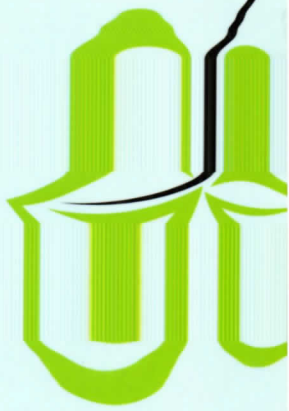


EDISI MEI 2018



Warta PERTANIAN

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Editorial

Edisi Mei 2018

I Kami meyakini sepenuhnya bahwa ekspor dan investasi merupakan dua aspek yang memiliki peranan penting dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional. Oleh karenanya, Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) secara konsisten terus mendorong percepatan ekspor produk-produk pertanian dari Indonesia ke berbagai negara sahabat. Upaya ini merupakan langkah nyata yang dilakukan Kementan untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat.



Menteri Pertanian
Amran Sulaiman

E We firmly believe that these two aspects, export and investment are the most important thing in order to increasing national economic growth. Therefore, The Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) has consistently encouraged the export of Indonesian agricultural products to various countries. This is also a concrete step of Kementan to promote national economic growth and community welfare.

Trend ekspor produk pertanian menunjukkan peningkatan secara signifikan sepanjang empat tahun pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo – Jusuf Kalla. Sepanjang 2017, nilai ekspor sektor pertanian mencapai Rp 440 triliun. Meningkat 24% dari tahun sebelumnya. Beberapa komoditas pertanian yang sedang ditingkatkan volume dan kualitas ekspornya adalah jagung dan ayam olahan.

Trend of agricultural products export has been significantly raising throughout four years of the administration of President Joko Widodo -Jusuf Kalla. In 2017, the value of agricultural exports reached Rp. 440 trillion. This number had increased by 24% from last year. Meanwhile, Kementan has been increasing the volume and export quality of corn and chicken.

Mendukung hal tersebut, Kementan sudah melakukan sejumlah langkah deregulasi. Sepanjang 2018, sedikitnya 50 Peraturan dan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian telah dihapus. Apabila ada perusahaan yang hendak mendukung dan melakukan ekspor produk pertanian dari Indonesia, maka Kementan akan mempermudah proses perijinannya. Kita jemput bola, jika perlu antarkan surat-surat yang dibutuhkan untuk ekspor. Ini yang harus kita dorong bersama guna menumbuhkan gairah ekspor produk pertanian Indonesia yang memang berkualitas dan memiliki volume produksi yang melimpah.

To support that, Kementan has taken deregulation. At least, there are 50 Regulations and Decrees of Minister of Agriculture had been deleted in 2018. If there is any company who wants to export agricultural products from Indonesia, Kementan will simplify the permission process. It's like a picking up the ball theory, Kementan will also send necessary letters to company to make export process easier and faster.

Sejauh ini, sejumlah kawasan perbatasan Indonesia dengan negara tetangga telah berhasil diubah menjadi kawasan pertanian dan sentra produksi beberapa komoditas pertanian yang unggul. Hal ini tentunya merupakan salah satu implementasi strategi Kementan untuk meningkatkan kemudahan ekspor produk pertanian Indonesia. Hingga saat ini, Indonesia sudah berhasil mengekspor produk pertanian, seperti padi, jagung dan bawang merah ke beberapa negara sahabat, diantaranya Filipina, Malaysia dan juga Papua Nugini.

So far, some areas in Indonesia which located around country's border have succeeded becoming an excellent central production of agricultural products. This can happen because of the implementation of Kementan's strategies to increase the accessibility of Indonesia agricultural products. Until now, Indonesia has successfully exported agricultural products such as rice, corn and onion to several neighbourhood countries, like Phillipine, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea.

Selain itu, Indonesia juga telah sukses melakukan serangkaian ekspor produk olahan pertanian, seperti produk olahan daging ayam. Hal ini dimungkinkan, karena Indonesia telah mampu memenuhi berbagai syarat yang telah ditentukan. Paralel, Indonesia pun telah mengekspor sejumlah produk obat ternak ke berbagai negara. Tentu saja prestasi ini harus terus ditingkatkan dimasa mendatang dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kemakmuran masyarakat Indonesia melalui pengembangan sektor pertanian.

Indonesia has been also successfully exporting other agricultural products. For example, Indonesia has been exporting chicken products because government has been able to qualify all of the requirements. In line, Indonesia has also exported various drug products to several countries. Those achievements definitely should be improved every year with wider goals which are developing Indonesia agricultural sector and increasing prosperity and welfare of Indonesia people.



KEMANTAN TERUS DORONG EKSPOR PRODUK PERTANIAN

I Ekspor dan Investasi merupakan dua aspek yang memiliki peranan penting dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional. Oleh karenanya, Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) konsisten mendorong ekspor produk-produk pertanian untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Mendukung hal tersebut, Kementan sudah melakukan sejumlah langkah deregulasi.





I Sepanjang 2017, nilai ekspor sektor pertanian mencapai **Rp 440 triliun.** Meningkat **24%** dari tahun sebelumnya.

Trend ekspor produk pertanian menunjukkan peningkatan secara signifikan sepanjang empat tahun pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo – Jusuf Kalla. Sepanjang 2017, nilai ekspor sektor pertanian mencapai Rp 440 triliun. Meningkat 24% dari tahun sebelumnya. Beberapa komoditas pertanian yang sedang ditingkatkan volume dan kualitas ekspornya adalah jagung dan ayam olahan.

“Kementan memang sedang gencar mendorong ekspor produk-produk pertanian untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Sekarang Kementan melepas ekspor produk unggulan edamame ke pasar Jepang sebesar 23.000 kg,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat singgah di PT Mitratani Dua Tujuh Jember (24/5).

Mentan menuturkan totalnya sekitar 9 ribu ton edamame asal Jember ditargetkan akan hadir di pasar-pasar mancanegara tahun 2018. “Kita ekspor ke 12 negara. Jepang, Amerika Serikat, Australia, Malaysia, serta beberapa negara di Eropa, Timur Tengah dan seterusnya,” tutur Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menjelaskan, untuk mendorong ekspor, Kementerian Pertanian sudah melakukan sejumlah langkah deregulasi. Sepanjang 2018 sedikitnya 50 Peraturan dan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian telah dihapus. “Jika ada yang ingin ekspor, kita permudah. Kita jemput bola, jika perlu antarkan surat-surat yang dibutuhkan untuk ekspor. Ini yang harus kita dorong. Pesan Pak Presiden, yang bisa meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi ada dua. Yang pertama ekspor, yang ke dua investasi,” jelas Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama Bupati Jember Faida menerangkan, selain edamame, Kabupaten Jember memiliki komoditas unggulan lainnya yakni kopi dan tembakau. Ada pun tembakau Jember diolah menjadi cerutu yang diekspor ke sejumlah negara. Sayangnya, kopi Jember belum dibudidayakan secara optimal.

“Masyarakat Jember menanam kopi karena budaya turun temurun. Untuk itu, Pemerintah Kabupaten Jember berencana menambah lahan perkebunan kopi dan membuat program pendampingan bagi para petani untuk meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas kopi. Kami akan menambah luas lahan. Selain itu, akan diadakan pelatihan barista bagi generasi muda,” terang Bupati Jember.

Sekilas Edamame

Di Indonesia, edamame tersebut sering disebut dengan kacang kedelai dari Jepang, meskipun sebenarnya edamame berasal dari Tiongkok. Edamame memiliki kandungan protein yang lebih banyak.

Edamame merupakan satu-satunya jenis sayuran di dunia yang memiliki 9 jenis asam amino esensial. Dalam satu porsi edamame juga mengandung 10% asupan harian zat besi dan vitamin C, 8% asupan harian vitamin A, dan 8,1 gram serat (lebih dari 4 lembar roti gandum). Satu porsi edamame hanya mengandung 189 kalori. Kacang edamame terasa manis dengan tekstur yang halus. Ternyata ada banyak manfaat kacang edamame terutama untuk kesehatan, karena

selain untuk meningkatkan kebutuhan nutrisi, edamame berfungsi untuk

1. Meningkatkan daya tahan tubuh. Kacang edamame mengandung kandungan gizi, vitamin dan antioksidan tinggi yang bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan daya tahan tubuh. Jika rajin mengonsumsi kacang edamame, Anda dapat terhindar dari pengaruh cuaca buruk yang dapat mempengaruhi kekebalan tubuh.

2. Mencegah hipertensi dan penyakit jantung. Kacang ini juga bermanfaat untuk menghindarkan dari penyakit jantung hingga tekanan darah tinggi. Kandungan antioksidan pada kacang secara aktif dapat menghancurkan lemak yang menumpuk di dalam tubuh yang menjadi pemicu penyakit jantung dan darah tinggi. Kacang ini juga berkhasiat sebagai zat anti inflamasi sehingga rasa perih, nyeri, dan pegal dari peradangan dapat disembuhkan dengan cepat ketika mengonsumsi kacang ini.

3. Mengurangi risiko kanker. Kandungan isoflavin pada kacang edamame juga berkhasiat untuk mengurangi risiko kanker prostat maupun kanker payudara. Isoflavin merupakan senyawa yang juga berperan dalam meningkatkan sistem kekebalan tubuh manusia sebagai pencegah sel kanker.

4. Mempercepat proses pembekuan darah. Kandungan vitamin K yang tinggi sangat berfungsi untuk mempercepat proses pembekuan darah. Hal ini sangat baik untuk yang berisiko sering jatuh dan lecet pada kulit untuk meredakannya dengan cepat. Kacang edamame juga berfungsi mencegah osteoporosis dan penyakit Alzheimer.

5. Baik untuk sistem pencernaan. Kacang edamame mengandung kandungan serat yang tinggi sehingga dapat meningkatkan kinerja sistem pencernaan pada manusia. Hal ini sangat baik bagi yang sedang melakukan program diet. Tidak hanya itu, kandungan karbohidrat kompleks dari kacang ini memberikan manfaat lebih untuk memberikan rasa kenyang lebih lama, sehingga dapat menekan keinginan untuk makan dalam porsi yang besar.

GOVERNMENT IS DEVELOPING NATIONAL OIL PALM

12 The development of oil palm in Indonesia plays a crucial role in the Indonesian economy. The value of oil palm export products in 2017 reached USD22.9 billion or approximately Rp311.4 trillion. This achievement results from oil palm is the largest export commodity in Indonesia.



The Indonesia government re-inaugurated the third phase of Small Holders' Oil Palm Rejuvenation (Peremajaan Sawit Rakyat/PSR) in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau. Currently, the PSR program covers 15 thousand hectares of smallholder plantations which also includes 5,000 self-sufficient farmers (9/5). "Last year, it started in South Sumatra, which then in North Sumatra, and currently in Riau Province. In 2018, an area of 25,423 hectares of smallholders' oil palm plantations

in Riau will be rejuvenated," said President Joko Widodo when he inaugurated the PSR program in Rokan Hilir Regency, Riau.

The third phase of PSR program targets eight regencies in Riau Province, those are Rokan Hulu, Rokan Hilir, Kampar, Siak, Pelalawan, Kuantan Sengingi, Indragiri Hulu and Bengkalis Regency. The President wishes that the PSR program can be resolved soon because the age of the farmers' oil palm trees

are already old, therefore their productivity has decreased constantly.

"Let's see this, the age of the tree is more than 30 years. It is too late to rejuvenate it. We expect, later on in three years, the new plants can bear and still produce fruits. Therefore, in such a way, it makes the production of private companies and smallholders per hectare is similar. Meanwhile, now it is one-sided, twice or half of the other," hope the President.



E In 2018, broad
25.432
Hectares
palm oil plantation in
Riau will be rejuvenated.

The President explained that the PSR program in Riau Province will be done in 25 thousand hectares, of which 15.000 hectares are for the palm area involving about 5 thousand local self-sufficient farmers. The development of oil palm in Indonesia has played an essential role in the Indonesian economy. This is proved from oil palm plantations area which reaches 14 million hectares. From those areas, 40% of them are cultivated by smallholder plantations. In general, oil palm companies currently employ more than 8.2 million people consisting of small holder's oil palm worker, plantation company employees, and supplier.

"If we compare the palm oil managed by private companies with those which are managed by the smallholders, the production is much different, or in other words, it is doubled. This is the reason of why the government is now conducting a rejuvenation. I hope we all improve our role to accelerate the small holder's oil palm rejuvenation goals achievement. We should find the solution of the obstacles that exist together. I asked all farmers to work and maintain the palm trees passionately. Therefore, the development of oil palm plantations with high productivity and sustainable will be realized," explained the President.

On the same occasion, the President appealed for the oil palm plantations to not only large in terms of the plantation area but also large in terms of productivity. Thus, the oil palm products can meet the demands of the country and the world market share.

The President hopes that the PSR program can be implemented well in all oil palm-producing provinces. The success of the PSR program is expected to affect the total national oil palm production so that it can improve the community's welfare. The export value produced from the oil palm products in 2017 reached the USD22.9 billion or approximately Rp311.4 trillion which makes the oil palm as the largest export commodity in Indonesia.

The President further explained that Indonesia is the largest producer of oil palm in the world. Currently, along with Malaysia, Indonesia has controlled about 85% of world palm oil demands. More than 50% of the world's vegetable oil demands sourced from palm oil, while the rest comes from rapeseed oil, sunflower, soybean, coconut oil, peanuts, sunflower and cottonseed oil.

In order to increase the production of oil palm through the PSR program, there are several things that need to be implemented as soon as possible, such as:

First, immediately implement the rejuvenation of oil palm to maintain the national production stability. Second, to support the implementation of oil palm rejuvenation, the government has sought funding through CPO export levy fund managed by BPDP-KS, KUR credit program with 7% interest with grace period as well as banking credit.

Third, in addition to funding support, it is also necessary to support the policy integration from plantation stakeholders especially from the aspect of Local Government (Pemda) assistance, other sources of income before the crop produces, the cost of continuous maintenance and mutually beneficial partnership cooperation. Fourth, the target of oil palm rejuvenation will be implemented in all oil palm producing provinces gradually.

In 2018, it is targeted to rejuvenate the small holder's oil palm for an area of 185,000 hectares.

Fifth, to provide effective rejuvenation, the government encourages the implementation of rejuvenation using the tumbang serempak pattern, utilizing intercrops especially in periods of immature crops (Tanaman Belum Menghasilkan/TBM) with food crops and utilizing the timber produced by rejuvenation.

Sixth, the development of oil palm plantation is faced with various negative issues related to the environment, such as the decline of biodiversity, the causes of land degradation and deforestation, the causes of greenhouse gas emissions, fires and so on. These issues need to be addressed wisely and must be proven that plantation development in Indonesia has followed the regulation in the framework of sustainable development.

The President added that for every hectare of oil palm, the government will provide funding through the Board of Oil Palm Plantation Funds amounting to Rp25 million which is delivered through the appointed banks. The funds can be used by oil palm farmers as initial capital for harvesting the old palm trees, preparing the seeds, and planting them.

In addition, the government has also accelerated the issuance of land certificates which farmers use as oil palm lands. The reason is that the farmers still have difficulties and do not have any certificate of their land ownership. This becomes one of the targets that will be completed by the government.

"A total of 100 land certificates are handed to oil palm farmers in Rokan Hilir. This year, the government allocates as many as 15,000 certificates to the landowners who do not have any special certificate yet, in Rokan Hilir. With the resolution of a number of issues faced by oil palm farmers related to the land, it is expected that the farmers will focus on improving their productivity so that the prosperous of the oil palm farmers can increase. Therefore, I hope that this program will start and be resolved soon," the President added.

KEMANTAN DUKUNG GORONTALO TINGKATKAN EKSPOR JAGUNG

I Keberhasilan Gorontalo meningkatkan produksi jagung dari 57 ribu ton menjadi 70 ribu ton merupakan catatan prestasi yang membanggakan. Jagung Gorontalo merupakan varian jagung terbaik di Indonesia dan hasilnya sudah dikenal dunia internasional. Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) akan memberi dukungan penuh kepada Gorontalo untuk meningkatkan target eksportnya ke negara-negara tetangga, yaitu dari 70 ribu ton menjadi 100-150 ribu ton.



Dewasa ini, terdapat ada dua hal penting yang menjadi prioritas pemerintah Indonesia yaitu ekspor dan investasi produk pertanian/perkebunan. Peningkatan ekspor dan investasi tersebut diyakini akan menambah kesejahteraan para petani, terlebih Indonesia memiliki kekayaan alam yang besar. Pada 2018, pemerintah Indonesia menargetkan ekspor jagung sebesar 500 ribu ton. Angka tersebut optimistik dapat tercapai, karena salah satu sentra produksi Jagung, yaitu Gorontalo, telah berhasil meningkatkan produksinya melebihi target ekspor yang telah dicanangkan pemerintah.

"Ekspor dan investasi merupakan dua hal yang mengangkat kesejahteraan negara dan ekonomi kita. Tahun ini rencana ekspor Indonesia 500 ribu ton di seluruh komoditas. Tapi karena Gorontalo sudah surplus, mudah-mudahan bisa lebih dari itu," kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat melepas ekspor jagung sebanyak 6.600 ton dari PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari ke Filipina di Kabupaten Gorontalo, Provinsi Gorontalo (3/5).

Kegiatan ekspor jagung tersebut merupakan kali ke-12 yang berasal

dari Gorontalo dan ekspor kali ke-9 dari PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari. Tiga kegiatan ekspor jagung ke negara-negara sahabat dilakukan oleh eksportir dengan mengambil pakan jagung ternak dari Gorontalo. Pelepasan ekspor jagung ke-12 ini menambah jumlah kuota ekspor sebesar 6.600 ton, dengan hasil 70.150 ribu ton yang dicapai dalam kurun waktu 3 bulan.

Petani jagung di Gorontalo diproyeksikan mampu mencapai target 150 ribu ton hingga akhir tahun, apalagi pertumbuhan ekspor jagung sangat cepat dalam waktu

dua tahun. Kegiatan ekspor jagung dari PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari akan dikirim ke Filipina secara langsung dari Gorontalo.

Menurut Mentan, ekspor jagung dari Gorontalo, Sulawesi Utara pada 2018 melebihi target. Target ekspor semula 57 ribu ton menjadi sekitar 70 ribu ton jagung. Sehingga pada 2018, produksi jagung asal Gorontalo akan digenjut menjadi 150 ribu ton. Keberhasilan Gorontalo meningkatkan produksi jagung dari 57 ribu ton menjadi 70 ribu ton adalah prestasi yang membanggakan. Angka tersebut akan meningkat dua kali lipat saat bantuan benih dan alat pertanian diberikan oleh pemerintah.

“Saat ini target ekspor nasional untuk komoditi jagung adalah 500 ribu ton. Kami apresiasi Pak Gubernur, Pak Bupati. Dimana janjinya kepada kami bahwa Gorontalo akan mengeksport jagung tahun ini sebanyak 57 ribu ton. Tahun ini ke Filipina dan negara lainnya. Ternyata 57 ribu ton selesai dalam 3 bulan. Bahkan mampu mencapai 70 ribu ton. Maka kami target dua kali lipat, menjadi 100 ribu atau 150 ribu ton. Karena ini mengangkat kesejahteraan negara,” ucap Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menjelaskan, pada 2018 target jumlah ekspor jagung dari seluruh Indonesia akan ditambah lagi 500 ribu ton, bahkan lebih. Untuk itu Kementan menambah target ekspor jagung Gorontalo menjadi 100 ataupun 150 ribu ton ke negara tetangga. Kementan akan memberi dukungan penuh kepada Gorontalo untuk meningkatkan target eksportnya ke negara-negara tetangga dari 70 ribu ton menjadi 100-150 ribu ton.

“Hari ini kita akan melakukan ekspor kembali ke negara Filipina. Pada tiga bulan yang lalu, kami kesini juga



I Pada 2018, pemerintah Indonesia menargetkan ekspor jagung sebesar **500 ribu ton.**

melakukan ekspor rencana 50 ribu ton. Kami terima laporan bahwa sudah 70 ribu ton yang diekspor. Kemarin kami juga mendampingi Presiden Jokowi melakukan MoU ekspor jagung dengan Menteri Pertanian Filipina dihadapan Presiden Duterte. Sekarang ekspor sudah diterima. Ini merupakan prestasi yang luar biasa,” jelas Mentan.

Selain melakukan kegiatan pelepasan ekspor jagung Gorontalo, Mentan juga melakukan panen raya jagung di Kabupaten Boalemo, Gorontalo. Mentan mengapresiasi produktivitas jagung di Provinsi Gorontalo. Mengingat jagung Gorontalo merupakan varian terbaik di Indonesia dan hasilnya sudah dikenal oleh dunia. Selain Gorontalo, provinsi lain yang merupakan sentra produksi jagung adalah Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan.

