

# FAO AT WORK 2014



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

FAO REPRESENTATION  
IN INDONESIA

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# FAO AT WORK 2014



FAO REPRESENTATION  
IN INDONESIA



## **FOREWORD**

In the past few years FAO Indonesia has been operating in a changing external and internal environment: (a) FAO has already established its Strategic Objectives, after a comprehensive reform process, taking a programmatic, decentralized and regional approach to dealing with the global challenges in supporting member countries in their efforts on food and nutrition security, climate change and shaping the overall future of agriculture; (b) Indonesia is a middle income developing country, reaching the Millennium Development

Goal on hunger reduction achieving 6% average annual growth for the last 10 years; (c) traditional donors have also changed their approach and are considered as resource partners in accomplishing common interests and objectives with Government and the UN System; (d) Government of Indonesia has made efforts to set its objectives and show its commitment to implement South-South Cooperation. Being one of the most disaster prone countries on earth, Indonesia's natural environment, more specifically biodiversity, has come under pressure with visible effects of climate change being experienced.

Food security has been high on the policy agenda; with 240 million mouths to feed with limited and already degraded natural resources. There is an obvious need for a strong partnership to match the priorities, resources and objectives of the government, resource partners and FAO to maximise our joint concerted efforts to support Indonesia and other countries in the region.

During recent years FAO Programmes and projects in Indonesia have operated within this framework. Our contribution is focused more on technical support for policy advocacy, in addition to some disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation projects and the ECTAD (Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases) and Emerging Pandemic Threats Programme and some FAO regional programmes and projects..

FAO brings its long standing expertise and experience to provide technical support to the government through integrated programmes and projects, along with policy support guidelines and tools. Our joint country program with the Indonesian Government, currently called the National Medium Term Priority Framework will be renewed as the Country Programming Framework (CPF) next year. FAO Indonesia's contribution has been mainly in the form of technical cooperation for policy advocacy and emergency assistance with the involvement of our regional office and Headquarters. This booklet covers some of our activities within the changing environment and we hope it will be a useful reference on FAO Indonesia.

**Mustafa Imir - FAO Representative in Indonesia**



**Achieving Food Security** for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

**FAO has identified key priorities** to meet the demands posed by major global trends in agricultural development and challenges faced by member nations. A comprehensive review of the Organization's comparative advantages was undertaken which enabled strategic objectives to be set, representing the main areas of work on which FAO will concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its vision and global goals.



# The Food and Agriculture Organization

Achieving Food and Nutrition Security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO has identified key priorities according to major global trends in agricultural development and challenges faced by member nations.

A comprehensive review of the Organization's comparative advantages was undertaken which enabled new strategic objectives to be set, representing the main areas of work on which FAO will concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its vision and global goals. FAO will aim for eradication of hunger; sustainable food production and consumption; greater fairness in global food management; the conclusion of FAO's organizational reform to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability; and expansion of partnerships and South-South cooperation.

## Strategic Thinking Process

In January 2012, the Director-General launched a Strategic Thinking Process to determine the future strategic direction for the Organization. The process supported development of FAO's main strategy and programming documents, including revision of the existing Strategic Framework 2010-19, and preparation of the new Medium Term Plan 2014-17, as well as the Programme of Work and Budget 2014-15. It also informed the transformational changes during the 2012-13 biennium.

**FAO's five (5) New Strategic Objectives** FAO's objectives in the coming years will address food security and malnutrition, sustainable production, rural poverty, food systems and resilience; those objectives are:

- SO 1**      **H**elp eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- SO 2**      **M**ake agriculture more productive and sustainable
- SO 3**      **R**educe rural poverty
- SO 4**      **E**nsure inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- SO 5**      **P**rotect livelihoods from disasters

**FAO** creates and shares critical information about food, agriculture and natural resources in the form of global public goods. But this is not a one-way flow. FAO plays a connector role, through identifying and working with different partners with established expertise, and facilitating a dialogue between those who have the knowledge and those who need it. By turning knowledge into action, FAO links the field to national, regional and global initiatives in a mutually reinforcing cycle.

# Partnerships

Partnerships are at the heart of FAO's mission to help build consensus for a world without hunger. The effectiveness and credibility of the Organization as a policy-making forum and unique multilingual centre of excellence, knowledge and technical expertise depends to a considerable degree on its ability to work and develop strategic partnerships to harness efforts to eradicate hunger.

FAO will facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture including fisheries and forestry and rural development as well as some global and regional initiatives such as the Blue Economy, Globally Important Agriculture Heritages Systems (GIAHS), Regional Rice and Sustainable Intensified Aquaculture Initiatives between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

Partnerships are firmly embedded in FAO's way of doing business at global, regional, and country levels. FAO collaborates with a large number of different entities to enhance its Strategic Objectives, operational programming, funding, and advocacy roles. Partnerships can be of a horizontal nature where the Organization and its partners are looking for complementarities, for example on inter-disciplinary issues, or of a vertical nature where the partners share responsibility for research and outreach.

