USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

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中国改业部官院

CHINESE ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

syngenta foundation for sustainable agriculture

OUTLINE

A. ICT For Rural Livelihood (ICT4RL) B. PILOTS ICT4RL IN INDONESIA C. CELL PHONE FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

ICT For Rural Livelihood (ICT4RL)



ICT For Rural Livelihood (ICT4RL)

- a. to increase access to information
- b. to increase group capacity
- c. to increase community knowledge and access to government services
- d. to increase marketing network
- e. to increase social capital

ICT4RL: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST

- a. Widening gap: Information rich vs. Information poor
- b. Free competition: ICT widening gap between the rich and poor
- c. Communication intervention through ICT should be use wisely

PRINCIPLES IN IMPLEMENTING ICT4RL

- Adapting to local content
- Constructed in existing system
- Diversity
- Capacity building
- Ensure access equality and empowerment
- Build network for cooperation
- Adopt realistic technology
- Sharing information cost

- 1. Microsoft Community Training and Learning Center
- Initiated by Microsoft cooperating with 7 nonprofit organizations
- b. Inaugurated 33 CTLC
- c. In Bali, farmers use CTLT to learn how to produce organic fertilizer, broaden marketing, and other agricultural technologies

- 2. Partnership for e-Prosperity for the Poor
- Implemented by National Development Planning Board and UNDP
- b. Create tele-center and develop rural poor capacity to use ICT
- c. Farmers use information from internet to improve agriculture practice
- d. Farmers use internet in marketing their product
- e. Replication in 33.000 villages and kecamatan



- Poor Farmers' Income Improvement through Innovation (PFI3)
- 4. Collaboration between Ministry of Agriculture and ADB
- a. Develop national farming website and local information center in district level
- b. Provide market and technology information
- c. Invite private sector to participate

- Farmers' Empowerment through Agricultural Technology and Information (FEATI)
- a. Using ICT to empower farmers and their organizations
- Increasing farmers' access to technology, market, and capital
- c. Linking agricultural research and extension

- 5. Center for Agricultural Information
- a. Located in district level
- b. Provide farmers' access to agricultural information
- c. Documentation of indigenous knowledge
- d. One stop shop for knowledge exchange among agricultural development stakeholders

ICT4RL IN INDONESIA

- Government and private sector provide internet access over Indonesian villages
- Many website provide information about agricultural technologies: central government, local government, NGOs, and University

ICT4RL IN INDONESIA



- a. 180 million cell phone users in Indonesia
 (75 percent of population)
- b. 40 million internet users and 61.9 percent of them through cell phones



- a. Cases in West and South Java, 85 percent vegetable farmers own cell phone
- Besides the use of cell phone as telephone and for texting, it is also used to access radio, internet, and as camera
- Farmers use cyber extension (especially cell phone) for information sharing among farmers, marketing, and to access agricultural technology

- Information in agricultural cyber extension is appropriate for their needs
- b. Using cell phone as telephone and texting are easy, but as in the case for accessing internet is difficult
- d. Using cell phone make information flow faster
- e. Using cell phone widens marketing network

- Most of the extension workers lack the capability in facilitating farmers to use cyber extension
- Function of extension worker: shift from information source to information sharing fasilitator
- c. There is a need to train more farmers in using cell phone for internet
- *d.* Forum media is needed to improve farmers' and extension workers' capability in using cyber extension
- e. There is a need to continuously up-date data in cyber extension, especially for marketing

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

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