“Indonesia memiliki sentra jagung di sejumlah daerah seperti Sulawesi Selatan dan Jawa Timur. Namun mancanegara justru mengenal jagung Gorontalo. Produksi jagung Gorontalo tahun sudah mencapai 70 ribu ton. Angka tersebut lebih tinggi dari target yang diberikan yaitu 57 ribu ton. Belum lagi, target 70 ribu ton jagung itu sudah dicapai pada Mei. Karena prestasi Gorontalo, saya beri bantuan bibit untuk seluas 80 ribu hektare” ungkap Mentan.

Mentan menyatakan, banyaknya produksi jagung tidak akan merugikan petani dengan adanya Perpres yang mengatur harga jagung, asalkan kadar air pada jagung tersebut tidak lebih dari 14%. “Untuk mengatasi kadar air tersebut, Kementan akan pastikan Gorontalo menerima mesin pengering jagung. Nanti akan kami kirim, terutama untuk Boalemo ini nanti lewat provinsi. Apalagi prestasi Gorontalo yang mampu di bulan ke-empat dari target yang diberikan sudah mencapai 70 ribu ton berarti bisa tiga kali lipat dari target, maka kami juga akan kirim bibit,” ucap Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Wakil Ketua Komisi IV, DPR RI, Roemkono mengapresiasi kinerja Kementan yang mampu mendorong produksi jagung hanya dalam waktu singkat. Dengan program dan kinerja Kementan dalam meningkatkan produksi pangan, diyakini akan membuat ekonomi dan kesejahteraan rakyat meningkat.

“Kementan tidak pernah mundur sebelum mencapai target. Kinerja Kementan yang memperhatikan kepentingan rakyat kecil, serta paham betul visi-misi Presiden Jokowi dan Jusuf Kala, terbukti hari ini. Kami sangat bangga dengan petani di Gorontalo yang berhasil mengeksport 70 ribu ton jagung tahun ini,” kata Wakil Ketua Komisi IV DPR.



THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SUPPORTS GORONTALO TO INCREASE CORN EXPORTS

E The success of Gorontalo in increasing the corn production from 57 thousand tons to 70 thousand tons receive an encouraging achievement record. Gorontalo corn is the best corn variant in Indonesia and the result has also been internationally known. The Ministry of Agriculture will give full support to Gorontalo to increase its export target to the neighboring countries, from 70 thousand tons to 100-150 thousand tons.

Recently, there are two essential things including export and investments in agricultural products or plantation which become main priority of Indonesian government. The increased exports and investments are believed to increase the farmers' prosperity, moreover, Indonesia has a great natural resources. In 2018, the Indonesian government targets the corn export by 500 thousand tons. Such expectation is optimistically can be achieved, because as one of the corn production centers, Gorontalo has managed to increase its production to exceed the export target that has been determined by the government.

"Export and investment are two things that lift the prosperous of our country and economy. This year, Indonesia's export plan is 500 thousand tons of all commodities. Since Gorontalo is already surplus the target, it is expected for Indonesia to exceed the plan," said the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman when he released 6,600 tons of the corn exports from PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari to the Philippines in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province (3/5).

The corn export activity is the 12th and 9th exported from PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari in Gorontalo. The three corn export



activities to the close countries were done by the exporters by taking the corn food from Gorontalo. The 12th corn export release has increased the export quota by 6,600 tons, with the result of 70,150 thousand tons achieved in 3 months.

The corn farmer in Gorontalo is projected to reach the target of 150 thousand tons

by the end of the year, let alone the corn exports which grows quickly within two years. Corn export activities from PT Gorontalo Pangan Lestari will be delivered to the Philippines directly from Gorontalo.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, exports of corn from Gorontalo, North Sulawesi in 2018 exceeded the target.



E In 2018, the Indonesian government is targeting corn exports of **500 thousand tons.**

Originally, the export target was 57 thousand tons to 70 thousand tons of corn. Therefore, in 2018, the corn production from Gorontalo will be boosted to 150 thousand tons. The success of Gorontalo in increasing the corn production from 57 thousand tons to 70 thousand tons is a proud achievement. That number will double when the assistance of seeds and agricultural equipment is provided by the government.

"The current national export target for corn commodities is 500 thousand tons. We appreciate the Governor and the Regent who promised us that Gorontalo will export corn this year as much as 57 thousand tons. This year, there are apparently 57 thousand tons corn finished in 3 months to be exported to the Philippines and other countries. Moreover, it is able to reach 70 thousand tons. Therefore, we target it as twice as much, to 100 thousand or 150 thousand tons since it raises the prosperous of the state," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that in 2018, the target of corn export from all over Indonesia will be added by 500 thousand tons, or more. Thus, the Minister of Agriculture added Gorontalo corn export target to 100 or 150 thousand tons to the neighboring countries. The Minister of Agriculture will give full support to Gorontalo to increase its export target to neighboring countries from 70 thousand tons to 100-150 thousand tons.

"Today, we will export again to the Philippines. In the past three months, we have also planned to export 50 thousand tons. We have received report that 70,000 tons were already exported. Yesterday we also accompanied President Jokowi to make a corn export MoU with the Minister of Agriculture of the Philippines in front of President Duterte. Now, the export has been received. This is a remarkable achievement," said the Minister of Agriculture.



Besides conducting the export activities of corn export of Gorontalo, the Minister of Agriculture also conducted corn harvest in Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo. The Minister of Agriculture appreciated the productivity of corn in Gorontalo Province. Considering that the corn Gorontalo is the best variant in Indonesia and the results are well known by the world. In addition to Gorontalo, other provinces that are also corn production centers are East Java and South Sulawesi.

"Indonesia has corn centers in a number of regions such as South Sulawesi and East Java. But foreigners actually know the Gorontalo corn. Gorontalo corn production has reached 70 thousand tons this year. This figure is higher than the target given which is 57 thousand tons. Not to mention, the target of 70 thousand tons of corn was reached in May. Because of the achievements made by Gorontalo, I give seed assistance for 80,000 hectares" said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that the number of corn production will not harm the farmers with the Presidential Regulation regulating the price of corn, provided that the water content in corn is not more than 14%. "To overcome the water content, the Minister of Agriculture will make sure that Gorontalo receives corn dryers. Later, we will send it, especially for Boalemo through the province. Moreover, the achievement of Gorontalo in the fourth month has reached 70 thousand tons of the target given, which means that it can be three times of the target. "Therefore, we will also send the seeds," said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, the Vice Chairman of Commission IV, House of Representatives, Roemkono appreciates the performance of the Minister of Agriculture who is able to improve the corn production in just a short period of time. With the program and the performance of the Minister of Agriculture in increasing the food production, it is believed that it will improve the economy and prosperous of the community.

"The Minister of Agriculture has never retreat before reaching the target. The Minister of Agriculture's performance that concerns the interests of the smallholders, as well as understand the vision and mission of President Jokowi and Jusuf Kala, is proven today. We are very proud of the farmers in Gorontalo who successfully exported 70 thousand tons of corn this year," said the Vice Chairman of Commission IV of the House of Representatives.

Pembangunan Berskala Ekonomi Jadi Tujuan Utama Program Bekerja

I Bantuan pemerintah yang disalurkan melalui program Bedah Kemiskinan Rakyat Sejahtera (Bekerja) hendaknya dapat dimanfaatkan sebaik mungkin agar secara ekonomi keluarga dapat meningkat secara signifikan. Pembangunan berskala ekonomi menjadi tujuan utama program Bekerja, karena kemiskinan akan berkurang saat roda ekonomi bergerak.



Pemerintah melalui Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) membuat terobosan baru bertajuk program Bekerja yang merupakan program pengentasan kemiskinan berbasis pertanian. Program ini dilaksanakan melalui tiga tahapan, yaitu jangka pendek, menengah, dan panjang. Pada 2018, Kementan menargetkan program Bekerja dapat dilaksanakan di 10 provinsi, 776 desa dan 200.000 Rumah Tangga Miskin (RTM).

"Kementan akan terus menggarap program pertanian dan bekerja nyata untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan, khususnya masyarakat yang berada di kategori pra sejahtera. Melalui program Bekerja, kami optimis kemiskinan bisa dientaskan. Kementan memilih Jember sebagai *pilot project* dari 100 Kabupaten terpilih, melalui program Bekerja," kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat meluncurkan program Bekerja di desa Sukogiri, Kecamatan Ledokombo, Jember (23/5).

Di Provinsi Jawa Timur, terdapat tiga kabupaten yang menjadi lokasi peluncuran Program Bekerja yaitu Bondowoso, Jember dan Lumajang. Data Kemensos dan BKKBN, menyebutkan terdapat 295.291 RTM di Jember, 152.348 RTM di Bondowoso, dan 132.696 RTM di Lumajang. Kabupaten Jember merupakan lokasi kelima sasaran program Bekerja setelah Kabupaten Bondowoso, Kabupaten Cianjur, Kabupaten Magetan dan Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Mentan menerangkan, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) merilis data total penduduk miskin Indonesia di desa pada 2017 mencapai 16,31 juta orang. Angka tersebut turun dibanding tahun sebelumnya yang tercatat sejumlah 17,10 juta orang. Penurunan angka kemiskinan tersebut dipengaruhi kemajuan pembangunan pertanian yang mampu menyediakan pendapatan untuk petani dan bahan



I Pada 2018, Kementan menargetkan program Bekerja dapat dilaksanakan di 10 provinsi, **776 desa** dan **200.000 Rumah Tangga Miskin (RTM)**.

pangan untuk masyarakat dengan harga stabil. Sektor pertanian menjadi tulang punggung perekonomian di Jember, yaitu menyumbang 30,25 persen terhadap PDRB (BPS, 2017). Untuk itu, sektor pertanian harus memiliki pertumbuhan jauh lebih baik, karena mempunyai daya ungkit sangat besar terhadap ekonomi di masyarakat yang sebagian besar bekerja sebagai petani.

"Itu sebabnya Kementan meluncurkan program Bekerja. Program ini merupakan pengejawantahan arahan langsung dari Presiden Joko Widodo, bahwa program Kementan harus fokus pada upaya peningkatan pendapatan dan daya beli, mayoritas rumah tangga miskin yang bekerja di sektor pertanian maupun informal di pedesaan. Program pengentasan kemiskinan ini bersinergi dengan Kemensos, BUMN, Kemendes, BKKBN dan pemda. Program Bekerja adalah solusi permanen untuk masyarakat pra sejahtera di desa supaya pendapatannya naik. Untuk Jember, lanjut Amran, target lokasi Program Bekerja akan menjangkau pada 21.941 RTM. Selain bantuan

ayam dan kambing, pohon mangga dan paket aneka sayuran, sedangkan untuk perkebunan berupa bibit kopi dan pupuk serta pengembangan pekarangan," demikian papar Mentan dengan detil.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menjelaskan, program Bekerja bersifat jangka pendek hingga panjang. Bantuan yang disalurkan pemerintah melalui program Bekerja hendaknya dapat dimanfaatkan sebaik mungkin, agar secara ekonomi keluarga dapat meningkat secara signifikan. "Dengan kita melakukan kerja, kerja, kerja, pendapatan pasti naik. Bantuan jangan disalahgunakan, rakyat miskin pasti bisa dituntaskan dengan bantuan ini, Jember harus lepas dari kemiskinan. Pesan Bapak Presiden, mari kita bersama-sama melepaskan rakyat dari kemiskinan," jelas Mentan.

Mentan berharap dengan bantuan yang diberikan pemerintah, masyarakat akan dapat membangun *cluster* di setiap tiga kecamatan, dengan begitu akan mendorong tumbuhnya agroindustri. "Hal itu karena Pemerintah ingin membangun skala ekonomi. Pembangunan berskala ekonomi menjadi tujuan utama program Bekerja karena kemiskinan akan berkurang saat roda ekonomi bergerak. Begitu kita tinggalkan kemiskinan, kemiskinan tidak terjadi lagi karena kita terbiasa berproduksi," kata harap Mentan.

Mentan menilai upaya pemerintah Kabupaten Jember untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan di wilayahnya cukup baik. Namun perlu upaya lanjutan untuk mendorong agar angka kemiskinan untuk terus berkurang dari waktu ke waktu. Amran berharap melalui kolaborasi dengan Kementan, diharapkan akan ada kebangkitan ekonomi di level masyarakat pra sejahtera yang berkelanjutan.

RTM di Kabupaten Jember kebanyakan berada di area perkebunan dan sekitar

hutan yang bekerja menjadi buruh tani atau tenaga harian lepas yang tidak pasti penghasilannya. Target lokasi pelaksanaan program Bekerja di Kabupaten Jember akan menjangkau sekitar 21.941 RTM. Selain bantuan berupa komoditas peternakan, seperti ayam dan kambing, Kementan juga menyalurkan bantuan berupa bibit komoditas hortikultura berupa bibit pohon manga dan paket aneka sayuran. Paralel, disampaikan pula bantuan untuk perkebunan, yaitu bibit kopi dan pupuk. Mendampinginya, dilakukan pula penyaluran bantuan untuk pengembangan pekarangan.

Pada saat peluncuran program Bekerja di Kabupaten Jember, Kementan menyerahkan langsung bantuan kepada masyarakat yang meliputi:

- 500 benih pohon manga Arumanis dan 1 paket benih aneka sayuran dalam bentuk sachet sebanyak 5 box;
- Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Pekarangan Pangan Berkelanjutan (PPB) pada 5 kelompok dengan total 150 RTM;
- 50 ekor ayam dan 10 ekor kambing yang diberikan kepada 20 RTM;
- 20 kandang ayam dilengkapi dengan bantuan pakan selama 6 bulan;
- Bibit kopi Arabika sebanyak 7.500 batang.

Untuk bantuan ternak ayam, tiap 1 RTM akan memperoleh 50 ekor ayam. Untuk kambing/domba diberikan 1 ekor per RTM yang dibuat secara berkelompok. Rinciannya, setiap kelompok akan diberikan 10 ekor kambing/domba yang terdiri dari 9 betina dan 1 jantan.

Melalui skema ini, diharapkan hewan ternak yang diberikan dapat dikelola dengan baik sehingga mampu meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat pra sejahtera. Untuk memastikan ayam berkembang biak dengan baik, Kementan juga memberikan

bantuan pakan selama enam bulan dan pendampingan.

Selain bernilai ekonomi, bantuan ayam tersebut juga dapat membantu peningkatan gizi masyarakat pra sejahtera. Kementerian pertanian bersinergi dengan pemerintah kabupaten Jember dengan memberikan pendampingan terkait bagaimana cara merawat dan juga memberi pakan ayam kampung. Pendampingan akan dilakukan sampai para petani penerima bantuan dari golongan RTM tersebut dapat memperoleh hasil. Mentan berharap dengan program tersebut dapat menurunkan angka kemiskinan di Indonesia termasuk di Kabupaten Jember.

Pemberian bantuan pemerintah dilakukan secara bertahap yang menyasar kepada 21.941 RTM di Kabupaten Jember dengan jumlah keseluruhan bantuan sebesar Rp. 120,4 M yang meliputi:

- Bantuan ayam dan kandangnya sebanyak 1,04 juta ekor dengan nilai Rp 110,45 miliar
- Kambing sebanyak 1.098 ekor senilai Rp 5,3 miliar
- Bantuan benih pohon mangga seluas 221 hektare dengan nilai Rp 1,7 miliar
- Sarana dan prasarana sayuran 215 ha senilai Rp 2,7 miliar
- Kopi dan pupuk sebanyak 7.500 batang senilai Rp 130 juta
- Pengembangan pekarangan untuk 150 RTM senilai Rp 150 juta

Distribusi Bantuan Alsintan

Mendampingi pemberian bantuan program Bekerja kepada 33 KK RTM di Desa Sukogidri Kecamatan Ledok Ombo Kabupaten Jember Mentan juga meninjau langsung Optimalisasi Pemanfaatan Alsintan (OPA) yang digelontorkan pemerintah di Desa Mayang, Kecamatan Mayang Kabupaten Jember. Penyaluran alat mesin pertanian (alsintan) ini dimaksudkan guna menunjang percepatan tanam di Kabupaten Jember.

Pada kesempatan ini, Kementan menyalurkan alsintan dalam rangka modernisasi pertanian di Indonesia. Total bantuan alsintan yang diterima di Kabupaten Jember sebanyak 626 traktor roda 2 (TR2), 2 traktor roda 4 (TR4), 42 combine harvester kecil (CHK), 79 combine harvester sedang (CHS), 10 combine harvester besar (CHB) dan 217 pompa air (PA).

“Modernisasi pertanian dimaksudkan untuk membumikan pertanian kepada generasi muda. Sekarang sudah zamannya pertanian modern, pertanian yang canggih dan bersih. Pertanian “zaman *now*” adalah pertanian yang bersih dan milik anak muda. Dengan memanfaatkan alsintan, Indeks Pertanaman (IP) meningkat karena sejak pengolahan hingga panen waktunya lebih singkat. Alsintan juga mendorong generasi muda terjun ke sektor pertanian. Dapat dipastikan, melalui OPA kegiatan pertanian akan lebih mudah, murah dan hemat biaya,” ucap Mentan.



ECONOMIC SCALE DEVELOPMENT BECOME THE MAIN PURPOSE OF BEKERJA PROGRAM

E The government assistance channeled through the Prosperous Community Poverty Operation Program (Bekerja) program should be utilized as well as possible to increase the family economy significantly. Economic-scale development is the main goal of the Bekerja program because poverty will decrease as the wheels of the economy move.

The government through the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) made a new breakthrough called Bekerja program which is an agricultural based poverty resolution program. The program is implemented through three stages, namely short, medium, and long-term. By 2018, Ministry of Agriculture targets the Bekerja program to be implemented in 10 provinces, 776 villages and 200,000 poor households (RTM).

“Ministry of Agriculture will continue to work on agricultural programs and concretely work to resolve poverty, especially people who are in the pre-prosperous category. Through the Bekerja program, we are optimistic that poverty can be overcome. Ministry of Agriculture chose Jember as a pilot project of 100 selected Regencies, through the Bekerja program,” said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman when launching the Bekerja program in Sukogiri village, Ledokombo Sub-district, Jember (23/5).

In East Java, there are three Regencies that serve as the launching site for Bekerja Programs including Bondowoso, Jember, and Lumajang. The data from Ministry of Social Affairs and BKKBN stated that there are 295,291 RTMs in Jember, 152,348 RTMs in Bondowoso, and 132,696 RTMs in Lumajang. Jember Regency is the fifth

location of the targets of the Bekerja program after Bondowoso Regency, Cianjur Regency, Magetan Regency and Purbalingga Regency.

Minister of Agriculture explained that the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) released the data of the total Indonesian poor population in the village in 2017 reached 16.31 million people. The number is decreased compared to the previous year which recorded 17.10 million people. The declining poverty rates are affected by the agricultural development improvement that is able to provide income for farmers and food for the community at a stable price. The agricultural sector becomes the backbone of the economy in Jember which accounts for 30.25 percent of GDP (BPS, 2017). Therefore, the agricultural sector should have much better growth because it has a very big leverage to the economy in the community who mostly work as farmers.

“That’s why the Ministry of Agriculture launched the Bekerja program. This program is the embodiment of direct orders from President Joko Widodo for Ministry of Agriculture’s program should focus on the efforts to increase the income and purchasing power of the majority of poor households working in agriculture and informal sector in the countryside. This poverty resolution program is in synergy with

the Ministry of Social Affairs, BUMN, Ministry of Village, BKKBN and local governments. Bekerja Program is a permanent solution for the poor community in the village to increase their income. For Jember, Amran continued, the location target of the Bekerja Program will reach 21,941 RTM. In addition to chicken and goat, mango trees and packages of various vegetables are provided while for plantations, coffee seeds and fertilizer and the development of yard are provided,” said the Minister of Agriculture in details.

Furthermore, Minister of Agriculture explained that the Bekerja program is a short-term to a long-term program. The aid is channeled by the government through the Bekerja program should be utilized as well as possible to increase the family economy significantly. “With us doing work, work, work, income definitely increases. The aid should not be misused, poor people certainly can be helped with this aid, Jember must be free from poverty. Message from Mr. President, let us together free the people from poverty,” explained Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture hopes that using the aid given by the government, the community will be able to build clusters in every 3 Sub-districts, thereby encouraging the growth of agro-industry. “That’s because the Government wants to build economic-



scale. Economic-scale development is the main goal of the Bekerja program because poverty will decrease as the wheels of the economy move. Once we leave poverty, poverty does not happen again because we are accustomed to producing," said Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture thinks the efforts of the Jember Regency government to resolve poverty in the region runs quite well. However, further efforts are required for the poverty rate to continue to decrease over time. Amran hopes that through the collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, there will be a sustainable economic resurgence at the level of pre-prosperous community.

