from more than 24 different countries worldwide and now has 76 thousand certified farmers, 12 different commodities, and more than 2 thousand company members.

OneAgrix

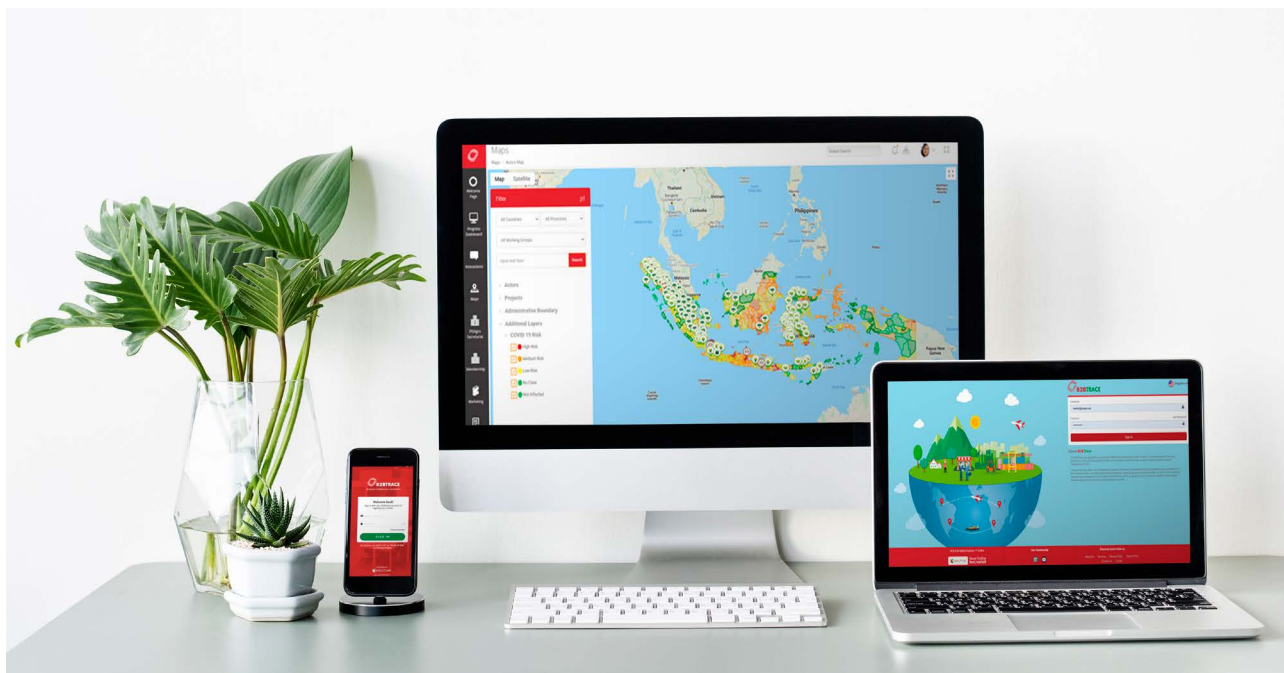
OneAgrix is a marketplace from Singapore that facilitates *halal* food and agriculture products using a trackable supply chain. The idea to develop this company came from the lengthy distribution chain that can be heavily shortened using e-commerce. OneAgrix connects suppliers of essential agriculture products directly to consumers with an assurance of *halal*. This application focuses on segments of meat and seafood, packaged products as well as food ingredients and raw agriculture products.

Terra Agro Digital

Terra is a company that provides services in the field of agriculture machineries that are currently still focused on the development of agriculture in Lombok Island and Sumbawa. Arist Martanto, a representative of Terra Agro Digital, has explained that his company has cooperated with private local companies to provide mechanization services, processing machines, and operate said mechanizations. Terra assists farmers to cultivate their land, plant and harvest their corns, as well as harvest wheat using ALSINTAN that has been provided by their partners. The utilization of drone sprayers and data analysis has also been developed to provide agriculture facilities that are more precise for consumers.

Feature

PISAgro Data Center



PISAgro works together with Koltiva to develop the PISAgro Data Centre which is a media center as well as a commodity for all working groups in PISAgro and a distribution map of COVID-19. Data that is stored in PISAgro data center includes:



Location of companies and industries



Joint territory between companies and farmers



Commodity



Sum amount of rural farmers



Distribution of COVID-19 map
(Source from Ministry of Health)

The main goal for providing data from this PISAgro information centre is to support members of our company and the government to respond to damages caused by the effects of COVID-19 especially in the field of:

- 1. Health of Citizens and Farmers**
- 2. Conditions of agriculture that has been affected, such as the amount of requests and national or international commodity offers, supply chain, and effect on the next planting season**

Infographic

Message for Farmers: Prevention of COVID-19



Wash your hands
using soap frequently



Keep a distance of at least
1 meter with other workers
when tending the fields



Maintain personal health
immunity: eat a balanced
diet, get enough rest, drink at
least 8 glasses of water a day



Do not touch your face
(nose, eyes, and mouth)
before washing your
hands with soap



Do not smoke



Do not use eating
utensils that have been
used by other people
before washing it



Use a mask or something
to cover your mouth and
nose, wear gloves, and
wear a closed-toe shoes



Do not gather in public
areas, stay in your home



Do not make physical
greeting with other
individuals



Do not work if you have
a fever, a cough, or a
stuffy nose. Immediately
contact a health officer



If you cough or sneeze,
cover your mouth and
nose using your upper
arm or use a mask

Data Source:
Indonesia's Minister of Health and GERMAS
(Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat)



Infographic

Change in Consumer Habits and Attitudes Due to COVID-19 in The Field of Food Products.



Increase in online shopping

According to a social demographic survey that was conducted by the Central Agency on Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik* or BPS), as many as 9 out of 10 correspondents use online shopping to follow the new “stay at home” rule. As many as 31% of correspondents experience an increase in online shopping, 28% experience a decrease, and the rest do not experience a change. The millennial generation and female correspondents have a tendency to do more online shopping.



Increase in household spending for food ingredients

There has been an increase in demand for essential goods of up to 50% during this pandemic. First published in the Central Agency on Statistics, as many as 46% of correspondents experience an increase in online shopping for food ingredients in the month of April 2020.



