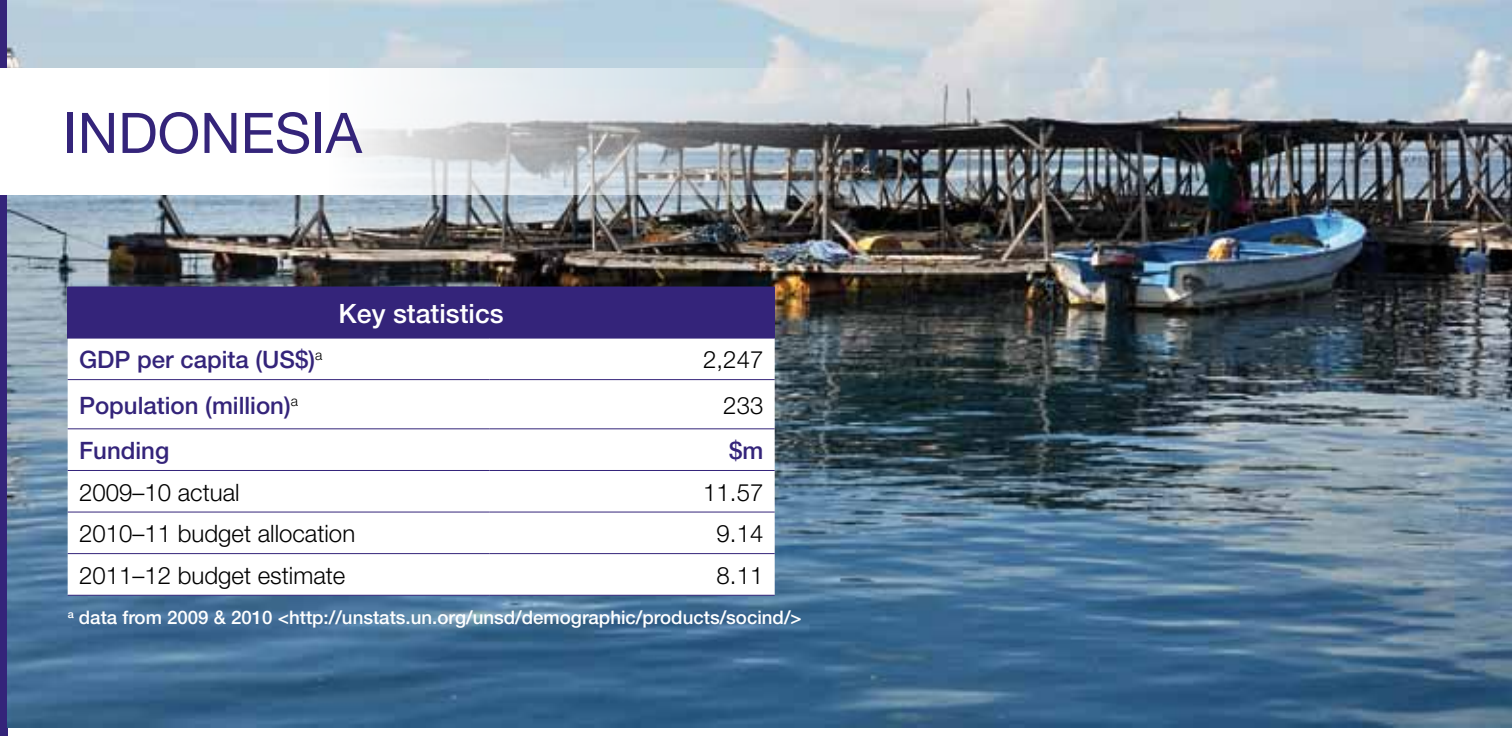
INDONESIA



Key statistics	
GDP per capita (US$)[a]	2,247
Population (million)[a]	233
Funding	**$m**
2009–10 actual	11.57
2010–11 budget allocation	9.14
2011–12 budget estimate	8.11

[a] data from 2009 & 2010 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/socind/>

Experimental sea cages in Bali, Indonesia, used for farming of fish and lobsters

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY

Indonesia is ACIAR's largest partner-country program due to its proximity and strategic importance to Australia and to the imperative of reducing the large number of its population living in poverty. The Australia–Indonesia Partnership (AIP 2008–13) is a comprehensive plan of Australia's support to Indonesia that reflects these priorities. It focuses on poverty alleviation, which remains a significant challenge with 49% of the population still living on less than US$2 per day. The majority depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Strengthening agriculture (including the crops, livestock, forestry, marine fisheries and aquaculture subsectors) is critical for poverty reduction and equitable development across Indonesia as both underpin the country's economic growth strategy. ACIAR directly supports the AIP (Pillar 1) through a focus on 'sustainable growth and economic management', especially in improving rural growth and livelihoods.