RTMs in Jember Regency are mostly located in plantation areas and around forests who work as farm laborers or daily laborers with uncertain income. The location target of the Bekerja program implementation in Jember will reach approximately 21,941 RTMs. In addition to aid in the form of livestock commodities such as chicken and goats, Ministry of Agriculture also distributes aid in the form of horticultural commodities such as mango seeds and packages of various vegetables. Plantation aids are also distributed such as coffee seeds and fertilizers. It is also followed by the distribution of aid for the development of the yard.

At the launch of the Bekerja program in Jember Regency, Ministry of Agriculture delivered direct assistance to the community which includes:

- 500 Arumanis mango tree seeds and 1 package of 5 boxes various vegetable seeds sachets;
- Optimizing the Utilization of Sustainable Food Yard (PPB) in 5 groups with a total of 150 RTMs:
- 50 Chicken and 10 goats were given to 20 RTMs;
- 20 chicken coops as well as the feed for 6 months;
- 7,500 stems of Arabica coffee seeds



E By 2018, Kementan targets the Work program to be implemented in 10 provinces, **776 villages** and **200,000 poor households (RTM).**

For chicken livestock aid, every 1 RTM received 50 chickens. For goats/sheep, 1 goat/sheep were given per RTM made in groups. In details, each group was given 10 goats/sheep consisting of 9 females and 1 male.

Through this scheme, it is expected that farmed animals given can be managed well so as to increase the income of the pre-prosperous community. To ensure the chicken breed well, Ministry of Agriculture also provides feed for six months and also mentoring.

In addition to economic value, chicken aid can also help improve the nutrition of pre-prosperous community. The Ministry of Agriculture synergizes with the regency government of Jember by providing assistance related to how to care and also provide chicken feed. Assistance will be done until the beneficiary farmers from the RTM group can obtain the results. Minister of Agriculture hopes that the program can reduce the poverty rate in Indonesia, including in Jember Regency.

The Government aids are gradually granted to 21,941 RTMs in Jember Regency with the

total amount of Rp. 120.4 B which includes:

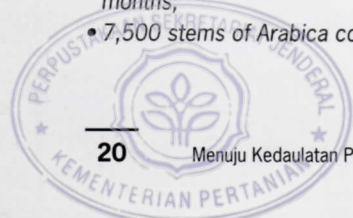
- 1.04 million chickens along with the coops worth Rp. 110.45 billion
- 1,098 goats worth Rp. 5.3 billion
- 221 hectares of mango seeds worth Rp. 1.7 billion
- 215 ha vegetable facilities and infrastructure worth Rp 2.7 billion
- 7,500 stem of coffee and fertilizer worth Rp. 130 million
- Development of the yard for 150 RTM worth Rp 150 million

Distribution of Alsintan Aid

Accompanying the granting of the aid of Bekerja program to 33 RTM families in the Sukogidri Village, Ledok Ombo Sub-district, Jember Regency, Minister of Agriculture also directly review the Optimizing Utilization of Agricultural Machinery (OPA) which are disbursed by the government of Mayang Village, Mayang Sub-district, Jember Regency. The distribution of agricultural machinery (alsintan) is intended to support the acceleration of planting in Jember Regency.

On this occasion, Ministry of Agriculture distributed alsintan in order to modernize the agriculture in Indonesia. Total alsintan aid received in Jember Regency are 626 2-wheeled tractors (TR2), two 4-wheeled tractors (TR4), 42 small combine harvester (CHK), 79 medium combine harvester (CHS), 10 big combine harvester (CHB) and 217 water pump (PA).

"The modernization of agriculture is meant to ground the agriculture to the younger generation. Now is the time of modern agriculture, sophisticated and clean farming. "Nowadays" agriculture is clean and owned by the youngsters. By utilizing alsintan, Cultivation Index (IP) increases because processing to harvesting time is shorter. Alsintan also encourages young people to plunge into the agricultural sector. Certainly, through OPA agricultural activities will be easier, cheaper and cost-effective," said Minister of Agriculture.



KEMANTAN JADIKAN MAGETAN LUMBUNG TERNAK KELINCI MELALUI PROGRAM BEKERJA

I Magetan diupayakan mampu mengembalikan kejayaan masa lampaunya dalam mengelola peternakan kelinci. Melalui penerapan program Bekerja, Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) menghendaki Magetan kembali menjadi Lumbung Ternak Kelinci, sehingga mampu memenuhi kebutuhan gizi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.



Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) membuat gebrakan baru guna mengentaskan kemiskinan di desa, yaitu dengan Program Bekerja atau Bedah Kemiskinan Rakyat Sejahtera. Untuk sub sektor peternakan, implementasinya akan difasilitasi melalui bantuan pemerintah berupa ayam sebanyak 10 juta ekor, serta hewan ternak lainnya seperti kelinci dan kambing atau domba. Hal tersebut dikatakan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat berkunjung ke lokasi program Bedah Kemiskinan di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Panekan Magetan Jawa Timur (7/5).

Dalam kesempatan tersebut Kementan memberi bantuan ternak kelinci sebanyak 500 ekor kepada 25 petani miskin. Masing-masing petani memperoleh 20 ekor kelinci untuk dikembangkan biakkan. Beternak kelinci diharapkan dapat menjadi sumber penghasilan baru, terlebih permintaan daging kelinci cukup tinggi dibandingkan pasokan/suplai yang masih minim. "Beternak kelinci ini peluang usahanya besar dan potensinya luar biasa untuk dikembangkan, karena semakin banyaknya permintaan, Masyarakat saat ini sudah mulai pintar memilih daging untuk dikonsumsi, misalnya daging kelinci ini. Meski serat dan proteinnya tinggi, tapi rendah kalori, lemak dan kolesterol bila dibandingkan dengan daging ternak lainnya," ucap Mentan.

Mentan berharap Magetan mampu mengembalikan kejayaan masa lampaunya dalam mengelola peternakan kelinci. Kementan juga telah menetapkan tim ahli untuk memonitor keberhasilan ternak kelinci tersebut. "Magetan ini dulunya adalah lumbung ternak kelinci. Dengan program Bekerja ini, kita ingin balikkan lagi Magetan menjadi Lumbung Ternak Kelinci seperti dulu lagi. Selain memperbaiki perekonomian, kami berharap gizi masyarakat yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan juga tercukupi," harap Mentan.



I Kementan memberi bantuan ternak kelinci sebanyak **500 ekor** kepada **25 petani.**

Optimalisasi Alsintan

Selain berkunjung ke lokasi Program Bekerja, Mentan juga melakukan peninjauan optimalisasi pemanfaatan alat dan mesin pertanian (OPA) di Desa Campur Sari Kecamatan. Sidorejo Kabupaten Magetan. Mentan menginstruksikan agar seluruh bantuan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan) yang telah diberikan kepada kelompok tani dapat diidentifikasi pemanfaatannya. "Tidak boleh ada alsintan yang menganggur. Kerja minimal 10 jam per hari, sehingga berasa pada petani. Saya berharap petani dapat memanfaatkan alsintan secara tepat untuk membantu dalam hal menggenjot peningkatan produksi terutama komoditas padi," tegas Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan mengungkapkan, saat ini pemerintah sudah memberikan bantuan alsintan berupa *hand tractor* sebanyak 300.000 unit kepada petani di seluruh Indonesia. Alsintan yang telah diserahkan harus digunakan secara merata dan optimal oleh seluruh petani, tidak boleh dikuasai satu kelompok, melainkan harus

dimanfaatkan oleh petani lain di sekitarnya. Di Kabupaten Magetan pemerintah telah memberikan alat pertanian sebanyak 287 unit, berupa *hand tractor*, yang setiap kelompok tani rata-rata menerima minimal tiga unit.

"Tiap kelompok tani punya tiga unit *hand tractor*. Alat ini harus dioptimalkan, minimal setiap unit dioperasikan selama 10 jam setiap hari. Jangan sampai, habis dipakai disimpan. Harus diberikan kelompok tani lain yang membutuhkan. Dengan alat ini, biaya tanam yang dikeluarkan petani harus lebih murah dibandingkan dengan petani menyewa kepada swasta. Dengan begitu, biaya tanam yang dikeluarkan petani bisa ditekan, dan keuntungan bisa bertambah. Kalau sebelumnya biaya mengolah tanah setiap hektarnya mencapai Rp 2 juta, dengan alat *hand tractor* bantuan itu, petani hanya mengeluarkan biaya sebesar Rp 1 juta setiap hektar-nya," ungkap Mentan.

Mentan menegaskan, untuk memastikan penyaluran dan penggunaan alsintan berjalan sesuai prosedur, Kementan telah membentuk Brigade Alsintan Tim Khusus guna melakukan pengecekan rutin terhadap penggunaan Alsintan di seluruh Indonesia. Melalui Brigade tersebut, pengelolaan Alsintan diharapkan akan lebih terjamin. Brigade tersebut juga bertugas mengawasi dan mengevaluasi penggunaan Alsintan, sehingga dapat lebih maksimal. Hingga saat ini sekitar 1.500 unit alsintan, yang tidak sesuai dengan lokasinya dan tidak optimal, sudah dipindahkan.

"Dari bantuan *hand tractor* sebanyak itu, sekitar 1.500 unit kami tarik kembali, karena alat itu tidak sesuai dengan kondisi tanah di lokasi itu. Meski begitu, kegagalan alat yang tidak sesuai dengan kondisi lokasi itu, saat ini sudah diganti. Kegagalan distribusi alat bantuan, perbandingannya sangat kecil. Dari 300.000, yang didistribusikan, hanya sekitar 1.000 yang gagal," ucap Mentan.

The Minister of Agriculture Establishes Magetan as the Rabbit Livestock Barn through Bekerja Program

E Magetan is strived to restore the glory of its past in managing rabbit livestock. Through the implementation of Bekerja program, the Ministry of Agriculture wants Magetan goes back to be the Rabbit Livestock Barn, therefore it can meet the nutritional demands and improve the prosperous of the community.



The Ministry of Agriculture makes a new breakthrough in order to alleviate poverty in the village that is through Bekerja Program or the surgery of Prosperous People's Poverty. For the livestock sub-sector, the implementation will be facilitated through the government assistance in the form of chicken as many as 10 million chickens, as well as other livestock such as rabbits, goats or sheep. This was said by the Minister of Agriculture, Amran Sulaiman while visiting the location of Poverty Surgery program in Tanjungsari Village, Panekan Sub-District, Magetan, East Java (7/5).

On the occasion, the Ministry of Agriculture provided 500 rabbits for rabbit livestock to 25 poor farmers. Each farmer obtained 20 rabbits for breeding. Rabbit breeding is expected to be a new source of income, especially when the demand of rabbit meat is higher than its supply which is still minimal. "This rabbit breed is a huge business opportunity which has a potential to be developed. Since the demand increases, people today have started to be more selective in choosing meat for consumption, such as rabbit meat. Although it has a high fiber and protein, it also has low calories, fat and cholesterol compared to other livestock meat," said Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture hopes Magetan can restore the glory of its past in managing rabbit farms. The ministry of agriculture has also established an expert team to monitor the success of these rabbits as livestock. "Magetan used to be a rabbit livestock barn. Through Bekerja program, we want to turn Magetan back into Rabbit Livestock Barn as ever again. In addition to improve the economy, we wish that the nutrition of people who are below the poverty line is also sufficient," hoped Minister of Agriculture.

Optimizing Alsintan.

In addition to visiting the location of Bekerja Programs, the Minister of Agriculture also

conducted a review of the optimization of the use of agricultural machinery and equipment (OPA) in Campur Sari Village, Sidorejo sub-district, Magetan regency. The Minister of Agriculture instructed that the utilization of all agricultural machinery assistance equipment (alsintan) that have been given to the farmer groups can be identified. "No alsintan shall be unused It should be worked at least for 10 hours per day, so the farmers will know the feeling. I hope farmers can utilize alsintan properly to assist in boosting the production, especially for rice commodity," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture said that the government has provided help of 300,000 units of hand tractors to farmers throughout Indonesia. Alsintan that has been provided should be used equally and optimally by all farmers. It should not be controlled by one group but must be

utilized by other farmers around. In Magetan regency, the government has provided agricultural equipment with 287 units, in the form of hand tractors, with each farmer group receiving an average of at least three units.

"Each farmer group has three hand tractor units. This equipment must be optimized, at least every unit is operated for 10 hours per day. Do not store the equipment after using it. It should be given to other farmer groups which are in need of the tools. With this equipment, farming costs incurred by farmers should be cheaper compared to farmers renting to the private sector. Thus, the farming costs incurred by farmers can be reduced, and the profits can increase. If previously, the land processing cost for each hectare reaches Rp2 million, with the aid track hand tool, the farmers only cost Rp1 million per hectare," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The minister of Agriculture affirmed that to ensure the distribution and use of machinery works according to the procedure, the Ministry of Agriculture has established Alsintan Brigade Special Team to conduct routine checks on the use of alsintan throughout Indonesia. Through the Brigade Special Team, the management of Alsintan is expected to be more secured. The team also oversees and evaluates the use of Alsintan, so it can be more useful. To the extent that about 1,500 alsintan units, which are not in accordance with their location and are not optimal, have been moved.

"From the hand tractor aid, we pulled about 1,500 units, because the tool was not in accordance with the conditions of the land at the location. However, a device failure that does not match the condition of that location, has now been replaced. The comparison in the failure of aid distribution is very small. Among the 300,000 distributed, only about 1,000 units failed," said Minister of Agriculture.



E Kementan provides as many rabbit aid in **500 heads** for **25 farmers.**



ENTASKAN KEMISKINAN DI BONDOWOSO LEWAT PROGRAM BEKERJA



I Perekonomian Kabupaten Bondowoso didominasi struktur ekonomi sektor pertanian. Namun demikian, angka kemiskinan di Kabupaten Bondowoso masih didominasi oleh petani. Melalui program Bedah Kemiskinan Rakyat Sejahtera (Bekerja), Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) ingin menghadirkan kebangkitan ekonomi di level masyarakat prasejahtera yang berkelanjutan.

Setelah Cianjur, Magetan dan Purbalingga, saat ini Kabupaten Bondowoso, Jawa Timur, menjadi lokasi selanjutnya peluncuran program Bekerja. Program ini merupakan pengejawantahan dari arahan Presiden, agar program pemerintah harus fokus pada peningkatan pendapatan dan daya beli mayoritas rumah tangga miskin yang bekerja di sektor pertanian maupun informal. Program Bekerja merupakan

upaya pemerintah memperbaiki taraf hidup masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, program Bekerja diharapkan dapat dimanfaatkan masyarakat secara optimal.

Berdasarkan data dari BKKBN, sebanyak 152.348 rumah tangga di Kabupaten Bondowoso masuk kategori pra sejahtera, sedangkan rumah tangga yang bergerak di bidang pertanian tercatat sebesar 91.947, yaitu 60%

dari total rumah tangga pra sejahtera. Mereka tersebar di 3 kecamatan dan 25 desa.

“Kementan akan terus bekerja guna mengentaskan kemiskinan. Program Bekerja merupakan langkah pemerintah mengentaskan kemiskinan masyarakat pra sejahtera atau miskin. Program ini dilakukan di 100 kabupaten dan 10 provinsi, termasuk Bondowoso,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat meluncurkan program Bekerja di Desa Sumberwringin, Kecamatan Sumberwringin, Kabupaten Bondowoso, Jawa Timur (22/5).

Kementan menargetkan, setelah penerapan program Bekerja, angka kemiskinan Kabupaten Bondowoso akan turun pada kisaran di bawah sepuluh persen. “Hal itu bisa terjadi jika masyarakat Bondowoso memanfaatkan bantuan hewan ternak dan tanaman yang merupakan program Bekerja. Saya apresiasi Kabupaten Bondowoso dulu angka kemiskinan di 22 persen menjadi 14 persen. Melalui kolaborasi dengan program Bekerja, kami ingin ada kebangkitan ekonomi di level masyarakat prasejahtera yang berkelanjutan,” kata Mentan.

“Dalam program pengentasan kemiskinan, Kementan bersinergi



dengan Kemensos, BUMN, Kemendes, BKKBN dan pemerintah daerah. Kita sinergi atas perintah Presiden. Ini adalah solusi permanen untuk saudara kita yang miskin di desa supaya pendapatan naik, tidak lagi miskin," kata Mentan lebih lanjut.

Sasaran program Bekerja di Bondowoso difokuskan pada satu wilayah penduduk miskin yang dikelompokkan dalam 3 cluster. Setiap cluster terdiri dari 5 hingga 10 ribu penduduk miskin. Solusi jangka pendek dilakukan melalui bantuan bibit ayam petelur berumur dua bulan beserta kandang dan pakan. Adapun bantuan yang diberikan ke Kabupaten Bondowoso, 640 ekor ayam, bibit sayur 120 hektar, mangga 130 hektar, 400 batang durian, 500 ribu batang kopi.

"Pemberian bantuan utamanya ayam harus bisa dimanfaatkan dengan baik. Pasalnya, satu rumah tangga miskin (RTM) diberikan 50 ekor ayam yang bisa bertelur satu per ekor. Dengan demikian, pada saat usia enam bulan berpotensi menghasilkan 50 butir per hari dengan masa produktif dua tahun. Sehingga pendapatan berpotensi meningkat menjadi Rp 2-2,5 juta per bulan. *Insy Allah* program Bekerja ini bisa menurunkan lagi angka kemiskinan di Bondowoso yang sekarang sudah 14%. Jadi kalau bisa kembangkan tiga cluster di Bondowoso (kopi, ayam, sayuran. red) selama 6 bulan sampai 1 tahun, pasti angka kemiskinan di bawah 10%" ucap Mentan.

Republik Kopi Bondowoso

Lebih lanjut Mentan mengungkapkan, bantuan program Bekerja diberikan berdasarkan keunggulan komparatif masing-masing daerah yang menghasilkan nilai ekonomis tinggi. Bondowoso memiliki iklim yang sangat cocok untuk pengembangan kopi, dan memiliki komoditas unggulannya berupa padi organik. Untuk itu, sebagai solusi

jangka panjang, akan disalurkan bantuan kopi sebanyak 500 ribu pohon. Bantuan tersebut karena Bondowoso merupakan "Republik Kopi" yakni penghasil kopi hingga sudah ekspor. Kementan akan mendukung branding "Bondowoso Republik Kopi" dengan menyalurkan bantuan bibit kepada Bondowoso.

"Pengentasan kemiskinan di Bondowoso relatif mudah karena Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Bondowoso telah menciptakan pondasi pemberdayaan ekonomi kerakyatan lewat program klusterisasi kopi rakyat yang digagas sejak 2011. Lewat program tersebut, Kementan akan mendorong produksi kopi Bondowoso bisa mencapai 2-3 ton/hektare. Kopi ini adalah solusi permanen untuk pengentasan kemiskinan di Bondowoso. Per tahun, pendapatan masyarakat bisa Rp 200 juta-250 juta, sebulan bisa Rp 25 juta. Kalau lahannya hanya 1/3 hektare, jadi bisa Rp 6-7 juta per bulan. Kita kejar kopi Indonesia

nomor satu di dunia, sehingga tidak ada lagi rakyat miskin di Bondowoso. Di Bondowoso ada 12.900 rumah tangga miskin, nanti dengan industri kopi berdiri tidak ada lagi yang miskin," ungkap Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan sama, Bupati Bondowoso Amin Said Husni mengatakan, sebelumnya angka kemiskinan di Bondowoso mencapai 22,33 persen, tapi saat ini turun menjadi 14,54 persen. Sebanyak 64 persen petani memiliki lahan sawah seluas 0,3 hektare, sementara sebagian besar petani lainnya merupakan buruh tani. "Hadirnya program Bekerja sangat tepat mengentaskan masyarakat miskin di Bondowoso. Kami optimis pasti bisa melakukan akserasi pembangunan pertanian di pedesaan sehingga pendapatan petani makin meningkat dan angka kemiskinan terus ditekan," kata Bupati Bondowoso.

BEKERJA PROGRAM, RESOLVE POVERTY IN BONDOWOSO

B The economy of Bondowoso Regency is dominated by the economic structure of agriculture sectors. However, the poverty rate in Bondowoso Regency is still dominated by farmers. Through the program of Prosperous Community Poverty Operation (Bekerja), Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) wants to present the continuous economic revival at the level of pre-prosperous community.

