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JULI 2017



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KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN

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Menuju Kedaulatan Pangan

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Tanda Baik untuk Indonesia *Good Sign for Indonesia*



Menteri Pertanian
Amran Sulaiman

I Sebuah pengakuan dan apresiasi dari dunia internasional kembali disampaikan terhadap keberhasilan Indonesia memajukan industri pertanian di Tanah Air. Berdasarkan hasil riset yang dilaporkan The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) dan Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition (BCFN) Foundation, Indonesia berpeluang besar masuk dalam jajaran negara pangan yang besar dan makmur. Pada riset yang dilaksanakan kedua lembaga ini, Indonesia mencatat skor tinggi pada ketersediaan sumberdaya air yang melimpah, rendahnya dampak lingkungan sektor pertanian pada lahan, keanekaragaman hayati lingkungan, produktivitas lahan, serta mitigasi perubahan iklim.

Paralel, apresiasi senada pun disampaikan oleh sejumlah lembaga di dalam negeri. Berdasarkan data yang dilansir Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha (KPPU), kestabilan harga pada sektor perekonomian sepanjang 2017 tercatat sebagai capaian terbaik dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun terakhir. Kestabilan harga ini mencakup harga komoditas pokok selama Bulan Ramadhan hingga jelang Lebaran, termasuk empat komoditas yang kebutuhannya telah dapat dipasok dari hasil produksi dalam negeri.

Ini tanda baik untuk Indonesia. Mimpi kita adalah Indonesia masuk 10 besar, dan pada 2045 Indonesia jadi lumbung pangan dunia. Saya berharap, dalam satu atau dua tahun ke depan, Indonesia sudah menjadi 10 negara terbesar dunia di bidang pangan. Apalagi, langkah Indonesia masuk sebagai negara pangan yang besar dan makmur, terbuka luas.

Lembaga Riset dan Analisis Ekonomi Internasional yang berpusat di Inggris, yaitu EIU dan BCFN Foundation, telah merilis *Indek Keberlanjutan Pangan* atau *Food Sustainability Index (FSI)* pada Desember 2016 di situs resminya <http://foodsustainability.eiu.com/country-ranking/>.

Hasil riset menunjukkan bahwa pertanian Indonesia masuk 25 besar dunia. Negara-negara yang diteliti adalah negara-negara dengan pertimbangan 2/3 penduduk dunia dan sudah mencakup 87% dari total Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) Dunia.

Riset FSI disusun dari 58 indikator yang mencakup empat aspek, yakni aspek keseluruhan (*overall*), pertanian berkelanjutan (*sustainable agriculture*), kehilangan/susut pangan dan limbah (*food loss and waste*) serta aspek gizi (*nutritional challenges*).

Hasil FSI 2017 sangat menggembirakan. Dalam riset FSI, Indonesia tercatat sebagai satu-satunya negara ASEAN yang disurvei, serta hasil survey terhadap Indonesia mampu mengalahkan negara besar lainnya. Tentu saja capaian ini menjadi prestasi luar biasa di bidang pertanian pada era kepemimpinan Presiden Jokowi. Sebelumnya, pada Juni 2016 lembaga riset EIU telah merilis bahwa Indonesia berada pada peringkat 71 dari 133 negara dengan peningkatan terbesar di dunia, yaitu dengan skor 2,7 pada *Global Food Security Index (GFSI)*.

E A recognition and appreciation from international community is expressed again for Indonesia's success to improve domestic agricultural industry. In accordance with research results reported by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition (BCFN) Foundation, Indonesia has a great opportunity to be listed in the rank of a large and prosperous food country. In the research conducted by these two institutions, Indonesia achieved high score on the availability of abundant water resources, low environmental impacts of the agricultural sector on land, environmental biodiversity, land productivity and climate change mitigation.

At the same time, a similar appreciation was expressed by a number of domestic institutions. In accordance with the data released by the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), the price stability of the economic sector throughout 2017 is recorded as the best achievement in the last 10 years. This price stability includes basic commodities price during Ramadhan until Eid al Fitr, including four commodities that the demand can be supplied by domestic production.

It is a good sign for Indonesia. Our dream is Indonesia in the top 10, and in 2045 Indonesia becomes the world's food barn. I hope, within the next one or two years, Indonesia has become the world's top 10 countries in food sector. Furthermore, Indonesia steps to be a big and prosperous food country, widely opens.

International Economic Research and Analysis Institute based in England, namely EIU and BCFN Foundation, has released *Food Sustainability Index (FSI)* in December 2016 in their official website <http://foodsustainability.eiu.com/country-ranking/>. The results of this research indicate that Indonesia's agriculture is the world's top 25. The countries studied are countries that are considered to represent 2/3 of the world's population and have been included into 87% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the World.

FSI's research is composed from 58 indicators that include four aspects: overall, sustainable agriculture, food loss and waste loss and nutritional challenges.

The FSI result of 2017 is satisfying. In the FSI's research, Indonesia is listed as the only ASEAN country surveyed, and the results of the survey of Indonesia are able to compete other major countries. Of course it is a remarkable achievement in agriculture during the era of President Jokowi's leadership. Previously, in June 2016 the EIU research institute has released that Indonesia is in 71st rank out of 133 countries with the largest improvement in the world, with the score of 2.7 in the *Global Food Security Index (GFSI)*.



INDONESIA BERPELUANG BESAR MENJADI NEGARA PANGAN DUNIA

Indonesia Has a Great Opportunity To Be the World Food Country



Selain kepada pegawai Kementerian Pertanian, Mentan juga mengapresiasi para jurnalis yang meliput berbagai kegiatan di lingkungan Kementan. Sebab, menurut Mentan, suksesnya kinerja Kementerian Pertanian tak lepas dari peran serta insan media. “Terima kasih untuk capaian hari ini. Capaian positif hari ini, kerja kita semua. Tanpa wartawan, tidak bisa kita seperti sekarang ini”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

I “Berdasarkan hasil riset yang dilaporkan The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) dan Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition (BCFN) Foundation, Indonesia berpeluang besar masuk dalam jajaran negara pangan yang besar dan makmur. Pada riset yang dilaksanakan kedua lembaga ini, Indonesia mencatat skor tinggi pada ketersediaan sumberdaya air yang melimpah, rendahnya dampak lingkungan sektor pertanian pada lahan, keanekaragaman hayati lingkungan, produktivitas lahan, serta mitigasi perubahan iklim”



Foto: Istimewa

Berdasarkan data yang dilansir Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha (KPPU), kestabilan harga pada sektor perekonomian sepanjang 2017 tercatat sebagai capaian terbaik dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun terakhir. Kestabilan harga ini mencakup harga komoditas pokok selama Bulan Ramadhan hingga jelang Lebaran, termasuk empat

komoditas yang kebutuhannya telah dapat dipasok dari hasil produksi dalam negeri.

“Menurut KPPU, dalam 10 tahun terakhir, harga pangan yang paling stabil di tahun 2017. Ini tanda baik untuk Indonesia. Mimpi kita adalah Indonesia masuk 10 besar, dan pada 2045 Indonesia jadi lumbung pangan dunia,” kata



Foto: Kementerian

Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat acara Halal bi Halal di Gedung Kementerian Pertanian, (3/7).

Mentan berharap, pada tahun-tahun mendatang, peringkat Indonesia terus meningkat hingga masuk 10 besar, dan pada tahun 2045 Indonesia bisa menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. Secara khusus, Mentan menargetkan dalam dua tahun kedepan, Indonesia dapat masuk kategori 10 negara terbesar di bidang pangan. "Saya berharap, dalam satu atau dua tahun ke depan, Indonesia sudah menjadi 10 negara terbesar dunia di bidang pangan. Apalagi, langkah Indonesia masuk sebagai negara pangan yang besar dan makmur, terbuka luas," harap Mentan.

Dalam acara tersebut, Mentan memaparkan, Lembaga Riset dan Analisis Ekonomi Internasional yang berpusat di Inggris, yaitu EIU dan BCFN Foundation, telah merilis Indeks Keberlanjutan Pangan atau *Food Sustainability Index* (FSI) pada Desember 2016 di situs resminya <http://foodsustainability.eiu.com/country-ranking/>. Hasil riset tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pertanian Indonesia masuk 25 besar dunia. Negara-negara yang diteliti adalah negara-negara dengan

pertimbangan 2/3 penduduk dunia dan sudah mencakup 87% dari total Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) Dunia. Riset FSI disusun dari 58 indikator yang mencakup empat aspek, yakni aspek keseluruhan (*overall*), pertanian berkelanjutan (*sustainable agriculture*), kehilangan/susut pangan dan limbah (*food loss and waste*) serta aspek gizi (*nutritional challenges*).

Pada aspek keseluruhan (*overall*), Indonesia berada di peringkat 21 dengan skor 50,77 setelah Brasil serta berada di atas Uni Emirat Arab, Mesir, Arab Saudi, dan India. Untuk *sustainable agriculture*, Indonesia berada pada peringkat 16 (skor 53,87) setelah Argentina, serta berada di atas Cina, Ethiopia, Amerika Serikat, Nigeria, Arab Saudi, Afrika Selatan, Mesir, Uni Emirat Arab, dan India. Pada kategori ini, Indonesia mendapat skor tinggi pada ketersediaan sumberdaya air yang melimpah, rendahnya dampak lingkungan sektor pertanian pada lahan, keanekaragaman hayati lingkungan, produktivitas lahan, serta mitigasi perubahan iklim.

Sementara itu, dari aspek *food loss and waste*, Indonesia berada pada peringkat 24 (skor 32,53) setelah Uni Emirat Arab dan berada di atas Arab Saudi. Pada aspek ini Indonesia

termasuk dalam kategori sedang dalam upaya mengatasi masalah kehilangan makanan (*food loss*).

Selanjutnya, pada aspek *nutritional challenges*, Indonesia berada pada peringkat 18 (skor 56,79) setelah Brasil, serta berada di atas Turki, Rusia, Mesir, Meksiko, Afrika Selatan, Nigeria, dan India. Pada kategori ini, Indonesia dipandang mampu mengatasi masalah defisiensi *micronutrient*, prevalensi kelebihan gizi, kurang gizi, kelebihan gula, serta mampu membeli makanan segar.

Menurut Mentan, hasil FSI 2017 sangat menggembirakan. Dalam riset FSI, Indonesia tercatat sebagai satu-satunya negara ASEAN yang disurvei, serta hasil survey terhadap Indonesia mampu mengalahkan negara besar lainnya. Tentu saja capaian ini menjadi prestasi luar biasa di bidang pertanian pada era kepemimpinan Presiden Jokowi. Sebelumnya, pada Juni 2016 lembaga riset EIU telah merilis bahwa Indonesia berada pada peringkat 71 dari 133 negara dengan peningkatan terbesar di dunia, yaitu dengan skor 2,7 pada Global Food Security Index (GFSI).

"Saya menyambut baik hasil riset EIU ini. Atas arahan Bapak Presiden RI dan berkat kerja keras semua pihak, kini terbukti dan sudah membuahkan hasil. Selanjutnya dengan dukungan semua pihak dan doa kita semua. Target ketersediaan pangan nasional merupakan satu dari sekian capaian kerja yang diminta langsung oleh Presiden Joko Widodo. Meski demikian, saya akui tidak dapat melakukan tugas tersebut tanpa dukungan para petani di seluruh Tanah Air," ujar Mentan.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menuturkan bahwa capaian ini tak lepas dari kerja keras seluruh elemen di Kementerian Pertanian yang selalu sigap dan siaga, bahkan dapat dihubungi selama 24 jam tiap harinya. Salah satu apresiasi ditujukan kepada Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian yang karena mampu mengimbangi kebutuhan Mentan untuk dapat bekerja secara gesit, sehingga setiap program yang dicanangkan, dalam praktiknya selalu terbebas dari persoalan hukum.

Selain kepada pegawai Kementerian Pertanian, Mentan juga mengapresiasi para jurnalis yang meliput berbagai kegiatan di lingkungan Kementan. Sebab, menurut Mentan, suksesnya kinerja Kementerian Pertanian tak lepas dari peran serta insan media. "Terima kasih untuk capaian hari ini. Capaian positif hari ini, kerja kita semua. Tanpa wartawan, tidak bisa kita seperti sekarang ini" ucap Mentan.

E *"In accordance with the research results reported by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition (BCFN) Foundation, Indonesia has a great opportunity to fill the rank of a large and prosperous food country. In a research conducted by both institutions, Indonesia recorded a high score on the availability of abundant water resources, low environmental impact on agricultural sector in terms of land, environmental biodiversity land productivity, as well as climate change mitigation"*

According to the data released by the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), price stability in economic sectors during 2017 is recorded to reach the best achievement within the last 10 years. This price stability includes the price of basic commodities during the month of Ramadan until Lebaran, including four commodities that the requirements can be supplied from domestic production.

"According to KPPU, within the last 10 years, it is the most stable food prices in 2017. It is a good sign for Indonesia. Our dream is Indonesia is in the top 10, and in 2045 Indonesia becomes the



world food barn," said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman at Halal bi Halal event in Ministry of Agriculture Building (3/7).

Minister of Agriculture expected, in the years to come, Indonesia's ranking keeps to increasing to reach the top 10, and in 2045 Indonesia can be the world food barn. In particular, the Minister of Agriculture set the target in the next two years, Indonesia can fill the category of 10 largest countries in the food sector. "I expect, within the next one or two years, Indonesia has become the world's 10 largest countries in the food sector. Moreover, Indonesia's step into a large food-and-prosperous country is widely opened," Minister of Agriculture expected.

In the event, Minister of Agriculture described, International Economic

Research and Analysis Institute based in England, namely EIU and BCFN Foundation, has released Food Sustainability Index (FSI) in December 2016 in their its official website <http://foodsustainability.eiu.com/country-ranking/>. The results of this research indicate that Indonesia's agriculture is the world's top 25. The countries studied are countries that are considered to represent 2/3 of the world's population and have been included into 87% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the World.

FSI's research is composed from 58 indicators that include four aspects: overall, sustainable agriculture, food loss and waste loss and nutritional challenges.

In the overall aspect, Indonesia is in 21st rank with the score of 50.77 after

foto: istimedia



Russia, Egypt, Mexico, South Africa, Nigeria and India. In this category, Indonesia is considered to be able to overcome the issues of micronutrient deficiency, prevalence of excess nutrients, malnutrition, excess sugar, and has buying power to buy fresh food.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, 2017 FSI result is satisfying. In FSI's research, Indonesia is listed as the only ASEAN country surveyed, and the results of the survey of Indonesia are able to compete other major countries. Of course it is a remarkable achievement in agriculture during the era of President Jokowi's leadership. Previously, in June 2016 the EIU research institute has released that Indonesia is in 71st rank out of 133 countries with the largest improvement in the world, with the score of 2.7 in the Global Food Security Index (GFSI).

"I appreciate the EIU research results. Upon the direction of the President of RI and thanks to the hard work of all parties, now it is proven and it has got the result. In addition, it is also due to the support of all parties and our prayers. The national food availability target is one of many job achievements demanded directly by the President Joko Widodo. However, I shall admit that I cannot do the job without the support from the farmers throughout the country," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture said that this achievement cannot be separated from the hard work of all elements in the Ministry of Agriculture who are always ready and alert, even they can be contacted for 24 hours per day. One of the appreciation is dedicated to the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Agriculture that can balance the need of the Minister of Agriculture to be able to work agilely, so that every program launched, in practice is always free from legal problems.

In addition to the employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister also appreciated the journalists who covered various Ministry of Agriculture activities. Because, according to the Minister, the success of the Ministry of Agriculture's performance cannot be separated from the participation of media crews. "Thank you for today's achievements. Today's positive achievements, are all our works. Without journalists, we cannot be like this now" said the Minister of Agriculture.



In addition to the employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister also appreciated the journalists who covered various Ministry of Agriculture activities. Because, according to the Minister, the success of the Ministry of Agriculture's performance cannot be separated from the participation of media crews. "Thank you for today's achievements. Today's positive achievements, are all our works. Without journalists, we cannot be like this now"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

Brazil and leads over United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and India. In term of sustainable agriculture, Indonesia is in 16th rank (scoring 53.87) after Argentina, and leads over China, Ethiopia, United States, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Egypt, United Arab Emirates and India. In this category, Indonesia gets high score on abundant water resources availability, low environmental impacts on the agricultural sector on land, environmental biodiversity, land productivity, and climate change mitigation.

Meanwhile, on the food loss and waste aspects, Indonesia is in 24th rank (scoring 32.53) after United Arab Emirates and leads over Saudi Arabia. In this aspect, Indonesia is categorized in moderate in the aspect of the efforts to overcome the problem of food loss.

Furthermore, in the aspect of nutritional challenges, Indonesia is in 18th rank (scoring 56.79) after Brazil, and leads over Turkey,



KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN APRESIASI KINERJA SATGAS PANGAN MENJAGA KESTABILAN HARGA PANGAN

*Ministry of Agriculture Appreciates the
Performance of Food Task Force
In Maintaining Food Price Stability*

I Kementerian Pertanian mengapresiasi semua pihak yang mendukung tersedianya pangan yang baik dan berkualitas, serta harga yang terjangkau kepada masyarakat selama masa lebaran. Apresiasi diberikan terutama kepada Satuan Tugas (Satgas) Pangan yang dibentuk secara khusus untuk menjaga kestabilan harga pangan

“Koordinasi dan kerja sama yang baik lintas sektor, Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (POLRI) mampu menjaga kestabilan harga pangan di pasar selama bulan Ramadhan ini. Kita apresiasi semua pihak yang ikut ambil bagian dalam menjaga kestabilan harga pangan selama masa Lebaran dan Idul Fitri,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan)

Amran Sulaiman saat rapat koordinasi dengan Satgas Pangan di Gedung Rupatama Markas Besar POLRI, (5/7).

Dalam acara yang dihadiri sejumlah perwakilan dari Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha (KPPU), Kementerian Perdagangan, dan Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan (PPATK), Mentan mengapresiasi



Untuk mencegah tengkulak, Mentan mengungkapkan Kementerian Pertanian melakukan koordinasi dengan POLRI untuk lakukan pengecekan stok pangan di gudang gudang utama. Dan apabila 50% stok tersebut disebar, maka harga akan tetap stabil.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



Foto: kementerian

kinerja Satgas Pangan. Apresiasi tersebut disampaikan mengingat kerja keras Kementerian Pertanian dalam menyediakan stok pangan memperoleh dukungan penuh berupa kebijakan strategis dari Kementerian Perdagangan di pasar, serta dukungan pengawasan dari Kepolisian. Dukungan tersebut terbukti mampu menjaga kestabilan harga bahan pangan selama Bulan Ramadhan hingga perayaan Idul Fitri 1438 H.

“Kami mengapresiasi Kapolri, Satgas Pangan, KPPU, dan Kementerian Perdagangan. Sejak dibentuknya Satgas Pangan, harga sembako di pasaran pada Bulan Ramadhan dan Lebaran stabil. Padahal, biasanya di momen-momen tersebut, harga sembako melonjak. Atas nama petani Indonesia, saya menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih kepada Satgas Pangan dan Polri yang mampu mengamankan stok pangan dan stabilkan harga pangan di tahun 2017 sesuai arahan Presiden Jokowi. Semua pihak mampu bersinergi, sehingga ini adalah suatu prestasi yang membanggakan,” kata Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut Mentan memberikan tanda penghargaan berupa PIN dan Surat Penghargaan kepada 11 Satgas Pangan POLRI. Penghargaan diberikan pula kepada Satgas Pangan yang juga Direktur Reserse Kriminal Khusus (Direskrimsus) yang berkinerja baik dalam pengamanan stabilisasi pasokan dan harga pangan Tahun 2017. Selain itu, penghargaan diberikan oleh Kementerian Pertanian kepada Direskrimsus Propinsi Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Tengah, Lampung, Kepulauan Riau, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Jambi, Jawa Tengah, dan Sulawesi Tengah.

Atas arahan Presiden Jokowi Satgas Pangan dibentuk diawal Mei 2017 oleh Kepolisian Republik Indonesia. Dalam menjalankan operasional, Satgas Pangan melibatkan Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan, Badan Urusan Logistik (BULOG), Kementerian Dalam Negeri, dan KPPU.



Foto: Kementerian

Satgas Pangan memiliki tugas dan tanggung jawab yang tegas, yaitu mengamankan keberadaan stok pangan, menstabilkan harga dan memerangi kartel pangan.

Satgas Pangan di tingkat pusat, yaitu Satgas Pangan Mabes Polri dipimpin Irjen Pol Setyo Wasisto dengan anggota yang terdiri atas beberapa perwakilan Mabes Polri, perwakilan dari Kementerian Perdagangan, Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Dalam Negeri, KPPU, BULOG, serta Bea dan Cukai.

Sementara itu, di tingkat daerah, Satgas Pangan Kepolisian Daerah (POLDA) terdiri dari penyidik POLDA dan perwakilan dinas terkait, yakni Dinas Pertanian dan Dinas Perdagangan. Satgas Pangan POLDA dipimpin DireskrimsusPOLDA.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menyatakan, sepek terjang POLRI menjaga stok dan harga pangan hingga mampu menurunkan harga, patut diapresiasi. Sebagai contoh, menindaklanjuti kenaikan harga cabai yang sempat mencapai Rp 160.000/ kg, POLRI berhasil mengantisipasinya dengan menangkap kartel penimbun cabai. Penangkapan ini berdampak signifikan melalui penurunan harga cabai hingga mencapai Rp 40.000/kg.

“Semua persoalan harga ini ada di *middleman* (tengkulak/kartel). Merekalah yang mengambil *margin/profit* sangat besar. Ada 150 juta petani Indonesia, tetapi menikmati profit hanya Rp 100 triliun, sementara itu ada 400 ribu pedagang yang menikmati keuntungan sektor pertanian senilai Rp 123 triliun,” kata Mentan.

Untuk mencegah tengkulak, Mentan mengungkapkan Kementerian Pertanian melakukan koordinasi dengan POLRI untuk lakukan pengecekan stok pangan di gudang gudang utama. Dan apabila 50% stok tersebut disebar, maka harga akan tetap stabil.

Mentan menyampaikan, pada tahun pertama kepemimpinannya, Kementerian Pertanian fokus pada produksi komoditas pertanian. Fokus tersebut dilandasi oleh komitmen pemerintah untuk mensejahterakan petani. Pemerintah ingin membuat petani untung dan tidak terus menjadi pihak yang ditindas. Target tersebut telah dibuktikan dari peningkatan beberapa komoditas, seperti jagung dan bawang merah. Saat ini, Indonesia tak lagi mengimpor kedua komoditas tersebut oleh Indonesia, bahkan sebaliknya telah mampu mengekspornya.

“Nah sekarang saatnya kita memperhatikan distribusi. Mimpi kita adalah petani harus untung itu tidak tidak ada pilihan, petani harus untung, petani harus mendapat keuntungan agar terus meningkatkan produksi komoditasnya. Namun, pihak Kementerian Pertanian pun tak bakal merugikan distributor. Demikian pula, Kementerian Pertanian akan membuat konsumen tersenyum karena harga yang murah,” ucap Mentan

Menurut Mentan, disparitas harga yang cukup jauh antara petani dan distributor bukan merupakan indikator yang baik. “Pasalnya, apabila dihitung, petani hanya mendapat untung sekitar Rp65 triliun pertahun yang bila dibagi per petani hanya Rp1,2 juta. Sementara distributor mendapat keuntungan mencapai Rp133 triliun pertahun yang bila dibagi per distributor yang jumlahnya mencapai 400 ribu, maka distributor bisa mendapat untung Rp100 juta sampai Rp300 juta pertahun,” kata Mentan.

“Tak lagi impor beras, cabai dan bawang. Akan tetapi ternyata ada disparitas harga di lapangan dan ini sedang kami tangani. Ini kita akan geser petaninya bagaimana bisa untung, ini perintah bapak presiden, persoalannya bukan harga di tingkat petani. Karena, jika petani untung, kita tidak akan tergantung APBN. Mimpi bersama adalah petani untung. Apabila petani tidak untung, mereka tidak akan berproduksi. Petani untung dan masyarakat tersenyum,” kata Mentan lebih lanjut.