FAO partners with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes at the headquarters, regional, and country levels, including through participation in the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its subsidiary bodies such as the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), High Level Committee on Management (HLCM), and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). FAO has a particularly dynamic and strong collaboration with the other Rome based UN agencies, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

FAO collaborates with civil society organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector and foundations, producers' organizations and cooperatives, academia and research institutions. FAO engages in a variety of formal institutionalized partnerships and less formalized networking arrangements. Moreover, FAO provides an opportunity for a wide variety of actors to be involved in the eradication of hunger through advocacy initiatives. Partnerships can be formalized through existing legal arrangements used by FAO:

- Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) - MoUs establish a framework for collaboration and usually do not entail any financial commitment.



- Partnership Agreements: partnership agreements are established to enable receipt of financial contributions;
- Exchange of Letters: in cases where collaboration is limited (to a reduced period of time, or with a more limited scope) and does not entail any financial commitments,



- an exchange of letters can be used, for example, to carry out a joint assessment or to coordinate actions while implementing field activities;

- Letters of Agreement (LoA): The scope of an LoA is generally limited to contracting services from non commercial entities (e.g. organizing a meeting in regional, subregional or national offices; programme

with local NGOs, etc.). LoAs entail a transfer of resources from FAO to a registered non-profit organization.

FAO encourages un-earmarked or lightly earmarked support from the private sector to the Organization's Programme of Work and Budget through existing mechanisms including the FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) and new mechanisms that will be established, including a private sector Multidonor Trust Fund. These mechanisms allow the Organization to receive contributions that can be translated into programmes and activities in line with FAO's Strategic Objectives. For larger contributions, separate trust funds may be set up, if appropriate. The Organization has established operational rules and procedures that satisfy FAO and donor requirements for transparency and reporting. FAO is also developing Multidonor Trust Funds to support partnership and collaboration between FAO and civil society organizations. In 2011, a Multidonor Trust Fund was established for donors to allocate resources for the participation of civil society in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). FAO will look at the possibility of establishing Multidonor Trust Funds for civil-society as a tool to build their capacity and their wider participation in FAO's areas of work.



**“FAO is taking a holistic view to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty. This approach is at the heart of our reviewed strategic framework.”** stated by FAO Director-General, José

**Graziano da Silva**

**T**he FAO Director-General, Mr. José Graziano da Silva visited Indonesia in May 2013. During the two days visit many bilateral meetings were held and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources Utilization and Conservation Division of FAO. The Director General's visit highlighted Food Security and Nutrition issues both in Indonesia and globally. He stated that Indonesia is one of the 35 countries that have achieved the Millennium Development Goal on hunger reduction. However, the Goal must be to ensure food security for all in line with the Zero Hunger Challenge launched by the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon during the Rio+20 Conference.

To achieve this goal we need a holistic approach, linking social and productive policies and programmes, and responding to the causes of hunger today. Unlike when FAO was founded in 1945, food insecurity today is not a matter of production - there is enough food in the world - but access: in most cases, people simply do not have incomes to buy the food they need or the resources to produce it.

Paradoxically, 70% of people suffering from hunger and extreme poverty live in rural areas, and many of them are subsistence farmers. If we can get these farmers to increase their productivity, we can get them to feed not only their families, but also their villages and local communities.

And when we manage to link family farming with social protection programmes such as school feeding or conditional cash transfers, we could have even more positive results by improving the diet of children and energizing local economies. The fight against hunger must move forward at local and global levels.

An accepted fact is the need to improve food security governance and to increase the integration and coordination of actions by taking advantage of synergies. We have less than five hundred days until the deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It's time for a final push that will bring us closer to an even more ambitious and necessary target: ending hunger.

# WORLD FOOD DAY



**W**orld Food Day 2013 in Indonesia was celebrated in Padang from 30 October to 3 November 2013.

The President of Indonesia, HE. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was present at the celebration of World Food Day and opened the event. The ceremony was attended by several Ministers, 14 Governors and several Ambassadors and Heads of UN Agencies. Many high ranking government officers, representatives from United Nations agencies and representatives of diplomatic missions attended the opening.

Towards celebration of World Food Day 2013, Government of Indonesia line ministries held several events; a seminar, an inter-active talk show and conducted a diplomatic tour. During the opening ceremony, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, symbolically handed over input support to many delegations representing farming communities and farmers' groups. A number of displays were made during the event including an Agriculture Technology Display, an International Food Exhibition, Cooking competitions and a Drawing competition. The three days World Food Day event managed to attract three thousand local visitors. The main attractions were on food production and diversification, agriculture-forestry-fisheries technology and knowledge sharing.