After Cianjut, Magetan, and Purbalingga, the Bondowoso Regency, East Java currently become the fourth location of the Bekerja program launch. This program is the embodiment of President's direction so that the government program should focus on the improvement of income and purchasing power of the majority of poor household working in either agricultural

sector or informal sector. The Bekerja Program is the government effort to better the life rate of the community. Therefore, the Bekerja program is expected to be utilized by the community optimally.

Based on the data from the BKKBN, as many as 152,348 households in Bondowoso Regency are categorized as

pre-prosperous, while 91,947 households are engaged in agriculture, which is 60% of total pre-prosperous households. They spread in 3 sub-districts and 25 villages.

“Ministry of Agriculture will keep working to resolve the poverty. The Bekerja program is the government’s solution to resolve the poverty of pre-prosperous or poor community. This program is implemented in 100 regency and 10 provinces, including Bondowoso,” stated the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman during the launching of Bekerja program in Sumberwringin Village, Sumberwringin Sub-district, Bondowoso Regency, East Java (22/5).

The Ministry of Agriculture targeting that after the implementation of Bekerja program, the poverty rate in Bondowoso Regency will decrease into 10 percent range. “This is possible to happen if the Bondowoso community utilizes the aid of farm animal and plants that are part of Bekerja program. I expect the poverty rate of Bondowoso Regency from 22 percent to 14 percent. Through the collaboration with the Bekerja program, we want a continuous economic revival at the pre-prosperous community,” stated the Minister of Agriculture.

“In the program of poverty resolution, the Ministry of Agriculture synergize with the Ministry of Social, BUMN, Ministry of Village, BKKBN, and regional government. We synergize based on the order of the President. This is a permanent solution for our poor community in the village to have increased income, no longer poor,” said the Ministry of Agriculture further.

The target of Bekerja program in Bondowoso is focused on one region with poor community grouped into 3 clusters. Each cluster consists of 5 to 10 thousand poor populations. The short-term solution is conducted through the aid of eggs-laying hen of 2 months old along with the coops and feeds. The aid given to Bondowoso Regency were 640 chicken, 120 hectares of

vegetable seeds, 130 hectares of mangoes, 400 stalks of durian, 500 thousands stalk of coffee.

“The main help of chicken should be able to be utilized well because one poor household (RTM) was given 50 eggs-laying chickens with 1 egg per chicken. Therefore, in 6 months it has the potency to produce 50 eggs per day with a productive period of 2 years. Therefore, it potentially increases the income to Rp. 2-2.5 million per month. Insya Allah, this Bekerja program can reduce the poverty rate in Bondowoso even more which now has reached 14%. Therefore, if we can develop the three clusters in Bondowoso (coffee, chicken, vegetables. red) for six months to 1 year, the poverty rate will surely below 10%” said the Minister of Agriculture.

Bondowoso The Coffee Republic

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture stated that the aid of Bekerja program was given based on the comparative advantage of each region which produces high economic value. Bondowoso has the suitable climate for the development of coffee and has its leading commodities of organic rice. Therefore, as a long term-solution, 500 thousand stalks of coffee aid will be delivered. The aid was given because Bondowoso is a “Coffee Republic”, that is the production of coffee which are also exported. The Ministry of Agriculture will help the branding of “Bondowoso the Coffee Republic” by delivering seeds aid to Bondowoso.

“The poverty resolution in Bondowoso is relatively easy because the Regency Government (Pemkab) of Bondowoso has created the foundation for the empowerment of people’s economy through the program of people coffee cluster program initiated since 2011. Through that program, Ministry of Agriculture will encourage the Bondowoso coffee production to reach 2-3 ton/hectare. This coffee is a permanent solution for the poverty resolution in Bondowoso. The people income may reach Rp. 200 million – 250 million per year, or Rp. 25 million per month. If the land is only 1/3 hectares, it may reach Rp. 6-7 million per month. We pursue the Indonesian coffee to become no 1 in the world so that there will be no more poor people in Bondowoso. There are 12,900 poor households in Bondowoso, with the established coffee industry, there will be no poor households,” said the Minister.

At the same occasion, Bondowoso Regent, Amin Said Husni stated that previously the poverty rate in Bondowoso reached 22.33 percent, but currently decreased to 14.54 percent. 64 percent of farmers have 0.3 hectares of field, while most of the other farmers are farm laborers. “The presence of Bekerja program is very appropriate to alleviate the poor community in Bondowoso. We are optimistic that we can accelerate the agriculture development in the countryside so that the farmers’ income increase and the poverty rate is continuously suppressed,” said Bondowoso Regent.



LANGKAH DAN UPAYA PEMERINTAH INDONESIA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT

I Dalam rangka mewujudkan kesejahteraan, Pemerintah Indonesia bertekad mendukung terwujudnya visi menjadi Indonesia sebagai Lumbung Pangan Dunia pada 2045, menggairahkan industri agribisnis di pedesaan yang bermuara pada peningkatan kesejahteraan petani, dan mengoptimalkan komoditi perkebunan di daerah-daerah pesisir.



Pemerintah Indonesia, dewasa ini tengah melakukan kegiatan *replanting* sawit seluas 185.000 hektare yang merupakan kegiatan *replanting* terbesar sepanjang sejarah. Melalui proses ini, kedepannya akan tersedia sedikitnya 185.000 hektare kelapa sawit yang sudah berumur 25 tahun untuk siap dimanfaatkan oleh investor.

Upaya ini dilaksanakan mengingat sektor perkebunan terbukti mampu tampil sebagai penghasil devisa negara nomor satu mengalahkan sektor migas. Oleh karenanya, Pemerintah Indonesia akan mengoptimalkan komoditi perkebunan di daerah-daerah pesisir untuk peningkatan produksi. Upaya ini dapat diwujudkan melalui promosi besar besaran dan mengundang investor

Promosi besar-besaran dibutuhkan untuk menggairahkan industri agribisnis di pedesaan yang diharapkan akan bermuara pada peningkatan kesejahteraan petani. Pemerintah daerah dapat melakukan promosi dan memberi informasi kepada investor untuk berinvestasi di daerahnya masing-masing. Hal ini sangat penting dilakukan, karena setiap daerah memiliki potensi yang sangat besar untuk dikembangkan khususnya disektor perkebunan.

Peningkatan Produksi Pupuk

Selain perkebunan, pihak Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) juga tengah fokus meningkatkan produksi pangan, termasuk hortikultura dan lainnya. Di tahun 2018, Kementan tengah menggenjot produksi padi, jagung, kedelai, rempah, bawang putih, cabai, dan bawang merah.

Kegiatan ini diperkirakan akan meningkatkan kebutuhan Urea dan NPK di kalangan petani. Ketersediaan pupuk Urea dan NPK dalam jumlah yang memadai diyakini akan membantu

Kementan meningkatkan produksi pangan, karena input produksi seperti pupuk NPK sangat dibutuhkan pada setiap musim tanam secara tepat waktu. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, mendukung upaya PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) melakukan revitalisasi pabrik pupuk dan menambah kapasitas produksi Pupuk NPK hingga 2,4 juta ton.

Pemanfaatan Lahan

Pemerintah Indonesia bertekad mewujudkan kesejahteraan melalui upaya menjadikan Indonesia sebagai Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045. Oleh karenanya, pada 2025, Indonesia diprediksi membutuhkan 7,3 juta hektare lahan baru, yaitu untuk sawah seluas 1,4 juta hektare, kedelai seluas 2 juta hektare, jagung 1,3 juta hektare, dan tebu maupun hortikultura seluas 2,6 juta hektare. Selanjutnya, pada 2045 diperlukan tambahan lahan sekitar 14,8 juta hektare yang terdiri dari 4,9 juta hektare untuk lahan sawah, 8,7 juta hektare lahan kering, dan 1,2 juta hektare lahan rawa. Data tersebut berdasarkan analisis Balai Besar Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian pada 2015.

Pemanfaatan lahan sub optimal merupakan solusi yang harus ditempuh menghadapi kendala terbatasnya cadangan lahan pertanian subur. Lahan sub optimal adalah lahan yang secara alamiah mempunyai produktivitas rendah karena faktor internal dan eksternal. Saat ini, sebagian diantaranya terdegradasi dan terlantar.

Menindaklanjutinya, Kementan telah melaksanakan sejumlah pembahasan mengenai langkah-langkah strategis terkait Pengelolaan Irigasi dan Drainase Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Nasional. Hal itu dilakukan untuk mengetahui dan menggali potensi, serta memahami masalah-masalah penting dalam pemanfaatan lahan sub optimal untuk

ketahanan pangan, serta pencapaian lumbung pangan dunia.

Dewasa ini, Kementan akan mempersiapkan petunjuk teknis bagi Pendamping Lapangan dalam upaya Pengelolaan Irigasi dan Drainase Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Nasional. Pembuatan petunjuk teknis lapangan bertujuan membekali pendamping lapangan dari Kementerian Desa, Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi untuk mewujudkan 30.000 unit embung kecil dan bangunan tata air lainnya. Ini sesuai dengan Instruksi Presiden Nomor 1 Tahun 2018.

Sehingga dapat diimplementasikan secara optimal di pedesaan dalam rangka ketahanan pangan nasional. Paralel,

Kementan pun telah mengeluarkan beberapa rekomendasi penting sebagai upaya percepatan pencapaian ketahanan pangan.

- **Pertama**, pembangunan infrastruktur irigasi dan drainase lahan pertanian suboptimal.
- **Kedua**, pengelolaan air berbasis kearifan lokal.
- **Ketiga**, budidaya komoditas alternatif di lahan suboptimal mendukung ketahanan pangan nasional.
- **Keempat**, pengembangan sumberdaya lingkungan lokal untuk pertanian berkelanjutan.
- **Kelima**, strategi budidaya tanaman pangan dalam menghadapi dampak perubahan iklim.

The Strategy to Improve Public's Prosperity

E *In order to realize the prosperity, the Indonesian government is committed to supporting the realization of the vision to make Indonesia as the World Food Supply in 2045, growing the agribusiness industry in the countryside which leads to the increase of farmers' welfare and optimizing the plantation commodities in the coastal areas.*

Indonesian government conducts the replanting of oil in 185,000 hectares area which is the biggest replanting activity in history. Through this process at least 185,000 hectares of palm trees of 25 years old will be available in the future and ready to be used by the investors.

This effort is implemented considering that plantation sector is proved to be the number one producer of income in the country which beat the oil and gas sector. Therefore, the Indonesian government will optimize the plantation commodities in the coastal areas for production

improvement. This effort can be realized through widespread promotions and invite the investors.

The widespread investments are necessary to grow the agribusiness industry in the countryside which is expected to improve the farmers' welfare. The regional government can conduct the promotion and provide information to the investors to invest in their respective region. This is necessary because each region has huge potential to be improved especially in the agriculture sector.

Improvement of Fertilizers Production

In addition to the plantation, the Ministry of Agriculture also focused on increasing the production of food, including horticulture and others. In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture is improving the production of rice, corn, soybeans, herbs, garlic, chili, and onion. These activities are expected to increase the demand for Urea and NPK among farmers. The adequate availability of Urea and NPK fertilizer are believed to help the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the food production because the timely production input such as NPK fertilizers is really needed in every planting season. In this regard, supporting the effort of PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) to conduct fertilizer company revitalization and increasing the production capacity of NPK fertilizers to 2.4 ton.

Land Utilization

The Indonesian government is committed to realizing the prosperity through the effort to make Indonesia as the World Food Supply in 2045. Therefore, Indonesia is predicted to require 7.3 million hectares of new land in 2025, which 1.4 million hectares will be used as rice field, 2 million hectares for soy plantation, 1.3 million hectares for corn plantation and 2.6 million hectares for sugarcane or horticulture plantation. 14.8 million hectares of additional land will be needed in 2045 which consists of 4.9 million hectares for ricefield, 8.7 million hectares for dry land, and 1.2 million hectares for swampland. The data is based on the analysis by Balai Besar Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian in 2015.

The utilization of sub-optimal land is a solution to be taken in facing the obstacle of limited fertile agricultural land. Sub-optimal land is a land with naturally low productivity due to internal and external factors. Today, some of them are degraded and abandoned.

As the solution, the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted several discussion about the strategic measures related to the Irrigation and Drainage Management Supporting the National Food Security. The purpose is to identify and explore the potential, as well as understanding the important issues in utilizing the sub-optimal land for the food security and achieving the world food supply.

Today, the Ministry of Agriculture will prepare the technical guidelines for the Field Liaison for Irrigation and Drainage Management Supporting the National Food Security. The preparation for technical guidelines in the field is aimed to equip the field liaison from the Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration to realize 30,000 units of small retention basin and other water management structures. This is in line with President Instruction Number 1 of 2018 so that it can be implemented optimally in the village for the national food security.

Parallel, the Ministry of Agriculture has also issues several important recommendations as an effort to accelerate the food security.

- **First**, the development of irrigation and drainage infrastructure of sub-optimal agricultural land.
- **Second**, water management based on local wisdom.
- **Third**, alternative commodities cultivation in sub-optimal land supports the national food security.
- **Fourth**, the development of local environmental resources for sustainable agriculture.
- **Fifth**, food plantation cultivation strategy in facing the climate change impact.



TINGKAT PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI LEWAT SEKTOR PERTANIAN

I Sektor-sektor pertanian dapat dikembangkan tidak sebatas pada ekspor produk-produk mentah. Lebih dari itu, produk pertanian perlu diekspor dalam bentuk produk olahan untuk menjadikan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang terus meningkat. Performa positif dari sektor pertanian diyakini akan mampu meningkatkan iklim investasi serta pertumbuhan ekonomi.



Pemerintah Indonesia menyadari pentingnya pengembangan sektor pertanian untuk memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat. Berpredikat sebagai negara agraris Indonesia mampu berbicara banyak di dunia Internasional, yaitu sebagai negara hebat dengan menguasai sektor pangan. Hal ini diyakini dapat terwujud apabila Indonesia mampu menguasai saja 25 persen pangsa pangan dunia.

Salah satu contoh adalah potensi pertanian di Sumatera yang tidak lepas dari posisi agrarisnya, dimana sektor-sektor di pertanian di Pulau Swarnadwipa ini, seperti kopi, lada, dan sebagainya, menjadi produk unggulan. Hal itu sudah semestinya dijadikan fokus oleh Dinas pertanian daerah setempat, sehingga ragam produk sektor pertanian dapat dikembangkan, bukan hanya mengekspor

produk-produk mentah. Oleh karenanya, Pemerintah Provinsi (Pemprov) sudah semestinya siap menciptakan produk olahan agar pertumbuhan ekonomi daerahnya meningkat.

Untuk mewujudkan kedaulatan pangan, perlu dilakukan beberapa upaya dalam aspek operasional yakni peningkatan ketahanan pangan, swasembada pangan,

kedaulatan pangan, dan kesejahteraan petani. Ada beberapa tahap kegiatan yang dilakukan Kementan. Misalnya pada 2015-2018 fokus pada ketahanan pangan dan swasembada. Selanjutnya fokus diarahkan pada kedaulatan pangan, kemudian mengarah pada ekspor menuju peningkatan kesejahteraan petani, dan sektor pertanian menjadi sektor yang memberikan devisa kepada negara

Meningkatkan Iklim Investasi Melalui Penyederhanaan Regulasi

Pemerintah Indonesia menyadari sepenuhnya bahwa sejumlah performa positif sektor pertanian seharusnya mampu meningkatkan iklim investasi serta pertumbuhan ekonomi. Terlebih, sebagai negara agraris, usaha pada sektor pertanian sudah semestinya menjadi bidikan tersendiri bagi para investor. Dalam rangka mendukung iklim investasi di Indonesia, pemerintah telah menerapkan kebijakan-kebijakan yang mempermudah dan menciptakan daya tarik investor, baik dari dalam maupun luar negeri.

Mendukung tujuan tersebut, Kementan di bawah arahan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman telah membuat kebijakan untuk melakukan deregulasi terhadap beberapa peraturan yang menghambat proses investasi, tanpa menghilangkan kualitas pengelolaan industri pertanian. Hal ini merupakan salah satu strategi yang dilakukan Kementan guna menindaklanjuti Perpres No. 91 Tahun 2017 tentang Percepatan Pelaksanaan Berusaha.

Paralel, Kementan telah mencabut berbagai Peraturan Menteri Pertanian dan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian di sektor pertanian (Permentan No. 10/Permentan/RC.200/3/2018). Rinciannya, 241 Permentan/



I Kementan pangkas **140** perijinan dan meningkatkan Investasi sebesar **42,94 %**

Kepmentan telah disesuaikan dengan perkembangan, memberikan kemudahan dalam pelayanan, serta pencabutan 50 Permentan/Kepmentan. Secara total, Kementerian Pertanian telah memangkas sekitar 140-an perizinan.

Selain itu ada beberapa kebijakan lainnya yang membuka ruang bagi investasi. Hal ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan dunia usaha pertanian. Kementerian Pertanian melakukan deregulasi untuk menaikkan investasi, yang hingga saat ini telah meningkat sebesar 42,94%.

Menyesuaikan Standar Kesehatan Produk Peternakan

Disisi lain, Kementan bersama dengan Kementerian lain, lembaga kemasyarakatan internasional dan lembaga donor bahu membahu untuk mencegah dan mengendalikan, serta mengatasi ancaman pandemik. Salah satunya yaitu melalui kegiatan Emerging Pandemic Threats 2, bersama dengan FAO ECTAD yang didanai USAID.

Keberhasilan Indonesia melewati *assesment* yang dilakukan Jepang, maka hal ini membuktikan bahwa Indonesia telah mampu mengendalikan dan membebaskan penyakit Avian Influenza. Capaian ini merupakan hasil kerja nyata kerja sama dengan FAO melalui langkah-langkah nyata pembangunan kompartemen yang saat ini sudah mencapai 77 unit usaha breeding farm.

Dengan terkendalinya penyakit zoonosis di Indonesia, produk unggas Indonesia sudah dapat diekspor ke 6 negara, yaitu Jepang, Myanmar, Timor Leste, PNG, Vietnam dan Malaysia. Bahkan Indonesia juga sudah melaksanakan ekspor obat hewan.

Tentunya upaya tersebut akan sia-sia tanpa peran aktif masyarakat, terutama melalui peran media sebagai mitra dalam mengedukasi masyarakat. Oleh karenanya, Kementan menyadari peran penting media pada era keterbukaan publik saat ini. Media berperan penting memberi edukasi kepada masyarakat secara luas. Salah satunya mengenai kesehatan hewan kepada masyarakat. Paralel, media bertindak pula sebagai sumber informasi yang benar, sekaligus sebagai pemberi saran untuk perilaku kesehatan yang benar. Informasi yang benar ke masyarakat nantinya akan mendapat apresiasi yang tinggi.

INCREASE THE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

E Agricultural sectors can be developed not limited to the export of raw products. More than that, agricultural products need to be exported in form of processed products to keep increasing the economic growth. The positive performance of the agricultural sector is believed to be able to increase the investment climate and economic growth.

Indonesian government realizes the importance of the development of agricultural sector to encourage the economic growth of the people. With the predicate as an agrarian country, Indonesia is able to speak a lot in the International world as a great country by mastering the food sector. This is believed to be realized if Indonesia is able to control 25 percent only of the world food share.

One example is the agricultural potential in Sumatera that is not separated from its agrarian position, in which the agricultural sectors in this Swarnadwipa island such as coffee, pepper and so on, become the superior products. It should be the focus of the regional Agricultural Department so that the variation of the agricultural product can be developed, not only exporting the raw products. Therefore, The Provincial Government should be ready to create processed products to improve the regional economic growth.

To realize the food sovereignty, several efforts in operational aspects should be implemented, such as the improvement of food security, food self-sufficiency, food sovereignty and farmers' prosperity. There are several steps of activity conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture. For example, in 2015-2018, it focused on the food security and self-sufficiency. Next, the focus was directed to the food sovereignty and then directed to export towards improving the farmers' welfare and the agricultural sector become the sector that provides income to the country.

Improving the Investment Climate through Regulation Simplification

The Indonesian Government is fully aware that the amount of positive performance in the agricultural sector should be able to improve the investment climate as well as economic growth. Moreover, as an agrarian country, the

effort in agricultural sector should become a target for the investors. In order to support the investment climate in Indonesia, the government has implement policies that facilitate and create investors interests, both from within and outside the country.

Supporting this objective, the Ministry of Agriculture under the direction of Minister of Agriculture Amran Sulaiman creates a policy to deregulate several regulations that impede the investment process without removing the quality of agriculture industry management. This is one of the strategies conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture to follow up the President Regulation No. 91 of 2017 on the Acceleration of Business Implementation.