Mentan menambahkan, pihak Kementerian Pertanian juga mengupayakan agar harga beras dapat berkurang Rp 1.000 dari harga normal. Untuk itu, dibutuhkan harga dari pedagang yang wajar berkeadilan. Hal ini yang harus dijaga pemerintah sehingga harga stabil. “Harga di tingkat Petani harus harga yang menguntungkan tidak boleh turun. Itu sudah dijamin oleh pemerintah. Kami inginkan adalah disparitas yang tinggi ini dari Rp 7 ribu ke Rp 10 ribu. Sehingga baik Petani, Pedagang dan Konsumen dapat senang,” ucap Mentan.

E The Ministry of Agriculture appreciates all parties supporting the availability of good and qualified food, and food's affordable prices for the community during Lebaran (Eid Al Fitr). The appreciation is addressed particularly to the

Food Task Force (Satgas) that is established mainly to maintain food price stability

“Coordination and good cross-sector cooperation among the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade and Indonesian National Police (POLRI) are able to maintain the stability of food prices in the market during this Ramadhan month. We appreciate all parties who play their roles to maintain the stability of food prices during Lebaran and Eid Al Fitr,” said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during the coordination meeting with Food Task Force (Satgas) in Rupatama Building of Indonesian National Police Headquarters (5/7).

In the event attended by the representatives of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU), Ministry of Trade, and Center for Reports and Analysis of Financial Transaction (PPATK), the Minister of Agriculture appreciates the performance of the Food Task Force. The appreciation is delivered considering that the hard work of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide food stocks received full support in the form of strategic policy from the Ministry of Trade in the market, also supports from Police supervision. The support proves to be able to maintain the stability of food prices during the Ramadhan month to the celebration of Eid Al Fitr 1438 H.

“We appreciate the Chief of Police, Food Task Force (Satgas), KPPU and Ministry of Trade. Since the establishment of Food Task Force, the market price of basic food in Ramadan and Lebaran is stable. In fact, usually in such moments, the price of basic foods hike. On behalf of Indonesian farmers, I express my appreciation and gratitude to the Food Task Force and Indonesian Police that is able to secure food stock and stabilize food price in 2017 according to President Jokowi's direction. All parties shall be able to synergize, so it is a proud achievement,” said Minister of Agriculture.

On the occasion, the Minister of Agriculture awarded PIN and Certificate of Appreciation to 11 Food Task Forces of Indonesian National Police (POLRI). The award is also given to the Food Task Force that also serves as the Director of Special Criminal Investigation (Direkskrimsus) that has good performance to secure the stabilization of supply and food price of 2017.



To prevent the middlemen, the Minister of Agriculture disclosed that the Ministry of Agriculture implements coordination with POLRI to inspect the food stocks in the main warehouse. And when 50% of the stock is distributed, then the price will remain stable.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman





foto: istimewa

In addition, the award is given by the Ministry of Agriculture to Direskrimsus of the provinces of East Java, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Lampung, Riau Islands, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Jambi, Central Java and Central Sulawesi.

Upon the direction of President Jokowi, Food Task Force was established in early May 2017 by Indonesian National Police. To perform the operation, Food Task force involves the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, State Logistics Agency (BULOG), Ministry of Home Affairs and KPPU. Food Task Force has a firm duty and responsibility, which is to secure the availability of food stocks, to stabilize prices and to combat food cartels.

The Food Task Force in central level, namely the Food Task Force of the Headquarter of Indonesian National Police is led Headquartered by Inspector General Pol Setyo Wasisto that the members consist of several representatives from Indonesian Police Headquarters, representatives from the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Home Affairs, KPPU, BULOG and Customs and Excise.

Meanwhile, in regional level, the Food Task Force of Regional Police (POLDA) consists of POLDA's investigators

and representatives of the relevant agencies, such as the Agriculture Department and Trade Department. The Food Task Force of Regional Police (POLDA) is led Special Criminal Investigation (Direskrimsus) of POLDA.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the POLRI action to secure stock and food price and to reduce the price shall be appreciated. For example, as the following up of chili price increase that reached Rp 160,000/kg, POLRI has successfully anticipated it by detaining chili stockpile cartel. This detainment has a significant impact by decreasing the price up to Rp 40,000/kg.

"All these price issues are in middleman (cartel). They are ones to take a very large margin/profit. There are 150 million Indonesian farmers, but the profit they enjoy is only Rp 100 trillion, while 400 thousand traders enjoy the profit of the agricultural sector amounting to Rp 123 trillion," said the Minister of Agriculture.

To prevent the middlemen, the Minister of Agriculture disclosed that the Ministry of Agriculture implements coordination with POLRI to inspect the food stocks in the main warehouse. And when 50% of the stock is distributed, then the price will remain stable.

The Minister of Agriculture said that in the first year of his leadership, the Ministry of Agriculture focuses on the production of agricultural commodities. The focus is based on the government's commitment to realize farmer's welfare. The government wants to give profit for farmers and they shall not be the party to be the oppressed. These targets have been proven by the increase of some commodities, such as corn and onions. Currently, Indonesia does not import those two commodities, and in contrary Indonesia has been able to export them.

"Well now it's time we pay attention to the distribution. Our dream is that farmers have to enjoy the profit, there

not any other choices, farmers have to gain profit, farmers have to get benefit in order to continue to increase their commodity production. However, the Ministry of Agriculture will not disadvantage distributors. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture will make consumers smile as the price is cheap," said the Minister of Agriculture

According to the Minister of Agriculture, a considerable price disparity between farmers and distributors is not a good indicator." The reason is, if it is calculated, farmers only get the profit approximately Rp65 trillion per year which then when it is divided, per farmer gets only Rp1, 2 million. While distributors get the profit up to Rp133 trillion per year which then, when it is divided per distributor which the numbers up to 400 thousand distributors, then they can get the profit Rp100 million to Rp300 million per year," said the Minister of Agriculture.

"No more rice, chili and onion imports. However, but there is a price disparity in the field and we are dealing with it. We will change it so that the farmers can get profit, it is the president's instruction, the issue is not the price at the farm level because if the farmers get the profit, we will not depend on the State Budget (APBN). We share the dream that the farmers shall get the benefit, otherwise, they will not produce, the farmers get the profit and community is smile," said the Minister of Agriculture further.

The Minister of Agriculture added that the Ministry of Agriculture also makes the efforts so that the price of rice can decrease Rp 1,000 from the normal price. For such purpose, it requires fair and equitable price. Government shall maintain it thus the price is stable." The price at Farmers level shall be the favorable one and it shall not decrease. The government has guaranteed it. All we want is high disparity, from Rp 7 thousand to Rp 10 thousand. So that Farmers, Traders and Consumers are happy," said the Minister of Agriculture



Foto: Kementerian

KEBERHASILAN SEKTOR PERTANIAN HARUS DIPERTAHANKAN

The Agricultural Sector Success Shall be Maintained



“Keberhasilan saat ini adalah keberhasilan kita bersama. Saya berterima kasih kepada seluruh pimpinan unit eselon I yang hadir. Saya berpesan agar terus memberikan support untuk kesuksesan program pembangunan pertanian”.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

I “Dewasa ini, Indeks Keberlanjutan Pangan Indonesia telah mencapai peningkatan yang signifikan. Sementara itu, pembangunan pertanian Indonesia, terutama pada faktor kestabilan pangan, tercatat berada posisi yang cukup baik. Ragam keberhasilan tersebut tentunya harus dijaga dan terus ditingkatkan. Kedepan, sasaran yang hendak dicapai Kementerian Pertanian adalah *“Former’s Welfare”*”

Berdasarkan hasil Survei Peringkat Keberlanjutan Pangan yang dirilis Lembaga Riset Internasional The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU), saat ini Indeks Keberlanjutan Pangan Indonesia terus meningkat dan mampu melampaui sejumlah negara di dunia.

“Kita patut berbangga, karena peringkat Indonesia diatas Amerika Serikat dan China, khususnya untuk Indeks Keberlanjutan Pangan,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat acara Halal bil Halal 1438 H di Lapangan Palapa Pasar Minggu (6/7).

Dalam acara Halal bil Halal yang dihadiri Direktur Jenderal Tanaman Pangan, Direktur Jenderal Prasarana dan Sarana Pertanian, Kepala Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan

Pertanian, pejabat eselon II, III, IV dan staf dari unit eselon I ini, Mentan mengungkapkan rasa bangganya kepada seluruh pejabat dan staf di seluruh jajaran Kementerian Pertanian atas capaian pembangunan pertanian, terutama kestabilan harga pangan saat Ramadhan hingga saat sekarang.

“Keberhasilan saat ini adalah keberhasilan kita bersama. Saya berterima kasih kepada seluruh pimpinan unit eselon I yang hadir. Saya berpesan agar terus memberikan support untuk kesuksesan program pembangunan pertanian,” ucap Mentan.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan mengatakan, “Jagung kita sudah tidak impor lagi tahun ini. Dulu, setiap tahun kita impor 3,6 juta ton dari Amerika

dan Amerika Latin. Bawang merah kita sudah ekspor, dan cabai merah kita sudah tidak impor. Kita sudah tidak impor beras sejak tahun 2016 hingga saat ini. Pada kesempatan ini saya meminta seluruh jajaran untuk mensosialisasikan kepada masyarakat luas karena banyak yang belum tahu tentang ini”.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut Mentan menegaskan agar semua keberhasilan itu harus dijaga dan terus ditingkatkan. Untuk mewujudkannya, saat ini Kementerian Pertanian tengah berupaya meningkatkan luas tanam padi, yaitu dengan target 1 juta hektare setiap bulan. Dengan demikian, pemerintah dapat memastikan tidak akan ada paceklik hingga Maret 2018. Hal ini terus diupayakan, karena dimasa mendatang sasaran Kementerian Pertanian adalah *Former's Welfare* (Kesejahteraan Petani).



Foto: Kementan

E *“Nowadays, Indonesia’s Food Sustainability Index has reached a significant improvement. While the development of Indonesian agriculture, in particular, food stability has been in good position. This multiple successes must be maintained and kept improving. In the future, the target to reach the Ministry of Agriculture is “Farmer’s Welfare”*

In accordance with the Food Sustainability Rating Survey released by the International Economic Research Institute of The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU), the current Indonesian Food Sustainability Index keeps improving and is able to lead over some countries in the world.

“We shall be proud of Indonesia’s ranking above the rank of United States and China, mainly the Food Sustainability Index,” said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during the Halal bi Halal 1438 H event in the Palapa Square of Pasar Minggu (6/7).

In the Halal bi Halal event that was attended by Director General of Food Crops, Director General of Agricultural Infrastructure and Facility, Head of Agricultural Research and

Development Agency, the officials of echelon II, III, IV and staff from echelon I unit, the Minister of Agriculture expressed his pride to all officials and staff of all ranks of the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural development achievements, particularly the stability of food prices during Ramadan until now.

“Today’s success is our success, I express my gratitude to all the leaders of the echelon I units who are present. I advise you shall keep providing supports for the success of agricultural development programs,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture said, “We do not import corn anymore this year. In the past, annually we imported 3.6 million tons from America and Latin America. We have exported onion, and we did not import red peppers. We did not import rice since 2016 until today. On this occasion I ask all ranges of personnel to socialize to the public because many of them not know about this “.

In the occasion, the Minister of Agriculture affirmed that all the successes must be maintained and kept improving. To realize them, currently the Ministry of Agriculture is trying to add rice planting areas, with a target of 1 million hectares per month. Thus, the government is able to ensure that there will not be any famine until March 2018. It shall be kept pursuing, as in the future the target of the Ministry of Agriculture is Farmers’ Welfare.



“Today’s success is our success, I express my gratitude to all the leaders of the echelon I units who are present. I advise you shall keep providing supports for the success of agricultural development programs”.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



Keterlibatan Babinsa dalam mendukung program-program pertanian yang diusung Kementerian Pertanian, sejatinya telah berlangsung sejak lama. Para Babinsa Komando Kewilayahan (Kodim) selama ini telah berperan dalam bidang Ketahanan Pangan, karena mereka berkewajiban melaporkan data teritorial di desa binaannya serta menjaga tetap dalam kondisi yang baik.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



Foto: Istimedia

TNI BERPERAN PENTING SUKSESKAN PROGRAM KETAHANAN PANGAN

Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) plays an important role In Food Security Program Success

I Kementerian Pertanian mengapresiasi institusi TNI yang berperan cukup besar terhadap tercapainya keberhasilan pertanian.

Peran TNI yang berkontribusi positif terhadap perkembangan sektor pertanian patut diberi acungan jempol. Selain lihai memainkan senjata, TNI terbukti mampu memainkan cangkul dan traktor pengolah sawah. "Ini luar biasa, mungkin angkatan perang Indonesia satu-satunya mampu menjadi pembimbing, motivator, fasilitator, dinamisator inovator bagi kelompok tani di lapangan," puji Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat acara Halal bil Halal 1438 H di Lapangan Palapa Pasar Minggu (6/7).

Selain itu, Mentan juga mengapresiasi keterlibatan TNI dalam usaha meningkatkan produksi pangan, terutama tanam padi, dan berperan dalam mengamankan pendistribusian pupuk. Kedepan, menurut Mentan, kontribusi aktif TNI ini dapat dikembangkan lebih lanjut untuk mencapai dan meningkatkan ketahanan pangan dalam arti luas. Terlebih, didukung teknologi pertanian yang terus berkembang, maka target Indonesia menjadi negara lumbung pangan Indonesia berpotensi besar untuk terwujud.

Tak lupa, Mentan juga menegaskan bahwa TNI berperan penting mendukung proses penyuluhan kepada para petani dan menunjang sarana pertanian seperti pengadaan traktor, subsidi pupuk, dan pengadaan bibit melalui program TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa (TMMD).

Sejatinya, Kementerian Pertanian telah menjalin kerja sama dan kesepahaman yang baik bersama TNI dalam rangka mendukung Upaya Khusus (Upsus) swasembada pangan 2017. Penandatanganan *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)* antara Kementerian Pertanian dan TNI telah diimplementasikan melalui kerjasama antar Dinas Pertanian dipelbagai wilayah Indonesia dan TNI AD.

TNI berperan penting melakukan program pemerintah dalam rangka membangun ketahanan pangan sebagai program yang harus didukung semua pihak. Rencananya, implementasi Program Ketahanan Pangan akan melibatkan 50.000 personil Bintara Pembinaan Desa (Babinsa). Jumlah dan keterlibatan Babinsa ini disesuaikan dengan keterbatasan tenaga penyuluh pertanian untuk mendampingi kelompok-kelompok tani yang tersebar dipelbagai wilayah Indonesia.

Di lapangan, kehadiran Babinsa dalam Program Ketahanan Pangan ini akan

menjadi motivator dan pendorong bagi petani dan kelompok tani. Lebih dari itu, kehadiran Babinsa juga menjadi pemicu serta pemacu bagi para penyuluh dan petugas pertanian di lapangan. Perlu dipahami, kehadiran Babinsa tidak dimaksudkan untuk mengambil tugas dan peran penting penyuluh, melainkan untuk meningkatkan sinergi langkah dan gerak dengan fungsi dan perannya masing-masing guna mendinamisasi pembangunan pertanian di pedesaan. Dewasa ini, keterlibatan Babinsa TNI AD untuk mewujudkan Program Ketahanan Pangan masih terbatas dalam pendampingan untuk meningkatkan produksi tanaman Padi, Jagung dan Kedelai.

Keterlibatan Babinsa dalam mendukung program-program pertanian yang diusung Kementerian Pertanian, sejatinya telah berlangsung sejak lama. Para Babinsa Komando Wilayah (Kodim) selama ini telah berperan dalam bidang Ketahanan Pangan, karena mereka berkewajiban melaporkan data teritorial di desa binaannya serta menjaga tetap dalam kondisi yang baik.

Keterlibatan Babinsa dalam Program Ketahanan Pangan ini justru merupakan sebuah peningkatan peranan dan kontribusi aktif Babinsa dalam memajukan pertanian Indonesia. Mendukung hal tersebut, Babinsa terus ditingkatkan

kemampuannya, yaitu dengan diberikan pelatihan di bidang pertanian. Dengan demikian, Babinda dapat lebih memahami berbagai hal seputar pertanian, diantaranya mengenal lebih dalam berbagai komponen yang berperan penting menunjang keberhasilan Program Ketahanan Pangan.

“Semoga langkah positif ini dapat segera mewujudkan Ketahanan Pangan yang didambakan bersama,” pungkas Mentan.

E *The Ministry of Agriculture appreciates the TNI institution that plays a considerable role to achieve the agricultural success.*

The role of the TNI that positively contributes to the development of the agricultural sector deserves a thumb up. In addition to skillfully use weapons, TNI is proved to be able to use hoes and tractors to prepare soil. “It is incredible, perhaps Indonesian army is the only one to be able to be a mentor, motivator, facilitator, dynamist and innovator for farmer groups in the field,” praised the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during Halal bi Halal 1438 H event in Palapa Square of Pasar Minggu 6/7).

In addition, the Minister of Agriculture also appreciated the involvement of the TNI in an effort to increase food production, especially rice planting, and plays a role to secure the distribution of fertilizers. In the future, according to the Minister of Agriculture, this TNI active contribution can be further developed to achieve and increase food security in the broader sense. Moreover, if it is supported by agricultural technologies that keep developing, then the Indonesia target to be the world food barn is potentially to realize.

The minister also affirmed that TNI plays an important role to support the extension process for farmers and to contribute facilities such as by

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The Babinsa's involvement to support agricultural programs promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture, has actually been implemented for a long time. The Babinsa of Military District Commands (Kodim) has played the role in the sector of Food Security, because they have obligation to report the territorial data in their supervised villages and maintain them in good condition.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

providing tractors, fertilizer subsidy and seed through community service program called TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa (TMMMD).

Actually, the Ministry of Agriculture has established a good cooperation and understanding with the TNI in order to support the 2017 Self-Sufficiency Special Program (Upsus). The signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Agriculture and the TNI has been implemented by cooperation between Department of Agriculture across Indonesian Regions and Indonesia Army (TNI AD).

TNI plays an important role to implement government programs in order to build food security as a program that must be supported by all parties. According to the plan, the implementation of the Food Security Program involves 50,000 personnel of village supervisory non-commissioned officers (Bintara Pembinaan Desa/Babinsa). The number and involvement of Babinsa is adjusted to the limitations of agricultural extension workers to assist farmer groups spreading across the regions of Indonesia.

In the field, the existence of Babinsa in the Food Security Program will be a motivator and driving force for farmers and farmer groups. Moreover, the existence of Babinsa is also a trigger and a booster for agricultural extension workers and officers in the field. It shall be understood that the existence of Babinsa is not intended to take over the task and important role of extension

workers, but to increase the synergy of step and motion according to their respective functions and roles in order to realize the dynamic of agricultural development in rural areas. Currently, the involvement of Babinsa TNI AD to realize the Food Security Program is still limited in the assistance to increase the production of Rice, Corn and Soybean.

The Babinsa's involvement to support agricultural programs promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture, has actually been implemented for a long time. The Babinsa of Military District Commands (Kodim) has played the role in the sector of Food Security, because they have obligation to report the territorial data in their supervised villages and maintain them in good condition.

Babinsa's involvement in the Food Security Program is actually an increase of Babinsa's active role and contribution to improve Indonesian agriculture. To support such matter, Babinsa ability keeps improving, it is done by providing them training in agriculture. In this way, Babinsa can better understand various matters concerning agriculture, including to better understand the various components playing important roles to support the success of Food Security Program.

"Hopefully, this positive step can immediately realize Food Security dreamed by all of us," said the Minister of Agriculture.



KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN SIAPKAN STRATEGI UNTUK PENUHI KEBUTUHAN PANGAN

*Ministry of Agriculture Prepares Strategies
To Fulfill the Needs for Food*

I Strategi pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan pada sebuah kawasan dengan melibatkan daya dukung kawasan-kawasan yang secara administratif berada satu tingkat dibawahnya, diharapkan mampu menimbulkan dampak berantai dan nyata, baik terhadap kawasan itu sendiri, sektor industri pengelolaannya, serta tenaga kerja.



Foto: Kementerian

Untuk membahas strategi pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan khususnya di wilayah Daerah Khusus Ibukota (DKI) Jakarta, Kementerian Pertanian melakukan Rapat Kerja (Raker) bersama Komite II Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia (DPD RI). Raker ini bertujuan menjadikan DKI Jakarta sebagai tolak ukur keberhasilan Program Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pangan. Kedepannya, keberhasilan ini akan diterapkan pada daerah lain di berbagai wilayah Indonesia.

“Program ini merupakan program kebanggaan. Jika ini berhasil, yang lain juga akan berhasil.

Untuk mendukung program tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian membutuhkan sekitar 200 ribu hektare lahan pertanian untuk mencukupi kebutuhan pangan di DKI Jakarta,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat menghadiri Raker yang berlangsung di Ruang Rapat Komite II DPD Kompleks Parlemen MPR/DPR/DPD RI, (5/7).

Dalam Raker yang dihadiri Bupati dan perwakilan bupati daerah-daerah penyangga pangan DKI Jakarta, Mentan mengatakan, sebagai tindak lanjut terlaksananya pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan masyarakat



“Program ini merupakan program kebanggaan. Jika ini berhasil, yang lain juga akan berhasil. Untuk mendukung program tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian membutuhkan sekitar 200 ribu hektare lahan pertanian untuk mencukupi kebutuhan pangan di DKI Jakarta”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Jakarta, Kementerian Pertanian telah bekerja sama dengan kementerian dan lembaga terkait lainnya. "Untuk penyediaan lahan 200 ribu hektare, dari pihak Kementerian Kehutanan sudah setuju akan itu. Kita akan gunakan hutan produksi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan. Kedepannya, kami akan mengintegrasikan dengan sapi," kata Mentan,

Menurut Mentan, pemenuhan pangan utama untuk wilayah kota besar; seperti beras, jagung, kedelai, bawang merah, bawang putih, cabai merah, daging sapi, daging ayam berikuk telur; akan lebih efektif dan efisien apabila dipenuhi oleh pasokan dari wilayah sekitarnya. Untuk DKI Jakarta, wilayah yang berpotensi menjadi pemasok kebutuhan pangan, adalah Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, Lampung Timur, Lampung Utara, Serang, Lebak, Pandeglang, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Subang, dan Karawang.

Mentan memaparkan, salah satu strategi yang hendak diimplementasikan adalah memenuhi kebutuhan pasokan bahan pangan sebuah kawasan dari kawasan yang berada disekitarnya. Sebagai contoh, Mentan menyebutkan, kebutuhan pangan Ibukota Provinsi dipasok dari kabupaten disekitarnya. Selanjutnya, kebutuhan kabupaten/kota dipasok dari kecamatan sekitar. Sedangkan kebutuhan pangan pada kecamatan dipasok oleh desa-desa sekitarnya. Dengan demikian, dampaknya diharapkan dapat dirasakan secara berantai dari berbagai sektor

"Pada prinsipnya, daerah-daerah terdekat DKI Jakarta yang dapat menjadi penyanggah kebutuhan pangan Ibu Kota, sehingga lebih efektif dan efisien. Dengan strategi ini, dampaknya akan berantai dan nyata, baik terhadap wilayah maupun sektor industri pengelolaannya, serta tenaga kerja," papar Mentan.

Menanggapi keterangan Mentan, Ketua Komite II Parilindungan Purba menyatakan bahwa Dewan Perwakilan Daerah (DPD) RI mendukung program Kementerian Pertanian dalam upaya menjamin pasokan pangan di kawasan

DKI Jakarta. Program tersebut dilakukan dengan menunjuk 10 kabupaten/kota di sekitar DKI Jakarta sebagai daerah penyangga kebutuhan pangan. Jika program tersebut berhasil, Komite II DPD RI akan menerapkannya di daerah yang kekurangan pangan..

"Pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan sangat penting untuk diprioritaskan. Hal tersebut merupakan komponen dasar dalam mewujudkan sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas untuk pembangunan. Oleh karena itu, kami meminta agar pemerintah benar-benar memperhatikan pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan di seluruh daerah. Kami mengapresiasi program dari Kementerian Pertanian ini. Melalui program ini, DPD RI berharap komoditas bahan pangan yang sering diimpor; seperti beras, cabai, bawang merah, dan bawang putih; tidak lagi diimpor di masa mendatang. Strategi ini merupakan solusi agar harga dan pasokan pangan di Jakarta tetap stabil dan terjaga. Jika berhasil, kami akan coba terapkan di daerah-daerah," kata Ketua Komite II DPD RI

Selain mengapresiasi program pemenuhan pangan yang dilakukan, Ketua Komite II DPD juga mengapresiasi prestasi Kementerian Pertanian, yaitu terkait hasil kajian The Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU), yang menempatkan sektor pertanian Indonesia dalam peringkat 25 besar dunia. Selain itu, Kementerian Pertanian dianggap telah berhasil memelihara stok pangan selama Bulan Ramadhan, sehingga harga komoditas pangan dapat terjaga kestabilannya.

"Torehan positif dari lembaga internasional tersebut membanggakan Indonesia. Hal ini diperoleh dari berbagai capaian implementasi program terobosan pembangunan pertanian yang dijalankan Kementerian Pertanian. Keberhasilan ini, karena koordinasi yang mantap. Kementerian Pertanian bekerja sama dengan instansi terkait, seperti Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, TNI, serta lainnya, dalam masalah irigrasi dan sebagainya," kata Ketua Komite II DPD RI.

Ketua Komite II DPD RI, mengharapkan agar Kementerian Pertanian dapat lebih meningkatkan ketahanan pangan nasional khususnya di DKI Jakarta. Menurutnya, ada beberapa catatan penting yang perlu diperhatikan oleh Kementerian Pertanian. Pertama, Kementerian Pertanian harus menjaga inflasi di DKI Jakarta yang merupakan barometer nasional. Kedua, ketahanan pangan harus terus ditingkatkan karena berpengaruh signifikan terhadap stabilitas negara. Ketiga, kondisi ketahanan pangan perlu dikembangkan terus walaupun saat ini Indonesia meraih peringkat indek ketahanan pangan ke 71 dari 113 negara dan masuk 25 besar dunia akan indek keberlanjutan pangan dunia. Keempat, Kementerian Pertanian agar terus mengembangkan pangan terus khususnya untuk menjamin kebutuhan pangan di Ibukota Jakarta.

Dalam Raker tersebut, hampir semua anggota Komite II DPD RI, secara umum menyampaikan apresiasi atas capaian kinerja Kementerian Pertanian, dengan harapan prestasi yang telah dicapai agar terus dipertahankan. Sementara itu, secara khusus, beberapa anggota mengharapkan lahirnya payung hukum untuk pengembangan wilayah penyangga pangan ibukota.

Program pengembangan wilayah penyangga pangan ibukota menjadi program strategis untuk menekan inflasi yang perlu didukung implementasinya. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, pada akhir pertemuan, Bupati Lampung Selatan, Lampung Tengah, Karawang dan semua wakil daerah pendukung pangan DKI Jakarta menyatakan komitemenya untuk mendukung penyediaan pangan untuk Ibukota DKI Jakarta.

E *The strategy to meet the needs for food in a region by involving the regions carrying capacity that are administratively situated one level below is expected to be able to increase chain and*

real impacts, both for the region, management industry sector and workforce.

To discuss the strategy to meet the needs for food especially in Special Capital City Region (DKI) of Jakarta, the Ministry of Agriculture held a Working Meeting (Raker) with Committee II of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI). This meeting has the purpose to make DKI Jakarta as the benchmark success of the Food Fulfillment Program. In the future, this success will be applied to other regions in different regions in Indonesia.

“It is a program of pride. If it is success, others will also be success. To support the program, the Ministry of Agriculture needs about 200 thousand hectares of agricultural land to meet the needs for food in DKI Jakarta,” said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman while attending a meeting held in the Meeting Room of Committee II DPD in MPR/ DPR/DPD RI parliament complex, (5/7).

In the Working Meeting was attended by the Regents and the representatives of the regent of Jakarta food buffer areas, said the Minister of Agriculture that as the follow-up of the fulfillment of the food needs for Jakarta people, the Ministry of Agriculture has joined cooperation with other ministries and agencies. *“To provide 200 thousand hectares of*

land, The Ministry of Forestry has agreed with it. We will use production forests to meet the needs. In the future, we will integrate it with cattle,” said Minister of Agriculture,

According to the Minister of Agriculture, the fulfillment of main food for big city areas; such as rice, corn, soybeans, onion, garlic, red pepper, beef, chicken meat and eggs; will be more effective and efficient when they are fulfilled by the supply from the surrounding areas. For DKI Jakarta, the areas that have the potency to become food suppliers are Lampung Selatan, Lampung Timur, Lampung Utara, Serang, Lebak, Pandeglang, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Purwakarta, Subang and Karawang.

The Minister of Agriculture described, one of the strategies that will be implemented is to fulfill the food supply needs of a region from the surrounding area of the region. For example, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the need for food for Special Capital City Province is supplied from surrounding regencies. Furthermore, the need for food of regencies/cities is supplied by the surrounding sub-districts. While the need for food for the sub-districts is supplied by the surrounding villages. Thus, the impact is expected to be felt as a series of chain in various sectors

“Principally, the regions close to DKI Jakarta can be the buffer of the Capital City need for food, so it will be more effective and efficient.



“It is a program of pride. If it is success, others will also be success. To support the program, the Ministry of Agriculture needs about 200 thousand hectares of agricultural land to meet the needs for food in DKI Jakarta”.

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman





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implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. This success, is achieved by steady coordination. The Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with relevant agencies, such as the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, TNI, and others, concerning the irrigation issues etc.” said the Chairman of Committee II of DPD RI.

The Chairman of Committee II of DPD RI, hopes that the Ministry of Agriculture can further improve national food security, especially in Jakarta. According to him, there are some important notes to be considered by the Ministry of Agriculture. First, the Ministry of Agriculture shall control DKI Jakarta inflation that constitutes national standard. Second, food security shall be kept improving because it has a significant effect on country stability. Third, the condition of food security shall be continuously developed although Indonesia’s food security index is currently the rank 71 of 113 countries and included into the world’s top 25 in food sustainability index. Fourth, the Ministry of Agriculture shall keep developing the food particularly to ensure the need for food in the Capital City of Jakarta.

With this strategy, the impact will be as a chain and real, both to the region and the management of industrial sector, and labor,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Responding to the statement of Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Committee II Parlimen Purba stated that the Regional Representative Council (DPD) RI supports the Ministry of Agriculture program in an effort to ensure food supply in DKI Jakarta area. The program has been implemented by appointing 10 regencies/cities around Jakarta as the food buffer areas. If the program succeeds, the Committee II of DPD RI will implement it in the areas that are food shortage.

“The fulfillment of the needs for food is very important priority. It is a basic component to realize qualified human resources for development. Therefore, we ask the government to seriously pay attention to the fulfillment of the need for food in all regions. We appreciate the program from the Ministry of Agriculture. Through this program, DPD RI expects often-

imported food commodities; Such as rice, chili, onion, and garlic; there shall not be import anymore in the future. This strategy is a solution to maintain stability and secure food prices and food supply in Jakarta. If it works, we will try to apply in other areas,” said the Chairman of Committee II of DPD RI

In addition to the appreciation of the food fulfillment program, Chairman of Committee II of DPD also appreciated the achievement of the Ministry of Agriculture, one that is related to the study of The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), which placed the Indonesian agricultural sector in the world’s top 25. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture is considered to have succeeded to maintain food stocks during the Ramadan month, so that the food commodities price can be kept stable.

“The positive achievement from the international institution make Indonesia pride. It is obtained from the various implementation achievements of agricultural development breakthrough program

In the Working Meeting, almost all members of Committee II of DPD RI, in general expressed the appreciation for the performance achieved by the Ministry of Agriculture, with the hope that the achievements is maintained. Meanwhile, in particular, some members expect the establishment of legal basis to develop the capital city food buffer areas.

The development program of the capital’s city food buffer area becomes a strategic program to limit inflation that its implementation shall be supported. In this regard, in the end of the meeting, the Regent of Lampung Selatan, Lampung Tengah, Karawang and all the representatives of DKI Jakarta food buffer areas stated their commitment to support the provision of food for the Capital City of DKI Jakarta.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DORONG SEMUA KOMPONEN UNTUK BERPERAN GUNA MEWUJUDKAN INDONESIA SEBAGAI LUMBUNG PANGAN DUNIA PADA 2045

The Ministry of Agriculture Encourage All Components To Take Part To Realize Indonesia As the World Food Barn In 2045

I Kementerian Pertanian mendorong semua komponen pertanian untuk mengambil peran dalam kegiatan pembangunan pertanian. Target Kementerian Pertanian adalah mensejahterakan rumah tangga petani. Semua komponen pertanian bekerja untuk menyongsong era keemasan bangsa untuk wujudkan Indonesia Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045.



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“Dengan adanya program gerakan tanam cabai yang juga didukung oleh ibu PKK yang melakukan gerakan menanam 10 juta batang bibit cabai merah, maka saat ini produksi cabai Indonesia sudah terus meningkat”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Target besar Pemerintah Indonesia untuk menjadikan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia tahun 2045, sudah mulai diwujudkan melalui berbagai kebijakan dan langkah strategis yang ditetapkan Kementerian Pertanian. Dalam rangka mencapai target tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian konsisten meningkatkan produksi sejumlah komoditas pangan strategis secara optimal. Paralel, Kementerian Pertanian mendorong semua komponen pertanian untuk mewujudkan target tersebut

“Melalui pertemuan malam ini, saya ingin mengajak semua komponen pertanian untuk mengambil peran dalam kegiatan pembangunan pertanian. Target kita adalah mensejahterakan rumah tangga petani. Mari kerja, kerja dan kerja! Kita songsong era keemasan bangsa untuk wujudkan Indonesia Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat bersilaturahmi dengan seluruh jajaran peneliti dan peneliti utama Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian di Cimanggu, Bogor (7/7).

“Perlu saya jelaskan, bahwa dari 3 komoditas yang diminta Presiden untuk diselesaikan, malah kita dapat menyelesaikan 4 komoditas. Kedepan, kita tuntaskan semua persoalan petani dengan menghadirkan pemerintah ditengah-tengah petani seperti yang diamanatkan Presiden,” ungkap Mentan.

Mentan lebih lanjut memaparkan, upaya menjadikan Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia sudah mulai terlihat hasilnya. Pada tahun 2016, Indonesia berhasil swasembada beras nasional, dan sepanjang 2016, Indonesia sudah tidak melakukan impor beras. Disamping itu, kenaikan produksi padi yang pada tahun 2017 mencapai 79 juta ton GKG. Selain berhasil swasembada, Indonesia saat ini sudah mulai melakukan ekspor beras ke Papua Nugini dan Sri Lanka. Indonesia juga ekspor jagung ke Malaysia dan Timor Leste, serta ekspor bawang merah ke Vietnam, Filipina, dan Singapura.

“Didukung capaian dari lompatan-lompatan program yang dilakukan Kementerian Pertanian, saat ini kita sudah tidak impor beras dan jagung bahkan sudah ekspor. Saat ini Indonesia sudah dilihat negara tetangga. Sebelumnya, negara kita menjadi pasar ekspor mereka, sekarang malah kita mau ekspor ke negara mereka. Karena saat ini produksi kita sudah melimpah, maka untuk jagung sudah ekspor 250.000 ton ke Filipina. Komoditas lain yang juga masuk dalam pangsa pasar ekspor adalah bawang merah,” papar Mentan.

Mentan mencontohkan, cabai merah yang sebelumnya mengalami kekurangan pasokan dan kerap mengalami lonjakan harga di pasar, saat ini situasi tersebut sudah kembali normal. Harga cabai merah pun sudah berangsur stabil. “Dengan adanya program gerakan tanam cabai yang juga didukung oleh ibu PKK yang melakukan gerakan menanam 10 juta batang bibit cabai merah, maka saat ini produksi cabai Indonesia sudah terus meningkat,” ucap Mentan.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menerangkan, strategi Kementerian Pertanian menggandeng PKK sebagai mitra, dilandasi keunggulan karakteristik PKK yang memiliki jaringan terstruktur dari tingkat pusat sampai desa wisata. Jaringan terstruktur PKK ini dapat mendukung pelaksanaan optimalisasi pemanfaatan pekarangan secara masif.

Optimalisasi pemanfaatan pekarangan, khususnya penanaman cabai, diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu solusi mengatasi gejolak harga pangan/ cabai. Selain itu, pemberdayaan PKK untuk melakukan budidaya cabai dan sumber pangan lain pada pekarangan rumah, diharapkan dapat memenuhi kebutuhan pangan dan gizi keluarga serta peningkatan pendapatan. Strategi ini pada akhirnya diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan keluarga, sehingga mampu mewujudkan kemandirian pangan di tingkat rumah tangga.

“Dengan potensi luas pekarangan 10 juta hektare, sebenarnya kebutuhan

akan cabai dapat diselesaikan di pekarangan rumah. Luas pekarangan kita 10 juta hektare. Apabila setiap rumah tangga tanam sepuluh batang cabai, selesai sudah masalah cabai di Indonesia. Kowani, PKK, dan seluruh organisasi wanita bergerak bersama-sama,” lanjut Mentan.

“Potensi perempuan di Indonesia luar biasa! Hampir 49% penduduk Indonesia adalah perempuan. Sehingga, kalau kita bergerak bersama, menggunakan sejengkal tanah di pekarangan rumah, saya yakin Indonesia akan bangkit melalui ibu rumah tangga yang bergerak. Apabila seluruh rumah tangga bergerak bersama, maka akan dapat menghemat biaya rumah tangga sebesar 1000 triliun per tahun. Dengan ilustrasi, jika 60 juta rumah tangga bergerak bersama menanam sayur mayur dan buah-buahan di pekarangan, maka hal itu bisa mengurangi biaya kebutuhan sehari-hari. Katakanlah kalau sebulan menghemat Rp 1 juta, maka dalam satu bulan 60 triliun. Dalam setahun Rp 720 triliun. Luar biasa bukan,” terang Mentan.

Lebih jauh, Mentan menerangkan, upaya mengatasi lonjakan produksi pertanian tentu tidak terlepas dari peran perempuan Indonesia. Gerakan perempuan di bidang pertanian berpotensi menyelesaikan berbagai permasalahan pertanian. Gerakan perempuan dalam memberikan solusi untuk memajukan pertanian ini tentunya patut diapresiasi.

Berkaca pada hal tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian mengajak seluruh lapisan masyarakat, termasuk perempuan, untuk berperan aktif memajukan pertanian. Untuk itu Kementerian Pertanian akan terus mendorong perempuan-perempuan Indonesia untuk berperan aktif dalam membangun pertanian Indonesia.

Mentan pun kembali menegaskan bahwa Kementerian Pertanian selalu mengajak seluruh lapisan masyarakat untuk berperan aktif memajukan pertanian. Sebelumnya, Kementerian Pertanian telah merangkul Pemuda Tani Indonesia (Gempita).

Mentan mengatakan, Kementerian Pertanian telah memastikan bahwa target Indonesia untuk menjadi lumbung pangan dunia 2045 sudah pada jalur yang tepat. Mendukung pencapaian target tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian fokus membangun lumbung pangan di perbatasan, sehingga wilayah perbatasan mampu menyelesaikan masalah pangan di dalam negeri maupun di luar negeri.

E *The Ministry of Agriculture encourages all agricultural components to take a role in agricultural development activities. The Ministry of Agriculture target is the welfare of farmer households. All agricultural components work to welcome the nation golden era to realize Indonesia World Food Barn 2045.*

The Indonesian Government big target to realize Indonesia as the world's food barn in 2045 has been started through various policies and strategic measures established by the Ministry of Agriculture. In order to achieve the target, the Ministry of Agriculture consistently increases the production of a number of strategic food commodities optimally. In parallel, the Ministry of Agriculture encourages all agricultural components to realize the target.

"With this tonight's meeting, I would like to invite all agricultural components to take a role in agricultural development activities. Our target is to realize the welfare of farmers. Let's work, work and work! We welcome the nation golden age to realize Indonesia as the World Food Barn in 2045," said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during a meeting with the all ranges of researchers and principal researchers of the Center for Agricultural Research and Development in Cimanggu, Bogor (7/7).

"I shall explain, that of the 3 commodities requested by the President to be resolved, we can resolve 4 commodities instead. In the future, we will solve all farmers' problems by presenting the government among the farmers as mandated by the President," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture further described, the efforts to make Indonesia as the world's food barn has started to demonstrate the result. In 2016, Indonesia succeeded to realize national rice self-sufficiency, and throughout 2016, Indonesia has not imported rice. In addition, the increase in rice production in 2017 reaching 79 million tons of GKG. In addition to the success of self-sufficiency, Indonesia is now starting to export rice to Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. Indonesia also exports corn to Malaysia and Timor Leste, as well as export onion to Vietnam, the Philippines and Singapore.



"All rainwater that fell into the earth of Indonesia should not continue to flow from the river to the sea before it becomes carbohydrates, proteins, and vitamins. Responding to the existing sleeping land in Indonesia, the Ministry of Agriculture is determined to optimize the land, wake up the sleeping land, wake up the sleeping youth, Indonesia victorious, will become the world food barn"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



Foto: Istimedia



Foto: Kementerian

Foto: Bismawati

“Supported by the achievements from the leap of programs implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, currently we do not import rice and corn and even export them. Currently Indonesia has been known by neighboring countries. Previously, our country became their export market, now we want to export to their countries. Because currently we produce abundantly, then corn has already exported 250,000 tons to Philippine. Other commodity included in the export market share is onion,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture exemplified, red chili that previously experienced supply shortages and often hiked its price in the market, now the situation goes back to normal. The price of red chili has been gradually stable. “With the program of chili planting movement which was also supported by PKK members that carried out planting movement of 10 million red chili seedlings, so currently the Indonesia chili production has increased,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture explained, the strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture is to join cooperation with PKK as the partner, based on the favorable characteristic of PKK having structured networks from the central level to the *dasawisma* (ten household) groups. This PKK structured network can support the implementation of massive yard utilization.

Optimizing the yard utilization, especially chili planting, is expected to be one solution to overcome food/ chili price fluctuation. In addition, PKK empowerment to cultivate chili and other food sources in the yard is expected to be able to meet the needs for food and family nutrition as well as to increase income. This strategy eventually is expected to improve the welfare of the family, accordingly it realizes food self-sufficiency in household level.

“With the potential yard area of 10 million hectares, actually the need for chili can be fulfilled in the yard. The area of our yard is 10 million hectares. If every household cultivates ten chili seeds, the

chili issue in Indonesia is solved. Kowani, PKK, and all women’s organizations move together,” continued Minister of Agriculture.

“The Indonesian women potency is amazing! Almost 49% of Indonesian population are female. So, if we move together, utilize the land in the yard, I’m sure Indonesia will arise due to housewife movement. If all households move together, it will save household cost of 1,000 trillion per year. With the calculation, if 60 million households move together to plant vegetables and fruits in the yard, it can reduce the cost of daily needs. If a month we can save Rp 1 million, then in a month we save 60 trillion. In a year we save Rp 720 trillion. It is Incredible, isn’t it,” explained Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture described that the effort to overcome agricultural production surge cannot be separated from the Indonesian women role. Women movement in agricultural sector has the potency to solve different agricultural issues. The women movement to provide solutions to develop agriculture surely deserves appreciation.

Reflecting on such matter, the Ministry of Agriculture invites all community levels, including women, to take an active role to improve agriculture. For such purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture will keep encouraging Indonesian women to take an active role to develop Indonesian agriculture.

The Minister also affirmed that the Ministry of Agriculture always invites all community levels to play an active role to improve agriculture. Previously, the Ministry of Agriculture has embraced the Indonesian Young Farmers (*Gempita*).

The Minister of Agriculture said, the Ministry of Agriculture has made sure that Indonesia’s target to become a world food barn 2045 is on the right track. Supporting the achievement of the target, the Ministry of Agriculture focuses on building barns on the border region, so that border areas are able to solve food problems domestically and abroad.



KUALITAS SDM PERTANIAN SANGAT PENTING UNTUK KEMAJUAN PERTANIAN INDONESIA

The Quality of Agricultural Human Resources is Very Important For Indonesian Agricultural Progress

I Perubahan besar dan lompatan kemajuan pertanian sangat ditentukan oleh kualitas SDM pertanian, dan ide-ide atau penemuan-penemuan baru teknologi pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian mendorong para widyaiswara dan dosen untuk meningkatkan kualitas SDM pertanian yang mampu bersaing hingga tingkat internasional.



Foto: Kementerian

“Para Kepala dan Dosen Sekolah Tinggi Penyuluhan Pertanian (STPP) dan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Penyuluh Pertanian (SMKPP) agar terus meningkatkan inovasi yang berkelanjutan, dengan cara berfikir yang memproyeksikan ke arah lebih maju ke depan, dan menggunakan apa yang ada. Karena ukuran berhasil Kepala STPP dan SMKPP saat ini adalah penemuan baru atau hasil paten,” demikian dikatakan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat Halal Bi Halal dengan Kepala dan Dosen STPP dan SMKPP di bawah Badan Penyuluh dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Pertanian, di Kantor Pusat Kementerian Pertanian (7/7).

Mentan menegaskan, perubahan besar dan lompatan kemajuan pertanian sangat ditentukan oleh kualitas SDM pertanian dan ide-ide atau penemuan-penemuan baru teknologi pertanian. Oleh karena itu, para widyaiswara dan dosen harus mampu meningkatkan kualitas SDM pertanian yang mampu bersaing hingga tingkat internasional. Seluruh jajaran BPPSDMP juga diminta oleh Mentan untuk lebih meningkatkan etos kerja dan kualitas SDM, khususnya para penyuluh, widyaiswara dan dosen Sekolah Tinggi Penyuluhan Pertanian.

Mentan lebih lanjut menerangkan bahwa peran penyuluh pertanian sangat penting dalam



“Kita ini negeri yang agraris. Masa depan pembangunan pertanian ada di Sekolah Tinggi Penyuluhan Pertanian. Kami ingin menemukan putra putri terbaik dari STPP. Penyuluh pertanian adalah motor penggerak suksesnya pembangunan pertanian Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

mensukseskan upaya pencapaian swasembada pangan. Untuk itu Kementerian Pertanian mendorong STPP untuk meningkatkan mutu dan kualitas pendidikan. Dengan demikian STPP diharapkan mampu melahirkan lulusan terbaik yang dapat memajukan pertanian Indonesia.

“Kita ini negeri yang agraris. Masa depan pembangunan pertanian ada di Sekolah Tinggi Penyuluhan Pertanian. Kami ingin menemukan putra putri terbaik dari STPP. Penyuluh pertanian adalah motor penggerak suksesnya pembangunan pertanian Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia,” kata Mentan.

Mentan meminta pihak STPP untuk membuat kebijakan terbaik yang dapat mencetak penyuluh pertanian yang tangguh. Karena, Mentan meyakini bahwa di tangan penyuluh Indonesia mampu menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. Terkait hal itu, untuk melahirkan alumni tangguh, maka proses perekrutan mahasiswa baru harus dilakukan dengan cepat dan memprioritaskan calon-calon mahasiswa utusan daerah, karena memiliki jiwa yang tangguh dan kuat di lapangan. Anak petani akan disiapkan menjadi penyuluh pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian akan menjangkau anak petani atau masyarakat dari desa.

“Pihak STPP agar membuka jalur penerimaan mahasiswa dengan mengambil lulusan SMA yang ada di desa dan merupakan anak petani. Anak-anak dari desa itu sangat kuat dan tangguh. Mereka sangat tepat menjadi penyuluh pertanian. Ke depan, prioritaskan perekrutan mahasiswa dari desa atau anak petani mahasiswa yang dari desa atau anak petani memiliki keunggulan yakni tangguh. Anak kota pintar bagus, tetapi mereka kurang tangguh dibanding mereka yang dari desa dan berasal dari keluarga miskin,” kata Mentan.