Preference for healthy foods

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased society’s awareness to consume healthy food to maintain their immune system. The change in society’s consumptions patterns and habits show that people start to cook and eat at home more to avoid unnecessary interactions.

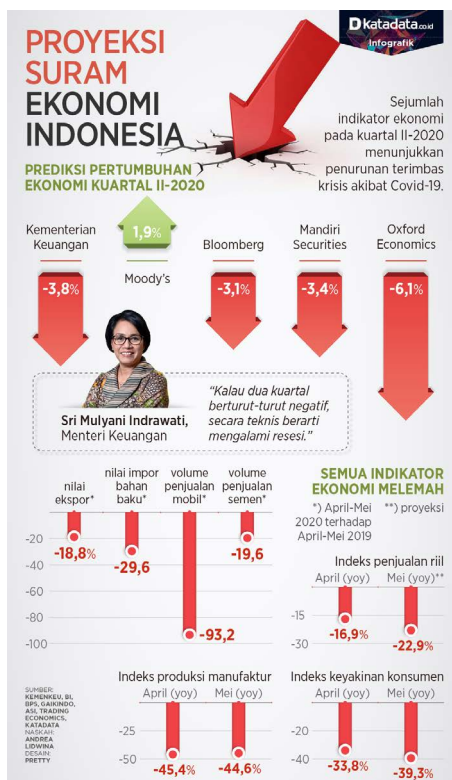
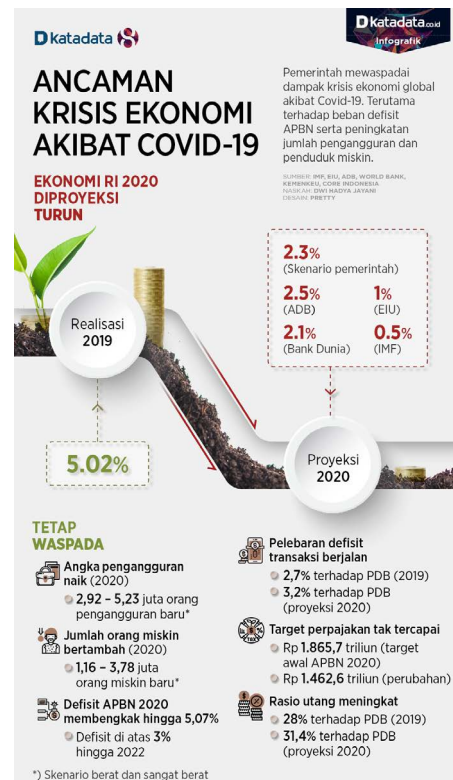
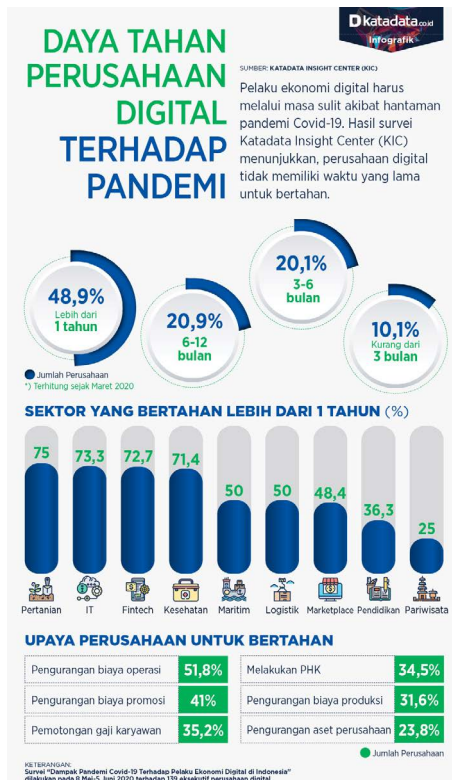


Demand for traditional spices to make herbal drinks (*jamu*)

Jamu, herbal drinks, spices, and traditional medicine has become more popular. Society considers *jamu* as an alternative to improve their immune system and prevent the spread of diseases. First retrieved from Google Trends, keywords containing *jamu* during the past year have increased since the beginning of March 2020. That time period coincides with the first COVID-19 infection found in Indonesia. Associated keywords to *jamu* is immune system, corona preventing *jamu*, and anti-corona *jamu*, as well as 25 other similar keywords.

Infographic

Economic and Trade Development during The Pandemic



Source: KataData.co.id

Newsflash

Restarting Export in the New Normal Era

The phenomenon that is the spread of COVID-19 has caused governments to temporarily close import access for food from certain countries including China. One of the food ingredients that was affected by the import restriction was garlic. Import of non-food items did not experience a restriction but is limited to only allow certain items.

For the export market, there has been a severe decrease in demand from China and other countries. Shipping restrictions and closure of transportation access points has become one of the main reasons for the drastic decrease in export value. One of the commodities that is affected by the decrease in demand from China is coffee.

What must be prepared to anticipate COVID-19 in the Export-Import market?

In addressing the restriction on plantation exports, especially main export commodities such as palm oil, coconut, cocoa, rubber, coffee, tea, pepper, nutmeg, clove, and cinnamon; Retrieved from the Directorate General of plantation's website, the Ministry of Agriculture proposes re-strategizing plantation exports.

The proposed strategy comprises of the following:

- Lobbying new trade partners and aim to use direct export which have previously always been re-exported through China.
- Lobby agreements on import duty taxes in the destination country through bilateral trade agreements
- Improve quality insurance, brand image, and product continuity
- Increase trade cooperation to widen market access through Indonesia's representation in international events
- Increase domestic consumption, such as B-30 for crude palm oil, rubber, and sugar
- Optimize information network's service

While the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decrease in China's demand, the rise of exports will be reallocated to the following countries: Increase in palm oil export to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh as much as 20%; to United States as much as 5%; To Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Iran as much as 10%; To Japan and South Korea 7.5%; South Africa 2.5%; and national consumption 5%

For rubber exports in 2020, increase in export will increase to Germany and France 10%; To the United States and Argentina 10%; Japan and South Korea 7.5%; South Korea 2.5%; and national consumption 5%

Indonesian Products are back on the air

With the reopening of trade routes and the implementation of the new normal policy in several countries, a select few of local produce is back on the air as an opening export in the new era of new normal. Since the start of June 2020, Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture has released three products of food and agriculture, that is Corn, Pineapple, and Rubber. As many as 12,000 tin of corn export to the Philippines was produced in the province of Gorontalo. Meanwhile, fresh pineapples from Central Java has also been exported to Jeddah

Rubber farmers and industries from east Kalimantan can return to production after being affected by the restriction on transport and trade. As many as 22,7 ton of rubber sheets have been exported to Russian tire factories that are back in operation.