Parallel, Ministry of Agriculture has revoked some Regulation of Minister of Agriculture and the Decision of Minister of Regulation in the agricultural sector (Permentan No. 10/Permentan/ RC.200/3/2018). The details, 241 of Permentan/Keputusan have been adjusted with the development, providing eases of services, as well as revoking 50 Permentan/Keputusan. In total, Ministry of Agriculture has cut about 140 licensing processes.

Additionally, there are some other policies that open the room for investment. This is expected to increase the world of agricultural business. The Ministry of Agriculture has deregulated to increase investment which today has increased to 42.94%.

Adjusting the Health Standard of Livestock Products

On the other hand, Ministry of Agriculture together with other Ministries, international social institutions, and donor agencies collaborating to prevent and control as well as solve the pandemic threat. One of which is by the activity of Emerging Pandemic Threats together with the FAO ECTAD funded by USAID.

Indonesian success in passing the assessment conducted by Japan proves that Indonesia able to control and freed from Avian Influenza disease. This achievement is a concrete result of collaboration with the FAO through concrete measures of compartment building which today has reached 77 breeding farm business units.

With controlled zoonotic disease in Indonesia, the Indonesian poultry products can already be exported to 6 countries including Japan, Myanmar, Timor Leste, PNG, Vietnam and Malaysia. Even Indonesia has also exported veterinary medicine.

Such efforts obviously will be in vain without the active role of the community, especially through the role of media as a partner in educating the community. Therefore, Ministry of Agriculture aware the important role of media in the era of public openness today. The media plays an important role to educate the community at large. One of them is about animal health to the community. Parallel, media also plays a role as the correct source of information, as well as the suggestion provider for the correct health behavior. The correct information to the community will then achieve high appreciation.



I Ministry of Agriculture cuts **140** licenses and increases Investment by **42.94%**



Kementan Canangkan Tahun 2019 Sebagai Tahun **PERBENIHAN DAN PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN**

I Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) mencanangkan tahun 2019 sebagai tahun Perbenihan dan Pengentasan Kemiskinan Berbasis Pertanian. Mendukung hal tersebut, Kementan menyelenggarakan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Pertanian Nasional (Musrenbangtannas) 2018 bertema Pembangunan Infrastruktur dan Korporasi Petani untuk Percepatan Peningkatan Produksi dan Ekspor Pangan Serta Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Miskin.



Dalam rangka penyusunan perencanaan yang berkualitas sehingga dapat dilaksanakan secara transparan, akuntabel, dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan oleh seluruh jajaran Kementan dan para Kepala Dinas, Kementan menggelar Musrenbangtannas 2018 di Kantor Pusat Kementan (21/5). Kegiatan bertema “Pembangunan Infrastruktur dan Korporasi Petani untuk Percepatan Peningkatan Produksi dan Ekspor Pangan Serta Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Miskin” ini dibuka Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman dan dihadiri

seluruh pejabat eselon II, Kepala Dinas Provinsi, dan pejabat daerah termasuk Gubernur Gorontalo.

Dalam arahannya Mentan menyebutkan, pada 2019 pagu indikatif sekitar Rp 21,06 triliun. Dengan komposisi anggaran yang semakin baik, dimana belanja sarana dan prasarana untuk petani terus meningkat, yaitu mencapai 85% pada 2018, maka struktur anggaran untuk belanja yang diserahkan kepada petani pada 2019, diharapkan sama atau semakin besar. Hal ini dikarenakan Kementan ingin pendapatan

petani meningkat jadi Rp 316 triliun per tahun.

“Untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan para petani, hal yang dilakukan adalah dengan perencanaan regulasi hingga pembangunan infrastruktur. Misalnya, untuk regulasi dengan mencabut regulasi yang menghambat dan infrastruktur dengan pengadaan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan). Mengubah regulasi kita, yang tadinya sekitar 241, kita cabut yang tak cocok. Akhirnya investasi naik dari Rp 23 triliun sampai Rp 24 triliun menjadi Rp 40 triliun rata-rata. Lalu, alsintan dapat meningkat menjadi 23%,” kata Mentan

Menurut Mentan, optimis bukan hanya sebatas kata. Oleh karena itu pihak Kementan sudah membuktikan, bahwa optimisme yang dibarengi dengan “Kerja Keras dan Kerja Cerdas”, disertai keikhlasan pasti membuahkan hasil.

“Di awal tugas sebagai Menteri, kami mendapat tanggung jawab dari Bapak Presiden untuk menyelesaikan rehabilitasi irigasi seluas 3 juta hektare dalam 3 tahun. Namun *Alhamdulillah*, dengan kerja keras kita semua dalam tempo 2 tahun bisa selesai,” ujar Mentan.

Mentan menerangkan, saat ini minat generasi muda di pedesaan mulai

meningkat pada sektor pertanian. Teknologi mekanisasi membuat gairah tersendiri, jaminan harga produksi petani membuat sektor pertanian saat sekarang diminati. "Hal ini bisa dibuktikan. Sebelumnya kita impor bawang merah, sekarang sudah ekspor 20.000 ton. Jagung, sebelumnya kita impor hingga 10 triliun, saat ini sudah ekspor hingga 300.000 ton dari 500.000 ton target nasional. Maka itu, sekali lagi, kita harus optimis," terang Mentan.

Terkait ekspor, berdasarkan informasi terbaru dari Pemerintah Provinsi (Pemprov) Gorontalo, Mentan memaparkan bahwa volume ekspor jagung Gorontalo sudah mencapai 107 Ribu ton, melebihi dari target 57.000 ton. Padahal sebelumnya ditargetkan hanya 300.000 ton. Melihat peningkatan produksi di seluruh sentra jagung, potensi produksi jagung pada 2018 diprediksikan dapat mencapai hingga 1 juta ton. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa betapa saat ini terobosan di sektor pertanian telah menunjukkan arah yang positif.

"Pemerintah mengembangkan bawang putih berdasarkan keunggulan komparatif lokasi dan klimatologi di Banyuwangi. Kita sudah panen bawang putih yang aroma dan rasanya lima kali lebih baik dari negeri asal bawang putih yang kita kembangkan. Bahkan mereka berminat impor dari kita. Untuk itu, pembangunan daerah perbatasan, kita format menjadi lumbung pangan dan disiapkan untuk pasar ekspor," beber Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menjelaskan, Kementan akan mencanangkan tahun 2019 sebagai tahun "Perbenihan dan Pengentasan Kemiskinan Berbasis Pertanian". Paralel, beberapa program strategis yang telah dirancang, akan terus dilanjutkan pada 2019 seperti Luas Tambah Tanam (LTT), modernisasi pertanian, pembangunan infrastruktur air, dan sebagainya.

"Sektor pertanian mengambil andil yang besar dari perubahan kondisi masyarakat, bersama sektor lain tentunya. Contohnya



I Belanja sarana dan Prasarana untuk Petani meningkat yaitu mencapai **85%** tahun 2018.

di Banyuwangi. Pada dua tahun lalu angka kemiskinan mencapai 39 persen, kini angka tersebut turun hingga 8,6 persen. Untuk itu masyarakat harus bersikap optimis dan harus tetap optimis karena pemerintah sangat baik," jelas Mentan.

Mentan memaparkan atas perintah Presiden, pihak Kementan telah meluncurkan Program Bedah Kemiskinan

Rakyat Sejahtera (Bekerja) di 776 desa, 100 kabupaten. Melalui program tersebut, Kementan membagikan, ternak ayam kampung dengan kandang dan pakannya selama 6 bulan hingga bertelur. Masyarakat penerima program ini adalah petani pra sejahtera dengan tingkat pendapatan Rp 1-1,3 juta per bulan. Dengan program Bekerja, dalam 6 bulan para petani tersebut diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pendapatannya hingga Rp 2,5 juta per bulannya. Tidak hanya ternak ayam, Kementan meyalurkan bantuan berupa ternak kambing, domba, serta Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL) untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat.

"Saat ini, Kementan memasyarakatkan pembangunan kawasan dengan model cluster dengan memanfaatkan pekarangan yang diintegrasikan. Mulai dari 1.000 hektare bersama cluster yang dibangun dalam 1 kecamatan, atau bisa gabungan 2 dan 3 kecamatan, dibangun juga industri pengolahannya. Contohnya Mangga, ketika tanaman mangga ini dibagikan, industri pengolahannya juga turut dibangun. Ini pasti berhasil serta mengubah pola masyarakat, yang tadinya hanya menghasilkan buah menjadi pengusaha industri. Dapat diyakini nantinya tidak ada lagi masyarakat miskin atau kurang mampu," papar Mentan.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE DECLARES YEAR 2019 AS THE YEAR OF GERMINATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

E Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) proclaimed the year 2019 as the year of Seeding and Agriculture-Based Poverty Reduction. Supporting this, Ministry of Agriculture organized the Deliberation of National Agriculture Development Planning (Musrenbangtannas) 2018 with the theme of Development of Infrastructure and Farmers Corporation for the Acceleration of the Increase of Food Production and Export and Improvement of Poor Community Welfare.

For the preparation of quality planning that can be implemented transparently, accountable, and can be held responsible by all levels of Ministry and the Heads of Department, the Ministry of Agriculture organized a Musrebangtannas 2018 at the Head Office of Ministry of Agriculture (21/15). The event themed "Development of Infrastructure and Farmers Corporation for the Acceleration of the Increase of Food Production and Export and Improvement of Poor Community Welfare" was opened by the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman and attended by all echelon II officials, Head of Provincial Department, and local officials including Gorontalo Governor.

In his direction, Minister of Agriculture mentioned that in 2019, the indicative ceiling is approximately Rp. 21.06 trillion. With better budget composition where the infrastructure spending for farmers continues to increase, reaching 85% in 2018, the budget structure for spending delivered to farmers in 2019 is expected to be similar or greater. This is because the Ministry of Agriculture wants the farmers' income to increase by Rp. 316 trillion per year.

"To improve the welfare of the farmers, regulations planning to infrastructure development are the things conducted. For example, by revoking the regulation that inhibits and infrastructure by the provision of agriculture machine tool (alsintan). Changing the regulation that was 241 previously, we revoke those inappropriate. Then, the investment increases from Rp. 23 trillion to Rp. 24 trillion become Rp. 40 trillion average. Then, alsintan can increase into 23%," said the Minister.

According to Minister of Agriculture, optimistic is not only a word. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture has proved that optimism coupled with "Hard Work and Smart Work", followed by sincerity will certainly fruitful. "At the beginning of the duty as a Minister, we received a duty from Mr. President to resolve the irrigation rehabilitation of 3 million hectares in 3 years. But thankfully, with all of our hard work, it can be completed within 2 years," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture explained that the interests in the agriculture sector in the countryside young people today have been increasing.

Mechanization technology has created its' own interests, guaranteed that the farmers' production price make the agriculture sector in demand. "This can be proved. Previously, we imported onion, now we have exported 20,000 ton. Previously, we imported 10 trillion worth of corn, now we have exported to 300,000 ton from 500,000 ton of national target. Therefore, once again, we have to be optimistic," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Regarding export, based on the newest information from the Provincial Government of Gorontalo, Minister of Agriculture stated that the volume of corn export in Gorontalo has reached 107 thousand ton, exceeds the target of 57,000 ton. While previously, it was targeted only as much as 300,000 ton. Looking at the increasing production in all corn sectors, the corn production potential in 2018 is predicted to reach 1 million ton. This proves that the breakthrough in agriculture sector today has shown a positive direction.

"The government develops garlic based on the comparative advantage of location and climatology in Banyuwangi. We have harvested onion with aroma and taste 5 times better than the country where garlic originated from which we developed. They even interested to import from us. Therefore, we formatted the development of border regions into food supply and is prepared for export market," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that the Ministry of Agriculture will proclaim the year 2019 as the year of "Seeding and Agriculture-Based Poverty Reduction". Parallel, some strategic programs that have been designed will be keep continued in 2019 such as Planting Additional Area (LTT), agriculture modernization, water infrastructure development, etc.

"The agriculture sector contributes greatly from the change of community condition, obviously together with another sector, for example, those in Banyuwangi. Two years ago, the poverty rate reached 39 percent and today the rate has decreased to 8.6 percent. Therefore, the community should be optimistic and have to keep optimistic because the government is really good," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture expressed on the orders of the President, that the Ministry of Agriculture has launched the Prosperous Community Poverty Operation Program (Bekerja) in 776 villages, 100 regencies. Through the program, The Ministry of Agriculture distributed chicken livestock with coops and feed for 6 months until it laying eggs. The recipient community of this program is the pre-prosperous farmers with an income level of Rp 1-1.3 million per month. With the Bekerja program, the farmers are expected to increase their income up to Rp 2.5 million per month within 6 months. Not only chicken livestock, the Minister of Agriculture channeled aid in the form of goat, sheep, and Sustainable Food House (KRPL) to meet the needs of the community.

"Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture is socializing the development of area with cluster model by utilizing the integrated yard. Starting from 1,000 hectares of cluster which is build in 1 sub-district, or can be the combination of 2 and 3 sub-districts, with also building its processing industry. For example is Mango, when these mango plants are distributed, its processing industry is also built. This is certainly will succeed and also changes the community pattern, which was only producing fruits into industry businessman. It can be believed that there will be no more poor people," said the Ministry of Agriculture.



I Expenditure on facilities and infrastructure for farmers increased by **85%** in 2018.

PERMUDAH PARA PELAKU USAHA PERTANIAN, KEMENTAN TERAPKAN LAYANAN PADU SATU

I Layanan Padu Satu mengedepankan prinsip *trust* kepada pelaku usaha. Sehingga, pelaku usaha tidak dituntut beragam persyaratan yang memberatkan untuk memulai usaha. Melalui pola pendekatan dengan prinsip *trust* kepada pelaku usaha, maka fungsi pengawasan akan lebih diintensifkan. Dengan layanan ini pelaku usaha bisa melakukan beragam proses yang melibatkan lintas kementerian/lembaga dan pemerintah daerah.



Untuk mengoptimalkan layanan terhadap publik, Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) meluncurkan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (PTSP) atau Padu Satu di lingkup Kementan. Hal ini sejalan dengan kebijakan Percepatan Pelaksanaan Berusaha yang dicanangkan pemerintah melalui Perpres Nomor 91 Tahun 2017. Padu Satu memberi pelayanan perizinan online sesuai pelaksanaan pelayanan perizinan berusaha melalui *Online Single Submission* (OSS) secara nasional.

“Layanan Padu Satu mengedepankan prinsip *trust* kepada pelaku usaha. Dengan demikian, pelaku usaha tidak dituntut beragam persyaratan yang memberatkan untuk memulai usaha. Perizinan diberikan dengan komitmen pelaku usaha memenuhi berbagai persyaratan yang ada, dan pemenuhan komitmen ini menjadi tanggung jawab pemerintah untuk memonitornya,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat peluncuran Unit Layanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kantor Pusat Kementan (15/5).



I Aplikasi e-commerce Toko Tani Indonesia (TTI) tercatat pengguna **300** gapoktan dengan nilai transaksi **Rp. 1,15 miliar**.

Mentan menjelaskan, dengan pola pendekatan dengan prinsip *trust* kepada pelaku usaha maka fungsi pengawasan akan lebih diintensifkan. Padu Satu juga member kepastian penyelesaian perizinan kepada pelaku usaha dalam satuan waktu yang lebih pasti. Pelaku usaha pun mendapatkan berbagai kemudahan dalam proses perizinan.

“Dengan hanya melakukan satu kali aplikasi, pelaku usaha bisa melakukan beragam proses yang melibatkan lintas kementerian/lembaga dan pemerintah daerah. Padu Satu juga tidak menuntut banyak dokumen dalam proses aplikasinya. Beberapa dokumen dasar, seperti KTP dan NPWP, akan langsung diakses dari data base nasional,” jelas Mentan.

Padu Satu juga menyediakan informasi umum tentang proses dan hasil pelaksanaan pembangunan pertanian. Diantaranya, data produksi dan kebutuhan konsumsi beberapa komoditas. Demikian juga sebaran produksi lintas wilayah dan antar waktu. Diharapkan, melalui layanan tersebut, para pihak terkait dapat setiap waktu melakukan updating terhadap data dan informasi yang dibutuhkannya. Selain itu, Padu Satu juga mengembangkan berbagai layanan yang memudahkan bertemunya penjual dan pembeli.

Pada tahap awal, aplikasi Android dalam konsep e-commerce akan menghubungkan Toko Tani Indonesia (TTI) dengan gabungan kelompok tani (Gapoktan) untuk memasok beberapa komoditas. Tujuannya, meningkatkan kinerja pasokan antara Gapoktan dan TTI, serta mengatasi kendala pasokan pangan.

Melalui pengembangan aplikasi itu, inventori atau stok beberapa komoditas dapat terdata dengan baik. Selain itu pergerakannya dapat diatur sesuai kebutuhan. Tercatat jumlah pengguna aplikasi ini mencapai 300 gapoktan dengan nilai transaksi mencapai Rp 1,15 miliar. Mentan berharap, peningkatan pelayanan publik Kementan tersebut dapat dimaksimalkan masyarakat sehingga pelaku usaha pun terus terangsang untuk berinvestasi di sektor pertanian.

“Melalui Padu Satu, saya berharap, investasi di sektor pertanian kian bergairah. Dengan begitu, kemiskinan kian berkurang karena terbukanya lapangan kerja baru dan ekspor melonjak. Penerapannya juga berdampak pada kemiskinan di desa yang turun 2-3 persen, karena kita lakukan yang terbaik,” ujarnya sela peluncuran Padu Satu. Penerapan

Padu Satu tak lepas dari deregulasi sekitar 200 peraturan. Hasilnya, angka ekspor yang pada 2013 tercatat sekitar Rp 23 triliun, kini melonjak menjadi Rp 45 triliun,” harap Mentan

Mentan menegaskan di era pemerintahan Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla, Kementan mendorong investasi karena menginginkan Indonesia harus eksis dan kokoh hingga 1.000 tahun. “Yang bisa satukan kita, keadilan dan kesejahteraan. Bisa tercapai kalau lapangan terbuka, investasi masuk, gini ratio harus diperkecil,” tegas Mentan.

Mentan menambahkan, peringkat pelayanan publik Kementan berada di posisi 14 saat dirinya baru menjabat Menteri Pertanian. Kini, berada di peringkat empat. “Dengan adanya Padu Satu, kami ingin capaian tersebut kembali naik. Kami ingin tahun depan masuk dua besar. Itu yang kami inginkan,” ucap Mentan.

Pelayanan publik Kementan di era pemerintahan Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla membaik. Sebagai contoh, distributor daging sapi menyatakan bahwa pengurus izin kini bisa rampung dalam tiga hari. Meski demikian, Mentan, menginginkan prosesnya lebih cepat. “Kalau bisa, selambat-lambatnya dalam pengurusan izin satu hari proses dapat selesai. Sebelum aku selesai menjabat, diharapkan prosesnya jadi satu hari. Kalau harga daging naik, aku naikan tiga bulan untuk proses rekomendasi,” imbuh Mentan.



THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE APPLY UNIFIED ONE SERVICE IN ORDER TO EASE THE FARMERS

E Unified One Service promotes trust principles to the business actors. Thus, business actors are not asked to meet various burdensome requirements to start a business. Through an approach pattern with a trust principle to the business actors, the monitoring function will be more intensified. Through this service, the business actors can conduct a variety of processes involving cross-ministries or agencies and local governments.

In optimizing the public services, the Ministry of Agriculture launched One Stop Integrated Service (PTSP) or Unified One in The Ministry of Agriculture environment. This is in line with the policy of Accelerating the Business Implementation established by the government through Presidential Regulation No. 91 of 2017. Unified One service provides online licensing services in accordance with the implementation of licensing service through Online Single Submission (OSS) nationally.

“Unified One Service prioritizes the trust principle to the business actors. Therefore, the business actors are not facing the burdensome requirements to start a business. The licensing is provided with the commitment that the business actors meet the various requirements exist, and the commitment fulfillment is the government’s responsibility to monitor” said the Minister of Agriculture, Amran Sulaiman during the launch of the



One Stop Service Unit of The Ministry of Agriculture Central Office (15/5).

The Minister of Agriculture explained that with the approach pattern and trust principle to the business actors, the function of supervision will be intensified. Unified One service also gives a certainty of licensing to the business actors in a more definite time unit. The business actors also get various facilities in the licensing process.