Mentan menjelaskan, untuk mencetak mahasiswa atau penyuluh yang berjiwa agribisnis, STPP seluruh Indonesia agar dapat menjalin kerjasama dengan perusahaan BUMN yang

terkait pengelolaan lahan untuk menghasilkan komoditas pangan strategis. Paralel dengan hal tersebut, Kementerian Pertanian menyatakan komitmennya untuk menggelontorkan bantuan secara berupa benih dan alat mesin pertanian.

“Kita bisa menciptakan mahasiswa yang nantinya menjadi pelaku agribisnis sukses, tidak semata-mata ingin menjadi penyuluh PNS. Mahasiswa kalau mau jadi petarung, harus berani melewati gelombang besar dan harus punya mimpi besar. Mahasiswa nantinya harus bisa buat sendiri alat mesin pertanian,” jelas Mentan.

Mentan menyatakan, Kementerian Pertanian akan terus mendorong dan menyokong terobosan inovasi anak bangsa. Dukungan anggaran pun direalisasikan dengan peningkatan anggaran penelitian hingga dua kali lipat. Harapannya, dosen-dosen dapat juga melibatkan mahasiswa dalam penelitian sejak awal perkuliahan.

Selama ini, proses rekrutmen siswa dan mahasiswa baru di STPP mendapatkan perhatian khusus dari Kementerian Pertanian. “Kami puas dengan sistem seleksi penerimaan mahasiswa yang murni dan tanpa intervensi manapun. Tetapi juga mewanti-wanti untuk berhati-hati dalam penentuan mahasiswa, terutama mendeteksi mahasiswa yang membutuhkan dalam segi ekonomi dan potensi prestasi yang ada di wilayah pelosok,” ucap Mentan.

Mentan menuturkan, dengan potensi wilayah pertanian Indonesia yang ada, maka sumber daya manusia di bidang pertanian perlu ditingkatkan. Harapannya, hal itu dapat lahir dari SMKPP dan STPP.

Beberapa komoditas pertanian dipandang perlu diperhatikan dengan adanya peningkatan inovasi dari segi kualitas dan kuantitas produksi. Selain itu, modifikasi sarana dan prasarana pertanian juga perlu ditingkatkan agar lebih efisien dalam proses pengembangan pertanian.

Mentan menyatakan, apabila pemerintah bersinergi yang baik dengan para Dekan, makapada tahun 2045 mendatang, Indonesia dipastikan menjadi Lumbung Pangan Indonesia. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, para Dekan Fakultas Pertanian diminta untuk mengembangkan komoditi unggulan daerah, minimal dua komoditas. “Caranya setiap daerah perwakilan dari dekan fakultas pertanian mencari bibit terbaik sesuai dengan daerahnya. Pemerintah akan membeli kemudian diberikan kembali gratis ke petani binaan akademisi. Pemerintah punya anggaran. Saya minta didata produk unggulan masing-masing daerah. Kami akan membiayai bibit gratis,” kata Mentan.

Mentan menerangkan pula bahwa pemerintah menargetkan Indonesia menuju kedaulatan dan swasembada pangan. Namun demikian, upaya pencapaian target itu tak bisa dilakukan sendiri oleh pemerintah, melainkan harus bersinergi dengan menggandeng beberapa pihak terkait, diantaranya adalah pihak akademisi dan bisnis. Ditegaskan, target pemerintah dalam swasembada pangan adalah tanggung jawab semua pihak. Bukan hanya pemerintah, melainkan para warga di dalam akademisi yang menjadi bagian terkecil dari rakyat Indonesia. Untuk itu Kementerian Pertanian mengajak para dekan untuk bersatu dan bersinergi untuk merah putih.

“Sinergitas dengan akademisi diperlukan untuk menyumbangkan pemikiran dalam setiap langkah pelaksanaan. Egoisme sektoral tidak boleh dipelihara untuk pembangunan pertanian, sehingga butuh sinergi. Dengan bersinergi, saya yakin persoalan pangan selesai. Jika akademisi dan pemerintah bersinergi, tidak hanya pangan, persoalan bangsa juga akan bisa diselesaikan. Sekali lagi saya tegaskan, peningkatan produksi bukan hanya tanggung jawab Kementerian Pertanian, tapi juga sebagai anak bangsa seluruh yang terkait. Meski begitu, Alhamdulillah hasilnya kita lihat ada perubahan, ada peningkatan produksi dan dirasakan petani kita,” terang Mentan.



Foto: Istimewa

Foto: Istimewa

E Major changes and agricultural advance leap are highly determined by the quality of agricultural human resources, and new ideas or new agricultural technology invention. The Ministry of Agriculture encourages widyarswara (instructors) and lecturers to improve the quality of agricultural human resources that are capable to compete to the international level.

“Principals and Lecturers of Agricultural Extension College (STPP) and Vocational High School of Agricultural Extension (SMKPP) shall keep improving the sustainable innovation, with the thinking method that projects further forward, and to use any existing materials. Because today’s success measures of the STPP Lectures and SMKPP Principal are a new invention or harvest result,” said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman in the event of Halal Bi Halal with the Principals and Lecturer of STPP and SMKPP under the Agricultural Extension and Development Agency, in Headquarter of Ministry of

Agriculture (7/7).

The Minister of Agriculture affirmed that Major changes and agricultural advance leap are highly determined by the quality of agricultural human resources, and new ideas or new agricultural technology invention. Therefore, the widyarswara (instructors) and lecturers must be able to improve the quality of agricultural human resources that are capable to compete to the international level. All ranges o BPPSDMP are also asked by the Minister of Agriculture to further improve the work ethic and quality of human resources, especially the extension workers, widyarswara (instructor) and lecturer of Agricultural Extension College.

Minister of Agriculture further described that the role of agricultural extension is very important to succeed the food self-sufficiency achievement. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture encourages STPP to improve the education grade and quality. Thus, STPP is expected to produce to the best graduates who can promote Indonesian agriculture.

“We’re an agrarian country. The future of agricultural development is in the College of Agricultural Extension. We want to find the best generation from STPP. The agricultural extensions are the driving force of the success of agricultural development in Indonesia to be the world food barn,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture asked STPP to establish the best policy that can create tough agricultural extensions. Because, the Minister believes that in the hands of extensions, Indonesia can become the world food barn. Concerning this matter, to create tough alumni, then new student recruitment process shall be done fast and prioritize candidate students who are the representative of regions, because they have high spirit and are strong in field. The farmers’ children will be prepared to become agricultural extension workers. The Ministry of Agriculture will recruit farmers or villagers from villages.

“STPP shall open the student selection by inviting the high school graduates from villages and farmers’ children. The village children are very strong and tough. They are right person to be agricultural extension workers. Later, prioritize the students from villages or local farmers’ children or farmers’ children who have the superior characteristic



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Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



Foto: Istimewa

namely tough. Urban children are smart, but they are not as tough as than one from the village and from poor families,” said Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture explained, to create agribusiness students or extension workers, STPP throughout Indonesia shall join cooperation with state-owned companies related to land management to produce strategic food commodities. In parallel with it, the Ministry of Agriculture stated his commitment to provide aid in the form of seeds and agricultural machinery equipment.

“We can create students who will become successful agribusiness actors, not only students who want to be a civil servant. If the students want to be a fighter, they must dare to pass through a big wave and have big dreams. The students must be able to manufacture their own agricultural machinery,” explained the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that the Ministry of Agriculture will keep encouraging and supporting the breakthrough innovation of the nation's generation. Support in the form of budget is realized by increasing

twice the research budget. Hopefully, lecturers can also involve students in research since the beginning of the class.

During this time, the recruitment process of new students and college students of STTP get special attention from the Ministry of Agriculture. “We are satisfied with the transparent and without any intervention student admissions selection system. However we also suggest to be careful to select the students, especially to detect the students need to meet the basic need in terms of economic and potential achievements existing in remote areas,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture said, with the potency of existing agricultural areas in Indonesia, the human resources in the field of agriculture shall be improved. Hopefully, they can be created by SMKPP and STPP.

Some agricultural commodities are considered to get the attention as the existence of innovation improvement in terms of production grade and quantity. In addition, modification of agricultural facilities and infrastructure also needs improving to be more efficient in the process of agricultural development.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that if the government is in good synergy with the Deans, then in 2045, Indonesia surely becomes Indonesian Food Barn. In this regard, the Deans of the Faculty of Agriculture were instructed to develop the regional mainstay commodities, at least two commodities. “Its method is each representative region of the dean of the faculty of agriculture finds the best seeds according with the region. The government will buy then the seeds will be provided for free to the farmers assisted by academics. The government has a budget. I instructed to collect the data of each region mainstay product. We will finance the free seeds,” said Minister of Agriculture.

The minister also described that the government targets Indonesia towards food sovereignty and self-sufficiency. However, the efforts to achieve the target cannot only be done by the government, but it must be a synergy of some related parties, including the academics and business. It is affirmed that the government's food self-sufficiency target is the responsibility of all parties. It is not only the government's, but also the communities' in the academics who became the smallest part of the Indonesia population. For such purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture invites the deans to unite and synergize for red and white.

“Synergy with academics is needed to contribute thought in every implementation step. Sectoral egoism should not be maintained in agricultural development, so it needs synergy. By synergizing, I am sure the food issue is solved. If the academics and government synergize, not only food, nation issues will be able to be resolved. Again, I affirm, the production increase is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, but it is also all related nation's generation, but alhamdulillah (thank god) the we can see the result in the forms of change, the production increases and it is felt by our farmers,” explained the Minister.

INDONESIA PATUT BANGGA ATAS PRESTASINYA DI BIDANG PERTANIAN

*Indonesia Deserves To Be Proud
For the Achievements In Agricultural Sector*

Indonesia patut bangga sebagai negara yang berprestasi di bidang pertanian. Kinerja pertanian Indonesia berhasil mengulang prestasinya pada tahun 2016, dimana Indonesia berhasil keluar dari jebakan imporsekaligus mengamankan stok kebutuhan pangan.



foto: istimedia



Tim Sergab membeli gabah dari sawah petani, rumah petani, dan penggilingan agar tak ada lagi keluhan gabah atau beras tak laku. Pada Maret 2017, Tim Sergab Nasional berhasil menyerap gabah yang setara 425.555 ton beras. Angka penyerapan tersebut naik 153% dibanding Maret 2016 setara 167.950 ton beras.

Dewasa ini, peringkat beragam produksi komoditi Indonesia dapat bersaing di dunia, seperti kelapa sawit, pala, cengkeh dan lada. Bahkan kayu manis produksi Indonesia berhasil menduduki peringkat satu dunia. Selain itu, Indonesia pun tercatat sebagai produsen nomor 2 karet dunia. Sementara untuk kopi dan kakao, Indonesia menjadi produsen nomor 3 dunia. Ragam prestasi ini seharusnya menjadikan Indonesia dapat dibanggakan sebagai negara yang berprestasi di bidang pertanian.

Kementerian Pertanian menerangkan bahwa kebanggaan Indonesia sebagai negara yang berprestasi di bidang pertanian didukung berbagai fakta, seperti dari 416 kabupaten di tanah air, sebanyak 257 kabupaten surplus beras, dan tercatat hanya 159 kabupaten yang defisit. Pulau Jawa memiliki 15 kabupaten yang defisit sementara 70 kabupaten mengalami surplus.

Selain di Pulau Jawa, pada pulau besar lain lebih banyak yang surplus ketimbang yang defisit, yaitu dengan rincian sebagai berikut : Sumatera (86 surplus :34 defisit), Kalimantan (31:16), dan Sulawesi (50:20). Hanya Maluku,

Dalam Keterangan Persnya yang dilansir pada 3 Juli 2017, Biro Humas dan Informasi Publik



Papua, Bali, dan Nusa Tenggara yang jumlah kabupatennya lebih banyak defisit ketimbang yang surplus beras. Kondisi ini sejatinya dapat dipahami, karena sebetulnya secara tradisional makanan pokok penduduk wilayah tersebut bukan beras, sehingga tradisi bertanam padi, terutama di Papua, masih lemah. Secara umum, pasokan pangan nasional, khususnya beras, aman dan mencukupi, karena kabupaten yang surplus produksi berasnya akan memasok beras ke kabupaten yang defisit.

Indonesia dapat berbangga sebagai negara yang berprestasi dibidang pertanian. Salah satu alasannya, pada tahun 2016 kinerja pertanian Indonesia berhasil mengulang prestasi yang telah dicapai 32 tahun lalu. Pada tahun 1984, Indonesia berhasil menghentikan impor beras yang telah menjadi rutinitas selama lebih dari 3 dasawarsa.

Prestasi kinerja pertanian ini layak diapresiasi. Terlebih, pada 2016 Indonesia dengan jumlah penduduk 258,48-juta jiwa, tengah dilanda La Nina alias musim kemarau basah yang rawan banjir. Ketika La Nina melanda Indonesia pada 1999, Pemerintah Indonesia yang harus memenuhi kebutuhan bahan pangan kepada 204,78 juta penduduknya. Kondisi ini memaksa pemerintah mengimpor 5,04 juta ton beras. Bahkan setahun sebelumnya, saat Indonesia diserang El Nino, Indonesia terpaksa mengimpor 7,1 juta ton beras karena harus memenuhi kebutuhan 201,54 juta jiwa penduduknya. Paralel dengan hal tersebut, pemerintah pun harus memastikan warganya, yang terus bertambah, untuk memperoleh makan. Namun, pada tahun 2015-2016, Indonesia berhasil keluar dari rutinitas impor beras melalui kebijakan Upaya Khusus (Upsus) Beras dan antisipasi El Nino dan La Nina yang melanda Indonesia sepanjang 2015-2016.

Melalui Upsus Beras, pemerintah memantau secara harian Luas Tambah Tanam (LTT) padi dari Sabang sampai Merauke dengan mengerahkan aparat Kementerian Pertanian, Dinas



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Pertanian Provinsi, Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten, dan TNI.

Paceklik 'permanen' di tanah air terjadi karena selama 16 tahun luas tanam bulanan padi pada Juli sampai September hanya berada pada kisaran 500-ribu—600-ribu hektare. Solusi paceklik secara permanen ialah menjaga luas tanam bulanan padi pada Juli—September minimal 900-ribu hektare.

Pemerintah telah berhasil membuat sistem pengawasan ketat untuk memantau LTT harian dengan melibatkan seluruh pejabat eselon 1, eselon 2, dan eselon 3 di Kementerian Pertanian. Setiap pejabat eselon ditugaskan menjadi penanggung jawab provinsi dan penanggung jawab kabupaten yang memantau kinerja para kepala dinas provinsi dan kepala dinas kabupaten di seluruh Indonesia untuk memastikan LTT padi mencapai target provinsi, kabupaten, dan kecamatan. Pemerintah juga meminta TNI dari level desa, kecamatan, kabupaten, dan provinsi untuk turut serta memantau luas tambah tanam tersebut.

Diakui, program Upsus beras juga berkaitan erat dengan program lainnya, yaitu agar produksi beras yang kemudian beranjak berlimpah tak membuat harga beras menjadi jatuh. Untuk itu, Kementerian Pertanian, Dinas Pertanian, Badan Usaha Logistik (BULOG), dan TNI membuat program Sergab alias Serap Gabah yang melibatkan Babinsa sebagai eksekutor di lapangan. Tim Sergab memastikan BULOG di setiap daerah menyerap gabah dengan harga dasar yang telah ditetapkan, sehingga tidak merugikan petani bila harga sedang jatuh.

Tim Sergab membeli gabah dari sawah petani, rumah petani, dan penggilingan agar tak ada lagi keluhan gabah atau beras tak laku. Pada Maret 2017, Tim Sergab Nasional berhasil menyerap gabah yang setara 425.555 ton beras. Angka penyerapan tersebut naik 153% dibanding Maret 2016 setara 167.950 ton beras.

Yang menarik, seringkali pada daerah-daerah sentra beras di Sulawesi, seperti di Parigi Moutong, Sulawesi Tengah harga pasaran jauh lebih tinggi dibanding harga BULOG. Dengan

demikian dapat dipastikan petani di sentra beras di Sulawesi merasakan keuntungan dan kesejahteraan lebih tinggi.

Dapat menghentikan impor beras bukan satu-satunya suksesnya Kinerja Kementerian Pertanian pada 2 tahun pemerintahan Jokowi-JK. Kementerian Pertanian juga berhasil mengamankan stok minyak goreng, daging ayam ras, telur ayam ras, dan bawang merah pada Juni 2016 saat Ramadhan. Minyak goreng tersedia 1,79-juta ton, sementara konsumsi hanya 455-ribu ton. Pun daging ayam ras (256-ribu ton:112-ribu ton), telur ayam ras (261-ribu ton:131-ribu ton), dan bawang merah (102-ribu ton:89-ribu ton).

Meskipun stok keempat komoditi penting tersebut aman, tetapi pada 2016 masih terjadi anomali karena harga di konsumen tetap naik. Tentu untuk 2017 Kementerian Pertanian siap sedia membantu Kementerian Perdagangan yang bertugas membenahi anomali tersebut yang umumnya terjadi karena perilaku spekulasi yang menguasai jalur-jalur kunci tata niaga produk pertanian.

Untuk tahun 2017 kerja sama Kementerian Pertanian dengan Kementerian Perdagangan semakin solid sehingga dipuji oleh Presiden Joko Widodo sebagai duet 2 menteri terbaik di kabinetnya. Kementerian Pertanian siap memastikan semua komoditas tersebut mencapai target produksi dan menyediakan informasi sebaran produksi komoditi, sementara Kementerian Perdagangan mengeksekusi pembenahan jalur tata niaga yang menjadi otoritasnya.

E *Indonesia shall be proud as a country having achievement in agricultural sector. Indonesia's agricultural performance succeeded to repeat the 2016 achievements, when Indonesia managed to escape the trap of import as well as to secure the stock of food needs.*

Today, the rank of various Indonesian commodity production can compete globally, such as palm oil, nutmeg, cloves and pepper. In fact, Indonesia's cinnamon manages to fill the first rank. In addition, Indonesia is listed as number 2 of world's rubber producer. Different of achievement shall be able to make Indonesia

be proud as a country having achievement in agricultural sector.

In the press statement released on July 3, 2017, Public Relations and Public Information Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture stated that the pride of Indonesia as a country having achievement in agricultural sector is supported various facts, such as 416 regencies in the country, 257 regencies with rice surplus and it is recorded that there are only 159 regencies experiencing deficit. There are 15 regencies experiencing deficit in Java Island while 70 districts are surplus.

In addition to Java island, in other large islands there are more islands experiencing surplus than ones experiencing deficit, the details are as follows: Sumatra (86 surplus: 34 deficits), Kalimantan (31:16) and Sulawesi (50:20). Only regencies in Maluku, Papua, Bali and Nusa Tenggara experience more rice deficits than surplus ones. This condition is actually understandable, because in fact the traditional staple food of those areas are not rice, so the tradition to plant rice, especially in Papua, is still weak. In general, the national food supply, especially rice, is safe and sufficient, because the regencies having rice production surplus will supply rice to the deficit regencies.

Indonesia shall be proud as the country having achievement in agricultural sector. One of the reasons is, in 2016, Indonesia's agricultural performance successfully repeats the achievements that have been achieved 32 years ago. In 1984, Indonesia managed to stop rice imports that have been done routinely for more than 3 decades.

The agricultural achievement deserves for appreciation. Moreover, in 2016, Indonesia with a population of 258.48 million people, was hit by La Nina or a wet dry season that is prone to flooding. When La Nina hit Indonesia in 1999, the Indonesia Government had to meet the needs for food for 204.78 million population. This condition forced the government to import 5.04 million tons of rice. In fact, a year previously, when Indonesia was attacked by El Nino, Indonesia was forced to import 7.1 million tons of rice as it has to meet the needs of 201.54 million people. In parallel with it, the government must also ensure its people, which keep increasing, getting the food supply. However, in 2015-2016, Indonesia managed to escape from rice import routine through the policy of Special Program (Upsus) of Rice and



Sergab team purchased unhusked rice from farmers' paddy fields, farmers' houses and mills thus there shall not be any complaints due to unsold unhusked rice or rice. In March 2017, the National Sergab Team managed to absorb unhusked rice of 425,555 tons. The absorption rate increases 153% compared to those of March 2016 of 167,950 tons of rice.

the anticipation of El Nino and La Nina that hit Indonesia during 2015-2016.

Through Upsus of Rice, the government monitors daily the Addition of Planting Area (LTT) from Sabang to Merauke by deploying the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial Agricultural Agency, Regency Agricultural Service and the TNI.

The 'permanent' drought in the country occurred due to for 16 years monthly rice planting area in July to September was only in the range of 500,000–600,000 hectares. The solution of the permanent drought is to maintain the monthly rice planting area in July – September at least of 900,000 hectares.

The government has succeeded creating a tight monitoring system to monitor daily LTT by involving all officials of echelon 1, echelon 2 and echelon 3 in the Ministry of Agriculture. Each echelon official is assigned to be the person in charge in province and regency whose responsible is to monitor the performance of the agency head of province and regency all over Indonesia to ensure LTT rice reaches the provincial, regency and sub-district targets. The government also instructs the TNI from the village, sub-district, regency and provincial levels to participate monitoring the planted area.

Admittedly, the rice upsus of rice program is also closely related to other programs, which is performed to keep the fall of rice price due to abundant rice production. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Department, State Logistics Agency (BULOG) and the TNI established Sergab (Serap Gabah) or Unhusked Rice Absorption program that involves Babinsa as the field implementing agency. The Sergab team ensures that BULOG in each region absorbs the unhusked rice at the predetermined base price, so it does not harm the farmers when price drops.

Sergab team purchased unhusked rice from farmers' paddy fields, farmers' houses and mills thus there shall not be any complaints due to unsold



Foto: Istimedia

unhusked rice or rice. In March 2017, the National Sergab Team managed to absorb unhusked rice of 425,555 tons. The absorption rate increases 153% compared to those of March 2016 of 167,950 tons of rice.

Interestingly, frequently in areas of rice centers in Sulawesi, such as in Parigi Moutong, Sulawesi Tengah the market price is much higher than the price of BULOG. Thus it can be ensured that farmers in the rice center in Sulawesi feel their benefits and prosperity improve.

Stopping the rice import is not the only success of the Ministry of Agriculture Performance in 2 years Jokowi–JK government. The Ministry of Agriculture also managed to secure the stock of cooking oil, chicken meat, chicken eggs and onion in June 2016 during Ramadhan. It is available cooking oil of 1.79-million tons, while the consumption is only 455 thousand tons. Also for broiler chicken (256,000 tons: 112,000 tons), eggs (261,000 tons:

131,000 tons) and onion (102,000 tons: 89,000 tons).

Although the stocks of those four important commodities are safe, in 2016 there is still an anomaly because the consumer price keeps increasing. Of course, in 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture is ready to assist the Ministry of Trade in charge of fixing the anomaly that is generally due to the acts of speculators who control the key routes of agricultural product trading system.

In 2017, the cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade is increasingly solid thus the President Joko Widodo praised them as the duet of 2 best ministers in his cabinet. The Ministry of Agriculture is ready to ensure that all those commodities achieve the production targets and to provide information on the distribution of the commodity production, while the Ministry of Trade executes the arrangement of the trade routes, which is under its authorization.

PEMERINTAH MENGAMBIL KEBIJAKAN YANG BERPIHAK KEPADA PETANI

Government Makes Policy That Takes The Farmers Side

T Hasil kerja sektor pertanian saat ini merupakan wujud nyata Nawacita Presiden Jokowi. Capaian kinerja tersebut patut dihargai. Bila kinerja tersebut terus dipertahankan dan semakin ditingkatkan, jalan menuju swasembada pangan sangat terbuka lebar. bahkan bisa menjadikan Indonesia lumbung pangan dunia.

