

Indonesia: Country Report

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The development of organic agriculture in Indonesia began in the early 1980s, especially in Java. It started with initiatives from NGOs that cooperated with small farmers. Organic farming was seen as an alternative to the green revolution, which degraded the environment and required high production costs for the farmer. Organic farming was also carried out to support the farmers and to avoid dependence on external inputs. Currently 50'000 hectares or 0.2 percent of the country's agricultural land is under organic management.

The milestones of organic movement are as follows:

- 1984: Bina Sarana Bakti (BSB), the first organic training center in Indonesia, is established;
- 1990: A network between farmer and fisherman is formed in Jogjakarta, which helped initiate many local networks and actions, especially a local rice project;
- 1992: The first organic coffee is certified by SKAL in Gayo, Aceh;
- 1998: A first national networking scale is formed, The Indonesia Network of Organic Agriculture (Jaker-PO);
- 1999: The SAHANI cooperation, the first to carry out local direct marketing of organic products, is established in Jogjakarta;
- 2000: The staff of the Department of Agriculture and academics form MAPORINA (maporina.com) to improve farmer welfare and conservation through organic agriculture;
- 2001: The Department of Agriculture launches the "Go Organic 2010" program;
- 2002: The Indonesia Organic Alliance (IOA) is founded, formerly named BIOCert organization. In 2006, its name is changed to Indonesia Organic Alliance, which developed BIOCert Indonesia, the first national certification body. Also in 2002, the national standard for organic food products is launched (SNI 01-6729-2002);
- 2003: Indonesian Organic Producer Association (APOI) is founded;
- 2005: IOA launches the IOA organic agriculture standard, referring to the IFOAM Basic Standard and the Codex Alimentarius guidelines.



Figure 24: Indonesia: National logo for organic products

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Production

The total organic agricultural land in Indonesia was more than 50'000 hectares in 2009 (including conversion areas of 4'096 hectares). In addition there were 16.3 hectares with PAMOR certification (a participatory guarantee system, more information below). Furthermore, there were 94 hectares of aquaculture and more than 32'000 hectares of wild collection areas. Apart from the certified area, 1'564 hectares were managed using organic methods by members of the Indonesia Organic Alliance, but without certification.

The most important crop is coffee. Among the arable crops, vegetables play a major role with more than 18'000 hectares. These are mainly grown for the domestic market.

Table 21: Indonesia: Use of agricultural land and crops grown 2009

Main land use	Main crop type	Organic agricultural land (ha)
Agricultural land and crops, no details	Agricultural land and crops, no details	9'013
Arable crops	Cereals	560
	Medicinal and aromatic plants	2'913
	Mushrooms	1
	Vegetables	92.3
Arable crops total		21'524
Permanent crops	Cocoa	2'386
	Coconut	936
	Coffee	31'580
	Fruit, tropical and subtropical	18
	Medicinal and aromatic plants, permanent	849
	Nuts	3'574
	Tea/mate	206
Permanent crops total		39'549
Total		52'133

Source: Indonesia Organic Alliance 2010

Domestic market and exports

The national certification bodies mainly certify for the domestic market. The highest domestic demand is for vegetables and rice. There are two types of organic markets in Indonesia, mainstream supermarkets and specialized organic stores that sell only organic products. One of the Indonesia Organic Alliance's activities is to facilitate market access for farmers through certification and to develop local market initiatives with the PAMOR system (see below). The local market initiatives aim to provide market access where local consumers can buy organic products they can trust.

Products for export are usually certified by international certification bodies, with organic coffee playing a major role with over 30'000 hectares.

Policy support

Observing the development of organic agriculture, the Agriculture Department established the Competent Authority of Organic Agriculture (OKPO), which is in charge of a number of activities. In 2007, the Department of Agriculture allocated a budget of four million US

dollars for an organic program. Furthermore, in 2009, the ministry of Agriculture set a target to minimize the use of chemical fertilizer.

The "Go Organic 2010" program aims to make Indonesia one of the main organic food producers in the world. Though this goal is far from being achieved, the OKPO is actively supporting the development of organic food in Indonesia. It has also issued a number of decrees and rules to regulate the organic sector. In the area of standards, a number of guidelines were issued, including one for the Indonesian organic logo.

Certification

The National Standardization Institution (NSI) is in charge of carrying out accreditations and it has, for instance, issued a Guideline for Organic Food Certifiers. Currently, agreements with Japan (JAS) are underway.

Currently seven national organic certification bodies have OKPO accreditation: BIOCert, LeSOS, PERSADA, Mutu Agung Lestari (MAL), Sucofindo, INOFICE, and Sumbar. Apart from these, there are seven international certification bodies operating in Indonesia: IMO, Control Union, NAASA Australia, Naturland, Ecocert, Goca, and Australian Certified Organic.

One of the Indonesia Organic Alliance's activities is to facilitate market access for farmers through certification, and in 2008, it therefore created a Participatory Guarantee System for Indonesia, called PAMOR Indonesia. PAMOR is a guarantee system to improve socio-economic conditions enabling small-scale cultivation, and production, and marketing. PAMOR Indonesia is particularly dedicated to small-scale farmers.

Links

- www.organicindonesia.org
- www.jakerpo.org
- www.deptan.go.id
- <http://agribisnis.deptan.go.id>

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