"By only doing one application, business actors can perform various processes involving cross-ministries or agencies and local governments. Unified One also does not require a lot of documents in the application process. Some basic documents, such as KTP (Identity Card) and NPWP (Taxpayer Identification Number), will be directly accessible from the national database," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Unified One also provides general information about the process and results of agricultural development implementation. Among them, there is also production data and consumption demands of several commodities. It is the same as the distribution of production across regions and time. It is expected that through these services, stakeholders can update their data and information at any time. In addition, Unified One also develops various services that facilitate the meeting of sellers and buyers.

In the early stages, the Android application in e-commerce concepts will connect the Indonesian Farmer's Store (Toko Tani Indonesia/TTI) with a combined farmer group (Gapoktan) to supply several commodities. The objective is to improve supply performance between Gapoktan and TTI, as well as to overcome the food supply obstacle.



E The e-commerce application of Indonesian Farmer's Store (TTI) is recorded by **300** gapoktan users with transaction value of **Rp. 1.15 billion.**

Through the development of the application, the inventory or stock of some commodities can be recorded well. In addition, the movement can be arranged as needed. It is noted that users of this application reached 300 gapoktan with the transaction value reached Rp1.15 billion. The Minister of Agriculture hopes that the improvement of public services can be maximized by the community so that the business actors are stimulated to take a part in the agricultural sector continuously.

"Through the Padu Satu, I hope that the investment in the agricultural sector will improve. Therefore, it will reduce the poverty due to the growing opportunity of new employment and the increasing export. The implementation will also impact on the poverty in the village that decreasing by 2-3 percent because we are doing the best," he said during the launching of Padu Satu. The

implementation of Padu Satu cannot be separated from the deregulation for approximately 200 regulation. The result is the increasing export number from Rp. 23 trillion in 2013 to Rp. 45 trillion today," expected the Minister.

Minister of Agriculture expressed that in the era of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla government, the Ministry of Agriculture encourage investment because we want Indonesia to keep exist and strong for the next 1000 years. "What can unite us is justice and prosperity. It can only be achieved with an open field, the coming investment, thus the ratio must be reduced," stated the Minister of Agriculture firmly.

The Minister of Agriculture added that the public service of Ministry of Agriculture is at the 14th position when he was going to be appointed as the Minister of Agriculture. Today, it is on the 4th position. "With the presence of Padu Satu, we want that achievement to increase. We want to be at the top 2 position next year. That is what we want," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The public service of Ministry of Agriculture in the era of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla government is improving. For example, beef distributors stated that the licensing procedures can be completed in three days. However, Minister of Agriculture wants the procedures to be even faster. "If it is possible the licensing procedures can be completed in one day. Before my office period finished, I hope that the process can improve into one day. If the beef price increase, I will raise three months for recommendation process," added the Minister.

KEMENTAN AJAK PEMKAB PURBALINGGA PERANGI KEMISKINAN

I Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) mengajak Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Purbalingga menyukseskan Program Bedah Kemiskinan Rakyat Sejahtera (Bekerja) berbasis pertanian dalam rangka mengurangi angka kemiskinan.



Setelah Kabupaten Cianjur dan Kabupaten Magetan, Kementan kembali meluncurkan program Bedah Kemiskinan Rakyat Bekerja (Bekerja) di Desa Sangkanayu, Kecamatan Mrebet, Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah. Kabupaten Purbalingga menjadi lokasi ketiga sasaran Program Bekerja. Program ini merupakan upaya Kementan mengentaskan kemiskinan di Tanah Air berbasis pertanian yang dilakukan melalui tiga tahapan, yakni jangka pendek, menengah, dan panjang. Secara keseluruhan, kebijakan tersebut akan digelar di 776 desa di 100 kabupaten se-Indonesia.

“Kami dari Kementan mendapat amanat dari presiden agar terjun langsung ke lapangan memberikan stimulus dan pendampingan agar masyarakat bisa mandiri. Purbalingga adalah daerah ke-5 yang kami datangi dalam rangka pengentasan kemiskinan dari program Kementerian Pertanian. Saya berharap angka kemiskinan di Purbalingga yang saat ini mencapai 18 persen, tahun depan bisa turun menjadi 5 persen,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat peluncuran Program Bekerja di Desa Sangkanayu, Kecamatan Mrebet, Kabupaten Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah (8/5).

CIPTAKAN PASOKAN PANGAN BERKELANJUTAN, KEMENTAN LAKUKAN MOU DENGAN PELAKU USAHA MITRA PETANI

1 Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) mengajak para retailer, koperasi, organisasi yang mewakili kepentingan petani untuk bekerja sama secara terintegrasi dari ke hulu hingga hilir, agar terjadi efisiensi rantai pasok dari petani sampai retail, sehingga pasokan lancar dan harga stabil. Hal ini, salah satunya, diwujudkan melalui penandatanganan MoU untuk menjamin ketersediaan dan harga bawang merah dan aneka cabai secara berkelanjutan.

Dalam rangka menjamin ketersediaan stok cabai dan bawang merah menjelang puasa dan Idul Fitri, Kementan menggandeng asosiasi bawang merah, petani cabai, retailer dan koperasi. Melalui Direktorat Jenderal Hortikultura, Kementan menggelar penandatanganan Nota Kesepahaman (Memorandum of Understanding/MoU) dengan Ketua Asosiasi Bawang Merah Indonesia (ABMI) dan Petani Champion Cabai. Proses penandatanganan tersebut disaksikan langsung oleh Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman

“Penandatanganan MoU bertujuan menjamin ketersediaan dan harga bawang merah dan aneka cabai selama bulan Ramadhan hingga lebaran, agar stabil dalam jangka menengah secara berkelanjutan,” kata Mentan se usai penandatanganan MoU dengan 5 Pelaku Usaha Bermitra Petani sekaligus Peluncuran Unit Layanan Terpadu Satu Pintu di Kantor Pusat Kementan (15/5).

Selain dengan kedua asosiasi tersebut, MoU juga dilakukan dengan Ketua Induk Koperasi Kepolisian Negara (INKOPPOL) Republik Indonesia, Himpunan Kerukunan Tani Indonesia (HKTI), Kelompok Tani Nelayan Andalan (KTNA), Perusahaan Perdagangan Indonesia (PPI), dan retail PT Midi Utama Indonesia, Tbk.

Dalam MoU tersebut ditetapkan, ABMI dan Petani Champion Cabai akan

berperan sebagai pemasok, sementara PT. PPI, HKTI, INKOPPOL, KTNA dan PT Alfa Midi merupakan distributor dan tata niaga pemasaran bawang merah dan aneka cabai.

Pada acara MoU yang dihadiri Direktur Perdagangan Dalam Negeri PT PPI, Ketua INKOPPOL, Sekjen HKTI, Ketua KTNA Nasional, Pimpinan PT Alfa Midi, ABMI dan Champion Cabai, Mentan



mengatakan MoU bukan hanya untuk menjaga ketersediaan pasokan pangan di bulan Ramadhan saja, tetapi akan berkelanjutan.

Selain menggenjot produksi, upaya lain yang dilakukan Kementan yakni dengan mengajak para retailer, koperasi, organisasi yang mewakili kepentingan petani untuk bekerja sama secara terintegrasi dari ke hulu hingga hilir. Dengan demikian, diharapkan terjadi efisiensi rantai pasok dari petani sampai retail, sehingga pasokan lancar dan harga stabil

“Dalam rangka menjaga pasokan beberapa komoditas strategis selama Ramadhan hingga Idul Fitri 1439 H, Kementan memastikan ketersediaan bahan pokok tersebut sangat aman. Untuk cabai, bawang merah, daging, telur serta minyak goreng, stok kami siapkan 20 persen lebih dari kebutuhan di hari biasa,” kata Mentan.

Menurut Mentan ada beberapa alasan pasokan dan harga pangan pokok tahun 2018 stabil yaitu komoditas strategis yang sebelumnya diimpor, yakni cabai, bawang merah, beras, daging ayam dan telur, sekarang tidak lagi impor, tapi justru diekspor. Dalam 10 tahun terakhir nilai ekspor komoditas tersebut menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan sebesar 24 persen.

Berdasarkan data Kementan, Mentan memastikan ketersediaan bawang merah dan aneka cabai selama bulan Ramadhan aman. Tidak ada gejolak, baik pasokan maupun harga karena perkiraan ketersediaan aneka cabai dan bawang merah selama bulan Ramadhan atau bulan Mei-Juni 2018 dipastikan surplus.

Secara rinci, Mentan menerangkan, untuk cabai besar ketersediaannya pada



Mei mencapai 106 ribu ton, sedangkan kebutuhan hanya 97 ribu ton, sehingga terjadi surplus 8000-an ton. Untuk cabai besar pada Juni surplus 8 ribu ton, karena ketersediaannya mencapai 104 ribu ton sementara kebutuhan hanya 96 ribu ton. Sedangkan untuk ketersediaan cabai rawit pada Mei dan Juni tercatat surplus yakni masing-masing 8 ribu ton dan 8340 ton. Hal ini terlihat dari ketersediaannya pada Mei mencapai 83 ribu ton dan Juni 84 ribu ton, sedangkan kebutuhan pada Mei hanya 75 ribu ton dan Juni 76 ribu ton.

Begitupula ketersediaan bawang merah yang surplus pada Mei dan Juni. Pada Mei, ketersediaan bawang merah mencapai 127 ribu ton, sementara kebutuhan hanya 112 ribu ton sehingga surplus 8 ribu ton. Begitu pun pada Juni, ketersediaan bawang merah 125 ribu ton, sementara kebutuhan hanya 116 ribu ton, sehingga surplus hampir 9000 ton.

Dalam kesempatan sama Direktur Jenderal Hortikultura Kementan Suwandi menambahkan, kunci kemampuan menjaga surplus adalah melalui pengaturan pola tanam aneka cabai dan bawang merah, sehingga tidak akan ada kekurangan produksi saat puasa dan lebaran nanti.

“Kami juga terus memantau panen dan harga di daerah. Laporan harga yang *up to date* dari beberapa sentra produksi selalu kami peroleh. Untuk memastikan upaya tersebut berjalan dengan baik, Kementan tidak tanggung-tanggung menggandeng para *champion* atau petani yang dijadikan role model di lapangan,” kata Direktur Jenderal Hortikultura Kementan.



I Kementan mengajak pelaku usaha bekerjasama secara terintegrasi agar terjadi **EFISIENSI RANTAI PASOK** dari petani sampai ke retail.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SIGN A MOU WITH THE FARMERS' BUSINESS PARTNERS TO CREATE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SUPPLY

Ⓔ The Ministry of Agriculture invites retailers, cooperatives, and organizations which represent the farmers to work together from the upstream to the downstream so that the supply chain from the farmers to the retails is efficient and leads to a sustainable supply with a stable price. One of them is realized by the signing of the MoU to ensure the sustainability of the availability and price of red onions and peppers.

In order to ensure the availability of chili and red onion stock before the fasting month and Idul Fitri, The Ministry of Agriculture cooperates with the red onion associations, chili farmers, retailers, and cooperatives. Through the Directorate General of Horticulture, The Ministry of Agriculture held the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Chairman of Red onion Association Indonesia (ABMI) and Peasant Champion Chili. The signing process was witnessed by the Minister of Agriculture (Mentan), Amran Sulaiman

"The signing of the MoU aims to ensure the availability and price of red onions and various chilies during Ramadhan to Idul Fitri, so that the price is stable in a sustainable medium term," said the Minister of Agriculture after signing the MoU with 5 Farmers' Business Partners as well as the Launch of One Door Service Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture Head Office (15/5).

In addition to these two associations, the MoU is also conducted with the Chairman of the Parent of the State Police Cooperation (INKOPPOL) of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Farmers Harmony Association



(HKTI), The Mainstay Farmers Group (KTNA), Indonesian Trading Company (PPI), and the retail of PT Midi Utama Indonesia, Tbk.

It was determined under the MoU that ABMI and Peasant Champion Chili will act as the suppliers, while PT. PPI, HKTI, INKOPPOL, KTNA and PT Alfa Midi are the distributors and marketing administrators of the red onion and various chili peppers.

In the MoU event attended by Director of Domestic Trade of PT PPI, Chairman of INKOPPOL, Secretary General of HKTI, Chairman of National KTNA, Head of PT Alfa Midi, ABMI and Champion Chili, the Minister of Agriculture said that MoU is not only to maintain the availability of food supply in Ramadhan.

In addition to boost the production, other efforts are made by inviting The Ministry of Agriculture retailers, cooperatives, organizations that represent the interests of farmers to work together from upstream to downstream. Thus, an efficient supply chain is expected to occur from the farmers to retail, so that the supply is sustainable and the price is also stable

"In order to maintain the supply of some strategic commodities during Ramadan until Idul Fitri 1439 H, The Ministry of Agriculture ensures that the availability of these basic commodities is very safe. We provide 20 percent more of chili, red onion, meat, eggs and cooking oil stocks of the requirement in a normal day," said Minister of Agriculture.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, there are some reasons for the stable supply and prices of staple food in 2018, one of them is strategic commodity which are imported before such as chili, red onion,



E The Ministry of Agriculture invites business actors to work together in an integrated manner to occur **EFFICIENCY SUPPLY CHAIN** from farmers to retail.

rice, chicken and eggs. Those commodities are no longer imported but exported. In the last 10 years, the value of export commodity showed a significant increase of 24 percent.

Based on the data from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture confirmed the availability of red onion and various chilies during Ramadan is secured. There is no turmoil, both from supply and price because the estimated availability of various chili and onion during the month of Ramadan or May-June 2018 is surplus.

In detail, the Minister of Agriculture explained that for the great chili, it will reach 106

thousand tons in May. The demands of great chili are actually only 97 thousand tons, resulting in a surplus of around 8000 tons. For the great chili surplus in June are 8 thousand tons, since the availability reaches 104 thousand tons while the need is only 96 thousand tons. As for the availability of cayenne pepper in May and June, it has a surplus of 8 thousand tons and 8340 tons, respectively. This can be seen from its availability which reaches 83 thousand tons in May and 84 thousand tons in June. Meanwhile, the need is only 75 thousand tons in May and 76 thousand tons in June.

It is the same as the availability of red onions which is surplus in May and June. In May, the availability of red onion reaches 127 thousand tons, while the need is only 112 thousand tons resulting in a surplus of 8 thousand tons. In June, the availability of red onion is 125 thousand tons, while the need is only 116 thousand tons, resulting in a surplus of nearly 9000 tons.

In the same occasion, Director General of Horticulture The Ministry of Agriculture Suwandi added that the key to keep the surplus is through the arrangement of various chili and red onion pattern, thus there will be no shortage of production during fasting month and Lebaran.

"We will also monitor the harvest and prices in the region continuously. We will obtain the report of recent price from some production centers. In order to ensure that it will go well, The Ministry of Agriculture is surely will collaborate with the champions or farmers who become the role models in the field," said the Director-General of Horticulture of The Ministry of Agriculture.



KEMENTAN DORONG MAHASISWA TINGKATKAN PROGRAM PERTANIAN

I Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) berharap mahasiswa mampu merawat, bahkan meningkatkan program-program pertanian sehingga mampu menjaga negara Indonesia di bidang kedaulatan pangan.

Peran mahasiswa, sebagai generasi muda, sangat penting dalam memajukan pertanian berbasis teknologi, sehingga Indonesia dapat menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. “Mahasiswa sebagai generasi muda, berperan memajukan pertanian berbasis teknologi sehingga Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia,” demikian disampaikan Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat memberikan kuliah

umum dengan tema Indonesia Menuju Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045 yang digelar di Gedung Soetardjo Universitas Jember-Jawa Timur (23/5).

Dalam kuliah Umum yang dihadiri Rektor Universitas Jember serta 1200 orang mahasiswa Universitas Jember dan Politeknik Negeri Jember, Mentan mengajak para mahasiswa menjadi petani

yang sukses guna mewujudkan Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia. “Yang bisa mengubah pertanian adalah ide baru untuk memberikan perubahan dengan menggunakan teknologi baru. Ini tugasnya dosen dan mahasiswa. Jangan takut dengan kegagalan karena kunci untuk sukses yaitu belajar minimal 10 jam perhari, disiplin, jujur, bekerja dan berdoa,” jelas Mentan.





I Mahasiswa sebagai generasi muda, berperan memajukan pertanian berbasis teknologi sehingga Indonesia menjadi lumbung pangan dunia.

Mentan berharap mahasiswa mampu merawat, bahkan meningkatkan program-program pertanian sehingga mampu menjaga negara Indonesia di bidang kedaulatan pangan. Oleh karenanya, menurut Mentan, mahasiswa harus belajar dengan giat dan mengadakan penelitian-penelitian yang dapat melahirkan penemuan-penemuan baru untuk menyempurnakan pertanian dari generasi ke generasi.

Mentan meyakinkan para mahasiswa bahwa pertanian merupakan sektor yang menjanjikan. Dicontohkannya 10 konglomerat Indonesia, sembilan di antaranya memiliki dasar pertanian. Ada yang sukses karena tembakau, kelapa sawit, singkong dan lainnya. “Anda sebagai mahasiswa pertanian tidak perlu ragu lagi untuk bisa jadi konglomerat dan kaya. Mulai detik ini tentukan impian bahwa sektor pertanian menjanjikan. Jangan penuh keraguan, orang demikian pasti gagal,” kata Mentan.

Mentan menerangkan, Indonesia dianugrahi Tuhan sesuatu yang kaya akan Sumber Daya Alam (SDA) luas dan luar biasa. “Bandingkan dengan Jerman, Kolombia yang iklim cuaca seperti matahari hanya bersinar selama 6 bulan saja. Hanya saja, sektor pertanian Indonesia masih kalah. Peralnya, meski matahari hanya bersinar 6 bulan, negara Jerman, Kolombia mampu ekspor. Mereka petaninya terlalu rajin dan pertanian digemari anak muda. Jadi kaya raya adalah petani. Di Indonesia petani malas. Jadi Anda mahasiswa yang harus

jadikan petani yang rajin, menjadi petani juga mesti memiliki pendidikan yang baik dan disiplin. Oleh karenanya, sebelum terjun langsung sebagai petani, belajar harus ditingkatkan. Mahasiswa harus IP-nya 4. Kalau bisa belajar 10 jam sehari, supaya sukses nantinya,” terang Mentan.

Paparan Kinerja dan Terobosan Kementan

Kepada mahasiswa yang hadir, Mentan menceritakan pengalamannya selama menjadi bagian Kabinet Kerja sejak 2014, yang salah satunya mengenai terobosan yang dilakukan dan capaiannya seperti merombak regulasi terkait pengadaan karena mekanisme tender membuat bantuan sarana produksi kepada petani menjadi mubazir. Hal tersebut mendorongnya menemui Presiden dan meminta regulasi

pengadaan barang/jasa diubah, serta mendatangi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) yang bertujuan penyimpangan dapat dihindari dan anggaran tidak diselewengkan, sehingga Kementan berhasil memperoleh penghargaan anti-gratifikasi.

Terobosan lain yang dilakukan yakni meningkatkan alokasi anggaran untuk petani langsung, sehingga konsekuensinya anggaran seminar, peresmian, pengadaan, dan uang perjalanan dinas alokasinya dicabut.

Kementan juga mendorong peneliti pertanian lebih giat melakukan riset dan berinovasi, sehingga pemerintah dapat memajukan pertanian nasional, serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan petani. Kementan pun secara konsisten berupaya optimal memaksimalkan lahan menganggur, seperti tadah hujan yang bertujuan meningkatkan produksi dalam negeri serta merealisasikan visi Lumbung Pangan Dunia 2045.

Paralel, Kementan mengembangkan pertanian di daerah-daerah perbatasan sebagai lumbung pangan yaitu di Lingga, Belu, Malaka, Merauke, dan Entikong. Dengan begitu, mempermudah ekspor pangan, khususnya ke negeri jiran. Harga pangan juga mulai stabil.

Mentan juga mengungkapkan, banyak capaian terukir yang merupakan “buah” dari terobosan tersebut. Misalnya, berhasil menutup keran impor beras dan jagung. Bahkan, Indonesia dewasa ini sukses melakukan ekspor sejumlah komoditas pertanian ke berbagai negara, termasuk bawang merah. Dalam sejarah pertanian 72 tahun, Indonesia akhirnya berhasil melakukan ekspor ayam ke Jepang.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGES STUDENTS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

ⓔ The Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) hopes that the students will be able to care for, even improve agricultural programs so as to maintain Indonesia as the country of food sovereignty.



The role of students as the younger generation is very important in improving the technology-based agriculture so that Indonesia can become a world food supply. "Students as younger generation play a role in advancing technology-based agriculture so that Indonesia becomes the world's food supply," said Minister of Agriculture (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman while giving a public lecture with the theme of Indonesia Towards World Food Supply 2045 organized at Soetardjo Building, University of Jember-East Java (23/5).