Research is a priority for the Australian Government in its program of development cooperation with Indonesia. The AIP 2008–13 emphasises that 'support for applied research will be increasingly important in informing debate and policy settings in Indonesia, including in regional areas. Support will be given to partnerships between Australian, Indonesian and multilateral institutions (where relevant) that can improve Indonesia's capacity to identify relevant research topics and improve the quality of applied research…'. ACIAR's research contributes to this through the application of agricultural policy, agribusiness development and technical research for development to support increased productivity and more effective and equitable access to markets from agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

In addition to supporting research on productivity, ACIAR partnerships are addressing related pest and disease management issues, including shared crop and livestock biosecurity concerns; postharvest processing; and market development issues. Protection of the resource base is supported through research collaboration on sustainable cropping, forestry and fisheries management, and through policy research on effective engagement in markets, particularly with respect to domestic agricultural policy settings.

The geographic focus of the Indonesia program encompasses some of the poorest regions (including six provinces in eastern Indonesia and two in Sumatra) as well as the more-developed provinces in Java and Bali. This gives the research program flexibility in addressing rural poverty through alternate approaches, including addressing food and nutritional security through enhanced productivity and food quality, and developing improved market linkages for high-value products sourced from smallholder production systems. It also facilitates better linkages between national and province-based research agencies.

Indonesia's growing regional and economic status has changed the nature of development cooperation between Australia and Indonesia, with an increasing focus on aid delivered through partnerships and support for Indonesian government agencies and systems. ACIAR's research program uses Indonesian systems for defining research priorities and the delivery of programs and projects. ACIAR works with Indonesian partners to involve next and end users during the development of projects to embed activities within value chains and at the farming community level, and to integrate researchers with a wide range of stakeholders—including farmers, the private sector, NGOs, extension services and policymakers where appropriate.

While the collaborative research program emphasises research delivery through partnerships, ACIAR also supports the longer term sustainability of research outcomes through individual capacity building (within both research projects and international postgraduate studies) and institutional development. In 2011 ACIAR will assist Indonesia in implementing a revitalisation of its agricultural R&D systems through a US$100 million World Bank-supported program, Sustainable Management of Agricultural Research and Technical Development, focusing on institutional strengthening within the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD).

Wherever opportunities exist, ACIAR seeks to implement its Indonesian research program as part of a whole-of-government approach with AusAID and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). Several ACIAR projects are currently being developed that respond to Indonesian priorities as part of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that is being developed between the two countries. The program is also delivered through partnerships with international development agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the provinces of Papua and West Papua. An increasing number of ACIAR projects involve major private-sector partners sharing implementation and funding, with two notable examples being PT Mars Symbioscience Indonesia (cocoa and seaweed research projects) and PT Garuda Foods (peanut supply-chain research).

The medium-term research strategy is reviewed every 4–5 years through consultations between ACIAR's research programs and key Indonesian research coordinating agencies and stakeholder organisations. ACIAR also determines priorities for individual sectors through focused consultations, the most recent being for the fisheries sector in May 2010.

Under the current medium-term research strategy, ACIAR's program addresses the following key priorities:

- Improving policies to underpin agribusiness development:
  - » Analysis and piloting of policy changes, including new and competitive trading relationships, to improve access for smallholder farmers to emerging markets
  - » Addressing policy requirements to support structural adjustment and agricultural diversification to enable rural transformation and meet market requirements
  - » Analysis of the ability of smallholders to increase product value as markets rapidly transform, and development of appropriate policy mechanisms to support these transitions
  - » Analysis of policy requirements to support fisheries production, postharvest management, processing and marketing of fisheries products
- Strengthening livestock production and biosecurity systems
  - » Establishment of effective disease surveillance, control policies and systems
  - » Detection and management of risks of disease transfer with movement of livestock
  - » Establishment of control options and procedures to control zoonotic diseases
  - » Research to support development of the smallholder commercial cattle sector, particularly simple, effective feeding and management practices and improved supply-chain linkages with urban markets
- Underpinning the development of competitive horticultural and field cropping systems:
  - » Technical and policy requirements for the establishment of low-pest areas and capacity development in quarantine of plant products
  - » Improved quality, pest and disease control, market access and value-addition in tropical fruit
  - » Improved production, pest management systems and market access for vegetables
  - » Development of postharvest handling and value-addition for tropical ornamental horticultural crops, spices and indigenous vegetables
  - » Restoration of tsunami-affected soils, farming systems and seed supply systems to improve field crop and vegetable production in Aceh
- Profitable smallholder aquaculture systems:
  - » Policy options and planning to guide expansion, intensification and/or diversification of aquaculture
  - » Reducing disease constraints in shrimp farming through delivery of more-reliable disease diagnostic services and extension by farmer groups of better management practices
- Enhancing capture fisheries management:
  - » Improved assessment and management frameworks developed for shared and common-interest fisheries