According to the Head of Indonesia Agricultural Quarantine Agency, Ali Jamil, as the facilitator for international trade, export procedures guarantee health protocols and fumigation in export products will prevent the spread of pest attacks.

"Other than limiting export due to the effects of the pandemic, rubber export has temporarily stopped due to the fluctuating and uncertain prices. Alhamdulillah, due to the new normal policy, the demand for rubber export has recovered," stated Agus Sugiono, Head of Indonesia Agricultural Quarantine Agency in a press release.

Source: pertanian.go.id

WG Update

Corn in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era

The impact that COVID-19 has made on the economy, production, and market of corn has become a trending topic in the circle of stakeholders for this product. PISAgro is a forum for parties that are involved by providing means of discussion and exchanging ideas to contribute in achieving targets set by the Ministry of Agriculture in the commodity of corn. This sentiment was delivered during the working group on corn conference of PISAgro in June 2020

The group conference also invited Director Cerealia and Ministry of Agriculture's Directorate on Cultivating Plant Food Market (*Direktorat Pengolahan Pemasaran Hasil Tanaman Pangan* or PPHTP), as well as members of that working group including PRISMA, PT Seger Agro Nusantara (SAN), PT Yara Indonesia, PT Cargill Indonesia, PT TAP and Mercy Corps Indonesia. "This discussion provides a very crucial platform since we cannot predict the effect that can be caused by COVID-19. We are all worried about the food crisis, that is why we must take actions, starting from this discussion, so that the corn industry can still operate" Stated Thefan Kurniawan, representative of PT Seger Agro Nusantara.

In the online meeting that was mentioned above, discussions were conducted on problems and barriers surrounding the corn agriculture industry that has recently appeared. From the viewpoint of farmers, Spodoptera worms and downy mildew disease is still a chronic issue, although it must be noted that the threat of these issues has decreased with the development of higher quality seeds that are resistant to pests and climate change. Other than that, the pandemic has forced farmers to be warier in spending their funds on high-quality seeds and are also forced to lower their standards on fertilizers and crop protection. There are also concerns that the next harvest season will experience a

decrease in crop quality and a significant decrease in crop quantity due to the fears that farmers have in farming under the pandemic condition.

The issue surrounding distribution caused by the Restriction on Large Scale Social has temporarily disrupted farmers access with off-takers. The Ministry of Agriculture that was represented by Director of Cerealia Ismail has stated that until today, the national food supply is still above the expected threshold. The problem is that the food products are not easily distributed to the hands of customers or industry so it gives the impression that there is a shortage of corn supply. Other findings that are discussed in this forum is the decrease in demand for corn from the animal feed industry. The decrease in price for broiler chickens caused by the closure of the restaurant and tourism industry also caused farmers to demand for corn-based food to drop.

A research that was conducted by PT Mercy Corps Indonesia showed that the price of corn has decreased by 30-40% in the past three months. The following condition was caused by the on Large Scale Social Restriction and restriction on logistical transportation as well as industries that are still operating in several areas. Throughout the pandemic, almost all financing institutions had to restrain themselves from providing loans to people in this industry, including companies and individual farmers. "The government is working on a support program in case of an event such as a drastic decrease of prices under the purchase price reference (*Harga Acuan Pembelian* or HAP)" said Director of the Directorate on Cultivating Plant Food Market, Gatut Sumbogodjati. Mr Sumbogodjati has also stated the need for cooperation from private partner companies to support the government in managing the distribution of corn and stabilizing its demand and price.

Since farmers will have a tendency to skimp on spending money due to the decrease in their income, the next harvest season will be a heavy challenge for all stakeholders in the corn industry.

"PISAgro with the working group on corn has the opportunity to progress the program that was set out by the Ministry of Agriculture by contributing in discussions and internal cooperation", stated the Head of the Working Group, Suandi Darmawan from PRISMA.



WG Update

Link and Match Vocational Education Between the Ministry of Agriculture and Private Sectors

Head of Counseling and Development of Human Resource in Agriculture (*Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan SDM Pertanian* or BPPSDMP) Ministry of Agriculture Dedi Nursyamsi met with Executive Director of Pisagro, Martini Indrawati, in order to coordinate higher education vocational study through a video conference as a concrete step in continuing the previous meeting with Director General of Vocational Study in Ministry of Culture and Education (*Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* or Kemendikbud) that discusses partnership between the sector of Business and Industry with the vocational study held by Ministry of Agriculture, Monday, 6th of July 2020

This event was attended by the Director of Polytechnic under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Headmaster of Vocational Highschool in the field of Agriculture Development under the guidance of Ministry of Agriculture, as well as officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives from the field of Industry and Business. PISAgro (Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture) is a private-public partnership that aims to support the Indonesian government in addressing issues surrounding food national food security by increasing production of agricultural commodities in a sustainable manner and improving the welfare of smallholder farmers.

Head of BPPSDMP, Dedi Nursyamsi, stated that link and match between the world of industry and business is essential in vocational study. Because of that, the parameters of a successful vocational study is that the graduates are able to be easily employed by business and industries. To realize this, the sector of business and industry must be involved in the creation of a curriculum, the learning process, and other stages of education so that graduates are able to have the skills required by the job market. Reaffirming the statement, Head of the Center for Agriculture Education, Idha Widi Arsanti, voiced the need for a proper internship system with proper competence so that by the end of

their education, graduates are competent enough to be acknowledged by the job market or formally in the form of certifications.