In a public lecture attended by the Rector of the University of Jember and 1200 students of Jember University and State Polytechnic of Jember, the Minister of Agriculture invited the students to become successful farmers to realizing Indonesia as a world food supply. "What transforms agriculture is a new idea for change by using new technology. This is the job of lecturers and students. Do not be afraid of failure because the key to success

is learning at least 10 hours per day, discipline, honest, work and pray," said Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture hopes that the students will be able to care for, even improve agricultural programs so as to keep the country of Indonesia in the field of food sovereignty. Therefore, according to the Minister of Agriculture, students must study hard and conduct research that can generate new discoveries to improve agriculture from generation to generation.

Minister of Agriculture convinces students that agriculture is a promising sector. He states that in 10 Indonesian conglomerates, nine of them have an agricultural base. There are people achieving success because of tobacco, oil palm, cassava and others. "You as agricultural students should not hesitate to become a conglomerate and rich. From this moment set the dream that the agricultural sector is promising. Do not be hesitant, such people would fail," said Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture explained that Indonesia is granted by God wide and extraordinary richness in Natural Resources (SDA). "Compare it to Germany, Colombia whose weather climate like the sun only shines for 6 months. However, Indonesia's agricultural sector is still below them. That is because although the sun only shines 6 months, Germany and Colombia are able to export. The farmers are too diligent and the farm is popular with young people. So, the farmers are rich there. In Indonesia, farmers are lazy. So, you the students must be a diligent farmer, become a farmer must also have a good education and discipline. Therefore, before plunging directly as a farmer, your learning must be improved. The students'

GPA must be 4. If you can learn 10 hours a day, you will be a success later," explained Minister of Agriculture.

Explanation of Performance and Breakthrough of Ministry of Agriculture

To the students who attended, Minister of Agriculture recounted his experience as the Working Cabinet since 2014, one of which is about breakthroughs and achievements such as changing the regulation related to procurement because the tender mechanism to make the aid of production facilities to farmers is wasteful. This prompted him to meet the President and

request that the regulation of procurement of goods/services be changed and to go to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to avoid deviation and for the budget to not get diverted, this makes the Ministry of Agriculture managed to get an anti-gratification award.

Another breakthrough was increasing the budget allocation for farmers directly, which the consequences are the revoking the allocation for seminar budget, inauguration, procurement, and office travel money.

Ministry of Agriculture also encourages agricultural researchers to conduct research and innovation more diligently, so that the government can promote national agriculture, and improve the welfare of farmers. Ministry of Agriculture also tries to optimally maximize the utilization of unemployed lands, such as rainfed which aims to increase domestic production and realize the vision of World Food Supply 2045.

Parallel, Ministry of Agriculture develops agriculture in border areas as a food supply such as in Lingga, Belu, Malacca, Merauke, and Entikong. That way, it facilitates the export of food, especially to neighboring countries. Food prices also began to stabilize.

The minister also revealed that many of the achievements were the results of the breakthrough. For example, the ministry managed to stop the rice and corn imports. In fact, Indonesia is currently successfully exporting a number of agricultural commodities to various countries, including onion. In the history of agriculture for 72 years, Indonesia finally managed to export chicken to Japan.



E Students as a young generation, play a role in advancing technology-based agriculture so that Indonesia becomes the world's food barn.

KEMANTAN DORONG PETANI INDONESIA GUNAKAN ALSINTAN DAN TEKNOLOGI

1 Petani Indonesia harus membiasakan diri dengan mesin dan teknologi. Sebab, dua hal tersebut dapat mendongkrak daya saing dan meningkatkan perekonomian negara. Tanpa teknologi, Indonesia akan sulit mencapai swasembada bahkan ekspor produk pertanian ke mancanegara.



Sebagaimana telah berlangsung Kabupaten Magetan dan Kebumen, Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) kembali melakukan peninjauan program percepatan pengolahan tanah dengan sistem optimalisasi pemanfaatan alat mesin pertanian di Desa Tenggarang, Kecamatan Tenggarang, Bondowoso, Jawa Timur (22/5). Pada kesempatan tersebut, Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman meminta petani Indonesia untuk membiasakan diri dengan mesin dan teknologi. Sebab, dua hal tersebut yang bisa mendongkrak daya saing negara dan meningkatkan perekonomian. Begitupula swasembada pangan bahkan ekspor hanya dapat dicapai dengan menggunakan teknologi dan harus dengan mekanisasi.

"Untuk melakukan swasembada atau bahkan ekspor, dibutuhkan peralatan yang memadai agar meningkatkan produktivitas. Kita harus bisa menguasai teknologi. Kita menuju mekanisasi. Tanpa teknologi, tidak mungkin kita swasembada bahkan ekspor, tidak mungkin kita bersaing dengan negara yang lain," pinta Mentan.

Mentan menegaskan, dengan memaksimalkan inovasi, Indonesia bisa swasembada dan mengekspor sejumlah komoditas ke mancanegara. "Jadi, pertanian bisa menjadi solusi permanen untuk saudara-saudara kita yang masih prasejahtera," tegas Mentan.

Lebih lanjut Mentan menerangkan, banyak manfaat yang diperoleh dari penggunaan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan), salah satunya menekan biaya produksi. Dengan memanfaatkan teknologi, petani bisa menekan biaya panen. "Menekan biaya produksi 40 persen. Yang biasa biaya panen manual Rp 2 juta per hektare, dengan teknologi hanya Rp 1 juta. Penyusutan hasil panen (*losses*) sebesar 10 persen pun bisa "ditarik kembali". Yang dulu sia-sia di lapangan, bisa kita ambil. Nilainya Rp 28 triliun," terang Mentan.

Manfaat lain dari pemakaian alsintan dan teknologi pertanian, menurut Mentan, yaitu meningkatkan Indeks Pertanaman (IP). Dengan pemanfaatan alsintan dan teknologi, IP dapat menjadi dua atau tiga kali dalam setahun. Selain itu proses tanam dan panen juga bisa lebih cepat dari yang dikerjakan secara tradisional. "Sejak olah tanah hingga panen, waktunya lebih singkat. Dari hitungan hari menjadi jam. Bisa tanam 3 kali dalam

1 tahun. Artinya, peningkatan pendapatan petani bisa 3 kali lipat. Kalau dulu panen butuh 25 orang. Sekarang hanya 1 orang dan 3 jam banding 25 hari. Tanam juga begitu. Tanam panen butuh masing-masing 20 hari/ha/ orang, hari ini satu orang hanya 3 jam/hektare," ucap Mentan.

Selain itu, Mentan juga menjelaskan bahwa pemanfaatan teknologi atau mekanisasi juga bisa menarik minat generasi muda. Alsintan pun mendorong generasi muda terjun ke sektor pertanian. Mekanisasi pertanian berpotensi mengubah pandangan generasi muda mengenai industri pertanian yang sejatinya sangat menjanjikan. Mentan menyebutkan, dari 10 konglomerat besar di Indonesia, delapan di antaranya berlatar belakang petani.

"Jadi, bagaimana menarik minat generasi muda untuk bertani? Jawabannya dengan pemakaian teknologi serta mekanisasi untuk mendorong generasi muda untuk ikut bertani. Ini akan mengubah mindset pemuda. Yang mana dahulunya petani disebut miskin, kumuh. Sekarang petani bisa sejahtera! Pemuda bisa olah tanah, tanam, panen dengan operasikan traktor," jelas Mentan

Mentan menambahkan, pendapatan dari jasa penyewaan alsintan cukup menggijurkan. Sekitar Rp 3 juta - Rp 4 juta per hari. "Dalam sebulan pemilik alsintan akan mendapat Rp 90 juta. Dengan pendapatan sebesar dua kali lipat dari gaji menteri. Pasti generasi muda akan mau," demikian tegas Mentan.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGE INDONESIAN FARMER TO USE ALSINTAN AND TECHNOLOGY

🇮🇩 Indonesian farmers should be able to accustom themselves with machine and technology. It is because those two things can boost competitiveness and improve the economy of the country. Without technology, it will be difficult for Indonesia to reach self-sufficiency even exporting agricultural products to the foreign country.

As already underwent in Magetan and Kebumen Regency, the Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) once again conduct the review of acceleration program of land processing with the optimization system of agricultural machine equipment utilization in Tenggarang Village, Tenggarang Sub-district, Bondowoso, East Jawa (22/5).

In that occasion, the Minister of Agriculture, (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman asked Indonesian farmers to accustom themselves with the machine and technology because those two things can boost competitiveness and improve the economy. Moreover, the food self-sufficiency and even export can only be achieved by using the technology and should be with mechanization.

"To conduct the self-sufficiency or even export, sufficient equipment is necessary to increase the productivity. We have to be able to master technology. We are moving to mechanization. Without technology, it is impossible that we can reach self-sufficiency or even export, it is impossible that we can compete with other countries," asked the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture stressed that by maximizing the innovation, Indonesia can reach self-sufficiency and export some of the commodities abroad. "Therefore, agriculture can be a permanent solution for our partners that are still pre-prosperous," stressed the Minister of Agriculture.

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that there are many benefits obtained from the usage of agricultural machine equipment (alsintan), one of which by suppressing the production costs. By utilizing the technology, farmers can suppress the harvesting costs. "Suppressing the production costs into 40 percent. The manual harvest which usually costs Rp. 2 million per hectare can be reduced to Rp. 1 million with the technology. The losses of harvest by 10% can also be "taken". Those that usually wasted in the field can be taken. It values for about Rp. 28 trillion," stated the Minister of Agriculture.

Other benefits of the use of alsintan and agriculture technology, according to the Minister of Agriculture, is increasing the Plantation Index (IP). By utilizing the alsintan and technology, IP can be two or three times per year. Additionally, the planting and harvesting process will also be faster than those done traditionally.

"Since the land processing to harvesting, it will take shorter time, from days to hours. We can plant 3 times in 1 year. It means that the farmers' income may increase 3 times more. Previously, harvesting process will need 25 people but now will only need 1 person and 3 hours compared to 25 days. So does with planting process. Planting will need every 20 days /ha/person, but today we only need 1 person in 3 hours/hectares," said the Minister of Agriculture.

Additionally, the Minister of Agriculture also explained that the utilization of technology or mechanization may also attract the interest of younger generation. Alsintan will also encourage the younger generation to go into the agricultural sector. Agriculture mechanization potentially changes the younger generation perspective about the agricultural industry which actually very promising. Minister of Agriculture said that from 10 big conglomerates in Indonesia. Eight of them have a background of farmers.

"So, how can we attract younger generation into farming? The answer is by the utilization of technology and mechanization to encourage the younger generation to jump into farming. This will change the mindset of young people in which previously farmers are considered poor, shabby but not farmers can be prosperous too! Young people can process the land, plant, and harvest by operating the tractors," explained the Minister of Agriculture.

Minister added that the income from the alsintan rent service is quite tempting. It is about Rp. 3-4 million per day. "In one month, the alsintan owner can earn Rp. 90 million. With the income twice larger the minister's income, younger generation surely will be interested," said the Minister of Agriculture.



ALSINTAN MAMPU TURUNKAN BIAYA OLAH LAHAN HINGGA 30 PERSEN

I Petani diharapkan memaksimalkan penggunaan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan) yang mampu menurunkan biaya olah lahan hingga 30 persen dan mempercepat proses tanam. Keunggulan penggunaan alsintan dapat meningkatkan target tanam menjadi tiga hingga empat kali setahun.



Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) kembali melakukan peninjauan program percepatan pengolahan tanah dengan sistem optimalisasi pemanfaatan alat mesin pertanian (alsintan) di Desa Kembangan Kecamatan Bukateja, Kebumen serta berdialog dengan para petani (8/5). Dalam kunjungan kerja tersebut, Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman didampingi Ketua STPP Magelang, Menko Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Sosial, Menteri Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi, Komisi IV DPR RI, dan Bupati Purbalingga.

Mentan mengingatkan, pemanfaatan alsintan mampu menghemat anggaran dan menggenjot produksi setara Rp 316 triliun. Keunggulan ini mendorong Kementan

menyalurkan bantuan alsintan sebanyak 300 ribuan unit sejak 2015.

Optimalisasi alsintan dalam mengolah lahan sawah di Desa Kembangan merupakan contoh yang sangat baik. Berdasarkan laporan, penggunaan empat unit alsintan secara berkelompok dapat menyelesaikan pengolahan lahan sawah seluas 15 hektare per hari.

"Kami mengapresiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah, dalam upaya mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan alsintan bantuan pemerintah. Purbalingga ini luar biasa! Kami berterima kasih kepada Dandim, Danrem, Kepala Dinas Pertanian dan seluruh yang terkait atas pencapaian ini. Dengan mengoptimalkan alat dan mesin

pertanian, mempermudah kontrolnya, perbaikannya mudah, biayanya murah, dan hasilnya bisa tiga kali lipat," kata Mentan.

Mentan mengingatkan petani agar memaksimalkan alsintan yang diberikan. Sebab, banyak manfaat dari penggunaan inovasi tersebut. Diantaranya dapat menurunkan biaya olah lahan hingga 30 persen. Selain itu, proses tanam pun menjadi lebih cepat, sehingga target tanam bisa hingga tiga kali dalam setahun, bahkan bisa mencapai empat kali. Hal ini tentunya meningkatkan indeks pertanaman (IP) menjadi 3-4 kali lipat. Dengan penggunaan alsintan, proses produksi pertanian cenderung lebih murah serta efisien, sehingga dapat menghemat anggaran hingga 40 persen.

"Olah tanam, dulu pakai kerbau butuh lima hari. Sekarang dengan traktor hanya butuh tiga jam, satu hektare selesai diolah. Dulu proses tanam untuk satu hektar lahan butuh 25 orang. Sekarang cukup hanya dengan *rice transplanter*. Tak itu saja, alsintan juga mempercepat masa tanam. Tanamnya lebih cepat sehingga yang biasanya menanam satu kali dalam setahun bisa menjadi dua kali. Sedangkan yang dua kali dalam setahun bisa menjadi tiga kali. Banyak sekali manfaatnya. Jadi satu kali mengukur, satu kali jalan, satu kali program, tapi banyak sekali dampaknya. Ujungnya adalah kesejahteraan petani," tegas Mentan

Lebih lanjut Mentan menjelaskan, Kementan telah membentuk brigade di seluruh Indonesia dengan tujuan menghindari adanya lahan yang tidak produktif karena alsintan tidak digunakan secara optimal. "Kami hitung, pengolahan tanah dengan kapasitas traktor yang sudah dibantukan kurang lebih 250.000—300.000 unit, mampu mencapai 50 ribu hektare per hari. Jika kemampuannya 50 ribu hektare per hari, berarti 1,5 juta hektare per bulan, sehingga sudah lebih dari kebutuhan untuk padi, jagung, dan sebagainya. Manfaat alsintan selain meningkatkan produktivitas juga untuk tepat waktu," tegas Mentan.

ALSINTAN ABLE TO DECLINE LOW PRICES TO 30 PERCENT

E Farmers are expected to maximize the use of agricultural machinery (alsintan) which can reduce the cost of land by 30 percent and speed up the planting process. The advantage of using alsintan can increase the planting target to three until four times a year. the planting target to three to four times a year.

The Ministry of Agriculture conducted a review of land management acceleration program using the system of agricultural machinery utilization and optimization in Kembangan Village, Bukateja Sub-District, Kebumen Regency as well as conducted a dialogue with the farmers (8/5). In the working visit, the Minister of Agriculture, Amran Sulaiman was accompanied by the Chairman of STPP Magelang, Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Social Minister, Village Minister for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Commission IV of DPR RI and Purbalingga Regent.

The Minister of Agriculture reminded the utilization of alsintan is able to save the budget and boost the production to be equivalent to Rp316 trillion. This excellence prompted The Ministry of Agriculture to distribute alsintan aid of 300 thousand units since 2015.

Optimizing alsintan in managing the rice field in Kembangan Village is a very good example. Based on the report, the use of four alsintan units in groups can complete the processing of rice fields of 15 hectares per day. "We appreciate the Purbalingga

District Government (Central Java), in an effort to optimize the utilization of government aid projects. Purbalingga is amazing! We are grateful to the Dandim, Danrem, Head of the Department of the Agriculture and all parties which related to this achievement. By optimizing the farming tools and machinery, it makes the control and repair easier, the cost is lower, and the results also can be tripled," said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture reminded the farmers to maximize the use of alsintan that have been provided because there are many benefits of using these innovations. One of them is able to reduce the cost of land up to 30 percent. In addition, the planting process becomes faster, so the planting target can increase to three times or even four times a year. This certainly increases the index of cropping (IP) to 3-4 times. Through the use of alsintan, agricultural production process tends to be cheaper and more efficient, therefore it can save the budget up to 40 percent.

"Planting used to take five days using buffalo. Now with the use of a tractor, it only takes three hours and one hectare to be finished. The planting process for one

hectare of land usually took 25 people. Now, it is only the rice transplanter. Not only that alsintan also speed up the planting period. The planting also becomes faster so that those who usually plant once a year only, can plant for twice a year. Those two times a year can be three times. There are a lot of benefits. So, once measuring, one program can be processed, although there are a lot of impacts. The final result is prosperous of the farmers," said the Minister of Agriculture

Furthermore, the Minister of Agriculture explained that they have established brigades throughout Indonesia with the aim of avoiding unproductive land claims because alsintan is not used optimally. "We calculate that the land processing with a built-in tractor capacity of fewer than 250,000-300,000 units, can reach 50 thousand hectares per day. If the ability is 50 thousand hectares per day, it means that it will be 1.5 million hectares per month, so it already exceeds the demands rice, corn, and so on. The benefits of alsintan except for increasing the productivity, is also the puctuality," said the Minister of Agriculture.

ARTI PENTING PEMAHAMAN TUPOKSI ANTARA KEMENTAN DAN BULOG

I Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) bersama Badan Urusan Logistik (Bulog) menggelar Rapat Koordinasi (Rakor) untuk membangun sinergi demi Percepatan Serap Gabah Petani (Sergap) Tahun 2018. Rapat koordinasi tersebut merupakan momentum yang sangat strategis dalam upaya meningkatkan serapan gabah petani (sergap) untuk memperkuat cadangan beras pemerintah.

“Pentingnya pengisian cadangan pangan pemerintah melalui pengadaan gabah/beras. Cadangan pangan pemerintah ini sangat penting untuk menanggulangi kekurangan pangan, gejolak harga, dan bencana,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman saat memberikan pengarahan sekaligus membuka Rakor Sergap di Kantor Perum Bulog, Jakarta, (9/5).

Hadir dalam rakor adalah Dirut Perum Bulog, Aster Kasad, Direktur Pengadaan dan Direktur Pelayanan Publik Bulog, Penanggungjawab Sergap Nasional, Kepala BPTP seluruh Indonesia serta Kadivreg Bulog seluruh Indonesia. Dalam rakor itu juga dilakukan penandatanganan kesepakatan kerja sama antara Gabungan Kelompok Tani (Gapoktan) dengan Kepala Divre Perum Bulog. Secara simbolis, penandatanganan dilakukan oleh empat perwakilan Gapoktan dari empat provinsi, yaitu Sumatera Utara, Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, dan Sulawesi Selatan.

Berdasarkan data yang berhasil dihimpun Bulog hingga saat ini, tercatat realisasi pengadaan gabah/beras oleh Bulog sebesar 667.852 ton atau 30% dari total target sampai dengan Juni 2018 sebesar

2,2 juta ton. Target penyerapan tersebut akan terus diupayakan mengingat potensi panen masih cukup besar, terutama di 10 provinsi sentra, yaitu Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Selatan dan Nusa Tenggara Barat.

Mentan menerangkan, pemerintah menjamin stok beras dan pangan lainnya aman menjelang Ramadan dan Idul Fitri 2018. Khusus beras, stoknya diproyeksikan mencukupi hingga empat bulan ke depan.

Oleh karenanya, masyarakat tidak perlu khawatir mengenai ketersediaan stok menjelang Ramadan dan Lebaran.

“Baru saja dilakukan penantangan perjanjian kerja sama antara pemerintah, Bulog dan Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) untuk melakukan percepatan serap gabah dan juga menstabilkan harga. Langkah ini sebagai upaya terdepan menstabilkan harga menjelang Lebaran dan seterusnya. Bila melihat dari laporan Bulog dan Badan Ketahanan Pangan (BKP), stok kebutuhan aman dan lebih dari cukup. Kami mendengar



laporan tadi pagi bahwa harga mulai turun. Tapi kita harus turunkan lagi harga bila perlu,” terang Mentan.