Menjelang akhir tahun ketiga kebijakan pemerintah Jokowi-JK, bidang pertanian telah memberikan dampak yang signifikan terkait peningkatan produksi yang berdampak bagi kesejahteraan petani. Hal ini terlihat pada pencapaian peningkatan produksi yang diikuti dengan meningkatnya Nilai Tukar Petani

(NTP) dan Nilai Tukar Usaha Petani (NTUP). NTP tahun 2016 mencapai 101,65 meningkat 0,06% dibandingkan NTP 2015 yang sebesar 101,59. Sementara NTUP rata-rata nasional tahun 2016 juga berada di posisi tertinggi dalam 3 tahun terakhir. Tahun 2016 NTUP mencapai 109,86 atau naik 2,3% dibandingkan tahun 2015.



foto: Istimewa



Capaian kinerja pertanian saat sekarang patut dihargai dan bila kinerja tersebut terus dipertahankan dan semakin ditingkatkan, jalan menuju swasembada pangan sangat terbuka lebar. bahkan bisa menjadikan Indonesia lumbung pangan dunia.



foto: istimedia

Kementerian Pertanian juga mampu memenuhi ekspektasi target swasembada dalam hanya dalam 2 tahun. Pada tahun 2016 produksi pangan nasional mampu memenuhi kebutuhan nasional. Pemerintah pun mengambil kebijakan yang berpihak kepada petani dengan tidak mengeluarkan rekomendasi impor, beras, cabai, dan bawang merah dan menekan impor jagung.

Hasil kerja sektor pertanian saat sekarang merupakan wujud nyata Nawacita Presiden Jokowi, yakni mewujudkan kemandirian ekonomi dengan menggerakkan sektor-sektor strategis ekonomi domestik, khususnya di sektor pertanian. Selain berbagai laporan hasil kinerja tersebut, secara kasat mata hasil kinerja pertanian bisa lihat pada Ramadan dan Idul Fitri 2017. Dimana tidak terjadi lonjakan harga bahan pangan yang memberatkan masyarakat.

Capaian signifikan tersebut membuktikan perkembangan sektor pertanian di Indonesia selaras dengan program pemerintah. Laporan Riset The Economist Intelligence Units (EIU) pun menjadi argumen yang tak terbantahkan untuk pihak-pihak yang selama ini mengkritisi kinerja pemerintah di sektor agraria dan pangan. Tampak jelas bahwa pertanian Indonesia mengalami kemajuan yang signifikan dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

Torehan positif dari lembaga internasional tersebut membanggakan Indonesia, karena capaian Kementerian Pertanian saat ini telah

menjadi perhatian dunia. Hal itu berkat kerja keras pemerintah yang telah mulai membuahkan hasil yang menggembirakan. Keberhasilan pembangunan sektor pertanian tersebut tidak terlepas dari upaya panjang menuju kedaulatan.

Kesuksesan itu pun tak lepas dari kerja sama dari seluruh instansi terkait, baik di pemerintahan, DPR, Pemerintah Daerah (Pemda), serta petani. Selain itu, kesuksesan ini pun mencerminkan keberhasilan kerja sama dan koordinasi yang baik dengan instansi terkait, seperti Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (Kemenpupera), dan TNI.

Capaian kinerja pertanian saat sekarang patut dihargai dan bila kinerja tersebut terus dipertahankan dan semakin ditingkatkan, jalan menuju swasembada pangan sangat terbuka lebar. bahkan bisa menjadikan Indonesia lumbung pangan dunia.

E *The current agricultural work result is the actual realization of Nawacita's Presiden Jokowi. The performance achievement deserves to be respected. When the performance continues to be maintained and further improves, the road to food self-sufficiency widely opens. Even it will make Indonesia as the world food barn.*



The achievements of current agricultural performance deserves appreciation and if the performance is continually maintained and further improves, the road to food self-sufficiency wide open, even it can make Indonesia as the world food barns.

Before the end of the third year of the policy of Jokowi–JK government, agricultural sector had a significant impact in relation to production increase that affects farmer's welfare. It is seen from the achievement of production increase followed by the increase of Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) and Farmer's Trade Rate (NTUP). The NTP of 2016 reached 101.65 increasing 0.06% compared to 2015 NTP, which reached 101.59. While the average of national NTUP of 2016 was also in the highest position within the last 3 years. By 2016 NTUP was 109.86 or increasing 2.3% compared to those of 2015.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also able to meet the expectation of self-sufficiency target within only 2 years. In 2016, national food production was able to meet national needs. The government also made a policy favoring the farmers by not issuing recommendation imports of rice, chili and onion and suppressing the corn import.

The current agricultural work result is the realization of Nawacita's President Jokowi, which is to realize economic independence by driving the strategic sectors of the domestic economy, especially the agricultural sector. In addition to various reports of performance results, the invisibly, the results of agricultural performance can be seen in Ramadhan and Eid al-Fitr of 2017. At that event, there are not any fluctuation of food prices that gave burden to society.

The significant achievement proved that the development of the agricultural sector in Indonesia is in accordance with the government program. The Economist Intelligence Units (EIU) Research Report becomes an indisputable argument for the parties criticizing the government's performance in the agrarian and food sectors. It is clear that Indonesia's agriculture has reached significant progress than those of previous years.

The positive achievement from the international institution makes



foto: Istimewa

Indonesia proud, because the achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture have now become the world's attention. Thanks to government hard work, it has given the happy results. The success to develop agricultural sector cannot be separated from the long effort toward sovereignty.

The success was also not separated from the cooperation of all related agencies, either in government, House of Representative (DPR), Local Government (Pemda) and farmers.

In addition, this success reflects the success of good cooperation and coordination with related institutions, such as the Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing (Kemenpupera) and TNI.

The achievements of current agricultural performance deserves appreciation and if the performance is continually maintained and further improves, the road to food self-sufficiency wide open, even it can make Indonesia as the world food barns.



GENERASI MUDA ADALAH PELAKU TERPENTING DALAM PERWUJUDAN INDONESIA JADI LUMBUNG PANGAN DUNIA 2045

The Young Generation Is the Most Important Actor To Realize Indonesia as World Food Barn of 2045



“Selama mereka (generasi muda) diberikan ruang, pasti akan ada yang berkontribusi, termasuk sekitar 200 ribu pemuda tani tersebut. Hasilnya, sudah ada lebih 200-an ribu pemuda yang mendaftar. Sekarang sudah ada 100 atau 200 ribu pemuda tani yang turun, dan kami akan mengajak mereka untuk menggunakan teknologi supaya lebih tertarik (kepada bidang pertanian)”

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

I Untuk mencapai tujuan membuat Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia 2045, generasi muda di lingkup Kementerian Pertanian dijadikan sebagai pelaku terpenting. Sumber daya manusia (SDM) sangat strategis dan penting jika bisa dilatih, khususnya di bidang pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian optimis jika Indonesia bisa menjadi lumbung pangan dunia, yang juga merupakan mimpi besar saat ini.

Selain telah menyusun sejumlah program guna mewujudkan impian besar menjadikan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia, Kementerian Pertanian juga menggenjot upaya tersebut dengan menggerakkan seluruh pelaku sektor pertanian, termasuk sumber daya manusia (SDM) Kementerian Pertanian. Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman memotivasi para pegawai kementerian yang

dipimpinnya untuk terus meningkatkan kontribusi di sektor pertanian, hingga cita-cita Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia tak menjadi impian semata.

“Kita lakukan pelatihan untuk (SDM) berusia 40 tahun ke bawah, sebab kami ingin memberikan motivasi agar kinerjanya bisa meningkat daripada sebelumnya. Sumber daya manusia sangat strategis dan penting. Kalau



foto: kementerian

kita benahi dan latih mereka dengan baik, Insya Allah negeri ini bisa maju, khususnya pada bidang pertanian. Kita bisa jadi lumbung pangan dunia,” kata Mentan saat acara Leadership Training 2017, yang mengangkat tema “Mempersiapkan Generasi Muda Pertanian Wujudkan Indonesia Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045”, di Auditorium Kementerian Pertanian (17/7).

Fokus kegiatan Leadership Training 2017 yaitu untuk membentuk pola pikir generasi pertanian supaya menjadi seseorang yang mampu bekerja sekuat tenaga, memberikan yang terbaik bagi masyarakat, serta tertanam jiwa kepemimpinan dalam diri setiap peserta agar berani dan mampu mencapai target kerja yang dibuat. Mentan berkesempatan memberikan arahan langsung kepada para pegawainya yang mengikuti acara tersebut. Untuk diketahui, para peserta merupakan pegawai yang dipilih dari masing-masing Eselon II dan masuk ke golongan muda atau berumur di bawah 40 tahun.

Mentan menjelaskan, pemberian arahan kepada generasi muda di lingkup Kementerian Pertanian dilakukan demi menjadikan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia 2045. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, generasi muda itu harus dijadikan sebagai pelaku terpenting. Sumber daya manusia (SDM) sangat strategis dan penting jika bisa dilatih, khususnya di bidang pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian optimis jika Indonesia bisa menjadi lumbung pangan dunia, yang juga merupakan mimpi besar saat ini.

Kementerian Pertanian mendorong generasi muda untuk terjun ke sawah dalam rangka mewujudkan lumbung pangan dunia 2045. Karena, Mentan merasa yakin bisa berhasil membuat generasi muda tertarik untuk berkiprah di bidang pertanian. Jadi, Kementerian Pertanian telah melakukan beberapa upaya untuk membangkitkan semangat para pekerja mudanya, di antaranya dengan mengadakan pelatihan terhadap



Foto: Kementan

generasi muda di lingkup Kementerian Pertanian yang berusia 40 tahun ke bawah yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya.

“Kami ingin memberikan motivasi agar kinerjanya bisa meningkat daripada sebelumnya. Kita ajak mereka menggunakan teknologi, sehingga mereka tertarik. Kemudian juga memberikan ruang lebih kepada para pemuda untuk menggunakan alat tanam pertanian. Lalu, membangun infrastruktur dalam rangka meningkatkan produktivitas. Misalnya, membangun embung seperti yang dilakukan Taiwan dan Jepang. Kini masa tanam bisa naik menjadi tiga kali dari satu kali dalam setahun,” ucap Mentan.

Menurut Mentan, tidak hanya soal teknologi, Kementerian Pertanian sekarang juga sudah mengumpulkan buku hasil karya yang sudah diterbitkan dari para pakar, Profesor, Doktor, dan praktisi lainnya, dengan tujuan membuat Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan sampai 2045. Tinggal nantinya buku-buku tersebut diserahkan dari generasi ke generasi sampai 30 tahun ke depan sebagai sebuah buku panduan khusus dalam bidang pertanian.

“Selama mereka (generasi muda) diberikan ruang, pasti akan ada yang

berkontribusi, termasuk sekitar 200 ribu pemuda tani tersebut. Hasilnya, sudah ada lebih 200-an ribu pemuda yang mendaftar. Sekarang sudah ada 100 atau 200 ribu pemuda tani yang turun, dan kami akan mengajak mereka untuk menggunakan teknologi supaya lebih tertarik (kepada bidang pertanian),” ungkap Mentan.

Terkait penetapan target Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia 2045, Mentan menuturkan jika *Grand Design Swasembada Pangan* untuk komoditas strategis telah ditetapkan. Mulai dari beras di 2016 hingga daging sapi di 2026. Sedangkan sampai akhir tahun ini ditargetkan jagung akan mampu berkuasa di negeri sendiri. Dalam desain tersebut, Mentan menargetkan program swasembada sejumlah bahan pokok. Misalnya, swasembada padi, bawang merah, dan cabai yang sudah tercapai di tahun 2016 lalu.

Lalu, pada program swasembada pada 2019 mendatang, Kementerian Pertanian menargetkan swasembada gula konsumsi, lalu swasembada kedelai di 2025, gula industri pada 2026, daging sapi pada 2033, dan impian paling tinggi adalah Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia pada 2045.

Yang patut diakui, pertanian Indonesia sudah *on the track*. Target di tahun

2016 lalu telah dilampaui. Indonesia telah mampu swasembada beras kembali, setelah selama 32 tahun terakhir ini tidak pernah terjadi. Selain itu, bawang merah dan cabai pun mengikuti di tahun yang sama. Capaian yang selama ini merupakan hasil kerja keras dan kerja sama dari semua pihak terkait, baik pemerintah maupun masyarakat. Sebelumnya, pemerintah melalui Kementerian Pertanian mengajak golongan muda dari luar institusi, seperti Gempita (Gerakan Pemuda Tani Indonesia), Fatayat NU, serta mahasiswa.

Dalam arahnya, Mentan berkesempatan berdiskusi langsung dengan beberapa pegawai mudanya tersebut, dan juga berbicara dengan pejabat pengawas (Eselon IV) dari Direktorat Jenderal (Ditjen) Hortikultura yang berkesempatan mengikuti acara tersebut. Mentan sangat mengapresiasi kinerja mereka karena mampu menjaga stabilitas komoditas bawang dan cabai selama masa Ramadhan dan Idul Fitri tahun ini.

Sebagai bentuk apresiasi, Mentan memberikan studi banding ke luar negeri untuk dua orang pejabat pengawas dari Ditjen Hortikultura tersebut. Mentan sempat membagikan kiat sukses dirinya kepada para peserta yang berjumlah sekitar 600-an pegawai, yakni bermoral, disiplin, jujur, berani, bertanggung jawab, keyakinan kuat, kerja keras, serta mengembangkan potensi diri.



“Currently the price of onion has been reduced due to less absorbed production. Onion price is currently Rp 11.000, in the market Rp 30.000. I admit the current achievement is not an easy thing to get. Ministry of Agriculture seeks to stop imports and increase domestic production,”

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

E To achieve the goal to realize Indonesia as the world food barn of 2045, young generation within the vicinity of Ministry of Agriculture is set to be the most important actor. Human resources (HR) is very strategic and important if it can be trained, especially in agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture is optimistic that Indonesia can become a world food barn, which is also today big dream.

In addition to prepare a number of programs to realize the big dream to realize Indonesia as a world food barn, the Ministry of Agriculture also boosted the effort by mobilizing all agricultural sector actors, including human resources (HR) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture (Minister of Agriculture) Amran Sulaiman motivated the ministry personnel to continue to increase their contribution in the agricultural sector, until the ideals of Indonesia, as the world food barn is not only a dream.

“We conduct training for (HR) of 40 years old and under, because we want to give motivation to improve the performance than ever before. Human resources are very strategic and important. If we improve and train them well, Insya Allah this country will be able to be the developed country, especially in agricultural sector. We can be the world food barn,” said the Minister of Agriculture during the Leadership Training in 2017, which the theme was “To prepare the Young Generation of Agriculture To Realize Indonesia as the World Food Barn of 2045”, in the Auditorium of the Ministry of Agriculture (17/7).

The focus of Leadership Training 2017 is to create the mindset of agricultural generation to become individual who is willing to work hard, providing the best for people and having leadership spirit in each participant to be brave and able to achieve the predetermined work target. The Minister of Agriculture had the opportunity to give direct direction to his staffs attending the event. Just as information, the participants are the staffs who are selected from each Echelon II and categorized into clerk rank or under 40 year old.

The Minister of Agriculture explained, the direction to the young generation in the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture is provided to realize Indonesia as the world food barn of 2045. To achieve the goal, the young generation shall be trusted as the most important actors. Human resources (HR) is very strategic and important if it can be trained, especially in agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture is optimistic that Indonesia can become the world food barn, which is also today big dream today.

The Ministry of Agriculture encourages young people to work into paddy fields to realize the world food barn of 2045. Because, the Minister of Agriculture is very sure to succeed to make young people interested to take part in agricultural sector. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture has made several attempts to arouse the spirit of his young workers, such as by training the young generation within the vicinity of Ministry of Agriculture of 40 year





Foto: Kementerian

self-sufficiency program of a number of basic needs. For example, self-sufficiency of rice, onion and chili that has been achieved in the last 2016.

Then, in the self-sufficient program next 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture targets self-sufficiency in sugar consumption, then soybean self-sufficiency in 2025, industrial sugar in 2026, beef in 2033, and the highest dream is Indonesia to become a world food barn in 2045.

One thing to be recognized, Indonesian agriculture is already on its track. The 2016 target has been exceeded. Indonesia has been able to achieve self-sufficiency in rice again, after the last 32 years it has never reached. In addition, onion and chili also follow in the same year. The achievements that so far have been the result of hard work and cooperation from all related parties, either government or people. Previously, the government through the Ministry of Agriculture invited young people from outside the institution, such as Gempita (Indonesian Young Farmer Movement), Fatayat NU and college students.

In his instruction, the Minister of Agriculture had the opportunity to discuss directly with some of his young staffs, and also discuss with the supervisory officer (Echelon IV) from the Directorate General (DG) of Horticulture who had the opportunity to attend the event. The Minister of Agriculture highly appreciates their performance because it is able to maintain the stability of onion and chili commodities during Ramadhan and Eid al Fitr this year.

As the form of appreciation, the Minister of Agriculture sent two supervisory officers of Directorate General of Horticulture for overseas comparative study. The Minister of Agriculture shared his success tips to the participants, of about 600 staffs, such as moral, discipline, honest, courage, responsible, strong belief, hard work and self-potency development.

old and under, as has been described previously.

“We want to provide motivation to improve their performance than ever before. We invite them to use technology, so they are interested. Then we shall also provide more space for the youth to use agricultural cultivation equipment. Then, they shall build the infrastructure to increase productivity. For example, to construct retention basin as those in Taiwan and Japan. Now the planting period can increase up to three times from once a year,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

According to Minister of Agriculture, it is not only the matters of technology, the Ministry of Agriculture now also collects published books of the works of the experts, professors, doctors and other practitioners, with the purpose to make Indonesia as food barn to 2045. Later, the books will be given from Generation to generation within

the next 30 years as a special guide book in agriculture.

“As long as they (the young generation) are given space, of course there will be contribution, including about 200 thousand young farmers. As a result, there have been more than 200 thousand youth who register. Now there are 100 or 200 thousand young farmers available, and we will invite them to use technology to attract them (to the field of agriculture),” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Concerning to the determination of Indonesia’s target to become a world food barn of 2045, the Minister of Agriculture said that Food Self-Sufficiency Grand Design for strategic commodities has been established. From rice in 2016 to beef in 2026. While until the end of this year, it is targeted that corn will be able to control domestically. In the design, the Minister of Agriculture targets



PEMERINTAH INDONESIA AKAN TINGKATKAN PRODUKSIVITAS KOPI NASIONAL

*The Indonesian Government Will Increase
National Coffee Productivity*

I Kopi merupakan komoditas ekspor unggulan yang menjadi penyumbang terbesar keempat dari devisa Indonesia. Nilai devisa kopi mencapai US\$ 1,4 miliar. Pengembangan perkopian perlu dilakukan, mengingat Indonesia mempunyai kebun kopi seluas 1,2 juta hektar dan memiliki *specialty coffee*. Saat ini, sudah ada 14 jenis kopi Indonesia yang mendapat sertifikat geographical indications, sehingga memiliki keunikan dan berdaya saing di dunia internasional.



Kopi spesial yang dimiliki Indonesia memang punya potensi yang sangat bagus. Jenis kopi spesial yang dimiliki Indonesia lebih banyak daripada jenis kopi yang dimiliki negara lain. Indonesia bisa menjadi nomor satu pemasok kopi spesial, karena di beberapa negara hanya punya satu sampai dua jenis kopi spesial.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



Peluang industri kopi di Indonesia sangat bagus dengan semakin dikenalnya kopi Indonesia di Eropa dan Amerika, terutama kopi khusus (*specialty coffee*) yang sedang menjadi tren dunia sekarang. Untuk itu, Pemerintah Indonesia berkeinginan meningkatkan produktivitas kopi domestik menjadi 1,0 ton per hektare, sehingga dapat memposisikan Indonesia sebagai produsen kopi terbesar dunia setelah Brazil dan Vietnam. Demikian yang dikatakan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman di sela-sela acara World Coffee Producers Forum, di Medellin, Kolombia (11/7).

Kehadiran Mentan di negara tersebut didampingi oleh Dubes RI untuk Kolombia. Tujuannya untuk menghadiri *event* World Coffee Producers Forum mewakili Presiden Joko Widodo, dalam memenuhi undangan dari Presiden Kolombia, Juan Manuel Santos. Acara World Coffee Producers Forum merupakan inisiatif pemerintah dan sektor swasta Kolombia yang ditujukan untuk menjawab tantangan-tantangan terkini yang dihadapi lebih dari 25 juta penduduk dunia yang menggantungkan hidupnya dari usaha produksi kopi.

Pada World Coffee Producers Forum dibahas upaya pengembangan kopi dengan sejumlah

pemimpin dunia. Sesuai dengan tema yang diangkat yaitu “One Coffee Chain, One Coffee Family”, agenda utama pertemuan tersebut adalah untuk membahas mengenai produktivitas, dampak perubahan iklim, serta rantai pasok yang berkelanjutan dari produsen ke konsumen.

Saat berbincang-bincang dengan Presiden Kolombia, Mantan Presiden AS Bill Clinton, dan Wakil Menteri Pertanian Vietnam, Mantan menyatakan sangat terkesan dengan *statement* Bill Clinton yang memberikan perhatian khusus pada sektor kopi di Indonesia. Indonesia merupakan surga untuk penikmat kopi. Tidak hanya tujuh kopi yang sudah diakui tersebut yang Indonesia punya, tapi nusantara ini pun memiliki 39 jenis varian kopi spesial terbaik yang berasal dari berbagai daerah.

Kopi merupakan komoditas ekspor unggulan yang menjadi penyumbang terbesar keempat devisa negara, setelah kelapa sawit, karet, dan kakao. Nilai devisa kopi mencapai US\$ 1,4 miliar. Indonesia patut berbangga karena ada tujuh produk kopinya diakui oleh dunia internasional. Tujuh *single-origin specialty coffee* Indonesia yang diakui tersebut adalah Kopi Gayo (Aceh), Kopi Java Preanger (Jawa Barat), Kopi Ijen (Jawa Timur), Kopi Kintamani (Bali), Kopi Bajawa (Flores, Nusa Tenggara Timur), Kopi Toraja (Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan), dan Kopi Kalosi (Enrekang, Sulawesi Selatan).

Posisi pertama penyuplai kopi dunia ditempati Brazil, diikuti Vietnam, Kolombia, Jerman, kemudian Indonesia. Indonesia yang kaya akan jenis kopi sebenarnya sangat berpotensi menggantikan Brazil sebagai penyuplai kopi peringkat satu dunia. Pertama, luas perkebunan kopi Indonesia cukup luas, dan jenis-jenis kopi yang ada di negara ini pun adalah beberapa yang terbaik di dunia. Lahan perkebunan kopi di Indonesia mencapai 1,24 juta hektare atau 96,16% dari luas lahan perkebunan secara keseluruhan. Lahan tersebut terbagi menjadi lahan perkebunan kopi robusta 933 ribu hektare dan kopi arabika 307 ribu hektare.

Rata-rata luas kepemilikan lahan petani sebanyak 0,6 hektare. Bandingkan dengan luas perkebunan kopi Vietnam yang hanya 550 ribu hektare saja. Selain itu, kualitas kopi robusta Indonesia lebih unggul daripada Vietnam. Kedua, permintaan akan kopi Indonesia dari waktu ke waktu terus meningkat, lantaran kopi robusta asal Indonesia lebih unggul, dan sama halnya dengan kopi arabika yang mempunyai karakteristik serta cita rasa unik. Produk kopi di Indonesia dikenal sangat beragam dari sisi rasa dan aroma.

Mentan juga berdiskusi intensif dengan Wakil Menteri Pertanian Vietnam untuk membahas upaya pengembangan industri kopi mengingat segala kelebihan perkopian Indonesia yang telah disebutkan sebelumnya. Saat ini, sudah ada 14 jenis kopi Indonesia yang mendapat sertifikat *geographical indications*, sehingga memiliki keunikan dan berdaya saing di dunia internasional. Rata-rata volume ekspor kopi Indonesia mengalami kenaikan. Berkisar 350 ribu ton per tahun meliputi kopi robusta (85%) dan arabika (15%).

Dan ada sekitar 50 negara menjadi tujuan ekspor; beberapa di antaranya adalah negara ekspor utama, yaitu Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Jerman, Italia, dan Inggris. Perlu diketahui bahwa Italia merupakan konsumen utama kopi terbesar dunia setelah Amerika Serikat (AS) dan Jerman, sementara di Uni Eropa, Italia adalah konsumen terbesar kedua setelah Jerman. Selain itu, ada juga ekspor kopi olahan yang didominasi produk kopi instan, ekstrak, esens dan konsentrat kopi, ke berbagai negara semisal Filipina, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapura, China, dan Uni Emirat Arab (UEA).