Following the previous sentiment, Martini as a representative of PISAgro emphasized the importance of vocational training to develop human resources in the field of agriculture so that they may support the sustainability of agriculture, which has become a problem in recent years. For that reason, a peer-to-peer approach between the sector of polytechnic agricultural development and the world of business and industry needs to be strengthened. Moreover, concrete cooperations on curriculum creation, involvement of teaching staff, internship, and graduate employment is needed.

As further actions in response to this conference, Center of Education for Agriculture, Vocational Study from the Ministry of Agriculture, and PISAgro will identify the proper link and match methods to create a more concrete vocational training between students and the world of business and industry. This action will be in accordance with the characteristics and specifications of each vocational institution. For example, Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Bogor has a specialization in urban farming and Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Medan has is well versed in Coffee Plantations.

Acting as a moderator for this conference is Head of the Centre of Education for Agriculture, Idha Widi Arsanti. During the closing of this conference, Idha voiced her gratitude to all parties that have attended the conference and invited future partnerships in developing vocational studies, especially in the field of agriculture.

Source: wartaekonomi.co.id

Molding Competent Job Seekers and Creators, Collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and KIBIF

Centre of Education for Agriculture has conducted conferences on the implementation of a coordinated curriculum between Polytechnic for Agricultural Development and PT Estika Tata Tiara Tbk (KIBIF) that was held in Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Bogor (Cinagara Campus) in the faculty of animal husbandry, Thursday 3rd of September 2020.

The learning materials of Polytechnic Institutions must be in line with the needs of Business and Industry

Director of Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Siswoyo that attended the opening ceremony stated, this conference must be more concrete so that the results may be implemented as soon as possible. The learning curriculum of Polytechnic Institutions must be in line with the link and match philosophy and the demands of businesses and industries

“There are 4 courses that are closely related to KIBIF, namely Production Technology for Cattles, Livestock Slaughter Study, Animal Waste Process, Processing Livestock Products, as well as Nutrition and Animal Feed,” said Siswoyo.

As many as 5 stages of partnerships were achieved in the meeting between KIBIF and Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Bogor

During this conference, several agreements were made in the form of 5 stages of partnership. The first stage is on the discussion of curriculum and university courses, the discussion on a working model with a 'teaching factory', as well as a discussion on developing entrepreneurs. The second stage is creating an internship process that consists of internship professors, internship administration of teaching factory, technical workforce, and student internship. “Through this internship process, it is hoped that participants can adopt modern technology



and cultivate it to agriculture in the world of business and industry. Participants can also access business opportunities until they can eventually open their own companies using funds from PWMP. Not only that, students and alumni can also access small-medium scale franchises that are provided from KIBIF and other companies,” added Siswoyo.

For the third stage, classes and practicums are directly mentored by representatives from businesses and industries in accordance with their curriculum that has been synchronized with the teaching factory, and has also the supervision of business and industries.

The fourth stage is the implementation of a student internship for 3-6 months in the final semester. The final stage is a student selection from work in business and industries that have cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture, in this case, Polytechnic for Agricultural Development.

KIBIF and Polytechnic for Agricultural Development plans another internal conference

Internships for professors and students in KIBIF cannot be implemented this year due to the COVID-19 outbreak and new health protocols. At the end of the conference, KIBIF and Polytechnic for Agricultural Development Bogor - Cinagara Campus plans for another internal conference so that professors and representatives of KIBIF can discuss a plan for future university courses.

[Source: IDN Times, 3 September 2020](#)

REGIONAL

Grow Asia Forum: Regional Collaboration for the Sustainability of Agriculture

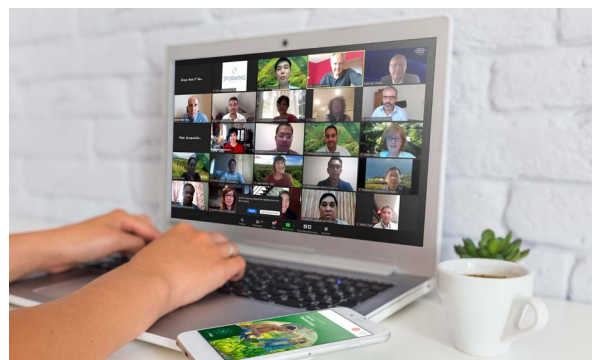
PISAgr as a forum for partnership builds networks not just on a national level but also on global level. Ever since 2015, PISAgr has collaborated with Grow Asia, a regional scale multi-stakeholder platform for private and public partnerships. This year, PISAgr attended the Grow Asia Forum that was held on Thursday, 13th August 2020. Grow Asia brings together senior leaders and decision-makers from ASEAN governments, the global and regional private sector, civil society organizations, farmer groups and other key stakeholders to share ideas, establish new partnerships and explore scalable, sustainable and inclusive solutions to agricultural development.

This forum was held online and was attended by 197 participants from different countries. This year's theme for the Grow Asia Forum was themed "Call for Partnerships" that consists of three key segments.

In the first segment, participants were greeted with an opening speech from Sumeth Pinyosnit (CEO of Charoen Pokphand Produce and Grow Asia Business Council) that was followed by a presentation by Grahame Dixie as the Executive Director of Grow Asia. This presentation was in the form of a progress report and the achievements of Grow Asia Network in the year 2019-2020.

"We have created platforms at the national and regional level you can build on and influence to create a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient food system in Southeast Asia", stated Grahame by emphasizing the importance of a regional scale food system.

In the second segment, Grow Asia facilitated an interactive discussion to confer on the main challenges and opportunities in the sector of agriculture. Participants are divided



for a group discussion in accordance with their topic of choice with the following themes:

1. **Coordinating a Regional Response to COVID-19**

This theme discusses the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security be it directly (food supply and demand) or indirectly (the decrease of purchasing power and restrictions on off distribution). Regional strategies are divided into four different groups, namely: logistics, digital money, digital marketing, and digital empowerment.

2. **Mainstreaming Gender in Agriculture and Food Systems in Southeast Asia**

This theme is on the discussion of Grow Asia's strategy to tackle gender equality to facilitate female empowerment in the value chain of agriculture in Southeast Asia.