World Food Day events are always located in rural areas and/or provincial capital cities. This kind of event always holds interest for rural people, farming communities and associations as they seek to increase their knowledge and information on farming and farming practices.

In 2013, the FAO Representation in Indonesia contributed banners to be placed in the World Food Day venue. FAO Indonesia also observed that many community groups and local governments also celebrated the event with different kind of activities. “The celebration of World Food Day in Indonesia has given momentum to the government to increase the understanding and awareness of the general public and of stakeholders on the importance of providing sufficient and nutritious food, good for the people of Indonesia and the world.” Quoted by Liputan6.com



# SAVE FOOD

In order to meet the food demands of their rapidly growing populations, developing regions of the world must increase their food production by 77 percent by the year 2050. Currently, food prices in the region have almost doubled when compared to prices a decade ago. Poor and vulnerable groups continue to face challenges in accessing safe and nutritious food that is adequate and affordable to them.

The 2012 FAO State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) Report, recorded a decline in the number of undernourished in

developing countries from 980 to 852 million over the past 20 years. These numbers are still unacceptably high particularly in Asia and the Pacific region which is home to almost 62 percent of the world's undernourished.

The above issues caused serious concern for food security in the region, and particularly for feeding future generations. While increasing food productivity from existing land is a key priority of the region, there is a need to recognize the impacts of high levels of food losses and waste.

Post-harvest losses in the region and particularly in the traditional chains that supply the food requirements of mass markets are high. By far the largest share of food losses in developing countries across the region, occur at harvesting, during drying, transportation and storage. These losses are as high as 50 percent for fruits and vegetables and 37 percent for rice. They result from poorly functioning food supply chains and systems.

Many Asian countries are currently struggling with the growing problem of food waste.



Food Chain

Food waste is caused by retailers, the food service sector and consumers (as shoppers and as diners) discarding edible food and left-over food into the garbage. Table waste is in a number of cases, directly linked to cultural habits. Recently, table waste in urban centres has been attributed to the lack of recognition by urban consumers of the origin of their food. Food losses and waste reduce food availability and negatively contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. They also represent the wastage of inputs - water, energy, fertilizers, labour and capital - used in food production, distribution and disposal.



FAO with key partners, in 2011, launched the Save Food initiative, which is a global initiative designed to reduce food losses and waste. This initiative brings together partners that reach out to stakeholders and the general public, share information, ideas, questions and answers, support the implementation of solutions, and connect with each other with the goal of reducing food losses and waste.

As part of this global initiative, FAO is launching a campaign under the banner "Save Food" designed to raise awareness and advocate for actions to reduce food losses and particularly the growing problem of table waste in the region. This region-wide campaign will seek collaboration and partnership for the development of initiatives and actions to reduce food losses and waste, thereby contributing to meeting the first Millennium Development Goal.

In January 2014, the FAO Regional office and the FAO Representation in Indonesia jointly participated in an exhibition on 40th Year of ASEAN-Japan Friendship and Cooperation "Symposium on Human Resource Development in Food-related Area through Partnership with ASEAN Universities". The event took place in Grand Hyatt Hotel in Indonesia and was sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan and the ASEAN Secretariat.

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILY FARMING (IYFF)



In 2008, the initiative to declare an International Year of Family Farming was launched by the World Rural Forum (WRF) in collaboration with more than 350 organizations from 60 countries in 5 continents, and included major regional networks of family farmers' organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 2011, taking note of a proposal put forth by the Government of the Philippines, the 37th Session of the FAO Conference proposed that the United Nations

declare 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF). At the 66th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 2014 was formally declared to be the “International Year of Family Farming” (IYFF).

FAO launched the **International Year of Family Farming (IYFF)** on November 22, 2013 in New York. The aim of the IYFF is to reposition family farming at the centre of agricultural, environmental and social policies in the national agendas, by identifying gaps and opportunities to promote a shift towards a more equal and balanced development.

For FAO, family farming is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labour, including both women's and men's.

In Indonesia, FAO has some projects which target family farmers and facilitate them with technical assistance to build up their knowledge. The projects facilitate appropriate technologies, provide quality inputs that respond to farmers' needs and respect their culture and traditions. Special attention is given to women and young farmers, to strengthening producers' organizations and cooperatives, improving access to land, water, credit and markets. Particular efforts are made to improve their participation in farming value chains.

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF QUINOA



The year 2013 was declared the “International Year of Quinoa” (IYQ) in recognition of the Andean peoples who have preserved quinoa as food for present and future generations through their traditional knowledge and practices of living in harmony with nature.