  - » Better management of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in seas managed by Indonesia alone, with attention to improving existing reporting and regulatory shortcomings

- Enhancing forestry products and services:
  - » Development of policy and governance options as well as methodologies for implementing payments for environmental services, including climate-change mitigation, from forests that will benefit smallholders and local communities
  - » Improving productivity and reducing impacts from pests and diseases in commercial plantations
  - » Understanding the socioeconomic factors influencing effective small-scale commercial plantations
  - » Capturing more value from plantation wood products through improved processing technologies and development of new products matched to appropriate markets
- Profitable agribusiness systems for eastern Indonesia:
  - » Improvements in productivity and profitability of crop systems in seasonally dry areas
  - » Enhancing productivity, sustainability and market access for smallholder coffee and cocoa producers
  - » Improved culture and marketing systems for mariculture species (lobster and seaweed)
  - » Enhanced productivity and profitability of cattle and pigs through improved management practices, feeding, marketing and policy environments.

2011–12 RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS

Improved policies to underpin agribusiness development

The importance of increased agricultural productivity in Indonesia has been underlined by recent food price rises and concerns about food security. ACIAR continues to support the assessment and development of economy-wide and industry-specific policy options.

ADP/2005/066 (*multilateral, IFPRI*) Markets for high-value commodities in Indonesia: promoting competitiveness and inclusiveness

This project is examining the transformation of selected high-value supply channels in Indonesia and their impact on farmers, wholesalers and first-stage processors.

ADP/2005/068 (*multilateral, IFPRI*) Plausible futures for economic development and structural adjustment: impacts and policy implications for Indonesia and Australia

By developing an enhanced set of knowledge and decision-support tools, this project is improving the capacity of Indonesian policymakers to review the contribution of agriculture to rural and wider economic development.

AGB/2009/060 (*proposed*) Improved market integration for high-value vegetable production systems in Indonesia

This project is generating an understanding of product cycle and value ladder changes occurring in the Indonesian vegetable sector, and developing policy mechanisms to delivery for changing consumer requirements.

Livestock production and biosecurity

Policies and systems for better management of animal disease

The role of government at all levels is important in limiting the effect of animal diseases and also preventing the introduction of new diseases. The introduction of regional autonomy has created difficulty in implementing nationwide policies and strategies. ACIAR's animal health program supports the development of evidence-based resource allocation and the formulation and implementation of policy for prevention and control of trans-boundary animal diseases. Key diseases of focus include highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), classical swine fever (CSF) and foot-and-mouth-disease (FMD).

AH/2006/156 Livestock movement and managing disease in eastern Indonesia and eastern Australia

This project, focusing on critical trans-boundary diseases in eastern Australia, is strengthening capacity for effective disease control by identifying livestock trade patterns that are high risk for disease transmission; and by supporting formulation and pilot implementation of policy designed to restrict, manage and/or monitor these livestock movements.

AH/2006/166 Improving veterinary service delivery in a decentralised Indonesia

Infectious animal diseases, especially those affecting people (zoonoses), have become increasingly challenging as a result of the move towards administrative decentralisation. This project is assisting the Indonesian Government by introducing and eventually institutionalising improved frameworks and strategies for veterinary service delivery in the new decentralised Indonesia.

AH/2006/169 Cost-effective biosecurity for non-industrial commercial poultry operations in Indonesia

The spread of HPAI is responsible for significant economic loss in Indonesia, particularly in both the non-industrial and village poultry sectors. This project will identify appropriate, efficient and effective poultry biosecurity measures.