3. **State of the Smallholder AgriTech Sector 2020**

This theme discusses the landscape of agrotechnology in Southeast Asia which has the potential to improve the welfare of farmers as well as increasing efficiency for agriculture's value chain.

4. **Opportunities for Collaboration with the Grow Asia Network.**

This theme gives a holistic point of view on how to collaborate and create partnerships with Grow Asia.

In the last segment, a presentation on programs that requires more participants to achieve a bigger effect is presented to the participants. The full report can be accessed through this link:

bit.ly/GrowAsiaForum2020

Webinar

Society's Source of Economy that Requires a Genetical Improvement Strategy due to the Pandemic

The potential of local animal breeders has become a key point of discussion in this pandemic. With the restriction on import and export that occurred during the start of the pandemic and the trend to work from home, the landscape of the livestock industry has drastically changed and it is not just limited to the industry. Local livestock has the potential to support local food security and provide entertainment that may improve the morale of local citizens.

A webinar that was titled “Local livestock to ensure food security and welfare of citizens in the era of new normal” on 23rd of June 2020 was held by the Department of Agriculture Production and Technology Bogor Institute of Technology (IPB) which invited three keynote speakers from the field of animal husbandry. Local livestock is studied in the webinar through the point of view of policymakers in animal husbandry, researchers, and practitioners in the field.

As a form of response to the government toward the COVID-19 pandemic that is currently ongoing, the national government through the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a plan of action to secure a healthy amount of food supply in anticipation of future events caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Ir. Sugiono, Director of Seeds and Animal Products from the Ministry of Agriculture, has added that the Technical Support Unit under the supervision Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Safety encouraged the development of local livestock in ten key points of Indonesia.

As a way to increase the quality of products, the Ministry of Agriculture encouraged crossbreeding between imported and local cows. One of the projects that was mentioned that has given fruitful results is the crossbreeding between an imported Belgian

Blue Cow and a local cow of the Sumbawa breed. “This new type of cow has not been made for commercial, however it is planned that the new breed will be released soon,” stated Sugiono.

Meanwhile, Ruri Sasono, a practitioner in local animal husbandry from PT Rusa Adi Perkasa, the post-pandemic condition can change our view on livestock. The act of animal husbandry can be done by anyone and anywhere as a new source of independent economic income or as a form of entertainment. In response to the new normal, these activities have gained large attention since it does not require a large amount of personnel to do. Local livestock also have the tendency to not need high maintenance such as a specific fodder, rare feed, or medicine compared to imported livestock.

In line with the following opinion, Professor Cece Sumantri, Professor of Faculty of Animal Husbandry IPB and a researcher in the field of Animal Genetics and Breeding, explained that there is a wide range of livestock that can be developed. Doves and *mentog* can be developed as a new focus for poultry husbandry. Rabbits can also be farmed on a small scale such as in your home which will provide a huge potential as a source of white meat that is healthy and low cholesterol.

Professor Sumantri also added that even if local livestock is often seen as less productive compared to their imported counterpart, local livestock can adapt more readily to the local environment. Local breeds are also able to digest local greeneries better and are more resilient to sickness and infections. That is why it is important to increase the quality and quantity of livestock goods such as meat. The genetic improvement strategy can be done by finding potential in local genetic resources. For example, Balinese cows have a good quality of marbling and can therefore be crossbred with other breeds of cows.

Low consumption of proteins from livestock that originated from Indonesia may prove to be a problem. This is caused by the low number of livestock per population and will in turn have a crucial effect on the market price of livestock, despite the fact that consuming animal proteins is a way to gain nutrition and solve malnutrition. “There needs to be an increased effort in improving the quality and productivity of livestock”. stated Professor Cece Sumantri. High-quality local livestock is an important resource for creating sustainable growth in the local animal husbandry industry.

Webinar

New Normal, New Strategy: How Should the Livestock Industry Strategize in the Post Pandemic Era

Discussion on the 'new normal' caused by this pandemic has motivated all sectors of the economy to adapt to the changing situation. The restrictions that were imposed in the early stages of the pandemic made society realize how likely it is for a pandemic to occur. That is why a new method to address the new market demand is needed.

The same case applies to the animal husbandry industry that must adapt to the pandemic climate. The editorial staff of Trobos Livestock noted that the access and distribution to animal feed was heavily restricted during the start of the pandemic since most animal feed was imported from foreign countries such as China. On the 24th of June 2020, the Board of Editorial Staff Mimbar Trobos in cooperation with Japfa and Vocational School IPB held a webinar on "New Normal Strategy in the Livestock Industry". In this webinar, the organizers highlighted that the disruption in the distribution process caused stakeholders in the industry to change their method of sales by taking actions such as cutting the trade chain so that they can sell products such as meat and eggs directly to the customers.

Professor Muladno of the Faculty of Agriculture IPB explained in his presentation that industries need to stop focusing on the negatives that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought. This pandemic has indirectly brought positive changes such as increasing awareness of individual health, cleanliness, and disciplinary caution. On the other hand, this condition also raised the point on how futile it is to cling to past working models when faced with an unexpected turn of event such as the pandemic.

The old conventional strategy of the livestock sector can only compete on a national scale, is often slowed down by bureaucracy, and gives the impression that we are only doing theoretical projects. The non-formal sector of animal husbandry is only supported by the national government through fundings, not by actual concrete methods such as education and training, which in turn will not be enough to create an adequately competitive product. "We have blamed the Corona Virus for the shortcomings of our own efforts. We fail because of Corona, We're bankrupt because of Corona" added Professor Muladno.

Meanwhile, Professor Ali Agus, Dean of Faculty of Animal Husbandry Gadjah Mada University (UGM) highlighted the lack of human resources in facing the new normal. It turns out that adapting to globalization and technology is not that difficult. It is a lot harder for people to adapt to the new condition even if every industry has taught its workers that crises will happen.