The IYQ was proposed by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with the support of Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Philippines, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Liberia, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Seychelles, Uruguay and Venezuela. It was supported by the FAO Conference in June 2011 and was approved by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/221, during its 66th Regular Session, in December 2011.

The International Year of Quinoa has thus become a platform to focus world attention on the role that quinoa plays in biodiversity and its nutritional value with respect to food security and poverty eradication in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

In Indonesia, the FAO Representation launched the International Year of Quinoa on 22 November 2013 at the Papua Meeting Room, Menara Thamrin Building, Jakarta. The event featured a presentation on quinoa by a leading Peruvian scientist, the launching of the IYQ, showcasing quinoa as a food and tasting quinoa-based food and cuisine.

The attendees were agreeably surprised by the taste of quinoa food dishes and the variety of food which can be made from quinoa. Through this event, FAO was able to present quinoa to a small group of people with the hope that they in turn would introduce quinoa to their friends and relatives.

## Strengthening Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Monitoring and Surveillance in Indonesia through a Web-based Application : Influenza Virus Monitoring (IVM)

Since the introduction of H5N1 Avian Influenza into Indonesia in 2003, the Government has been working to formulate a strategy to fight the spread of the virus. In 2004, the Directorate General of Livestock Services developed a 9-step strategy for Avian Influenza control and prevention, which included vaccination against AI. However, a successful AI vaccination programme requires more than just the availability of vaccine.



According to guidance from FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) joint Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza (OFFLU), a successful vaccination programme will only be possible if supported by effective field virus monitoring and surveillance to identify new and variant strains of the H5N1 virus, in order to ensure that vaccines used will be appropriately matched to currently circulating field virus strains. To answer these needs, on May 20th, 2014, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture officially launched the *IVM Online* platform. Mr. Syukur Iwantoro, Director General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS) during the launching ceremony explained that *IVM Online* is a sustainable animal health laboratory network and web-based platform for influenza virus monitoring. “The IVM Online platform will provide animal health authorities with accurate information required to formulate proper vaccination strategy and actions against the AI threat,” he said.

The development of the *IVM Online* platform itself was started in 2009 with the support of OFFLU and FAO's Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Indonesia. Trainings, workshops and seminars were held to increase the capacity of 8 (eight) animal health diagnostic laboratories to monitor, detect and characterize avian influenza H5N1 viruses circulating in the country.



Later on, a national level collaboration was initiated between these laboratories to carry out those tasks via a monitoring and analysis platform. From 2011, supported by the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), Australia and the UrRemote software development team, Bali, this developed into a sustainable

animal health laboratory network and web-based platform for influenza virus monitoring: *IVM Online*. The platform also offers tools to map and visualize the antigenic and genetic characteristics of HPAI viruses in Indonesia, which will serve as key data for the selection of HPAI vaccine challenge and candidate strains, and their registration. The platform will enable various member laboratories to share and exchange bioinformatics analysis faster and feed information to the animal health authorities to decide whether it is necessary to re-define the most appropriate and best matched HPAI challenge and vaccine strains. Mr. Syukur said, “this will ensure that the vaccines used in Indonesia are effective in protecting poultry from H5N1 HPAI”.

The benefits of the IVM network approach to HPAI surveillance was demonstrated by the detection of a new clade (“2.3.2.1”) H5N1 virus in Indonesia in 2012. The new virus, which caused high mortality in domestic ducks, was isolated by the Wates Disease Investigation Centre, and then sequenced by the IVM network partner laboratories. The resulting antigenic and genetic characterization of this new clade virus lead to the successful and timely development (by Pusvetma) of a clade 2.3.2.1 vaccine (“Afluvet”), based on the Sukoharjo strain.

In his opening speech at the *IVM Online* launching ceremony, Mr. Mustafa Imir, FAO Representative, Indonesia congratulated the Government of Indonesia on this significant step in HPAI prevention and control. Mr. Imir also pointed out that in the future, the platform could be expanded to include universities and private poultry sector laboratories, as well as becoming part of regional and global laboratory networks. “The achievements of the *IVM Online* platform can still be improved through developing linkages with other online systems like EMPRES-i (FAO’s online global database for reliable information on animal disease events containing an influenza genetic module) and complements the functionality of *IVM Online*.” Mr. Imir said.

## National Mid-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF)

Indonesia, an archipelagic country stretching over three time zones with an estimated population of 241 million, is the fourth most populous nation in the world. The agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors contribute about 15% of GDP providing significant opportunities to improve food security, reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth. Indonesia is the world's 10th largest agricultural producer with exports of more than USD15 billion at June 2013. However, in relation to MDG achievement, the percentage of the population under the poverty line had not decreased significantly from 11.9% in 2012 to 11.5% in 2013.

