

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Indonesia

Project/Initiative Title: : World Education and Partners Strengthening Community –Based Sustainable Agriculture Program
1990

Scale: Individual farm – communities (sometimes regional) Nos. farmers: 10,000 farmer families Hectares:5000 (approx. 200 villages)

Agro-Ecological Zone: I

Improvement types

1	2	3x	4	5x	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
3c	2b

A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Rice			5-10%

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Reduce pesticides and other chemical poisoning, increase number of natural enemies, soil fertility

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

Improve farmer organization skill, especially on rice block area management, increase women participation on agricultural training, connecting farmers with researchers.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Farmer economic, leadership capacity, farmer experimentation

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

Reduce pesticides used, reduce chemical fertiliser used, improve irrigation system, reduce pest problem, improve farmers research skill, connecting farmers-NGOs and Researcher Organic fertiliser used

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

- Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1		
Type 2		
Type 3	x	IPM, agronomic
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Participatory Rural Appraisal , farmer research, participatory technology development, group organization
Type 6	x	Farmer Field School
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

1. IPM is a good entry point for sustainable agriculture program.
2. Focus on farmers problem is a way for starting the program with farmers.
3. Connecting farmers and researcher in the farmer field.
4. Using participatory methodologies on program preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

Indonesia National IPM Program, Research centre (CIP, Indonesian Research Centre)

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Government policy on rice sufficiency (green revolution-type policy)

C4 – Policy issues

Government policy on rice sufficiency (green revolution-type policy)

C5 – Scaling-up

Need Collaboration with others NGO network

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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