This pandemic has indirectly triggered a global economic crisis due to a multilayered issue and uncertainty. Increasing the competitive capability of the livestock industry in the new normal era is one of the ways to survive this crisis and any other crisis. Arief Daryanto, Dean of Vocational School IPB, explained that a competitive poultry industry must focus on an optimal production and efficient distribution system. Competitive capability is reliant on the capacity of an industry to flexibly adapt to rapid changes in the market.

Coronial strategy is a new strategy that was first coined by Professor Muladno. According to Professor Muladno, the animal husbandry industry must focus on efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity. There must be an increase in the export of consumer goods and imports must be productive. Meanwhile, non-formal animal husbandry must be consolidated so that they have the capability to be more competitive. Developing non-formal animal husbandry can be done through education, not just merely giving out pity through funds and equipment.



Webinar

Prospects of Horticulture in Improving Family Nutrition The Potential of Cultivating the True Shallot Seeds

Shallot is a local spice that cannot be replaced, even other onion-based plants. This commodity is often discussed on the issue of pricing or a shortage of supply that didn't meet the intended target. According to the General Director of Horticulture, Presto Setyanto, the instability of shallot supply is caused by its varied harvest time throughout the year. This condition can also affect the fluctuating price of shallots.

In the webinar that was titled 'Profiting from the Cultivation of True Shallot Seeds (TSS)' on the 25th of June 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture through the General Director of Horticulture encouraged farmers to support the national supply of shallots by cultivating TSS. Soekam Parwadi, keynote speaker in the webinar from Paskomnas and Kadin Indonesia, explained that harvesting shallots through cultivating TSS is more advantageous for farmers by improving the competitive capability of their products. With the same sale price, the profit that a farmer can get per kilogram of shallots is 240% more for TSS compared to shallots cultivated from tubers.

"There are several problems that a farmer can face by cultivating tuber shallots, such as the uncertainty in its sale price and its quality," stated Muchammad Iqbal, practitioner and field instructor for TSS shallots in the province of Cirebon. The tuber shallots are growing more expensive due to the scarcity of its source. There is also an obscurity to the origin of certain tuber seeds and its harvest, increasing the chances of fungal contamination and diseases. Mr Iqbal also stated that the varying lineage from one tuber seed to the next is the main reason why there are varying qualities of tuber shallots.

PT East-West Seed Indonesia with their trade brand *Cap Panah Merah* is one of the producers for TSS. The leading variety of *Cap Panah Merah* includes the *Lokananta*

and *Sanren F1* seed that was recently released in 2019. Shallots from these seeds can be harvested after 75-80 after it was planted and can compete with tuber shallots.

This webinar also conveyed practical information for farmers that plan to cultivate TSS:

1. Seedling process of TSS shallots depends on its shading, watering, and good media treatments,
2. The amount of seeds needed for cultivation is 4-5 kg/ha,
3. Area needed for seedling process is 100-200 m²/kg TSS,
4. To improve the growth of seedlings, the shading should be placed around 1-2 cm high,
5. The lifting of the seed shells on the fifth until seventh days of seedlings is a sign of a good media,
6. If there are signs that the medium is not fertile enough, add fertilizer 21-28 days after planting the seed
7. The nursery cannot be completely closed off as doing so will cause a fungal infection
8. Seedlings are ready to be planted once they are 6 weeks old, have 5-6 pieces of growing leaves and the seedling is strong, fresh, and green
9. The seedlings should be given a 10x10 cm space with a depth of 1-2 cm and should be treated the same as tuber shallots after planting.

Other than the advantage of large-scale cultivation that TSS can bring, shallots also provide several health benefits. This is one of the reasons why shallots can provide benefits if it is planted in your home for family consumption. Retrieved from the United States Department of Agriculture, shallots contain high concentrations of minerals such as iron, copper, and calcium that can improve circulation and metabolism. This commodity is also known as detox food, improving the health of your heart, controlling diabetes, and lower cholesterol levels. Folate or a type of Vitamin B that is contained within shallots can improve your brain function and improve neurological activity.

Miscellaneous

Is the Transmission of COVID-19 Possible Through Food and Livestock?



There is not yet found evidence of transmission of COVID-19 through food/food packaging.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as several food regulatory agencies from the United States, Europe, Canada, and Australia say there has not been any evidence of transmission of COVID-19 found from food and its packaging. Until recently it was agreed that COVID-19 is transmitted through small fluids or droplets. Viruses cannot survive live long term on inanimate objects. However, there is a possibility of the virus attaching to inanimate objects such as packaging for a certain time. Transmission can occur if the packaging has been in brief contact with other people. Although it cannot be proven yet, industries and consumers are encouraged to carry out preventive actions.

Source: WHO

For Consumers: Preventive Actions for Food and Agricultural Products Consumers.

As consumers of agricultural and food products, preventive efforts can be done by getting familiarized with the hygiene culture as follows:

- a. Avoid touching face during shopping activities;
- b. Wash your hands immediately after shopping,
- c. Clean up and wash anything you used to go out of the house;
- d. Clean the outer surface of the packaged products that you bought by using water and soap or disinfectant;
- e. Wash raw fresh agricultural products like vegetables, meat, or fruit before storage procedures;
- f. If possible, remove products from its original packaging or plastic shopping and keep it in your own storing package;
- g. If you buy ready-to-eat food products, it is recommended to re-warm the food to kill viruses and microbes.

Livestock And Its Products

1. Can I Get COVID-19 Disease from My Interactions with Animal Livestock?

So far it has not been confirmed the case of transmission of COVID-19 through animals to human beings, especially from farmed animals (chickens, ducks, cows, sheep, goats). WHO calls for avoiding direct contact with animals and surfaces that come into contact with animals without using personal protective equipment. The use of mask, gloves, and the act of washing hands and clothes are highly recommended after coming into contact with farm animals.

2. Can I Get COVID-19 Disease from Animal Meat Products?

Not yet proven the transmission of COVID-19 through meat or other animal products. We recommend that you avoid the consumption of raw or undercooked products. Make sure your food is well-cooked to kill virus or microbes in the food. Raw animal products must be separated from the cooked products to prevent cross-contamination.