The NMTPF is the strategic planning programme for agriculture (including fisheries and forestry) development in Indonesia. At the end of 2012, the government commenced a mid-term review of the NMTPF, resulting in fine-tuned and amended Strategic Priority Areas (SPAs) under 10 Major Agricultural Thrust Areas (MATAs), which was subsequently endorsed by the National Agency for Development Planning (Bappenas) and the FAO Regional Office. In general, current socio-economic priorities and overall government strategy are still well addressed within the scope of the NMTPF. As a result, the total number of SPAs of the revised NMTPF has been reduced from 45 to 37. Upon Bappenas endorsement of the reviewed NMTPF results, the Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and Forestry line ministries in conjunction with Bappenas and FAO, have formulated prioritized programmes to be implemented in the remaining NMTPF period up to 2015.

In 2013, the FAO Indonesia programme has focused on certain SPAs, paying particular attention to their relevance, achievements and sustainability. There are three main programmes implemented by FAO Indonesia namely the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP); the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Programme, and the other Emergency Programmes on Livelihood Recovery, Post Disaster Programmes and Reducing Disaster Risk Programmes. The total number of national and regional projects implemented in Indonesia was 15 projects, consisting of 11 projects in the agriculture sector, and 4 projects in the marine and fisheries sector. The projects have contributed to the achievement of the NMTPF, the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2011-2015 in Indonesia and the Strategic Objectives of FAO.

The outcomes of those agriculture projects have made significant contributions to agriculture development under the Cash Crops, Food Crops, Livestock, Agribusiness, Food Security, Governance and Rural Institutional Service major agricultural thrust areas, as well as for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. In relation to Marine and Fisheries sector development, FAO projects have contributed to all six SPAs under the Fisheries MATA. The delivery of the FAO Representation in 2013 was USD 4.7 million, with 80% of delivery occurring through ECTAD programme activities.

The establishment of a consortium and strong partnership with Government, local Authorities, the private sector and Community Based Organizations is a concrete example for all UN agencies working in Indonesia of how donor-funded activities can be handed over to a private-public partnership to ensure the sustainability of activities. The involvement of the private sector allows tapping into important financial, human and physical resources, in close collaboration with Government counterparts.



## **Blue Growth initiatives/Global Blue Economy**

It is proposed to introduce Global Blue Economy/Blue Growth initiatives into Indonesia. The “Blue Economy” concept has attracted much interest in international fora and become a key to development strategies of international organizations. This cross-cutting initiative aims to provide global, regional and national impact to increase food security, improve nutrition, reduce poverty of coastal and riparian communities and support sustainable management of aquatic resources.



## **Regional Rice Initiative**

FAO Headquarters supported by the FAO Regional and three decentralized offices including Indonesia, is implementing a Regional Rice Initiative pilot project which was designed within the framework of FAO Strategic Objective 2 (SO2). The project drew attention to the full scope of goods and services produced by, and in, rice agro-ecosystems. The project to some extent contributed to raising awareness among pilot farmer communities and policy makers of the contribution of ecosystem services to the production and sustainability of rice systems.

The project achieved all expected outputs. The achievement of Component 1 was in identification of the aquatic biodiversity of rice farming systems in two agro-ecological areas under Component 2, trees outside the forest of one potential agro-forestry area in

Indonesia were identified and mapped. Piloting Farmers' Field Schools on the Save and Grow Paradigm for Sustainable Rice Production Intensification was conducted in collaboration with farmers groups in Central Java and West Java. The results will be used in the formulation of the newly revived farmer field schools. With the success of the initial implementation phase, this project has been extended to verify the concept of FFS Save and Grow and Rice-Fish Farming Systems in three targeted countries.



### **Strengthening and Revitalization of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Implementation and Pesticides Management System in Indonesia (TCP/INS/3403)**

The Indonesian success story of the 90s inspired other rice growing countries to adopt the IPM Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. Through IPM FFS approaches Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) outbreaks and other pests and diseases were successfully prevented in all rice growing areas in the country and rice production and productivity reached self sufficiency by the mid 1990s. This TCP will end in December 2015. The objectives of this project are to strengthen and revitalize implementation of IPM-FFS at sub-district level, promote biological control agents in the rice ecosystem resulting in an increase in rice eco-system services, strengthen pesticide regulations and pesticide management systems, and eventually replace synthetic chemical pesticides detrimental to the ecosystem, and introduce an e-pest surveillance initiative to effectively monitor pests through early detection.



### **Development of Preventive Aquatic Animal Health Protection Plan and Enhancing Emergency Response Capacities to Shrimp Disease Outbreaks in Indonesia**

The project started at the beginning of 2013. The expected outcome of the project is to strengthen the competence of national authorities in Indonesia in implementing effective aquatic animal health protection systems and enforcing effective biosecurity policies. The project contributes to MATA SPA F11 - Community Development and Empowerment through Sustainable Aquaculture; FI5 - Improving Monitoring, Controlling and Surveillance (IMS) System for Aquaculture; as well as FI6 - Strengthening Human Resource Capacity by using Results of Technology-based research.