Kopi spesial yang dimiliki Indonesia memang punya potensi yang sangat bagus. Jenis kopi spesial yang dimiliki Indonesia lebih banyak daripada jenis kopi yang dimiliki negara lain. Indonesia bisa menjadi nomor satu pemasok kopi spesial, karena di beberapa negara hanya punya satu sampai dua jenis kopi spesial.

Maka itu, prospek pengembangan kopi khususnya jenis arabika masih terbuka luas. Jenis kopi terbaik dengan cita rasanya yang khas ini sudah menempati pasar ekspor, seperti di AS yang sulit digantikan kopi dari negara lain.

Sementara, industri kopi nasional Indonesia baru mampu menyerap sekitar 35% produksi kopi dalam negeri dan sisanya sebesar 65% masih diekspor dalam bentuk biji. Artinya, peluang pengembangannya masih terbuka lebar. Ke depannya, industri pengolahan kopi melakukan diversifikasi produk kopi yang tidak hanya dikembangkan sebagai minuman, namun juga dalam bentuk produk lainnya, semisal kosmetik, farmasi, dan pewarna makanan. Indonesia ingin meningkatkan kualitas ekspor kopi, dari kopi biji menjadi kopi bubuk atau produk olahan lainnya, sehingga mampu meningkatkan daya saingnya di pasar internasional.

Dari sisi produktivitas, industri kopi di Indonesia masih harus meningkatkannya lagi. Produktivitas tanaman kopi robusta sebanyak 741 kilogram biji kopi per hektare tiap tahunnya. Sedangkan produktivitas kopi arabika sebesar 808 kilogram per hektare setiap tahunnya. Sebagai perbandingan, rata-rata produktivitas petani kopi Brazil sebanyak 2.000 kilogram/hektare/tahun dan Vietnam sebesar 1.500 kilogram/hektare/tahun. Jadi, produktivitas Indonesia masih 50% lebih rendah. Padahal Indonesia memiliki lahan potensial yang jauh lebih besar.

Beberapa hal juga harus menjadi perhatian, salah satunya Pemerintah Indonesia harus mengganti tanaman yang umurnya tua (berkisar 20-30 tahun) dengan yang muda. Karena hampir 40% dari luas lahan perkebunan itu usianya sudah tua. Produsen kopi Indonesia juga perlu meningkatkan kualitas kopi di pasar ekspor melalui *brand* kopi dalam negeri. Pemerintah daerah yang daerahnya menjadi pusat produksi kopi bisa mulai secara fokus dan serius memberikan acuan terkait tata kelola

dan tata niaga kopi di daerahnya masing-masing. Salah satunya melalui Peraturan Gubernur, sehingga citra perkopian di daerah itu dapat terjaga yang diharapkan menjadi acuan bagi pembinaan dan pengawasan perkopian lokal.

Dalam upaya menggenjot produksi kopi nasional, Kementerian Pertanian mendorong pengembangan klaster agribisnis kopi di 14 provinsi dan 41 kabupaten di Indonesia. Untuk ini, Pemerintah Indonesia sudah mendesain pengembangan kawasan atau klaster agribisnis kopi. Areal yang dibidik pada 2015 mencapai 34.225 hektare. Target luas areal produksi kopi tersebut adalah yang terbesar selama empat tahun terakhir yang berkisar 6.000 hektare. Pengembangan kawasan kopi melalui model kawasan agribisnis tersebut meliputi pengembangan dari hulu sampai hilir dengan infrastruktur memadai, antara lain jalan, listrik energi dan pelabuhan.

Kegiatan pengembangan kopi jenis arabika bertumpu pada perluasan, pengutuhan dan intensifikasi tanaman. Sementara jenis robusta difokuskan melalui rehabilitasi peremajaan tanaman. Jika Indonesia sudah melakukan gerakan meningkatkan produktivitas dan kualitas kopi nusantara, serta mempromosikan peningkatan konsumsi kopi nusantara ke luar negeri, selain meningkatkan produktivitas kopi di level petani, maka kopi dapat semakin meningkatkan pendapatan devisa negara. Dan Indonesia perlahan-lahan bisa menggeser negara lainnya sebagai negara produsen kopi terbesar di dunia. Sesungguhnya, dulu Indonesia pernah menguasai kopi dunia.

Mentan menyampaikan berbagai program yang akan dilakukan, yakni penyediaan bibit berkualitas tinggi, pemupukan tepat waktu, *water management*, dan program *replanting* untuk mengganti tanaman kopi yang sudah tua. Lebih lanjut, kementerian akan memperluas areal kopi arabika yang bernilai ekonomi tinggi, sehingga populasi kopi robusta dan arabika menjadi berimbang (50:50).



foto: istimedia

“Pengembangan kopi ke depan juga akan lebih memperhatikan aspek kearifan lokal, sehingga dapat dihasilkan jenis-jenis kopi *specialty* yang bernilai tinggi dari berbagai daerah. Dalam waktu dekat, Kementerian Pertanian akan mengiriskan beberapa tenaga ahlinya untuk mempelajari kopi ke Vietnam,” ujar Mentan.

Pentingnya pengiriman tenaga ahli untuk mempelajari kopi ke negara lain, dikarenakan petani Indonesia harus mampu memastikan kualitas kopi yang diproduksinya tetap terjaga. Salah satunya melalui perawatan tanaman, seperti menggunakan pestisida yang tepat. Harapannya agar pembeli kopi semakin banyak jumlahnya, sehingga pasar kopi juga semakin meluas. Selain pemakaian pestisida yang benar dan tepat agar tidak berbahaya bagi manusia, pemakaian pupuk juga diarahkan agar tidak berlebihan. Dengan pemakaian pupuk yang tidak berlebihan akan menekan pengeluaran para petani.

Selain itu, petani harus berkemampuan memilih biji kopi terbaik yang berwarna merah dan kuning. Juga pentingnya pascapanen, yakni bagaimana petani menangani kopi setelah panen, seperti menyangrai dan mengemasnya. Para petani juga harus memastikan perawatan tanaman kopi pascapanen. Lalu, harus juga menyeleksi cabang-cabang yang tidak berguna, misalkan itu harus dihilangkan, agar buah kopi pada panen selanjutnya semakin banyak.

E *Coffee is the mainstay export commodity that is the fourth largest contributor of Indonesia's foreign exchange. The exchange value of coffee reached US \$ 1.4 billion. Coffee development still needs to be done, considering Indonesia has coffee plantation area of 1.2 million hectares and has specialty coffee. Currently, there are 14 types of Indonesian coffee that receive certificate of geographical indications, so it has uniqueness and competitiveness globally.*

T *he chance of coffee industry in Indonesia is very good as the European and American people increasingly recognize Indonesian coffee, especially specialty coffee that becomes a trend in the world now. To that end, the Indonesia Government intends to increase domestic coffee productivity to 1.0 ton per hectare, thus positioning Indonesia as the world's largest coffee producer after Brazil and Vietnam. That what was said by the Minister of Agriculture (Minister), Amran Sulaiman, at the time of the World Coffee Producers Forum, in Medellin, Colombia (11/7).*

The presence of the Minister of Agriculture in the country was accompanied by the Indonesian

Ambassador for Colombia. His purpose to attend the World Coffee Producers Forum event is to represent President Joko Widodo, to respond the invitation of Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos. The World Coffee Producers Forum is the initiative of Colombia government and private sector that have the purpose to resolve current challenges faced by more than 25 million people of the world who rely on coffee production.

At the World Coffee Producers Forum, it was discussed coffee development efforts with a number of world leaders. In accordance with the theme of "One Coffee Chain, One Coffee Family", the meeting main agenda is to discuss productivity, climate change impacts and sustainable supply chains from producers to consumers.

In the discussion with the Colombia President, Former US President Bill Clinton and Vice Minister of Agriculture of Vietnam, the Minister of Agriculture was very impressed with Bill Clinton's statement stating the special attention to the coffee sector in Indonesia. Indonesia is a paradise for coffee lovers. Not only the seven coffees that have been recognized, but this archipelagic country also has 39 types of variants of the best special coffee from various regions.

Coffee is an mainstay export commodity that is the fourth largest contributor to the country's foreign exchange after palm oil, rubber and cocoa. The exchange value of coffee reaches US \$ 1.4 billion. Indonesia shall be proud because there are seven coffee products recognized by the international world. The Indonesia seven single-origin specialty coffees are Kopi Gayo (Aceh), Kopi Java Preanger (West Jawa), Kopi Ijen (East Java), Kopi Kintamani (Bali), Kopi Bajawa (Flores, Nusa Tenggara Tinur), Kopi Toraja (Toraja, Sulawesi Selatan) and Kopi Kalosi (Enrekang, Sulawesi Selatan).

The first position of world coffee suppliers is Brazil, followed by Vietnam, Colombia, Germany, then Indonesia. Indonesia that is rich in the types of

coffee is actually very potential to replace Brazil as the world's number one coffee suppliers. The first, the Indonesia's coffee plantations area is quite wide, and some coffee in this country are the best type in the world. Coffee plantations in Indonesia reach 1.24 million hectares or 96.16% of the total plantation area as a whole. The land is divided into robusta coffee plantations of 933 thousand hectares and arabica coffee of 307 thousand hectares.

The average farmers' land ownership is 0.6 hectares. Compare with the area of Vietnam coffee plantation that is only 550 thousand hectares. In addition, the quality of robusta coffee Indonesia is better than Vietnam's. Second, the demand for Indonesian coffee from time to time keeps increasing, because robusta coffee from Indonesia is better, and also the arabica coffee that has unique characteristics and flavors. Indonesia coffee products are known to be very difference in terms of flavor and aroma.

Minister of Agriculture also discussed intensively with Vice Minister of Agriculture of Vietnam to discuss the efforts to develop coffee industry considering all the advantage features of Indonesian coffee aforementioned. Currently, there are 14 types of Indonesian coffee receiving a certificate of geographical indications, so it has uniqueness and competitiveness in international world. The average volume of Indonesian coffee exports has increased. It ranges around 350 thousand tons per year including robusta coffee (85%) and arabica coffee (15%).

And there are about 50 export destination countries; some of which are major exporting countries, such as United States, Japan, Germany, Italy and England. Keep in mind that Italy is the world's biggest coffee consumer after the United States (US) and Germany, while in the European Union, Italy is the second largest consumer after Germany. In addition, processed coffee are also exported that is dominated by instant coffee, coffee extract, coffee

essence and coffee concentrate to various countries such as Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, China and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Special coffee of Indonesia does have a very good potency. Indonesia has more special types of coffee than the types of coffee of other countries. Indonesia can be the number one specialty coffee supplier, because some countries only have one to two types of specialty coffee. Accordingly, the prospect of coffee development, especially arabica type is still wide open. The best types of coffee with distinctive taste have already penetrated the export market, such as in the US that is difficult to replace by coffee from other countries.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian national coffee industry is only able to absorb about 35% of domestic coffee production and the remaining 65% is still exported in the form of seeds. It means, the opportunity to develop them are still wide open. In the future, the coffee processing industry diversifies coffee products that are not only developed as beverages, but also in other forms of products, such as cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food colorings. Indonesia wants to improve the quality of coffee exports, from coffee beans to coffee powder or other processed products, thus it is able to improve its competitiveness in the international market.

In terms of productivity, the coffee industry in Indonesia still has to be increased. Robusta coffee plant productivity is 741 kilograms of coffee beans per hectare annually. Meanwhile, the productivity of arabica coffee is 808 kilograms per hectare annually. For comparison, the average productivity of Brazilian coffee farmers is 2,000 kilograms/hectare/year and Vietnam is 1,500 kilograms/hectare/ year. So, Indonesia's productivity is still 50% lower. In fact, Indonesia has much larger land potency.

Some matters that shall also be the concerns, one of which is Indonesia Government shall replace old plants (ranging from 20-30 years) by the young



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Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman

ones. Because almost 40% of the plantation area are old. Indonesian coffee producers also need to improve the quality of coffee in the export market through the domestic coffee brand. Local governments whose areas are the center of coffee production can begin to focus and seriously provide guidance on governance and coffee trading system in their respective regions. One of them is through the Governor Regulation, so that the image of coffee in the area can be maintained, which is expected to be the reference for the guidance and supervision of local coffee.

In an effort to boost national coffee production, the Ministry of Agriculture encourages the development of coffee agribusiness clusters in 14 provinces and 41 regencies in Indonesia. For this purpose, the Indonesia Government has designed the development of coffee agribusiness area or cluster. The targeted area in 2015 reaches 34,225 hectares. The target area of coffee production in that year was the largest in the last four years reaching 6,000 hectares. The development of the coffee area through the agribusiness model includes the development from upstream to downstream with adequate infrastructure, such as roads, electricity and ports.

The development of arabica coffee is based on extension, undamaged (pengutuhan) and plant intensification. While the robusta type is focused on plant rehabilitation by rejuvenating the plants. If Indonesia has implemented the movement of archipelagic coffee productivity and quality improvement, and promotes the increase of domestic coffee consumption abroad, in addition to increase the coffee productivity at the farmers level, coffee can further increase the earning of the country's foreign exchange. And Indonesia can gradually shifts other countries as the largest coffee producing country in the world. Actually, Indonesia had once controlled the coffee in the world.

The Minister of Agriculture stated various programs that will be implemented, it is the provision of high quality seeds, timely fertilization, water management and replanting program to replace the old coffee plants. Furthermore, the ministry will expand the high-economic-valued arabica coffee area, so that the population of robusta and arabica coffees equals (50:50).

"The development of coffee in the future will also consider the local wisdom aspect, thus the



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types of specialty coffee with high value from various regions can be produced. In the near future, the Ministry of Agriculture will send some experts to study coffee to Vietnam," said the Minister of Agriculture.

It is import to send experts to study coffee to other countries, because Indonesian farmers shall be able to ensure that the quality of coffee produced is maintained. One of the methods is plant care, such as using the right pesticide. It is expected that coffee buyers is more and more, so the coffee market is also increasingly widespread. In addition to the proper and appropriate use of pesticides that does not harm to humans, the use of fertilizer is also regulated so that it will not overuse. With the non-excessive use of fertilizer, it will reduce farmers expenditures.

In addition, the farmers must have ability to select the best coffee beans, ones with red and yellow in color. Postharvest is also important matter, it is how farmers handle coffee after harvest, such as roasting and packing them. Farmers should also ensure how to handle post-harvested coffee tree. Then, they shall also select the useless branches, for example they have to cut them, so that it produced more and more coffee fruits in the next harvest.

RENCANA KERJA KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN TAHUN 2018

Work Plan Ministry of Agriculture of 2018

I Dalam Rapat Kerja (Raker) bersama Komisi IV DPR, Kementerian Pertanian menyampaikan tema Rencana Kerja Pemerintah untuk Kementerian Pertanian Tahun 2018, yang adalah “Pengembangan Infrastruktur dan Penguatan Investasi untuk Percepatan Peningkatan Produksi dan Ekspor Pangan”.

Untuk membahas perencanaan anggaran untuk tahun 2018, Pemerintah dalam hal ini pihak Kementerian Pertanian bersama DPR telah melaksanakan Rapat Kerja (Raker) dengan agenda pembahasan penyempurnaan alokasi anggaran menurut fungsi, program, kegiatan tahun 2018 sesuai hasil pembahasan Badan Anggaran (Banggar), serta pembahasan RKA-K/L dalam RUU APBN-P 2017 bertempat di Ruang Rapat Komisi IV DPR-RI (10/7).

Dalam rapat yang dihadiri lebih dari setengah anggota Komisi IV DPR yang terdiri dari seluruh fraksi atau 10 fraksi, pihak Kementerian Pertanian menyampaikan tema Rencana Kerja Pemerintah untuk Kementerian Pertanian Tahun 2018, yang adalah “Pengembangan Infrastruktur dan Penguatan Investasi untuk Percepatan Peningkatan Produksi dan Ekspor Pangan”.

Kementerian Pertanian menguraikan 10 poin kebijakan operasional yang akan dijalankan, yakni: (1) Percepatan produksi dan perbanyak benih; (2) Penyediaan dan perbanyak indukan sapi; (3) Penyediaan pasokan air (embung dan bangunan air lainnya); (4) Pengembangan kawasan/kluster; (5) Percepatan dan peningkatan produksi dan swasembada; (6) Hilirisasi pangan dan pertanian; (7) Perbaikan atau pergantian varietas unggul bermutu; (8) Pengembangan lumbung pangan dan ekspor di wilayah perbatasan; (9) Percepatan pengembangan pertanian organik; (10) Sinergi program dan kegiatan lintas Eselon I dan Kementerian/ Lembaga.

Selain itu, Kementerian Pertanian juga menyampaikan target-target produksi 12 komoditas strategis dalam rangka



Beberapa program sempat menjadi bahan perhatian DPR ketika menyampaikan tanggapannya terhadap rancangan program kerja Kementerian Pertanian, yaitu program cetak sawah baru, luas tambah tanam. DPR juga mengapresiasi Program KRPL (Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari). Program tersebut sangat membantu ekonomi ibu-ibu, yang punya waktu luang banyak, sehingga bisa bercocok tanam untuk menambah penghasilan untuk keluarganya.



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pembangunan ketahanan pangan, yang terdiri dari padi, jagung, kedelai, tebu/gula, daging sapi/kerbau, cabai, bawang merah, bawang putih, karet, kopi, kakao, kelapa dalam, dan kelapa sawit. Untuk target makro sendiri yaitu: (1) PDB pertanian tumbuh 3,8%; (2) Penyerapan tenaga kerja pertanian sebanyak 34,7 juta orang; (3) Nilai Tukar Petani (NTP) sebesar 103,99; (4) Skor Pola Pangan Harapan (PPH) senilai 90,5.

Menanggapi masih kurangnya distribusi air untuk areal cetak sawah baru, Kementerian Pertanian mengungkapkan bahwa kekurangan air di luar Pulau Jawa terjadi akibat kekeringan. Di sana, jenis tanahnya berbeda, mampu terbentuk harpen, sehingga air tidak langsung masuk menyerap dan malah menggenang. Untuk ke depannya akan dibuat Strategi Penggiliran Air.

Kementerian Pertanian sebenarnya memiliki program pembangunan embung dan irigasi yang masuk dalam skala prioritas. Telah diketahui apabila Kementerian Pertanian bersama Kementerian Desa dan PDTT bekerja sama membangun 30 ribu embung yang mampu mengairi sebanyak 4 juta hektar lahan. Pemerintah bersama-sama membangun irigasi, dengan pembagian Kementerian PUPR membangun irigasi primer dan sekunder, dan Kementerian Pertanian irigasi tersier dan cacing.

Dalam kesempatan Raker tersebut, Komisi IV DPR mengusulkan kepada Kementerian Pertanian beberapa kegiatan prioritas yang dianggarkan melalui APBN-P 2017, yakni: (1) Pengadaan benih kedelai; (2) Produksi/bantuan benih bawang putih, kentang, mangga, jeruk, manggis, salak, durian, pisang, jengkol, petai, dan pengendalian OPT hortikultura; (3) Produksi/bantuan benih/bibit kelapa, cengkeh, pala, kopi robusta, kopi arabika, kakao, lada, karet, jambu mete, dan pengendalian OPT perkebunan; (4) Pengadaan bibit sapi dan IB sapi; (5) Produksi benih hortikultura, benih perkebunan, dan bibit peternakan oleh Badan Litbang



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Pertanian; (6) Pengawasan dan pendampingan pelatihan tanaman pangan, hortikultura, perkebunan dan peternakan.

Beberapa program sempat menjadi bahan perhatian DPR ketika menyampaikan tanggapannya terhadap rancangan program kerja Kementerian Pertanian, yaitu program cetak sawah baru, luas tambah tanam. DPR juga mengapresiasi Program KRPL (Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari). Program tersebut sangat membantu ekonomi ibu-ibu, yang punya waktu luang banyak, sehingga bisa bercocok tanam untuk menambah penghasilan untuk keluarganya.

Terkait kelapa sawit, DPR sempat mengkritisi kebijakan Uni Eropa terhadap sawit Indonesia. Pada intinya, DPR sependapat dengan kebijakan Kementerian Pertanian bahwa Indonesia tidak boleh didikte oleh mereka, karena justru Uni Eropa yang memiliki ketergantungan terhadap produksi sawit Indonesia.

E *In a Working Meeting (Raker) with Commission IV of the House of Representatives, the Ministry of Agriculture stated the theme of the Government*

Work Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture in 2018, which is “Infrastructure Development and Investment Strengthening to Accelerate the Increase of Food Production and Export”

To discuss the budget planning of 2018, the Government in this case the Ministry of Agriculture with the House of Representatives has conducted Working Meeting (Raker) with the agenda to discuss the increase of budget allocation according to the functions, programs, activities of 2018 according to the House of Representative’s Budget Committee (Banggar), and RKA-K/L in the Revised State Budget Bill of 2017 in the Meeting Room of Commission IV of the House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) (10/7).

In a meeting attended by more than one half of the members of Commission IV of the House of Representatives consisting of all factions or 10 factions, the Ministry of Agriculture stated the theme of the Government Work Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture in 2018, which is “Infrastructure Development and Investment Strengthening to Accelerate the Increase of Food Production and Export”.





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The Ministry of Agriculture described 10 points of operational policy to be implemented, they are: (1) Acceleration of seed production and multiplication; (2) Provision and multiplication of breeding cattle; (3) Provision of water supply (retention basin and other water structures); (4) Area/ cluster development; (5) Acceleration and improvement of production and self-sufficiency; (6) Food and agricultural downstreaming; (7) Improvement or replacement of superior qualified varieties; (8) Development of food barn and export in border areas; (9) Acceleration of organic agriculture development; (10) Synergy of programs and activities across Echelon I and Ministry/Institution.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture also stated the production targets of 12 strategic commodities in order to develop food security, which consist of rice, corn, soybeans, sugarcane/sugar, beef/buffalo meat, chili, onion, garlic, rubber, coffee, cocoa, deep coconut (kelapa dalam) and palm oil. For the macro targets are: (1) agricultural GDP increases 3.8%; (2) Agricultural labor absorption 34.7 million people; (3) Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) of 103.99; (4) Food Expectancy Pattern Score (PPH) 90.5.

Responding the lack of water distribution for new paddy fields, the Ministry of Agriculture stated that the shortage of water outside Java island is caused by drought. There, the soil type is different, it can form a harpen, so that the water does not seep into the

soil and even accumulate in the surface. In the future, there will be a Water Rotation Strategy.

The Ministry of Agriculture actually has the program to construct retention basin and irrigation that is categorized into the priority scale. It has already known that the Ministry of Agriculture with the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of Republic of Indonesia work together to construct 30 thousand retention basin that can irrigate 4 million hectares of land. The Government jointly construct irrigation, with the allotment: the Ministry of PUPR constructs primary and secondary irrigation, and the Ministry of Agriculture constructs tertiary and worms irrigations.

On Working Meeting occasion, the Commission IV of the House of Representatives proposed to the Ministry of Agriculture several priority activities budgeted in APBN-P 2017, they are: (1) Soybean seeds procurement; (2) Production/ grant the seeds of garlic, potato, mango, citrus, mangosteen, salak, durian, banana, jengkol, petai and horticultural pest control; (3) Production of seeds /seedlings of coconut, cloves, nutmeg, robusta coffee, arabica coffee, cocoa, pepper, rubber, cashew nut and plant pest control; (4) Procurement of cattle and IB cattle; (5) Production of horticultural seeds, plantation seeds, and livestock supply by Agricultural Research and Development Agency (Litbang Pertanian); (6) Supervision and assistance of training of food crops, horticulture, plantation and animal husbandry.

Some programs had attracted the House of Representatives attention when they stated the response to the work program bill of the Ministry of Agriculture, namely the new paddy field establishment program, planting area addition. The House of Representative also appreciated the KRPL Program (Sustainable Food Houses Area). The program is very helpful to the housewife's economics, who have spare time, so they can grow crops to increase income for their families.

Related to the palm oil, the House of Representative criticized the European Union's policy on Indonesian palm oil. Basically, the House of Representatives agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture's policy that Indonesia shall not be dictated by them, because it is the European Union depends on Indonesian palm oil production.