Source: covid19.kemkes.go.id

Dairy Products

1. Can I Get COVID-19 Disease by Consuming Milk and Other Dairy Products?

There is no evidence of transmission of COVID-19 through food. WHO recommends all forms of food including milk and other dairy products (cheese, yogurt, and the like) to be processed hygienically and well-cooked to prevent transmission of any disease. In terms of handling packaged dairy products sold in the stores, consumers are recommended to do disinfection measures on the outer packaging with water, soap, or disinfectant to prevent transmission due to packaging contact with the possible positive patient.

2. Does Milk Consumption Prevent the Susceptibility Towards COVID-19 Disease?

Milk is a type of drink with high nutrition to increase the disease-resistance response of the human body. Milk also increases the nutritional intake that the body needs. However, consuming milk

does not necessarily ensure us to be 100% safe from COVID-19. Milk is only a supportive intake to boost immunity. Besides that, for those of you who have allergies or abstinence from its components contained in milk should be careful in consuming. Consume milk in reasonable and consult with medical personnel if you might have specific personal health background.

3. How is The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Towards Local Milk and Dairy Industry?

Reporting from *Kontan*, national demand for dairy products during the pandemic COVID-19 and the PSBB policy remains stable. This is due to an increase in consumption from people who believe that dairy products can boost immunity. Nearly 90% of local fresh milk production demand for industrial raw material is still selling well.

Source: kontan.co.id

Miscellaneous

COVID-19 Q&A: Its Effects on Food & Agriculture Sector

General Impacts of the Pandemic towards Food and Agricultural Sector



1. Price Raise of Agricultural Cultivation Activities Raw Materials

How is the impact of COVID-19 pandemic towards agricultural fertilizer supply?

Based on PT Pupuk Indonesia data, national fertilizer production is still well-maintained. Up until February 2020, the available stock has reached 108% of the annual target. Whereas for subsidized fertilizer, stock until March 2020 was calculated on 63,958 tones, which is three times the value of subsidized fertilizer production target for 2020.

Source: Pupuk Indonesia

What is The Effect of The COVID-19 Pandemic on Agricultural Cultivation Activities and Food Industry Raw Materials Scarcity?

Some of the cultivation raw materials such as fertilizers and pesticides are expected to experience scarcity after the next six months if imports of industrial raw materials are still experiencing. As much as 40% of the active ingredients of fertilizers and 70% pesticide active ingredients are still dependent on imports. Estimated national stock will only be enough for the next 4 to 6 months.

Source: Media Perkebunan

Does The COVID-19 Pandemic Cause the Price Raise of Raw Materials For Cultivation Activities and Food Industry?

There was no increase in the highest retail price (HET) for subsidized fertilizer. Ministry of Agriculture guarantees the availability of fertilizers and its distribution in the midst of this pandemic.

HET determined by the Government, namely IDR 1,800 per kilogram (kg) for urea, IDR2,000 per kg for SP-36, IDR 1,400 per kg for ZA, and IDR2,300 per kg for NPK. Meanwhile, the HET for NPK has the formula special rates are IDR 3,000 per kg and IDR 500 per kg for organic. The HET value applies to purchases by farmers at official fertilizer kiosk in cash, and inside whole sack with a volume of 50 Kg for Urea, SP-36, ZA, and NPK fertilizers, and 40 kg for organic fertilizer. Distributors who commit fraud the price is not in accordance with the HET can be prosecuted and charged with criminal law a maximum of 5 years in prison.

Source: Kompas.com dan CNN Indonesia

2. Transportation and Logistic Hindrance

Does the Pandemic Cause Hindrance on Material Supply Transportation and Logistics?

During the enforcement of social and activities restriction, there were transportation and logistics restrictions as well. However, commercial vehicles for logistics can still operate. After the revocation of PSBB regulations in various territory, transportation of goods and logistics are expected to return to normal.

Hindrance to the flow of goods and supply chain often occurs when transportation of commercial goods is done using cargo service that depends on passenger transportation. For example, freight services use airplane or passenger train service. This is due to restrictions on the number of flights and cancellation of long-distance train departures far to an undetermined time.

Source: indonesia.go.id

3. Safety and Health of Food and Agricultural Sector Workers

Who is susceptible to coronavirus disease?

Anyone can catch the virus regardless of gender, age, and background. However, the data shows the elderly and people with low immunity is more at risk. The spread of the COVID-19 virus can become a health threat to the workforce in food and agricultural sector. According to the Agricultural Census 2013, as much as 32% of Indonesian farmers and agricultural machineries operators are in the age group of 55-65 years old, as much as 26% were in the age group of 45-54 years old, and 11.7% are aged 75 to on. Worker's safety and health are necessary to be kept safe to ensure the stability of food and agriculture industry production.

Source: Crowde and perkebunan.litbang.pertanian.go.id

In case of inability to work from home, how to keep safe from coronavirus?

Based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, recommended protocols include:

On the way

- a. Make sure you are in good health, if you feel sick, not feeling well, or have symptoms of a cough, cold, and fever, you should stay home
- b. Use a mask
- c. Try not to use public transportation
- d. Try to make non-cash payment and use sanitizer after holding money and objects in public places

In the workplace or factory

- a. Use your elbow or tissue to open the door or pressing the elevator button
- b. Avoid using fingerprint attendance machine for a while
- c. Keep one-meter minimum distance from coworkers, prevention will be better if the physical distance is at least 2 meters
- d. Keep wearing a mask
- e. Wash your hands often with running water and soap or hand sanitizer at least every 4 hours (if not in contact with other people) and immediately after making contact

When we get back home

- a. Don't get in touch with family members before cleaning up yourself and change clothes
- b. Wash clothes and masks with detergent, if you use the disposable mask, make sure you tear off the mask and wet it with a disinfectant therefore it does not contaminate the environment
- c. Maintain a clean and healthy lifestyle at home

Source: Covid.go.id dan Kemkes.go.id



Are There Guidelines Which Can Be Used by Food Industry as a Reference for Holding Production in this Pandemic Time?