## **Reducing Disaster Risks Caused by Changing Climate in Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur Provinces in Indonesia**

This is an agricultural project funded by the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and with the co-operation of other key stakeholders. The aim of the project is to introduce Climate Smart Agriculture practices, such as Conservation Agriculture, as a means to mitigate disaster risks related to climate change. The project is focusing on demonstration of Conservation Agriculture practices in close collaboration with farmers, research institutes and local governments in order to identify the most suitable options which will then be expanded and rolled out in a wider area.



### **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mount Merapi Livelihoods Recovery Programme**

The Merapi joint programme is funded by the Indonesia Multi Donor Funds Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR), which is a trust fund managed and overseen by the Government of Indonesia. The joint programme is designed to contribute to the following outcome: Improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Merapi eruption. It is comprised of three main outputs to support the outcome, namely: (1) Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating a value chain approach for selected commodities, (2) Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with involvement of all stakeholders, and (3) Enhanced community resilience and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders. These outputs will be produced through a number of key initiatives that are aimed at facilitating livelihoods recovery, strengthening local government capacity, and improving community resilience.

The first phase of the UNJP Merapi project, implemented in 2012 and 2013 successfully attained key achievements in economic recovery, recovery coordination and monitoring, and community resilience. Major results under economic recovery included: (i) communal cattle pens fully functioning in the Kuwang and Blongkeng target areas, providing benefits to 120 households; (ii) five commodities fully developed through home-based industries, i.e. food processing, batik clothes, mushrooms, Volcano Tour, and embroidery, and fully operational as tangible means of livelihoods support for the affected families, involving 642 community members, of which about 74% are women; and (iii) village promotion teams fully trained on market access and marketing strategies for the home-based industries.

Major results under recovery coordination and monitoring include: (i) RENAksi coordination forum regularly convened involving multi-stakeholders, leading to increased delivery of the RENAksi programs; (ii) Village Information System (VIS) comprising of EWS (early warning system), social audit, and basic village administration database, established and fully operational in four (4) villages, making a total of nine (9) villages out of all 41 villages surrounding Merapi being equipped with the system; and (iii) community level recovery fully monitored by and reflected in Disaster Recovery Index, generated based on household survey over time. Major results under community resilience include: (i) DRR strategies fully developed in five villages; (ii) Village-based Disaster Response Teams established in target areas; and (iii) Village-based contingency plans developed in target areas.

Eighty-two households in Bakalan hamlet, Argomulyo village were forced to move to Kuwang shelter when their homes were buried in sand from eruptions and cold lava flows. The Bakalan villagers are living in the Kuwang shelter with 166 households from six other settlements. However, most of these other households are able to move in and out of the shelter because, unlike the Bakalan villagers, their homes were not completely destroyed.

To motivate the villagers to stay in the Kuwang shelter, FAO is supporting the Bakalan households to build new livelihoods in Kuwang. FAO value chain analysis and expertise has produced a DRR communal cattle pen development program to increase community cattle production utilising available feed resources.

The DRR aspects of these unique communal pens are: 1) they build knowledge of cattle nutrition and feeding livestock based on available feedstuffs, including fresh fodder, dry hay and fodder silage; 2) an early warning and livestock evacuation system; 3) an equitable rotational distribution system for cattle to reduce the social tension among farmer group members. “We feel that the FAO livelihood recovery programme helps us. As someone who has been affected by the eruptions of Merapi, I feel that I've really benefitted from the training I've been given, especially about cattle health and alternative feeds. I hope that this support will improve the standard of living of people affected by Merapi.” Wofirudin, Chair of the Kuwang Communal Cow Shed Group, Sleman District.

## UN REDD Programme

The global United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) was launched aiming to assist tropical forest countries in establishing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD regime. Indonesia is one of nine pilot countries included in the initial phase, which will be funded by the Government of Norway. The objective of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is “to support the Gol in attaining REDD-Readiness”. Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level; Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing Reference Emissions Level (REL), Measurement Reporting and Verification System (MRV) and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture MDG. Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels.