Mentan menuturkan, bahwa Kementan dan Bulog merupakan sahabat sejati. Dan oleh karenanya, harus bersinergi dalam memenuhi target yang ditetapkan Presiden Jokowi. “Bulog sahabat sejati Kementan. Sarana produksi disiapkan oleh pertanian, termasuk juga litbang. Sementara soal cadangan pangan, serap gabah itu tupoksi Bulog. Kami bersama Dirut Bulog, TNI, Kemendag, bersama-sama bahu membahu melakukan operasi pasar bila diperlukan. Yang penting sekarang stok kita aman,” tutur Mentan.

Dalam kesempatan yang sama Kepala BKP Agung Hendriadi mengatakan, melalui rakor diharapkan dapat secara bersama-sama membangun komunikasi dan koordinasi yang lebih intensif dengan pemangku kepentingan, agar target penyerapan gabah/beras dapat tercapai. Oleh karenanya revitalisasi sistem serap gabah perlu dilakukan melalui efisiensi rantai pasok dengan cara menekan *middlemen* yang meraup keuntungan selama ini.

“Efisiensi rantai pasok dari petani ke penebas langsung ke unit penggilingan (UPGB) ini sangat penting, agar harga dapat terjaga dan terjangkau daya beli masyarakat, dengan adanya kesepakatan ini diharapkan dapat mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan bantuan mesin pengering (*dryer*) bekerjasama dengan Perum Bulog untuk mendukung percepatan serap gabah dalam rangka pemenuhan cadangan beras pemerintah,” kata Kepala BKP.

Sementara itu Direktur Utama Bulog Budi Waseso mengatakan, dalam kerja sama tersebut Bulog memiliki tanggung jawab menjaga tiga pilar ketahanan pangan, yakni ketersediaan, keterjangkauan dan stabilitas. “Guna memenuhi ketiga aspek itu, kami bertanggung jawab melakukan perjalanan pengamanan harga, pengelolaan cadangan



I Realisasi pengadaan gabah/beras oleh Bulog sebesar **667.852 ton** atau **30%** dari total target sampai dengan Juni 2018 sebesar **2,2 juta ton.**

pangan pemerintah, serta pendistribusian pangan pokok seperti beras dan pangan pokok lainnya kepada masyarakat,” kata Dirut Bulog.

Sebagaimana tertera dalam Peraturan Presiden Nomor 47 Tahun 2016, Perum Bulog mengemban tugas melakukan

stabilisasi harga pangan pokok berupa beras maupun pangan pokok lain. Seperti jagung, kedelai, gula, minyak goreng, tepung terigu, bawang merah, cabai, daging sapi, daging ayam ras, dan telur ayam.

Sebelumnya, Dirut Bulog berjanji menyediakan beras murah kepada masyarakat, khususnya menjelang Ramadan. Dia mengatakan telah memiliki berbagai upaya dalam menyediakan beras murah tersebut. “Saya sudah membuat bagaimana cara-cara saya, bagaimana beras sampai ke masyarakat dengan harga stabil dan memang murah, nanti saya tidak akan kucurkan beras itu curah tapi sudah kemasan,” kata Dirut Bulog.

Dirut Bulog menerangkan, Bulog rencananya akan menyediakan beras kemasan 5-10 kilogram (kg) kepada masyarakat yang dilengkapi dengan sistem *barcode*. Bulog juga berencana menyediakan beras kemasan kecil untuk masyarakat yang dinamakan beras renceng. “Kemasan itu 5-10 kg dan itu ada sistem pengontrolan dengan sistem *barcode*. Kemudian saya ingin ke depannya, secepatnya, istilah saya ada beras renceng, itu hanya kemasan 200 gram yang harganya relatif murah, tapi terjamin kualitasnya,” terang Dirut Bulog.



THE ESSENTIAL MEANING OF MAIN TASK OF FUNCTION BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND BULOG

E The Ministry of Agriculture along with the Indonesian Bureau of Logistic (Bulog) held a Coordination Meeting to build synergy in accelerating the Farmers' Grain Absorption in 2018. Such coordination meeting is a very strategic moment to increase the farmers' grain absorption for strengthening the government rice reserves.

“It is important to fulfill the government's food reserves through the procurement of grain or rice. This government food reserve is very essential to overcome the lack of food, price fluctuation, and disaster,” said the Minister of Agriculture, Amran Sulaiman when he was giving a briefing and an opening a Coordination Meeting of Farmers' Grain Absorption at Bulog Office, Jakarta (9/5).

Those who came to the coordination meeting are Bulog's President Director, Aster Kasad, the Director of Procurement and Director of Public Service of Bulog, National Grain Absorption

Responsible, Head of BPTP throughout Indonesia and The Head of Regional Division of Bulog throughout Indonesia. In the meeting, a cooperation agreement is also signed between the Joint Farmers Group (Gapoktan) with the Head of Division of Bulog. Symbolically, the signing was done by four representatives of Gapoktan from four provinces, which are North Sumatra, West Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi.

Based on the data collected by Bulog, the realization of grain or rice procurement by Bulog are still 30 percent of the total target.

There is 667,852 tons of rice produced, while the target is actually 2.2 million tons until June. Since the harvest potency is quite large, the realization will continuously pursue, especially in 10 provinces, those are North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara.

The minister of agriculture explained that the government ensures that the stock of rice and other foods are safe ahead of Ramadan and Idul Fitri 2018. Particularly, for rice which



stock is prepared sufficiently for the next four months. Therefore, people do not have to worry about the availability of stock ahead of Ramadhan and Lebaran.

"Recently, the signing of cooperation agreement between the government, Bulog and the Armed Forces of Indonesia (TNI) was done to accelerate the absorption of grain and also stabilize the price. This step is the frontstep to stabilize the price ahead of Lebaran and others. Seen from the Bulog report and Food Security Agency (BKP), the demands stock is safe and more than enough. This morning, we got a report that prices started to fall, but we still have to lower the price if it is necessary," explained Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that The Ministry of Agriculture and Bulog are friends. Therefore, they must synergize in meeting the targets determined by President Jokowi. "Bulog is The Ministry of Agriculture's true friend. Production facilities are prepared by the ministry of agriculture, including Research and Development department. Meanwhile, in the case of food reserves, the absorption of grain was Bulog's basic task and function. We, along with the President Director of Bulog, TNI, Ministry of Trade are helping each other to conduct a market operation when it is necessary. The important thing is that now our stock is safe," said the Minister of Agriculture.

On the same occasion, the Head of BKP Agung Hendriadi said that through the coordination meeting, it is expected to build more intensive communication and coordination with the stakeholders together, so that the target of grain absorption can be achieved. Thus, revitalizing the grain absorption system demands to be done through the efficiency of the supply chain by suppressing the middlemen who got the benefits.

"The efficiency of the supply chain from the farmers to the buyers directly to the milling units (UPGB) is very essential. In addition to that the price can be maintained and afforded by the people. This agreement is also



E Bulog procurement realization by Bulog amounted to **667,852 tons** or **30%** of total target until June 2018
2.2 million tons.

expected to optimize the utilization of dryer aid in cooperation with Bulog to support the acceleration of grain absorption in order to fulfill the government rice reserves," said Head of BKP.

Meanwhile, the President Director of Bulog, Budi Waseso said that Bulog has a responsibility to maintain the three pillars of food security, those are availability, affordability, and stability.

"In order to fulfill those three aspects, we are responsible to secure the price, manage the government's food reserves, as well as distribute the staple food such as rice and other staple foods to the community," said the Bulog Director.

As stated in Presidential Regulation No. 47 of 2016, Bulog has a task of stabilizing staple food prices including rice and other staple foods such as corn, soybeans, sugar, cooking oil, wheat flour, red onion, chili, beef, chicken meat, and chicken eggs.

Previously, the president of Bulog promised to provide cheap rice to the community, especially before Ramadan. He said that he has had various efforts in providing the cheap rice. "I have tried to make the rice reaches the community with a stable and cheap price, as well as good package," said the President Director of Bulog.

The Bulog director said that Bulog plans to provide 5-10 kilogram (kg) packs of rice to the community with a barcode system. Bulog also plans to provide small rice packaging for the community called *renceng rice*. "The package is 5-10 kg with a barcode system as the control. Next, I want *renceng rice* to be produced as soon as possible, it is only 200-gram packaging which is relatively cheap, but the quality is guaranteed," explained the CEO of Bulog.



KEMANTAN APRESIASI PENINGKATAN POPULASI SAPI POTONG DI MAGETAN

I Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) mengapresiasi Pemerintah Kabupaten (Pemkab) Magetan dan Pemerintah Provinsi (Pemprov) Jawa Timur yang berkomitmen tinggi meningkatkan populasi sapi potong di tingkat peternak melalui Upaya Khusus Sapi Indukan Wajib Bunting (UPSUS SIWAB). Kementan mencatat capaian UPSUS SIWAB di Kabupaten Magetan cukup menggembirakan.



Kementan optimistik cita-cita untuk menjadikan Indonesia sebagai lumbung pangan dunia dapat terwujud. Terutama apabila pencapaian produksi peternakan di seluruh provinsi di Indonesia dapat mengimbangi produksi peternakan di Provinsi Jawa Timur (Jatim), khususnya Kabupaten Magetan, yang merupakan salah satu gudang ternak di tanah air.

“Provinsi Jatim menyumbang 50 persen dari total populasi sapi potong di seluruh Indonesia. Magetan dan Provinsi Jawa Timur ini 50 persen dari total sapi yang lahir seluruh Indonesia. Andaikan ada tiga provinsi seperti Jatim, persoalan sapi di Indonesia bisa selesai,” kata Menteri Pertanian (Mentan) Amran Sulaiman pada acara Panen Pedet di Kabupaten Magetan, Jatim (7/5).

Mentan mengapresiasi Pemkab Magetan dan Pemprov Jatim yang selama ini memiliki komitmen tinggi meningkatkan populasi sapi potong di tingkat peternak melalui UPSUS SIWAB. “Kita lihat dengan adanya kelahiran pedet-pedet yang ditampilkan pada acara Panen Pedet. Ini adalah bukti nyata keberhasilan Upsus Siwab. Ini merupakan jaminan yang menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia mampu secara terus



I Provinsi Jatim menyumbangkan **50 persen** dari total populasi sapi potong di seluruh Indonesia.

menerus dan berkelanjutan menghasilkan ternak sapi,” ujar Mentan

Dalam acara Panen Pedet tersebut, Mentan menunjukkan pedet-pedet hasil Inseminasi Buatan (IB) sebanyak 1.200 ekor. Kementan mencatat capaian UPSUS SIWAB di Kabupaten Magetan cukup menggembirakan. Berdasarkan data yang dihimpun dari Januari 2018 sampai 3 Mei 2018, Pelayanan Inseminasi Buatan (IB) terealisasi sebanyak 11.000 ekor, Pemeriksaan Kebuntingan (PKB) sebanyak 6.000 ekor dan kelahiran ternak sebanyak 4.000 ekor.

Secara nasional, realisasi program UPSUS SIWAB juga sangat menggembirakan. Untuk pelayanan IB, dari Januari 2017 hingga Mei 2018 telah terealisasi sebanyak 5.522.936 ekor, kebuntingan 2.461.009 ekor dengan kelahiran sebanyak 1.195.490 ekor atau setara Rp 8,3 triliun (harga pedet lepas sapi per ekor Rp 7 juta).

Mentan menjelaskan, kelahiran pedet ini merupakan hasil perkawinan silang sapi-sapi lojak dan limosin. Bobot pedet berkisar antara 700 kg sampai 1,3 ton dengan umur rata-rata 1-2 tahun. Jika nanti pedet-pedet itu besar, beratnya dapat mencapai satu ton lebih dengan harga rata-rata 50 juta rupiah. Modalnya hanya sperma sapi harganya 50 ribu, tapi kalau sudah lahir harganya bisa Rp 10-15 juta. Ini baru namanya beternak dengan cerdas sesuai harapan peternak,” jelas Mentan.

Mentan menyebutkan, pemerintah menggratiskan semen beku kepada lima juta sapi. Dengan investasi UPSUS SIWAB pada 2017 sebesar Rp 1,1 triliun, dapat diartikan setiap fasilitasi APBN sebesar Rp 1 dapat mampu memacu kinerja pembangunan peternakan sebesar Rp 7. Dengan majunya pengembangan komoditas peternakan dimasa mendatang, sumber daya generasi muda Indonesia akan menjadi lebih baik.

“Dengan adanya ketersediaan dan banyaknya pilihan protein hewani bagi masyarakat Indonesia, pemerintah menginginkan generasi muda dari negara Indonesia dapat sejajar dengan pemuda negara-negara maju lainnya. Untuk itu konsumsi protein hewani masyarakat Indonesia harus terus kita tingkatkan, untuk dapat melahirkan generasi-generasi penerus bangsa yang sehat dan cerdas,” kata Mentan.

Mentan menyebutkan, target pemerintah Indonesia untuk dapat swasembada protein sejatinya telah tercapai. Terlebih, kebutuhan protein hewani tidak hanya tercukupi dari daging sapi saja, melainkan dapat pula berasal dari daging ayam, telur, daging kelinci, kambing dan domba. Intinya Indonesia kaya akan sumber protein hewani. Selain itu, Indonesia juga sudah terbukti mampu mengeksport hasil peternakan bernilai strategis ke beberapa negara, seperti, olahan daging ayam,

pakan ternak, telur tetas ayam ras atau persilangan, kambing atau domba, vaksin dan obat hewan, serta produk pangan hewani lainnya.

“Sejauh ini, keseluruhan ekspor produk peternakan Indonesia sudah mampu menembus lebih dari 110 negara. Kita ekspor perdana *Day Old Chicken* (DOC) ke Timor Leste. Sebelumnya kita ekspor daging ayam olahan ke Jepang sebanyak 12,5 ton, Papua Nugini 24 ton dan Timor Leste 6,6 ton. Sejak 2015 Indonesia juga telah melakukan ekspor telur tetas ayam, dengan jenis ayam ras, ke Myanmar. Dan hingga Maret 2018 jumlah kumulatif yang sudah diekspor sebanyak 10.482.792 butir dengan nilai Rp 109,60 miliar. Beberapa minggu lalu Indonesia mulai ekspor perdana telur tetas ayam persilangan ke Myanmar,” kata Mentan.

Mentan menambahkan, berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik, capaian ekspor sub sektor peternakan di Indonesia sangat fantastis. Ekspor daging ayam pada 2017 sebesar 325 ton (meningkat 1800 persen dibandingkan pada 2016), sedangkan ekspor telur unggas sebanyak 386 ton (meningkat 27,39 persen dibanding pada 2016).

Dalam kesempatan sama, Bupati Magetan Sumantri menjelaskan bahwa Magetan memiliki populasi ternak sapi sebanyak 118.054 ekor atau menyumbang sekitar 7,9 persen terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Magetan. Pada triwulan-I 2018, ternak sapi potong sebanyak 127.640 ekor, sapi perah 295 ekor, kambing 41.793 ekor, domba 35.555 ekor, unggas dari berbagai jenis 6,8 juta ekor dan kelinci lebih dari 52 ribu ekor. Dengan produksi ternak sapi yang sangat besar ini, Magetan tercatat sebagai salah satu sentra produksi sapi yang mencukupi kebutuhan dari Jakarta.



THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE APPRECIATES THE INCREASING POPULATION OF BEEF CATTLE IN MAGETAN

E The Ministry of Agriculture appreciates the government of Magetan Regency and East Java Provincial Government (Pemprov) which is committed to increasing the beef cattle population at the farmers' level through Special Efforts of Mandatory Breeding Cattle (UPSUS SIWAB). The Ministry of Agriculture noted that the achievement of UPSUS SIWAB in Magetan Regency is quite encouraging.

The Ministry of Agriculture optimistically wishes to realize Indonesia as a world food barn. Especially if the achievement of livestock production in all provinces in Indonesia can offset the cattleman's production in East Java Province, especially Magetan Regency, which is one of the cattle centers in the country. "East Java province accounts for 50 percent of the total population of beef cattle throughout Indonesia. Magetan and East Java Province is 50 percent of the total cattle that were born throughout Indonesia. If only there are three provinces such as East Java, the problem of cattle in Indonesia can be solved," said the Minister of Agriculture, Amran Sulaiman at the event of Calf Harvest in Magetan Regency, East Java (7/5).

The Minister of Agriculture appreciated the Magetan and East Java Provincial Government which has been committed to increasing the beef cattle population at the farmers level through UPSUS SIWAB. "We see that with the birth of calves showed at the event of Pedet Harvest. This is the real proof of the success of UPSUS SIWAB. This is a guarantee that shows that Indonesia is able to continuously and sustainably produces cattle," said the Minister of Agriculture.



In the event of the Calf Harvest, the Minister of Agriculture showed 1200 calves as the results of Artificial Insemination (IB). The ministry of Agriculture noted that the achievement of UPSUS SIWAB in Magetan Regency is quite encouraging. Based on data collected from January 2018 to May 3, 2018, the Artificial Insemination Service (IB) was realized as many as 11,000 cattle, the pregnancy examination (PKB) is 6000 and the cattle births are 4000.

Nationally, the realization of UPSUS SIWAB program is also very encouraging. For IB services, from January 2017 to May 2018, it has been realized as many as 5,522,936 cattle, 2.461.009 pregnancy with the birth of 1,195,490 cattle or equivalent to Rp8.3 trillion (the price of one calf off the cow is Rp 7million).

The Minister of Agriculture explained that this calf birth is the result of cross-breeding

of lojak and limousine cows. The calve's weight ranges from 700 kg to 1.3 tons with an average age of 1-2 years. If the calves grow bigger, the weight can reach more than a ton with an average price of 50 million rupiahs. The capital is only the cattle's sperm which costs 50 thousand, but when it is born, the price will be RP 10-15 million. This is called as a smart livestock as what farmers expect, "said the Minister of Agriculture.

The minister said that the government gives the frozen semen to five million cattle freely. With the investment of UPSUS SIWAB in 2017 amounting to Rp1.1 trillion, it can be interpreted that every APBN facilitation of Rp1 can be able to boost the development performance of livestock by Rp7. With the advancement of future livestock commodities development, the young generation of Indonesia's resources will be better.

"With the availability and abundant choice of animal protein for Indonesians, the government wants the younger generation of the Indonesia to be equal with other developed country younger generation. Therefore, the consumption of animal protein of Indonesian society must increase continuously to be able to give birth to healthy and intelligent generations, "said the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture mentions that the target of Indonesian government to be self-sufficient in protein has been achieved. Moreover, the requirement of animal protein is not only fulfilled by beef, but also from chicken meat, egg, rabbit meat, lamb, and sheep's meat. Essentially, Indonesia is rich in sources of animal protein. In addition, Indonesia has also been proven to be able to export strategic value of livestock products to several countries, such as processed chicken, animal food, hatching or crosses chicken eggs, goats or sheep, vaccines and veterinary drugs, as well as other animal food products.

"So far, the total export of Indonesian livestock products has been able to go through more than 110 countries. We exported the prime of Day Old Chicken (DOC) to Timor Leste. Previously, we exported processed chicken meat to Japan as much as 12.5 tons, 24 tons to Papua New Guinea and 6.6 tons to Timor Leste.

Since 2015, Indonesia has also exported chicken eggs, with the type of chicken race to Myanmar. In addition until March 2018, the cumulative exported number was 10,482,792 eggs with a value of Rp109.60 billion. A few weeks ago, Indonesia began to export the prime eggs hatching cocks to Myanmar," said the Minister of Agriculture.



E East Java Province donated **50 percent** of the total population of beef cattle throughout Indonesia.

The Minister of Agriculture added that based on Central Bureau of Statistics data, the export achievement of livestock sub-sector in Indonesia is fantastic. The exports of chicken meat in 2017 amounted to 325 tons (increases to 1800 percent compared to 2016), while poultry egg export was 386 tons (increasing by 27.39 percent compared to 2016).

On the same occasion, Magetan Regent, Sumantri, explained that Magetan has a population of 118,054 cattle or contributed about 7.9 percent to Gross Regional Domestic Product of Magetan. In the first quarter of 2018, there are 127,640 beef cattle, 295 dairy cattle, 41,793 goats, 35,555 sheep, 6.8 million poultries of various species and more than 52 thousand rabbits. With this large production of cattle, Magetan is listed as one of the centers of cattle production that is sufficient from Jakarta





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menyejahterakan petani asing,
sedangkan petani kita akan makin
menderita.

stop impor,
bersama kita mewujudkan
swasembada pangan"

Menteri Pertanian, Amran Sulaiman



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