AH/2010/039 Assessment of surveillance tools for improved control of HPAI in Indonesia

HPAI H5N1 has become endemic in Indonesia and continues to reduce poultry profitability and cause human deaths. Improved vaccination against the disease could be achieved by using a simple test that will detect inefficient vaccination programs and hence reduce the impact of HPAI. The test is available and will now be field tested and evaluated

Strengthening smallholder beef production systems

The major cluster of beef research projects has a focus on eastern Indonesia. The cluster includes several projects emphasising technology development for on-farm application by smallholder farmers, including improvements for better managed and timed reproduction and calf weaning, and use of nutrients (planted fodders and crop by-products). Factors affecting wider adoption of technical interventions are being assessed and on-farm work is being integrated with projects that assess broader characteristics of the beef supply chain.

LPS/2008/038 Improving reproductive performance of cows and performance of fattening cattle in low-input systems of Indonesia and northern Australia

Demand for beef in Indonesia is rapidly outstripping domestic supply, driving a push to increase production from smallholder enterprises located in densely populated rural areas. Reproductive rates of cows are being boosted and management techniques improved to accelerate the fattening of animals so that they can be sold at market sooner.

Research to underpin the development of competitive horticultural and field cropping systems

The focus of ACIAR's support to the horticultural sector in Indonesia is on tropical fruit and vegetable production and market systems, aiming to develop environmentally and socially sustainable and integrated production systems and improve the market competitiveness of the industry. Tropical fruits research is focused on management of major diseases of banana and citrus fruits, and development of integrated wide-area systems for the management of fruit-fly infestation. For vegetables the primary focus has been on improving returns to smallholder farmers for the major commercial crops of potatoes, brassicas, alliums and chillies, particularly through developing a more consistent supply of better quality product, fostering closer linkages to markets and implementing integrated crop production systems.

ACIAR's forestry research program manager, Tony Bartlett (left),at a project site in Indonesia

AGB/2006/115 (*multilateral, CIP*) Linking vegetable farmers to markets in West and Central Java, Indonesia

The objective of the project is to improve incomes and promote sustainable livelihoods among vegetable farming households. It seeks to achieve this by integrating farmers in profitable supply chains and enhancing their capacity to adopt new technology and innovative practices that are market driven.

HORT/2003/036 Managing pest fruit flies to enhance quarantine services and upgrade fruit and vegetable production in Indonesia.

This project aims to reduce economic fruit loss and increase Indonesia's capacity to address technical constraints to market access through underpinning research on fruit-fly pest management and building capacity of Indonesian researchers, extension officers and technical staff.

HORT/2006/146 Management of fruit quality and pest infestation on mango and mangosteen to meet technical market access requirements

This project is improving the international competitiveness of Indonesia's mango and mangosteen industry using research to overcome technical market access constraints and improve fruit quality on farms in Sumatra and West and Central Java.

HORT/2006/147 Integrated pest management of stem borers and insect vectors of viral diseases of sugarcane in Indonesia

The continuing decline of sugarcane in Java due to stem borers is being addressed through IPM strategies, which are being developed, evaluated and implemented on grower farms.

HORT/2008/040 (*multilateral, Bioversity*) Integrated crop production of bananas to manage wilt diseases in Indonesia and Australia

This project aims to address the pests, diseases and agronomic issues associated with smallholder banana production on new and old sites in Java and Sumatra using ICM. A range of soil disease management strategies developed in previous projects will be combined with best practice agronomic recommendations to develop appropriate ICM packages.

HORT/2008/041 Area-wide management of pest fruit flies in Indonesian mangoes

This project will build on the management strategies developed in HORT/2003/036 to develop a wide-area integrated fruit-fly management program to reduce fruit losses and aid export market development for tropical fruits and vegetables in Indonesia. Mango-based farming systems in Central and West Java will be used as the model, which can then be scaled out to other fruit and vegetable production systems.

HORT/2009/056 (*proposed*) Increasing production of allium and solanaceous vegetable crops in Indonesia and subtropical Australia

This project aims to increase the profitability of Indonesian rice/chilli/shallot systems in Java through the development of systems and strategies to improve seed (true and vegetative) quality and availability, reduce plant disease incidence and remove nutritional constraints.

HORT/2011/006 (*proposed*) Integrated pest management of mealy bug in papaya in East Timor and Indonesia

Papaya is an increasingly important food security crop in East Timor and has potential for income diversification and export in Indonesia; however, production is currently constrained by infestations of mealy bug, which are rapidly spreading in both countries. This project will develop IPM strategies based on biological control agents that will be tested commercially in East Timor and in Java and Sumatra in Indonesia.