## Success Stories of the Mentawai Island Livelihood Recovery Programme

The refugees from the Mentawai Islands tsunami disaster of 2010 in North Pagai and South Pagai in general originated from coastal villages. The West Sumatra Province and Mentawai District local governments have relocated the refugees further inland, and because of this, the villagers had to change their livelihoods from fishing to farming. A UN Joint project, consisting of FAO, ILO and UNDP was established in Mentawai in mid-2012. One of the FAO activities in Mentawai is to help tsunami-affected refugees by providing them with cattle as a livelihood support in the new location. At the start of March 2013, FAO provided 9 cattle to refugees in 3 Intervention Locations, namely North Pagai KM 14, South Pagai KM 27 and 37. When the cattle were introduced, many members of the community, especially children, didn't know what they were as they had never seen cattle before. One child asked 'why is the goat given to us so big?', showing that the children did not know what cattle are, because there were previously no cattle in this area, especially in North and South Pagai.

The FAO recovery team then built a cattle housing pen in each of the three intervention locations, and asked the people to form a cattle farming group. FAO then provided the farmers group with training on cattle raising and keeping cattle as well as training on cattle diseases and their prevention. Some of the group members weren't really interested in rearing cattle, especially in giving them food and water due to water scarcity.

Despite this, FAO continued to provide training and assistance for the farmer group by visiting them every month and teaching them how to raise cattle, while at the same time doing other farming work like vegetable and perennial fruits growing. The FAO team taught them to bring the cattle to their work place and to tether them near an area with plenty of grass. Every 3-4 hours, the cattle are moved to another location so that the cattle always have enough food; water is given 3 times a day. In 10 months, only 2 members from each intervention area were actively raising cattle, the rest were not active. Their motivation to raise cattle increased when the cows started giving birth. The first calf was born in South Pagai KM 37 on 7th November 2013; the second calf was born on 29th of January 2014 and the third one was born in North Pagai KM 14 on 12th of March 2014.



Then many of the refugees decided they wanted to raise cattle because it's easy to obtain feed for them and the price of beef is quite high right now. The cost of beef in Padang is IDR 90.000-100.000 per Kg. In Mentawai District, almost all food is imported from Padang, be it vegetables, eggs, beef, rice or others. Cattle rearing and beef production is a new source of income for the rural people. Therefore, due to the high demand from the people for cattle, FAO provided further cattle during the second phase of the project. The additional support was in the form of 30 cattle, 10 for each location (1 bull and 9 cows). Combined with the first phase help, the total number of cattle will be 13 per intervention location (10 cows and 3 bulls) or 39 for 3 locations (30 cows and 9 bulls). FAO also built new cattle pens for each location, so that there are a total of 6 pens. The cows will be rotated to other farmers after two years to leverage the impact of the scheme. The FAO pilot project will be a model for the development of cattle raising and beef production for the Mentawai District.

The cow manure from the pens is gathered and turned into organic fertilizer. FAO has provided joint training on organic fertilizer production, cultivation of vegetables, taro, the production of botanical pesticide and the raising of cows for beef production. FAO has also given help with chili and tomato growing using organic fertilizer produced by the cattle enterprise. The income from selling chillies can help pay for school tuition and the day to day costs of the household.



In addition to the activities mentioned above, FAO also promotes other programs such as the cultivation of cocoa. Working together with the Coffee and Cocoa Research Center (BPKK) in Jember, FAO has brought in BPKK experts in 2012 and 2013 to train farmers in cocoa cultivation. As a result, some farmers now have the expertise to expand their cocoa production using grafting techniques. Mr Ferdinand, who lives in Maurao village, South Pagai, was successful in cultivating a superior cocoa variety which he believes may produce 800 Kg of cocoa seed per year.



## TELEFOOD SPECIAL PROGRAMME

The TeleFood Special Fund (TSF) was established by the FAO Conference in 1997 to finance grassroots-level micro-projects in developing countries and countries in transition.

The fund, collected through the TeleFood appeal is to finance concrete grassroots-level projects; none of the proceeds are diverted to administrative or other costs.

The goal of the projects is to improve the livelihoods of poor families by enhancing agricultural production and promoting added value, enabling them to produce more food and to generate cash income, in that way allowing them better access to food.

Each project should provide direct assistance to poor and food insecure communities, such as: small-scale farmers, fishermen, herders or rural poor of a particular village or community, or local institutions such as schools and health centres. More specifically, projects can be designed for women, households headed by women, farmer households, or youth groups.

TeleFood funds should be used exclusively for the provision of physical inputs (including transportation costs) such as seed, starter livestock, feed, fertilizer, hand tools, building materials, and small, non-motorized equipment. However, for projects that include the processing of agricultural products, additional items may be procured, e.g., refrigerators, freezers, ice-makers and small motorized equipment, up to a maximum amount of 20% of the total project budget. The funds cannot be used for supervisory missions, labour costs, rental or hire costs, utilities, seminars or other training activities, the production of booklets or manuals, etc. For the purpose of project sustainability, beneficiaries must organize themselves into a group and contribute a small amount to a community fund on a regular basis.