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URGENSI PEMBEKALAN KOMPETENSI BAGI GENERASI MUDA PERTANIAN

The Urgency of Competency Training For the Young Generation of Agriculture

I Generasi muda pertanian didorong untuk senantiasa dinamis dan berani tampil menghadapi persaingan yang semakin kompleks. Dengan bekal kompetensi yang mumpuni, generasi muda pertanian diharapkan mampu tampil paling depan dengan inovasi baru yang terus-menerus diciptakan, sehingga mampu menghadapi tantangan di masa depan.



“Kementerian Pertanian mendorong generasi muda untuk senantiasa dinamis dan berani tampil untuk menghadapi persaingan yang semakin kompleks. Dengan bekal kompetensi yang mumpuni, kita harapkan generasi muda pertanian mampu tampil paling depan dengan inovasi baru yang terus-menerus diciptakan, sehingga mampu menghadapi tantangan”.

Foto: Kementerian



Kementerian Pertanian terus berkegiatan untuk mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia di 2045, serta mempersiapkan dan melahirkan generasi muda pertanian yang dapat mewujudkan target tersebut. Maka itu, Kementerian Pertanian bekerja sama dengan ESQ 165 menggelar Leadership Training 2017 bagi para Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS) muda di lingkup Kementerian Pertanian, agar mereka kelak dapat menjadi insan generasi muda pertanian Indonesia.

“Kementerian Pertanian mendorong generasi muda untuk senantiasa dinamis dan berani tampil untuk menghadapi persaingan yang semakin kompleks. Dengan bekal kompetensi yang mumpuni, kita harapkan generasi muda pertanian mampu tampil paling depan dengan inovasi baru yang terus-menerus diciptakan, sehingga mampu menghadapi tantangan,” kata Sekretaris Jenderal (Sekjen) Kementerian Pertanian Hari Priyono, saat acara Leadership Training 2017 di Kampus Kementerian Pertanian (17/7).

Dalam Leadership Training 2017 yang mengambil tema “Generasi Muda Pertanian Wujudkan Indonesia Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045”. Acara itu diikuti 140 PNS muda Kementerian Pertanian untuk dibekali dan dipersiapkan, sehingga akan mampu menjadi generasi muda pertanian yang membantu mewujudkan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia di 2045 mendatang. Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian bertindak mewakili Menteri Pertanian membuka acara tersebut.

“Kalian sebagai PNS muda adalah generasi penerus Kementerian Pertanian, yang harus mempunyai ide besar terhadap kemajuan pertanian menuju cita-cita menjadi Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045. Tantangan ke depan semakin berat, sehingga harus memiliki semangat kerja yang tinggi, integritas, disiplin, inovatif, Untuk itu, sebagai penggerak pertanian dari sisi pemerintahan, para PNS muda kementan agar selalu berusaha keras” kata Sekjen.

Lebih lanjut Sekjen menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah akan tetap optimis bahwa Indonesia dapat menjadi Lumbung Pangan dunia pada tahun 2045, dengan sumber daya alam yang sudah dimiliki saat sekarang walaupun harus diakui pertanian Indonesia masih banyak menghadapi kendala. Keterbatasan akses pendidikan, akses modal, membuat petani tidak memiliki banyak kemampuan untuk berkembang. Saat sekarang diperkirakan masih ada 100 juta jiwa rakyat yang berprofesi sebagai petani di desa masing- masing

“Pertanian Indonesia terpuruk karena para petani kita ini lemah dan tidak bermodal. Namun sebenarnya, pada dasarnya petani kita itu kuat, sebab mereka bisa memberi bahan pangan untuk kita semua. Dibandingkan Thailand, kita masih lebih maju. Produktivitas padi kita sekira 5 ton/hektare, sementara Thailand masih (berkisar di angka) 4,5 ton/hektare. Dengan lahan yang luas dan kemampuan bertani hebat, kita pasti bisa menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. Oleh sebab itu, ini adalah tantangan kita ke depan. Sebagai manusia yakni

bagaimana bisa membuat negara yang dicintai ini dapat maju dan berkembang,” jelas Sekjen.

Sekjen menuturkan, sekarang dunia tengah mengalami perubahan iklim. Untuk itu, para petani dituntut untuk mampu mengatasinya. Meski perubahan iklim tidak berpengaruh bagi negara-negara tropis yang notabene berada di jalur khatulistiwa, tetapi justru hal itu harus dijadikan kesempatan baik bagi bangsa Indonesia untuk mewujudkan mimpi menjadi lumbung pangan dunia pada 2045 nanti. Potensi utama sumber daya yang Indonesia miliki adalah matahari, sebab semua negara yang ada dalam garis khatulistiwa adalah daerah tropis. Maka itu, negara di garis khatulistiwa akan menjadi sumber pangan dunia.

“Negeri ini memiliki potensi pertanian yang sangat luar biasa. Buktinya, ketika perekonomian negara dalam kondisi kritis, pertanian yang malah bergerak tumbuh. Pergerakan ini karena konten lokal. Namun, kita masih belum mampu meyakinkan bahwa kita mampu dijadikan sebagai tumpuan penggerak perekonomian Indonesia. Kita masih mengembangkan pertumbuhan sektor ekonomi yang lain. Ekonomi memang dapat tumbuh tinggi, tapi tidak punya fondasi kuat karena konten-konten yang ada masih banyak yang berasal dari bahan baku impor. Banyak terjadi kegagalan panen menjadikan impor pangan menjadi jalan yang sering dilakukan oleh suatu negara. Makanya kita harus memperkuat pertanian kita agar tidak ketergantungan kepada impor pangan,” tutur Sekjen.

Menurut Sekjen, untuk menciptakan pertanian yang kuat, tidak hanya petaninya saja yang dibina. Melainkan juga membina dan memotivasi para pemangku kepentingannya, misalnya aparat negara di bidang pertanian, agar mau bekerja sesuai dengan apa yang dicita-citakan negara. “Kementerian Pertanian harus membina dari seluruh aparat negara di bidang pertanian dulu agar kinerjanya dapat sesuai dengan visi yang kementerian ini pegang. Yakni dengan memperkuat pertanian Indonesia agar ke depannya dapat

berswasembada pangan, sehingga menjadi lumbung pangan dunia,” ucap Sekjen.

Kepada peserta Leadership Training 2017, Sekjen mengingatkan pentingnya pangan. Pangan merupakan masalah paling hakiki, jadi apa pun akan dilakukan agar tidak terjadi kekurangan hal tersebut. Bahkan itu pun menjadi masalah paling krusial di negara-negara maju. Tatkala sebuah negara tidak mampu menyediakan pangan dengan baik, maka tidak akan terbendung jumlah masyarakatnya yang akan bermigrasi ke negara maju.

“Di semua negara, pangan masih menjadi isu sangat penting, karena hampir di seluruh dunia saat ini sedang mengalami krisis pangan. Negara-negara di Eropa pun pangannya sedang terganggu, bahkan mereka sudah kewalahan saat ini. Saudara melihat bagaimana orang di dunia bergerak untuk memperoleh akses pangan. Dari negara yang sulit pangan ke negara maju,” ujar Sekjen

Pada kesempatan yang sama, *Leader ESQ* Ari Ginanjar Agustian memberikan motivasi kepada para PNS muda Kementerian Pertanian agar terbangun semangatnya untuk menjadi seorang pemimpin yang baik, dan pada akhirnya akan mampu membangun pangan Indonesia menjadi lebih baik dan terus berkembang. “Perubahan pola pikir bagi generasi pertanian menjadi seseorang yang mampu bekerja sekuat tenaga, memberi yang terbaik bagi masyarakat, serta memiliki jiwa kepemimpinan, sehingga berani dan mampu mencapai target kerja yang sudah dibuat,” kata *Leader ESQ*.

Menurut *Leader ESQ*, untuk membentuk para personel yang sesuai visi dan misi “Indonesia Emas”, maka mereka harus memiliki semangat kerja tinggi, integritas, disiplin, dan inovatif. Untuk mencapai generasi muda petani untuk mewujudkan lumbung pangan dunia juga harus memiliki karakter yang modern, yakni dengan membentuk karakter yang sesuai visi dan misi tersebut. Ada tiga yang harus dipegang, yakni: kompeten, karakter, dan tingkah laku.



Foto: Kementerian



“The Ministry of Agriculture encourages the young generation to always be dynamic and dare to come forward to face increasingly complex competition. With the ability of qualified competence, we expect the young generation of agriculture is able to come forward with new and constant innovations, so that they are able to face the challenges”.

“Yang paling menentukan seseorang untuk mencapai kesuksesan adalah karakter, karena berdasarkan survei, kesuksesan itu sebanyak 80%-nya didapat dari karakter orang tersebut. Untuk itu, kita ingin mencoba bantu memunculkan para generasi muda pertanian yang dapat menghadapi persaingan di era VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity). Sehingga mereka mempunyai ide besar terhadap kemajuan pertanian Indonesia,” pungkas Leader ESQ.

E *The young generation of agriculture is encouraged to remain dynamic and dare to face increasingly complex competition. With the ability of qualified competence, the young generation of agriculture is expected to come forward with new and constant innovations, so that they are able to face the future challenges.*

The Ministry of Agriculture keeps speeding up to realize Indonesia as a world food barn of 2045, and prepares and prepares the young generation of agriculture that can realize the target. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with ESQ 165 organizes Leadership Training 2017 for the young civil servants (PNS) in the vicinity of the Ministry of Agriculture, so that they can become the young generation of Indonesian agriculture.

“The Ministry of Agriculture encourages the young generation to always be dynamic and dare to come forward to face increasingly complex competition. With the ability of qualified competence, we expect the young generation of agriculture is able to come forward with new and constant innovations, so that they are able to face the challenges,” said the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture Hari Priyono, during the Leadership Training 2017 event in the Ministry of Agriculture campus (17/7).

The Leadership Training 2017 has the theme of “Young Generation of Agriculture Realizes

Indonesia World Food Barn of 2045". The event was participated by 140 young civil servants in the Ministry of Agriculture, they are equipped and prepared, so they will be able to become the young generation of agriculture that help realizing Indonesia as a world food barn in the next 2045. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture that acts on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture opens the event.

"You as a young civil servant are the next generation of the Ministry of Agriculture, who must have a big idea on the progress of agriculture towards the goal to become the World Food Barn of 2045. The challenges ahead are harder, so you must have high spirit, integrity, discipline, innovative. For such purpose, as agricultural activator from the government, the young civil servant of Minister of Agriculture always works hard" said the secretary general.

Furthermore, the Secretary General explained that the government will remain optimistic that Indonesia can become a World Food Barn in 2045, with natural resources we have today although it must be admitted that Indonesian agriculture still encounters many obstacles. Limited access to education, access to capital, make farmers do not have much ability to grow. Currently, it is estimated that there are still 100 million people who work as farmers in their respective villages

"Indonesian agriculture is in bad condition because our farmers are weak and do not have capital, but actually they are strong, because they can provide food for all of us, compared to Thailand, we are still better, our rice productivity is 5 tons /hectare, while Thailand is 4.5 tons/hectare. With the vast land and great farming ability, we are surely able to become the world's food barn, so it is our challenge in the future. As human being, it is how to make this beloved country can improve and develop," explained the Secretary General.

The Secretary General said, now the world is experiencing climate change.

For such purpose, the farmers are demanded to be able to overcome them. Although climate change does not affect tropical countries that are in fact on the equator, but it shall be considered a good opportunity for the Indonesia to realize the dream to become a world food barn in the next 2045. The main potential resource in Indonesia is the sun, as all the countries in the equator are a tropical regions. Thus, the country on the equator shall be the source of world food.

"This country has remarkable agricultural potential. The proof is, when the country's economy is in critical condition, the agriculture grows. It is due to local content. However, we still have not been able to be sure that we are able to serve as a foundation to mobilize Indonesian economy. We are still developing other economy sectors growth. The economics can indeed grow high, but it does not have a strong foundation as most of raw material as the existing contents are still imported. The increasingly crop failures causes food imports a common solution for a country. So we must strengthen our agriculture so that we do not depend on imported food," said the Secretary General.

According to the Secretary General, to establish a strong agriculture, not only the farmers to be fostered. We must also foster and motivate the stakeholders, such as state apparatus in agricultural sector, to be willing to work in accordance with the country ideal to reach. "The Ministry of Agriculture must foster all the state apparatus in agricultural sector first so that their performance can be in accordance with the vision held by the ministry. It is done by strengthening Indonesia's agriculture so that in the future we achieve food self-sufficient, and becomes the world food barn," said the Secretary General.

To the Leadership Training 2017 participants, the Secretary General reminded the importance of food. Food is the most basic issue, so anything will be done to avoid food shortage. Even

it becomes the most crucial problem in developed countries. When a country is not able to provide food well, there will not be unstoppable number of population to migrate to developed countries.

"In all countries, food is still a very important issue, because almost all over the world is currently experiencing a food crisis. The food supply in European countries is disrupted, even they are already overwhelmed at this time. You see how people in the world move to gain access to food. From a country with difficult food supply to a developed country," said the secretary general

In the same occasion, ESQ Leader, Ari Ginanjar Agustian, motivate the young civil servants of the Ministry of Agriculture to spark their spirit to become a good leader, and eventually they will be able to develop Indonesian food to be better and to grow. "The mindset change of the agricultural generation to be individual who is willing to work hard, give the best for society and have leadership spirit, so that they dare and are able to reach the target work that has been determined," said Leader ESQ.

According to ESQ Leader, to create personnel having "Indonesia Gold" vision and mission, they must have high spirit, integrity, discipline and innovation. To create the young generation of agriculture to realize the world food barn, they must also have modern characters, by establishing the appropriate characters in accordance with the vision and mission. There are three things to be held, they are: competence, character and behavior.

"The most character to determine a person to achieve success is the character, because in accordance with the survey, 80% of success is from individual character. For such purpose, we want to try to help bring up young generation of agriculture that can face competition in the era of VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity). So they have big ideas on the development of Indonesian agriculture," concluded ESQ Leader.

KINERJA KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DIUKUR DARI SERAPAN & PENGUNAAN ANGGARAN

*Performance of the Ministry of Agriculture
Measured by Budget Absorption & Use*

T Kinerja Kementerian Pertanian sangat terukur serta berbeda dari tahun sebelumnya. Dulu apabila serapan anggaran tinggi sudah dianggap selesai, sekarang bagaimana anggaran tersebut dapat efektif dan efisien, sehingga yang dievaluasi adalah produktivitas dari komoditas yang ditangani.

Berdasarkan Keputusan Presiden (Keppres) Republik Indonesia No. 65/TPA Tahun 2017 Tanggal 9 Juni 2017 tentang Pengangkatan dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Madya di Lingkungan Kementerian Pertanian, Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) melantik dua orang Pejabat Eselon I lingkup Kementerian Pertanian melalui seleksi pejabat tinggi madya yang dilakukan dengan transparan dan taat hukum.

mereka jadi target kita, dan itu kita (sudah) sepakat,” kata Mentan saat acara pelantikan Pejabat Eselon I lingkup Kementerian Pertanian, di Auditorium Gedung F Kantor Pusat Kementerian Pertanian (18/7).

Mentan menegaskan bahwa pengangkatan pejabat di Kementerian Pertanian merupakan sebuah sistem yang telah disepakati bersama melalui lelang jabatan yang bebas dari intervensi, korupsi nepotisme dan kolusi (KKN), maka kepada seluruh jajaran pejabat dan staf Kementerian Pertanian supaya bekerja dengan baik dan menciptakan prestasi-prestasi baru, serta terus mematuhi peraturan yang ada.

“Hari ini kita melakukan pelantikan untuk Badan Ketahanan Pangan dan BPSDMP. Mereka menjabat itu kapan saja bisa diganti. Manakala target kita tercapai (akan lanjut), dan sebaliknya kalau targetnya tidak tercapai,



“Mulai hari ini kepada kedua pejabat yang baru dilantik, agar bisa menciptakan delta baru (indeks) di Kementerian Pertanian. Di mana berada sekarang BKP (Badan Ketahanan Pangan), di titik mana sekarang. Sehingga bisa menciptakan delta peningkatan mulai hari ini. Saya yakin (Anda) bisa berbuat lebih baik”.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



Pihaknya akan terus melakukan evaluasi setiap saat, baik harian hingga bulanan. Hal itu dilakukan untuk menjaga kinerja agar mampu mencapai target yang dicantumkan.

“Sejak tiga tahun lalu, kami sepakat membangun sistem, yaitu bebas dari intervensi, bebas dari titipan, dan bebas dari apa pun juga, termasuk KKN. Mengingat Kementerian Pertanian yang kadang dicitrakan kurang bagus, maka Pejabat Kementerian Pertanian semuanya harus patuh, profesional, disiplin, bekerja keras dan jujur. Peningkatan kinerja Kementerian Pertanian saat ini banyak yang mengapresiasi, itu semua berkat kerja keras seluruh pejabat kami juga. Bulan depan (akan) kami evaluasi, jadi tiap bulan, bahkan tiap hari dievaluasi. Yang mengevaluasi bukan Mentan, melainkan sistem, kalau Anda tidak capai target,” tegas Mentan.

Mentan juga mengingatkan kepada segenap pejabat Kementerian Pertanian untuk terus memacu dan memotivasi anak buahnya untuk disiplin dan patuh terhadap peraturan. Untuk itu, pada acara tersebut telah ditandatangani pakta integritas sebagai pedoman bagi semua Pejabat Eselon I lingkup Kementerian Pertanian dalam menjalankan tugasnya, yang antara lain berperan secara proaktif dalam upaya pencegahan dan pemberantasan KKN, serta tidak melibatkan diri dalam perbuatan tercela.

“Saat ini kinerja Kementerian Pertanian sangat terukur dan berbeda dari tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Dulu apabila serapan anggaran tinggi sudah dianggap selesai, namun sekarang bagaimana anggaran ini dapat efektif dan efisien. Sehingga yang dievaluasi adalah produktivitas dari komoditas yang ditangani. Cek capaian per hari (pagi dan sore) serta bulanan. Kita harus dapat meminimalisir kesalahan, kemudian berjuang dan bekerja lebih baik lagi untuk pertanian Indonesia,” ucap Mentan.

Adapun dua pejabat yang dilantik tersebut adalah Dr. Ir. Agung



foto: kementan

Hendriadi, M.Eng. yang dilantik menjadi Kepala Badan Ketahanan Pangan (BKP) menggantikan Garjita Budi Agung. Selanjutnya adalah Dr. Ir. Momon Rusmono, M.S. yang dilantik menjadi Kepala Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Pertanian (BPSDMP) menggantikan Pending Dadih Permana.

Di depan kedua pimpinan baru tersebut, Mentan meminta agar mereka mampu meningkatkan pencapaian yang sudah diperoleh selama ini, apalagi untuk sektor ketahanan pangan dan sumber daya manusia pertanian. Mentan berharap Kepala Badan SDM untuk melakukan revolusi mental di bidang pendidikan kepada para Penyuluh Pertanian Lapangan (PPL), baik swasta maupun yang telah diangkat statusnya, untuk terus dipacu kinerjanya. Sedangkan, kepada Kepala Badan Ketahanan Pangan yang baru saja dilantik, agar ia selalu siap melaksanakan pekerjaan yang diberikan.

“Mulai hari ini kepada kedua pejabat yang baru dilantik, agar bisa menciptakan delta baru (indeks) di Kementerian Pertanian. Di mana berada sekarang BKP (Badan Ketahanan Pangan), di titik mana sekarang. Sehingga bisa menciptakan delta peningkatan mulai hari ini. Saya yakin (Anda) bisa berbuat lebih baik,” harap Mentan.

E *The performance of the Ministry of Agriculture is very measurable and different from those of previous year. In the past, if the high absorption means everything has been done, now how the budget can be effective and efficient is the matter, so that matters evaluated are the productivity of the commodities handled.*

Based on the Presidential Decision (Keppres) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 65/TPA of 2017 dated June 9, 2017 on Appointment of Position of Medium Ranked Leader in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) inaugurated two officials of Echelon I of the Ministry of Agriculture through transparent medium-level selection and complying with the law.

“Today we are inaugurating for Food Security Agency and BPSDMP. They served it at any time and they can be replaced. When our targets are achieved (they go on) and otherwise if the target is not achieved, they become our target and we (have) agreed with it,” said the Minister of



Foto: Kementerian

Agriculture during the inauguration ceremony of official of Echelon I of the Ministry of Agriculture, in the Auditorium of Building F of the Head Office of Ministry of Agriculture (18/7).

The Minister of Agriculture affirmed that the appointment of the officials in the Ministry of Agriculture is a system that has been jointly agreed with through the position auction that is free from intervention, corruption, nepotism and collusion (KKN), then all levels of officials and staff of the Ministry of Agriculture must work well and get new achievements, and keep complying with existing regulations. The ministry will continuously evaluate, daily to monthly. It is done to maintain their performance in order to be able to achieve the predetermined target.

“Since three years ago, we have agreed to build a system, one that is free from intervention, free from nepotism and free of anything, including KKN. Considering that Ministry of Agriculture image is sometimes poor, then the Ministry of Agriculture officials shall all be obedient, professional, disciplined, hard worker and honest. The current performance improvement of the Ministry of Agriculture is highly appreciated, it is also due to the hard work of all our officials. Next month we (will) evaluate, so every month, even every day is evaluation. The one to evaluate is not the

Minister, but the system, if you do not achieve the target,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister also reminded all officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to keep accelerating and motivating their subordinates to be discipline and to obey the rules. Therefore, in that occasion, it was signed an integrity pact as the guideline for all officials of Echelon I of the Ministry of Agriculture to perform their duties, which include play a proactive role to prevent and eradicate KKN, and does not involve themselves in disgraceful acts.

“Currently the performance of the Ministry of Agriculture is very measurable and different from previous years. Previously high budget absorption means anything is done, but now how this budget can be effective and efficient is the matter. So the thing to evaluate is the productivity of the commodities handled. Check daily (morning and afternoon) and monthly achievement. We must be able to minimize mistakes, then fight and work better for Indonesian agriculture,” said the Minister of Agriculture.

The two officials inaugurated are Dr. Ir. Agung Hendriadi, M.Eng. who was appointed as Head of the Food Security Agency (BKP) replacing Garjita Budi Agung. Then, Dr. Ir. Momon Rusmono, M.S. inaugurated as the Head of Agricultural Extension and Development Agency (BPSDMP) replacing Pending Dadih Permana.

Before the two new leaders, the minister requested that they be able to increase the achievements that have been achieved so far, in particular in term of food security sector and agricultural human resources. The Minister of Agriculture expects the Head of Human Resources Agency to implement a mental revolution in the field of education to the Agricultural Extension Agent (PPL), both private and those who have been improved their status, to keep accelerating their performance. Meanwhile, to the Head of Food Security Agency just been inaugurated, he is instructed to be always ready to perform the work mandated.

“Starting today to the two new appointed officials, I expect them to be able to create a new delta (index) in the Ministry of Agriculture. Wherever, now BKP (Food Security Agency), in the point where it is now. So it can create delta improvement from today. I’m sure (you) can do better,” hoped the Minister



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Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman



WUJUDKAN VISI LUMBUNG PANGAN 2045, KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN JALIN KEMITRAAN DENGAN PERAGI

Realize The Vision of Food Barn of 2045, Ministry of Agriculture Joins Partnership with Peragi

I Peragi harus konsisten melakukan riset dalam rangka inovasi teknologi di sektor agraria. Sebab, Kementerian Pertanian tidak bisa berjalan sendiri dalam mewujudkan visi lumbung pangan 2045. Dengan adanya kemitraan antara kedua institusi tersebut, target-target yang dicanangkan dapat terealisasi lebih cepat.



Kementerian Pertanian menyadari jika tanpa teknologi dan inovasi mustahil pertanian Indonesia dapat bangkit. Untuk itu, Kementerian Pertanian mendukung penuh segala inovasi yang diciptakan untuk dunia pertanian guna mendukung terciptanya kedaulatan pangan di Indonesia. Peran teknologi agronomi dalam mempercepat penciptaan dan hilirisasi inovasi pertanian yang diselenggarakan oleh Perhimpunan Agronomi Indonesia (Peragi) sangat mendukung program pemerintah dalam mewujudkan kedaulatan pangan nasional.