SMCN/2007/040 Building more-profitable and resilient farming systems in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and New South Wales

Two projects funded as part of ACIAR's commitment to tsunami recovery in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) showed that productivity of agricultural systems was constrained by a combination of issues. This project is focusing on mixed farming with rice–legume rotations and evaluating/demonstrating production technologies and structural changes to the farming system in Aceh.

Profitable smallholder aquaculture systems

A consultation held with Indonesian Fisheries R&D agencies in May 2010 determined priorities for ACIAR's fisheries program: capture fisheries, aquaculture and postharvest processing. For the near term, ACIAR's focus in aquaculture will be on diversification, planning for aquaculture development, fish health in mariculture systems and value-adding for the marine lobster industry through grow-out of baby lobsters collected in the wild.

FIS/2005/169 Improving productivity and profitability of smallholder shrimp aquaculture and related agribusiness in Indonesia

Shrimp farming can be profitable and sustainable, as long as biosecurity, productivity, and environmental and social requirements are properly managed. This project is improving biosecurity and enabling compliance with product quality and food safety standards.

FIS/2007/124 Diversification of smallholder aquaculture in Indonesia

This project is testing and evaluating the economic viability of alternative commodities for brackish-water pond culture such as tilapia, milkfish, grouper, crabs and sea cucumbers in South Sulawesi and Aceh provinces.

FIS/2010/016 Application of aquaculture planning tools in Indonesia

Two earlier ACIAR projects developed aquaculture planning tools for Indonesia—site selection criteria, mapping models and aquaculture suitability maps—to facilitate aquaculture site selection at the farm, district and regency levels. This project is helping application of the planning tools within the relevant agencies in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Sustainable use and management of fisheries and profitable utilisation of forestry resources

Capture fisheries management

Indonesian marine capture fisheries are among the largest and most productive worldwide, and are critical to the nation's economic development and in providing food resources to millions of people. Indonesian fisheries production is at least 20 times that of Australia but the capacity to investigate and control these fisheries is very limited, particularly at the provincial level.

ACIAR's focus will be on improved management of important marine fisheries (tunas and other pelagic fishes). Interlinked studies into several commercially important common or cross-border fish stocks between Indonesia and Australia provide a shared and better view of the fishery characteristics and resource status of a number of high-value, internationally shared stocks.

FIS/2006/142 Developing new assessment and policy frameworks for Indonesia's marine fisheries, including the control and management of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing

At a pilot scale, this project is characterising several fisheries, including the IUU components, and investigating new innovative assessment and management approaches. The ultimate aim is to develop better management practices for Indonesia's complex local fisheries.

FIS/2009/059 (*proposed*) Improved catch monitoring and stock analysis of pelagic fisheries in Indonesia

This project aims to facilitate more-sustainable management of pelagic fisheries and associated ecosystems for the benefit of Indonesia, Australia and the broader Indo-Pacific region. Specific activities will centre on improved methods for monitoring catches, assessing changes in fishing power and targeting of stocks, and enhancing the engagement of Indonesia with the regional fisheries management organisations.

Forestry resource management

ACIAR's forestry projects in Indonesia focus on enhancing and sustaining value from both extensive forest plantations and natural forests. Priorities include: improving plantation management and investment decisions by smallholder farmers; introducing new wood products and processing technologies matched to market demands; and investigating systems for enabling payments for carbon sequestration by natural forests.

FST/2006/117 Capturing more value from Indonesian forest plantations through enhanced timber processing and manufacturing options

This project aims to increase value-adding from teak and mahogany plantation timber by furniture industries at Jepara through improved manufacturing processes.

FST/2007/052 Improving governance, policy and institutional arrangements to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation

The project aims to identify appropriate arrangements at the provincial and district levels in Riau and Papua provinces to facilitate the implementation of reductions in emissions from destruction and degradation (REDD) policies and the equitable distribution of financial benefits from an international carbon market.

FST/2007/119 (*multilateral, CIFOR*) Mahogany and teak furniture: action research to improve value-chain efficiency and enhance livelihoods

The project aims to improve mahogany and teak furniture-making enterprises at Jepara by identifying value-chain efficiencies and enhancing the functioning and marketing capacity of small-scale producers.