Subsequently, from the project's profits, the community should decide on the share to be added to the community fund and the share to be divided among the individual members. The fund is meant to ensure long-term ability to maintain and/or replace project inputs once TeleFood financing ends. In Indonesia, the TeleFood programme has funded more than 100 projects since 2000. Over the last three years the emphasis of the TeleFood Special Programme has been on supporting small-scale school groups in school garden activities. FAO was able to fund nine schools in nine villages and they are mostly planting fruit trees, vegetables and farming fish, chickens, ducks and goats. The nine school garden projects have been implemented in 3 villages in East Nusa Tenggara province, 3 villages in West Nusa Tenggara province, 2 villages in Banten province and 1 village in Bogor city.

The schools and students in East and West Nusa Tenggara provinces were very poorly resourced. More than half of the population lives below the national poverty line. The children in all the selected projects were suffering from a lack of food and clean water. Their health was compromised due to inadequate access to food and education, and villagers were struggling to grow vegetables to feed their families.

In response to the circumstances, FAO was keen to support the schools by funding their gardening activities to improve their students' nutrition and diet with locally-grown foods. Agriculture, food, nutrition and environment knowledge was also provided through the gardening activities.

During implementation, teachers, students and parents worked together in managing the activities. Fish ponds, chicken sheds, and goat pens were built by the communities. The students gained considerable knowledge and understanding on agriculture through learning by doing, as well as developing a sense of entrepreneurship and learning about preservation of the environment. The teachers were very pleased, noting that their students have improved their knowledge and nutrition.

The parents recognise that the programme has had a positive impact on their schoolchildren. School garden activities have contributed to the improvement of students' nutrition as they can access free vegetables and fish, which is an important source of protein for their growth. Selling the garden produce is not their main target but in order to sustain activities in the future, some produce is sold.

the schools sell some of the produce and kept a portion of the income in their school account which will be used to maintain future activities, including the procurement of seeds and fingerling stock as necessary. Water, which was the main problem in these areas, has now become available to the schools and they have no problem in raising their vegetables and livestock any longer, unlike what was experienced a few years back.

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Published in October 2014

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PHOTO CREDITS

Cover image: FAO Indonesia

Content images by Wahyu Priatno, Rita Hariyanto, FAO Project Teams, and Public Relations MOA. Content materials of the publication were prepared and provided by the concerned programmes/projects and the former Information Resources Assistant of the FAO Representation in Indonesia, Rita Hariyanto. Cover/book design: FAO/Rita Hariyanto. Editor: Dr. James McGrane, Team Leader of ECTAD Programme in Indonesia.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms



|          |  |
|----------|--|
| AAHL     | Australian Animal Health Laboratory  |
| ASEAN    | Association of Southeast Asian Nations   |
| Bappenas | National Agency for Development Planning   |
| BPKK     | Coffee and Cocoa Research Centre   |
| CEB      | Chief Executives Board for Coordination  |
| CFS      | Committee on World Food Security   |
| CPF      | Country Programming Framework  |
| DGLAHS   | Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services  |
| DRR      | Disaster Risk Reduction  |
| ECTAD    | Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases   |
| EMPRES-i | Emergency Prevention System - Information  |
| FAO      | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  |
| FFS      | Farmer Field School  |
| FMM      | FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism   |
| Gol      | Government of Indonesia  |
| HLCM     | High Level Committee on Management   |
| HLCP     | High Level Committee on Programmes   |
| HPAI     | Highly pathogenic avian influenza  |
| IFAD     | International Fund for Agricultural Development  |
| ILO      | International Labour Organization  |
| IPM      | Integrated Pest Management   |
| IYFF     | International Year of Family Farming   |
| IYQ      | International Year of Quinoa   |
| IVM      | Influenza Virus Monitoring   |
| LoA      | Letter of Agreement  |
| MAFF     | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  |
| MATAs    | Major Agricultural Thrust Areas  |
| MDG      | Millennium Development Goal  |
| MoA      | Ministry of Agriculture  |
| MoU      | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| MRV      | Measurement Reporting Verification System  |
| NGOs     | Non-Governmental Organizations   |
| NMTPF    | National Medium Term Priority Framework  |
| OFDA     | Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance  |
| OFFLU    | OIE FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenzas  |
| OIE      | World Organization for Animal Health   |
| REL      | Reference Emissions Level  |
| SPAs     | Strategic Priority Areas   |
| SO       | Strategic Objectives   |
| SO 2     | Strategic Objective 2  |
| SOFI     | State of Food Insecurity   |
| TCP      | Technical Cooperation Programme  |
| TSF      | TeleFood Special Fund  |
| UNDG     | United Nations Development Group   |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme   |
| UNPDF    | United Nations Partnership for Development Framework   |
| UN-REDD  | United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| USAID    | United States Agency for International Development   |
| WFP      | World Food Programme   |

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