Agronomi memang diharapkan dapat berperan serta dalam ketersediaan bahan baku industri, sehingga kegiatan usaha tani yang ditujukan pada tanaman berorientasi tersebut dapat menunjang kebutuhan industri atau ekspor dengan investasi jangka panjang.

“Peranan teknologi Agronomi dalam pembangunan pertanian, antara lain menyediakan bahan baku pangan dan berperan penting dalam usaha memantapkan swasembada pangan, serta memperbaiki kualitas pangan tersebut,” kata Menteri



“Peranan teknologi Agronomi dalam pembangunan pertanian, antara lain menyediakan bahan baku pangan dan berperan penting dalam usaha memantapkan swasembada pangan, serta memperbaiki kualitas pangan tersebut”.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman

Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman, saat Seminar Nasional Persatuan Agronomi Indonesia (Peragi) 2017, di IPB International Convention Center, Botani Square, Bogor (19/7). Seminar tersebut menyuguhkan tema “Kebijakan Kementerian Pertanian dalam Penciptaan dan Hilirisasi Inovasi Pertanian dalam Mewujudkan Kedaulatan Pangan Indonesia”.

Dalam seminar nasional yang dihadiri oleh Wakil Ketua Komisi IV DPR RI, Rektor IPB, Ketua Umum Peragi, para pejabat Eselon I dan II lingkup Kementerian Pertanian, para dekan perguruan tinggi, Dirjen Penguatan Inovasi Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi Dikti, para pengurus Peragi, serta para pengusaha dan mahasiswa, Mentan menyampaikan apresiasinya kepada Peragi sebagai perhimpunan profesi yang telah berusia 40 tahun, dan masih terus berperan dalam memantapkan kedaulatan pangan di Indonesia.

Potensi di masa depan, serta permasalahan dalam bidang pertanian akan selalu hadir dan menjadi pekerjaan besar pemangku kepentingan dan pelaku usaha tani. Kiprah, kontribusi dan sentuhan pemikiran yang riil dibutuhkan untuk menjawab berbagai persoalan dan tantangan ke depan. Sehingga, pemerintah sudah menetapkan tiga hal untuk mewujudkan komitmen mencapai kedaulatan pangan dalam era perubahan iklim.

“Pertama, upaya melalui dukungan ketersediaan infrastruktur, prasarana dan sarana pertanian yang memadai, jadi petani dapat mengoptimalkan sumber daya yang dimiliki, terutama ketersediaan irigasi. Kedua, mengembangkan dan menyebarkan teknologi, khususnya varietas unggul yang adaptif dengan iklim serta mengembangkan mekanisasi pertanian. Dan, ketiga yakni melindungi kesejahteraan petani dari pedagang yang merugikan petani,” papar Mentan.

Mentan berharap agar Peragi bergerak di seluruh nusantara, dan organisasi itu harus mampu berkontribusi bagi pembangunan pertanian. Peragi pun harus konsisten melakukan riset

tentang inovasi teknologi di sektor agraria. Sebab, Kementerian Pertanian tidak bisa berjalan sendiri dalam mewujudkan visi lumbung pangan 2045. Dengan adanya kemitraan antara Kementerian Pertanian dengan Peragi, maka target-target yang dicanangkan dapat terealisasi lebih cepat.

“Kita pernah menggunakan inovasi benih padi yang dikembangkan di 500 hektare di Karawang Jawa Barat pada dua tahun silam. Hasilnya, produktivitas lahan meningkat tajam. Presiden ikut panen, dan kami juga panen bersama rektor. Luar biasa. Alhasil, kini produksi beras Indonesia surplus atau melampaui swasembada yang ditetapkan Badan Pangan Dunia atau FAO, yang mana 90% kebutuhan nasional harus dipenuhi produk lokal. Untuk itu kita harus kerja bareng dan bersinergi,” harap Mentan.

Rekor positif itu, ungkap Mentan, juga berimplikasi pada lonjakan Indeks Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia menjadi yang paling tinggi di dunia. Sebagaimana yang tercantum dalam riset The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) tentang Global Food Security Index (GFSI), dan Indonesia masuk 25 besar GFSI tersebut.

Mentan menjelaskan lebih lanjut, selain mempercepat realisasi visi lumbung pangan, pemanfaatan inovasi teknologi juga berdampak positif terhadap peningkatan kesejahteraan petani. Hal inilah yang menjadi target Kementerian Pertanian sebelum terealisasinya lumbung pangan dunia.

“Dengan banyaknya riset yang dilakukan, Peragi pun berkolerasi dengan kesejahteraan dosen, dan (menimbulkan) semangat kepada mereka untuk terus melakukan penelitian. Sebab, karyanya digunakan Kementerian Pertanian, dan akan memperoleh royalti dari hak kekayaan intelektual,” jelas Mentan.

Di samping inovasi teknologi di bidang pertanian, Mentan pun menyebutkan langkah awal yang harus dilakukan yaitu merevisi regulasi pengadaan alsintan melalui lelang *e-catalogue*.

“Untuk itu, Kementerian Pertanian siap menerapkan inovasi dan teknologi terbaru di bidang pertanian, dengan tujuan meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani dan menekan *cost* petani,” imbuh Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama, Ketua Umum Peragi Muhammad Syakir menyatakan bahwa memasuki usia 40 tahun, perhimpunan tersebut berkomitmen untuk mendukung pemerintah dalam menyelesaikan program pertanian. Peragi berpotensi besar dalam membangun pertanian Indonesia menjadi agronom modern, serta meningkatkan produktivitas dan daya saing.

“Pemerhati dan masyarakat agronom perlu mengambil peran dalam memecahkan permasalahan pertanian nasional. Hal ini menjadi cikal-bakal terbentuknya Peragi sebagai wadah berkumpulnya penggiat agronomi nasional di Kampus UGM Yogyakarta pada 1977. Waktu itu telah dihasilkan gagasan serta pernyataan bersama untuk membentuk Peragi,” tutur Ketua Umum Peragi.

Peragi, kata M. Syakir, memiliki visi sebagai organisasi profesi ahli agronomi yang bertaraf internasional dalam pengembangan keprofesian, sumber daya manusia (SDM), dan ilmu pengetahuan & teknologi (Iptek) agronomi yang berkualitas serta berdaya saing tinggi untuk mendukung pembangunan pertanian nasional.

“Sejak berdiri hingga kini, Peragi telah banyak berperan nyata, khususnya dalam pengembangan ilmu dan masyarakat agronomi Indonesia. Sampai pertengahan 2017, kami telah mengukuhkan delapan Komda, dan akan ditindaklanjuti dengan pengukuhan Komda lainnya secara nasional di setiap provinsi,” ucapnya.

M. Syakir menjelaskan, di masa mendatang posisi strategis Indonesia sebagai negara agraris akan menjadi pusat ketergantungan dunia terhadap kebutuhan produk pertanian, terutama bahan pangan sebagai sumber kehidupan. Momentum usia 40 tahun

Foto: Sirmewa



Peragi harus dijadikan sebagai saat terbaik untuk menilik kembali sejauh mana posisi dan perannya terhadap bangsa dan negara.

“Peragi harus berperan dalam mendukung sumber daya nasional yang profesional dalam bingkai pergerakan organisasi yang dinamis dan visioner. Peran Peragi harus diformulasikan dalam aksi nyata atau pada sumber permasalahan sektor pertanian, sehingga ini akan menjadi akumulasi nasional. Jadi, (ke depannya) Peragi akan mampu menjadi motor penggerak pertanian Indonesia,” tutup Ketua Umum Peragi.

E *Peragi shall consistently conducts research in order to create technological innovations in agrarian sector. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot walk alone to realize the vision of food barns of 2045. With the partnership between those two institutions, the targets launched can be realized faster.*

The Ministry of Agriculture realizes that without technology and innovation, it is impossible for Indonesian agriculture to come up. To that end, the Ministry of Agriculture

fully supports all the innovations created for agriculture to support the establishment of food sovereignty in Indonesia. The role of agronomic technology to accelerate the creation and downstream agricultural innovation organized by the Indonesian Agronomy Association (Peragi) highly supports government programs to realize national food sovereignty.

Agronomy is expected to participate in industrial raw materials availability, so that agricultural activities aiming at such oriented plants can support industrial or export requirement with long-term investment.

“The roles of Agronomic technology in agricultural development are, such as, to provide food raw materials and play an important role in the effort to stabilize food self-sufficiency, and to improve food quality,” said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan), Amran Sulaiman, during the National Seminar of Indonesian Agronomy Association (Peragi) of 2017, in IPB International Convention Center, Botani Square, Bogor (19/7). The seminar presented the theme of “The Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture to Create and Downstream Agricultural Innovation to Achieve Food Sovereignty of Indonesia”.

In the national seminar attended by Vice Chairman of Commission IV of DPR RI, IPB Rector, the Chairman of Peragi, officials



“We want no more food needs in West Papua are supplied from other regions, especially South Sulawesi. We want the people of West Papua to fulfill themselves. So activate the land, and the farmer must wake up. Farmers should not sleep much”

*Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman*



of Echelon I and II of the Ministry of Agriculture, university deans, Businessmen and students, the Minister of Agriculture expressed his appreciation to Peragi as a professional association that has been 40 years, and still keeps playing roles to strengthen food sovereignty in Indonesia.

The future potency, and the issues in agricultural sector will always exist and become a big job for stakeholders and farmers. Steps, contributions and real thought touch are needed to address the issues and challenges in the future. Thus, the government has set three matters to realize the commitment to achieve food sovereignty in the climate change era.

"At first, the efforts through the availability of adequate agricultural infrastructure, facilities and means, so farmers can optimize resources they have, especially the availability of irrigation. Second, technologies development and dissemination, in particular the improved varieties that are adaptive to climate and development of agricultural mechanization. And, third is to protect the farmers welfare from traders who harm the farmers," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister expect that Peragi moves across the archipelago, and the organization must be able to contribute to agricultural development. Peragi also must consistently conduct research on technological innovations in the agrarian sector. Because, the Ministry of Agriculture cannot work to realize the ideal of food barns of 2045. With the partnership between the Ministry of Agriculture with Peragi, then the targets launched can be realized faster.

"We have used rice seed innovation grown in 500 hectare land in Karawang West Java in the past two years, the land productivity increased sharply, the President also harvested, and we also harvested with the rectors. It was remarkable. As a result, now Indonesia's rice production is surplus

or more than self-sufficiency set by the Food And Agriculture Organization or FAO, of which 90% of national needs be met by local products, so we must work together and synergize," the Minister of Agriculture expected.

That was a positive record, said the Minister of Agriculture, it also has implication on the surge in Indonesia's Food Security Index to be the highest in the world. As stated in the research of The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) on Global Food Security Index (GFSI), and Indonesia entered the top 25 of GFSI.

The Minister of Agriculture further explained, in addition to accelerate the realization of the vision of food barn, the utilization of technological innovation also positively impact on improvement of farmers welfare. It is the Ministry of Agriculture target before the realization of world food barns.

"With so many research conducted, Peragi also correlates with the lectures welfare, and (spark) the spirit to them to keep conducting the research. Therefore, the work can be used by the Ministry of Agriculture, and will obtain royalties from the intellectual property rights," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

In addition to agricultural technological innovations, the Minister also stated the first step to do to revise the regulation on the procurement of machinery through e-catalog tender. "To that end, the Ministry of Agriculture is ready to implement the latest innovations and technologies in agriculture, with the purpose to improve the farmers welfare and reduce the farmer expenditures," said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, the Peragi Chairman, Muhammad Syakir, stated that entering the age of 40 years, the association is committed to support the government to succeed agricultural programs. Peragi has great potency to develop Indonesian agriculture into modern agronomist,

as well as to increase productivity and competitiveness.

"Observers and agronomists need to take a role to solve national agriculture issues. It became the forerunner of the Peragi establishment as the forum to gather national agronomy activists in UGM Campus Yogyakarta in 1977. At that time, it was joint ideas and statements to establish Peragi," said the Chairman of Peragi.

Peragi, said M. Syakir, has a vision as the international organization of agronomic expert profession to develop professional, human resources (HR) and agronomic science & technology (Iptek) that is qualified and has high competitiveness to support national agricultural development.

"Since its establishment until now, Peragi has played a significant role, especially in the development of science and agronomic society in Indonesia. Until middle 2017, we have established eight Regional Commission, and it will be followed up by other regional commission in each province," he said.

M. Syakir explained that in the future, Indonesia's strategic position as the agrarian country will become the center of the world's dependence on the needs of agricultural products, especially food as a source of life. The Peragi's momentum of 40-year-old must be the best time to re-review to which extent its position and role for the nation and country.

"Peragi must play a role to support the professional national resources within the framework of organizational movement that is dynamic and visionary. The role of Peragi shall be formulated in real action or on the source of agricultural sector issues, so it will be the national accumulation. So, (in the future) Peragi will be able to become the driving force Indonesia's agriculture," conclude the Chairman of Peragi.

PEMBERIAN BENIH JENIS IPB-3S DINANTIKAN PARA PETANI

Provision of Seed of IPB-3S Type Is Expected by The Farmers

I Benih IPB-3S sebagai benih unggulan yang sangat strategis dalam meningkatkan produktivitas pertanian padi. IPB-3S merupakan jawaban atas kebutuhan benih unggul yang dinantikan para petani. Benih tersebut juga memiliki keunggulan, selain jumlah produksinya banyak, juga tahan terhadap hama wereng.

Menteri Pertanian terkesan dengan benih unggul yang berhasil diciptakan ilmuwan dari Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), yaitu IPB-3S, yang diklaim lebih produktif daripada benih unggul Ciherang. Jika dibandingkan dengan varietas unggul lainnya seperti Ciherang, IPB-3S mampu menghasilkan 8,5 ton gabah kering giling (GKG) per hektare. Sementara, rata-rata produksi beras biasanya mencapai angka 6 ton (GKG) per hektare. Maka itu, Kementerian Pertanian memborong 200 ton benih padi unggul IPB-3S untuk disalurkan ke sejumlah petani di daerah.

“Untuk benih padi, kami terkesan dengan benih unggul dari (IPB), yakni IPB-3S. Benih itu adalah varietas beras unggulan yang sudah dirilis sejak 2013. Salah satu sifat unggul padi varietas ini adalah tidak butuh banyak

air. Kementerian Pertanian akan membeli semua benih unggul IPB-3S yang sudah siap. Kemudian, kami akan menyebarkannya ke petani-petani di seluruh Indonesia. Kami berikan gratis kepada petani,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman, usai membuka Seminar Nasional Perhimpunan Agronomi Indonesia (Peragi), di Bogor, (19/7).

Menurut Mentan, IPB-3S merupakan jawaban atas kebutuhan benih unggul yang dinantikan oleh para petani. Benih tersebut juga memiliki keunggulan, selain jumlah produksinya banyak, juga tahan terhadap hama wereng. “Adanya inovasi benih padi ini sangat bagus, mengingat benih IPB-3S ternyata juga tahan dengan serangan hama wereng yang terjadi saat ini,” ujarnya.



“Adanya inovasi benih padi ini sangat bagus, mengingat benih IPB-3S ternyata juga tahan dengan hama wereng. Jadi, bisa mengatasi persoalan serangan hama wereng yang terjadi saat ini”.

Menteri Pertanian,
Amran Sulaiman



Foto: Istimewa



Mentan menerangkan, benih IPB-3S sebagai benih unggulan yang sangat strategis dalam meningkatkan produktivitas pertanian padi. Rata-rata produksi IPB-3S per hektare mencapai 10 sampai 13 ton. Atau melebihi produksi nasional yang hanya 5,5 ton per hektare. "Oleh karena itu, saya menginstruksikan agar Pak Sekjen segera mempercepat proses pembelian benih IPB-3S, sehingga bisa langsung disalurkan kepada para petani. Prioritasnya akan kami salurkan ke Jawa Timur, Jawa Barat dan Jawa Tengah," terangnya.

Dengan percepatan sistem *e-catalogue*, kata Mentan, pembelian benih IPB-3S dapat segera direalisasikan dalam waktu dua minggu saja, jadi akan dapat langsung didistribusikan kepada para petani di daerah. "Untuk dapat meningkatkan produksi padi, maka soal harga benih yang mahal tidak menjadi soal bagi Kementerian Pertanian. Apalagi jika benih padi tersebut dapat meningkatkan produksi padi menjadi dua kali lipat daripada biasanya," katanya.

Mentan meminta supaya benih padi IPB-3S disebarluaskan pemakaiannya. Dengan potensi produksi sebesar 10-13 ton gabah kering panen per hektare, hasil panen dan pendapatan petani bakal lebih maksimal dengan pemakaian benih unggul hasil pengembangan IPB itu.

Lebih lanjut, Mentan menjelaskan bahwa kementerian yang dipimpinnya akan terus mendorong agar inovasi-inovasi pertanian seperti IPB-3S terus bermunculan. Dan pihaknya siap untuk menerapkannya kepada petani dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan mereka juga. "Harapan kami ketika ada teknologi-teknologi (baru) lainnya yang menyusul, kami sudah siap untuk menerapkannya kepada para petani. Tujuannya adalah untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan menurunkan biaya produksi mereka, khususnya (soal) mekanisasi," jelasnya.

Pada kesempatan yang sama, Rektor IPB Herry Suhardiyanto sangat mengapresiasi keinginan Kementerian



foto: Istimewa

Pertanian yang akan membeli dan menerapkan inovasi terbaru benih padi BB3S dari IPB kepada petani. Benih unggul BB3S diklaim lebih produktif jika dibandingkan dengan Ciherang dan lebih tahan terhadap hama wereng. Produksi benih unggul BB3S antara 8-11 ton per hektare, bahkan telah ditanam di Karawang dan mampu mencapai produksi 13,4 ton per hektare.

"Pada tahap awal, IPB siap memasok sekitar 200 ton benih IPB 3S. Benih itu telah diuji coba di sejumlah lokasi, antara lain di Karawang Jawa Barat, dan sudah menunjukkan hasil positif. Selain produktivitas tinggi, benih itu tahan terhadap serangan wereng batang cokelat dan sejumlah hama penyakit lainnya. Selama ini dikenal beberapa varietas padi yang sudah ada di pasaran dan dikenal oleh petani, seperti IR 64 dan Ciherang," ujar Rektor IPB.

Harry menjelaskan, sejak mendapat amanat dari Presiden dan Mentan untuk memperbanyak produksi benih IPB-3S, pihaknya terus mengembangkan produksi. Tercatat, sudah tersedia 200 ton benih yang

siap disebar kepada para petani. Benih IPB-3S pertama kali dirilis pada 2012, dan sudah dikembangkan di beberapa lokasi.

"Laporan yang kami terima, jumlah *stock sheet* mencapai 500 ton. IPB-3S merupakan benih padi unggulan yang dikembangkan oleh agronom IPB Hajrial Aswidinnoor, dan sudah diujicobakan di Karawang dengan produksi mencapai 13,4 ton per hektare," imbuh Rektor IPB.

Ada 3 hal terkait pembangunan pertanian, tutur Harry, yaitu masalah inovasi. Yang mana usaha tani harus optimal, modern dan terkonsolidasi, jadi dibutuhkan ketekunan dari hulu dan hilir melalui usaha yang komprehensif. Kedua adalah perhatian kepada potensi industri pengolahan produk pertanian, dan ketiga yakni tentang kesejahteraan petani.

E *IPB-3S Seeds as the superior seed is very strategic to improve the productivity of rice farming. IPB-3S is the answer to the needs of the superior seeds that are expected by the farmers. The seeds also have advantages, in addition to its abundant production, the seeds are also resistant to aphid attack.*

The Minister of Agriculture was impressed by the superior seeds that was invented by scientists from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), IPB-3S, which is claimed to be more productive than Ciherang's superior seed. Compared to the other superior varieties such as Ciherang, IPB-3S is able to produce 8.5 tons of dry milled grain (GKG) per hectare. Meanwhile, the average rice production usually reaches 6 tons of (GKG) per hectare. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture bought 200 tons of superior rice seed IPB-3S to be distributed to a number of farmers in the regions.

"For the rice seeds, we are impressed with the superior seed of (IPB), the IPB-3S. The seeds are the superior rice varieties that have been released since 2013. One of the superior properties of the rice variety is that it does not take much water. The Ministry of Agriculture will buy all the seeds IPB-3S that are ready. Then, we will give them to the farmers all over Indonesia. We give them for free to the farmers," said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan), Amran Sulaiman, after opening the National Seminar of Indonesian Agronomy Association (Peragi), in Bogor, (19/7).

According to the Minister of Agriculture, IPB-3S is the answer to the needs of the superior seeds expected by the farmers. The seeds also have advantages, in addition to the abundant production, the seeds are also resistant to aphid attack. "The innovation of rice seed is very good, considering that IPB-3S are also resistant to aphid. So, it can overcome the issues of pest attacks that occurs currently," he said.

The Minister of Agriculture explained that IPB-3S seeds as the superior seed is very strategic to improve the productivity of rice agriculture. The average production of IPB-3S per hectare reaches 10 to 13 tons. Or exceeding the national production of only 5.5 tons per hectare. "Therefore, I instruct the Secretary General to accelerate the IPB-3S seed purchase process so that it can be directly distributed to the farmers. As the priority, we will be distribute it to East Java, West Java and Central Java," he explained.

With the acceleration of e-catalog system, said the Minister of Agriculture, the purchase of IPB-3S seeds can be realized within only two weeks, so it will be directly distributed to farmers in the region. "To increase the rice production, the expensive seed price is not a problem for the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, if the rice seeds can increase rice production twice than usual," he said.

The Minister of Agriculture requested that the us IPB-3S rice seeds shall be distributed. With the potential production of 10-13 tons of dry harvested paddy per hectare, the yields and farmers income will be maximized by using the superior seeds resulted from IPB development.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture explained that the ministry he leads will keep encouraging the agricultural innovations such

as IPB-3S to keep coming out. And he is ready to implement them to farmers with the purpose to also improve their welfare. "Our hope when there are other next (new) technologies, we are ready to apply them to the farmers. The goal is to improve the welfare and decrease their production costs, especially (the matters) of mechanization," he explained.

On the same occasion, the IPB Rector, Herry Suhardiyanto, highly appreciated the wishes of the Ministry of Agriculture that will buy and apply the latest innovation of BB3S rice seed from IPB for farmers. The BB3S superior seed is claimed to be more productive when it is compared with Ciherang and more resistant to aphid attacking the plant. The production of BB3S superior seeds between 8-11 tons per hectare, has even been planted in Karawang and is able to achieve production of 13.4 tons per hectare.

"In the early stages, IPB is ready to supply about 200 tons of 3B IPB seeds. The seeds have been tested in a different locations, such as in Karawang West Java, and has shown positive results. In addition to high productivity, the seeds are resistant to attacks of brown aphid and a number of other pests. So far, there are known rice varieties already existing in the market and known by farmers, such as IR 64 and Ciherang," said the IPB Rector.

Harry explained, since given a mandate by the President and the Minister of Agriculture to increase the production of IPB-3S seeds, he continues to develop the production. It is recorded, it is available 200 tons of seeds ready to be distributed to farmers. IPB-3S seeds first released in 2012, and has been developed in several locations.

"From the report we received, the number of stock sheets reached 500 tons. IPB-3S is the superior rice seed developed by IPB agronomist, Hajrial Aswidinnoor, and has been tested in Karawang with production reached 13.4 tons per hectare," added the IPB Rector.

There are three matters related to agricultural development, said Harry, namely the innovation issue. In which, farm enterprises shall be optimal, modern and consolidated, so it requires persistence from upstream and downstream through a comprehensive effort. The second is the attention to the potency of agricultural products processing industry, and the third is the matters of farmers' welfare.



"We want no more food needs in West Papua are supplied from other regions, especially South Sulawesi. We want the people of West Papua to fulfill themselves. So activate the land, and the farmer must wake up. Farmers should not sleep much"

Minister of Agriculture
Amran Sulaiman





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“Impor hanya akan
menyejahterakan petani asing,
sedangkan petani kita akan
makin menderita.

stop impor,
bersama kita mewujudkan
swasembada pangan”

Menteri Pertanian, Amran Sulaiman



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