FST/2008/030 Overcoming constraints to community-based commercial forestry in Indonesia

This project will analyse the social dimensions of three alternative systems for community-based commercial plantation forestry to increase the capacity of farmer forest groups to make better investment decisions.

FST/2009/051 Increasing productivity and profitability of Indonesian smallholder plantations

This project aims to improve acacia and eucalypt plantation management, focusing on nutrient and pathogen management strategies for smallholder commercial plantations in central and southern Sumatra.

Profitable agribusiness systems for eastern Indonesia

ACIAR's research program specifically targeted to eastern Indonesia has three research themes:

Adapting smallholder management practices to reduce vulnerability and improve profitability

In many staple food and cash crops of eastern Indonesia, uptake of simple improvements in crop management has been patchy, limiting the capacity of smallholder farmers to take advantage of new markets. Several ACIAR projects aim to improve the resilience, productivity and profitability of smallholder farmers through improved crop management, better market linkages, diversified farming systems and agricultural options that are more robust in the face of increasing seasonal climatic variability.

AGB/2010/011 Improving the sustainability of cocoa production in eastern Indonesia through integrated pest, disease and soil management in an effective extension and policy environment

This project develops improved smallholder soil fertilisation practices and investigates the reasons for substantial changes in symptoms and severity. It continues on-farm testing and dissemination of improved cocoa clones, and tests improved extension methods and existing policies aimed at improving farm management.

SMAR/2005/074 Improving cocoa production through farmer involvement in demonstration trials of potentially superior and pest/disease-resistant genotypes and integrated management practices

While Indonesia is the world's third largest producer of cocoa, production is severely limited by diseases (Phytophthora and vascular-streak dieback) and pests (CPB). The project is addressing these issues through on-station and on-farm selection and evaluation of resistant clones and proof-of-concept improved management options.

SMAR/2007/063 Enhancing farmer engagement with specialty coffee chains in eastern Indonesia

The project builds on the initial progress of ACIAR's strategy in the Indonesian coffee sector with: quality assessment that influences cup characteristics; socioeconomic understanding to guide communication and dissemination strategies; and international buyer engagement to facilitate technology transfer to farmers.

SMAR/2007/068 Productivity and profitability enhancement of tropical pulses in Indonesia and Australia

Peanut and mung bean are important food and cash crops in the eastern Indonesian provinces of East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara, but average productivity and profitability are low. Adaptive research is addressing new varieties and cost-effective management practices; efficient and sustainable seed system strategies; and functional partnerships between the national and provincial government agencies and industry stakeholders.

Benefiting from high-value products

The production of high-value products by the smallholder sector is a mechanism for helping smallholder farmers increase cash flow and reduce livelihood vulnerability. ACIAR research aims to help the transition from staple crops grown for food security to higher value products for particular markets, including market specification, and factors between production and market.

AGB/2010/099 (*proposed*) Effects of global standards and traceability systems on smallholder coffee producers' sustainability in Indonesia

Although highly promoted, there is limited understanding of smallholder benefits from being involved in global standards and of the constraints limiting smallholder engagement in traceability systems. The Indonesian coffee sector is undergoing a rapid transformation, with research seeking to understand the implication of both standards and traceability systems.

SMAR/2008/021 Spiny lobster aquaculture development in Indonesia, Vietnam and Australia

This project is supporting the sustainable development of lobster farming in Indonesia and Vietnam to meet strong global demand, primarily from China, for high-value tropical lobsters. It addresses sustainability issues for the existing lobster farming industry in Vietnam and provides verification of lobster grow-out at commercial scale in Australia.

SMAR/2008/025 Improved seaweed culture and postharvest waste utilisation in South-East Asia

Seaweed production is falling significantly in the Philippines and Indonesia. This project is addressing declining seaweed productivity and lack of product diversification by identifying new strains and building capacity for ongoing strain selection work through a network of seed distribution laboratories.

Increasing demand for animal protein

Urban populations in Indonesia are growing at a rate of 4.4% per annum and will inevitably be associated with higher consumption of livestock products. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (USA) predicts a growth rate of almost 6% per annum in meat demand in Indonesia to 2020, with only a 2.5% annual growth rate in domestic production. Understanding the supply and demand dynamics of the animal protein market and improving productivity are critical to fulfilling changing market demands and improving smallholder livestock producer profitability.