For industries that continue to operate during the pandemic, the Ministry RI Health issued a letter circular on April 3, 2020 (No.HK.02.02/III/375/2020) which contains:

- a. Do not recommend the use of booths disinfection in public facilities;
- b. Do hand washing regularly with soap and flowing water or hand sanitizer;
- c. Routine surface and objects disinfection especially the one you touch frequently such as: furniture, work equipment, room, handrail, escalators, and modes of transportation;
- d. Encourage the use of masks
- e. Air circulation must be well regulated;
- f. Worker's uniforms and tools only for personal protection in the work area and should not be used outside the work area.

Other industry guidelines from international institutions:

a. COVID-19 and Food Safety: Guidance for Food Business dari FAO dan WHO dapat diakses melalui <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/covid-19-and-food-safety-guidance-for-food-businesses>

b. EC: Covid-19 and Food Safety Q&A dapat diakses melalui https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/biosafety_crisis_covid19_qandas.pdf

c. US FDA: Food Safety and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) dapat diakses melalui <https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-during-emergencies/food-safety-and-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19>

d. FSA-UK: Guidance for Food Businesses on Coronavirus (COVID-19) dapat diakses melalui <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-food-businesses/guidance-for-food-businesses-on-coronavirus-covid-19>

Are there any financial support and relaxation for agricultural sector practitioner?

1. Loan and Credit Restructuration

The Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*) provides leniency or credit relaxation on economic sectors affected by pandemic in person as well indirect, including the agriculture sector, both credit and financing provided by the bank as well as the non-bank financial industry to banking debtors. For banking debtors, they will be given delay of up to 1 (one) year and lower interest. The bank concerned has the right to decide and determine the debtor's eligibility which proposes relaxation. Further information can be accessed through OJK website. <https://www.ojk.go.id/>

2. Tax Incentives

Decrease the final income tax rate for MSMEs with Turnover Under IDR4.8 billion per year from 0.5 to 0 percent over a 6 months period starting from April 2020. Information regarding tax incentives outside these requirements can be seen further and filed through the official website <http://www.pajak.go.id>

3. Exemption and Remission for Electrical Fee

Exemption from electricity costs is provided for 24 million 450VA electricity customers and a 50% fee waiver for 7 million subsidized 900VA electricity customers.

4. Increase in Value for Groceries Support Card (*Bantuan Kartu Sembako*), Special Aid for Basic Staple Food Materials (*Bantuan Khusus Bahan Pokok Sembako*), Cash Aid (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai*), and Village Fund (*Bantuan Sosial Dana Desa*)

Source: covid19.go.id; juru bicara presiden Fadjoel Rahman

Is There Any Special Aid from The Government for Workers Who Got Pandemic-Caused Work Termination?

According to UU No. 13 of 2003 on Workforce and Presidential Decree No. 36 of 2020 on Development of Job Competence through the Program Pre-Employment Card, worker who experiencing layoffs has the right to:

a. Severance pay (*Uang Pesangon*),

in accordance with the calculations listed on UU No. 13 of 2003 about Workforce.

b. Tenure award money (*Uang Penghargaan*), in accordance with the the calculations listed on UU No. 13 of 2003 about Workforce.

c. Reimbursement of rights (*Uang Penggantian Hak*), covers (1) annual leave that has not taken and have not fallen; (2) Worker's cost or return fee and his family to the place working workers; (3) Replacement housing and health insurance and treatment was set at 15% of severance pay and/or money termination benefits; (4) Other matters stipulated in the contract and company regulations, or a cooperation agreement.

d. Pre-employment Card (*Kartu Pra Kerja*)



PUBLICATION

PISAgro 2019-2020

PISAgro has committed to keeping you updated on our process story to obtain achievements, agricultural news, and enlightening information from PISAgro activities with partners and members. Several publications can be accessed online through:



Website & Social Media

Follow PISAgro social media to keep updated on the latest update on agricultural news, PISAgro activities, infographics on sustainable agriculture, and working group updates.



www.pisagro.org



contact@pisagro.org



[pisagro_secretariat](https://www.instagram.com/pisagro_secretariat)



PISAgro

Website PISAgro:



Progress Report 2019-2020

PISAgro progress report 2019 published by Grow Asia encompass annual focus area for 2020-2021 and also PISAgro working group update by 2019



www.growasia.org/progress-reports

Download here:



Case Study: Sustainable Rubber in Indonesia

Case study on rubber working group (PT Kirana Megatara) in collaboration with Grow Asia and Springfield Center



bit.ly/IDRubber

Download here:



COVID-19 Update

Working group commodity data matrix on supply, demand and value chain during COVID-19 and update information on the pandemic.



www.pisagro.org/data



www.pisagro.org/network

Data PISAgro



Webinars

PISAgro 2020



Dairy Cows Partnership Models

In collaboration with Yayasan CBC Indonesia (YCI), Indonesia Livestock Alliance (ILA), and Kamar Dagang Indonesia (KADIN), PISAgro held the discussion on the partnership model and strategies on increasing the productivity and quality of sustainable dairy livestock farming.

bit.ly/WebinarKemitraanSapiPerah

Download here:



E-Commerce of Livestock Products

In collaboration with YCI, ILA, and KADIN to discuss the development of e-commerce for livestock products and food supply chain from up to downstream during COVID-19 pandemic and expected post-pandemic era.

bit.ly/WebinarECommercePeternakan

Download here:



Excellent Human Resources for Indonesia Golden Era 2045

In collaboration with YCI, ILA, KADIN, and Counseling and Development of Human Resource in Agriculture (Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan SDM Pertanian or BPPSDMP) discussing on vocational education to generate excellent human resources in the agricultural sector.

<http://bit.ly/WebinarSDMUnggul2045>

Download here:



Maintaining Agribusiness Sustainability in Time of Crisis

Held by IPB University, discussing food security in the pandemic era. Dr. Raoul Oberman from McKinsey Indonesia led the discussion as the main speaker and moderated by Dr Bayu Krisnamurthi.

bit.ly/WebinarAgribusinessSustainability

Video Webinar:



Innovation and Technology in Livestock and Crops Agriculture

In collaboration with YCI and ILA discussing the effects of digitalization in the livestock and crops agriculture sector. One of the keynote speakers was PISAgro member, delivering a presentation on "Traceability System from a Bar of Chocolate".


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