AH/2007/106 Improvement and diversification of sweetpotato–pig production systems to support livelihoods in highland Papua and West Papua, Indonesia

Previous work in upland areas of these provinces developed options to improve the nutritional value and cash income from sweetpotatoes and pigs, primarily through improved sweetpotato varieties and management. This project will build on previous work by improving postharvest sweetpotato management and pig production.

LPS/2006/003 Integrating forage legumes into the maize cropping systems of West Timor

In East Nusa Tenggara province maize is a major component of the traditional food resource, but yields are poor due to inadequate crop nutrition and crop husbandry, and variable climate. This project is developing locally adapted relay cropping of high-biomass forage legumes during the late wet season.

LPS/2008/054 Improving smallholder cattle fattening systems based on forage tree legume diets in eastern Indonesia and northern Australia

Expanded use of forage tree legume production and utilisation systems can potentially overcome the deficiency of protein in the diets of cattle in eastern Indonesia, especially in the dry season, but adoption remains limited to specific districts. This project is identifying the key technical and non-technical constraints to wider uptake.

LPS/2010/036 Support for development of effective TAKE approaches in forage tree legumes research

Methodological and monitoring/evaluation support, using technology assessment and knowledge exchange (TAKE), will be provided to LPS/2008/054.

LPS/2010/037 Support for development of improved TAKE approaches within BBP2TP and BPTP

Continued support will be provided to the Indonesian Centre for Agricultural Technology Assessment and Development and the Assessment Institutes for Agricultural Technology towards the design and piloting of innovative technology assessment and knowledge exchange approaches in selected provinces in eastern Indonesia.

LPS/2010/068 (*proposed*) Policy development and institutional analysis for implementing improved cattle management in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Ten years of ACIAR research on cattle systems in West Nusa Tenggara has demonstrated that improvements in feeding and management can at least double production, but adoption is occurring largely on a project-by-project basis with uncertain sustainability once formal project support ceases. This project will evaluate and develop policy and market drivers for innovation and wider adoption of proven improved practices.

Principal regional coordinator

Dr Peter Horne

Key program managers

Dr Chris Barlow, Fisheries
Dr Tony Bartlett, Forestry
Mr Les Baxter, Horticulture
Dr Douglas Gray, Animal Health
Dr Simon Hearn, Agricultural Development Policy
Dr Peter Horne, Livestock Production Systems
Dr Gamini Keerthisinghe, Soil Management and Crop Nutrition
TBA, Agribusiness
Dr Debbie Templeton, Impact Assessment

Country managers

Ms Frances Barns (Country Manager)
Ms Mirah Nuryati (Stakeholder Manager)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (2011–12)

- Soil chemical, physical and biological factors influencing the soil suppression effect on banana root diseases identified
- Baseline data studies (yields and losses due to fruit flies) on mango completed for Indramayu
- An integrated program of research developed for smallholder cattle livelihoods in West Nusa Tenggara aimed at linking productivity improvements with more-transparent markets and effective policy support
- Commercial recommendations for control of quality disorders in mangosteen (yellow sap, flesh hardening etc.) developed and ready for commercial testing
- IPM recommendations for the control of stem and tip borers in sugarcane developed and being tested commercially
- Recommendations for the improved management of ducks and biosecurity of Sector 3 poultry (to reduce the threat of avian influenza) submitted to the Directorate General of Livestock Services as policy options for Indovetplan
- Recommendations on enhancing participation of smallholders in commercial markets for at least two cash crops (coffee, vegetables) documented
- A strategy developed to improve integration of R&D programs for smallholder livestock, coffee and cacao producers in Papua and West Papua provinces with AusAID, IFAD and PNPM Mandiri
- Promising management practices for increasing productivity of soil-based cropping systems evaluated with at least five women's groups in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
- New options for protecting and diversifying livelihoods of coastal communities, through brackish-water ponds, mariculture and marine fisheries management, identified and being evaluated
- Social dimensions of three alternative systems for community-based commercial plantation forestry analysed and documented
- At least two novel grain–legume systems for improved management of water and soil fertility in eastern Indonesia documented and being trialled by farmers
- A research program devised to support development of sustainable cocoa systems in Indonesia through improved soil management and reduction of pesticide use by development of pest-resistant clones
- A strategy for assisting IAARD with a major revitalisation of Indonesia's agricultural R&D system developed and implementation commenced
- Capacity building for leadership in research management provided for at least 10 senior Indonesian research agency heads
- Capacity of national and regional R&D agencies strengthened in technical and methodological aspects of research through formal and on-the-job capacity building of at least 100 individuals