

The Final Report of Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region (Pilot Survey on Cassava in Indonesia)



**IN COLLABORATION
ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)
AND
CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL DATA AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
2016 - 2017**





FOREWORD

We praise God Almighty, because of His mercy it has been finished the Final Report of Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region. The report is one of the output of project which is a cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia and Laporan the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS).

We extend out gratitude and appreciation to all team member and those who have participated in the implementation of the project, both at the central level and at the local level. In particular, we would like to extend our appreciation to the managers and staffs of the Food Crops Agency from West Java Province, Lampung Province, Sumedang District and Central Lampung District. They have provided support support and cooperation during the listing process and pilot survey. Acknowledgment is also conveyed to the AFSIS Secretariat, AFSIS Expert and MAFF Japan for their trust in Center For Agricultural Data and Information System Ministry of agriculture (CADIS) to conduct all of the activities.

We are looking forward the constructive criticism and sugestions for further improvement, refinement and continuity of the project. Hopefully the results of the project can provide benefits for agricultural policy makers and other data users, in particular.

Jakarta, March 2017

Director of CADIS,

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Cassava is the third primary food source after rice and maize. Beside as a food and a source of carbohydrates, cassava can be used as industrial raw materials and animal feed. For industrial purposes, cassava can be processed into gaplek, chips, tapioca flour and cassava starch, and even can be used as renewable energy. Cassava is a high potential as an alternative staple food substitution, because it is one of the highly nutritious food as a source of carbohydrates and low in cholesterol at an affordable price. A wide variety of types of food in Indonesia, which uses cassava as the basic ingredients dominated by the food industry, which is further processed into food, such as, chips, tape, getuk and others.

The opportunities for the development of cassava in the industrial sector is likely to increase, while the availability of data and information related to the processing and distributing of cassava is limited. Therefore, to complete that information, Indonesia through the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the ASEAN Food Security and Information System (AFSIS) developed the survey methods of the processing and distribution of cassava.

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of the processing and distribution of the cassava survey are as follows:

- a) To develop the data collection methods of the survey;
- b) To collect, process, and analyse the pilot survey results; and
- c) To disseminate the pilot survey results through the workshop to gain input from the relevant agencies.

1.3. Target

The target of the processing and distribution of the cassava survey are as follows:



- a) The availability of the data collection methods of the survey;
- b) The availability of data and the pilot survey results; and
- c) The pilot survey results be socialized.

1.4. Scope of Activities

The scope of the processing and distribution of the cassava survey are as follows:

- a) Develop the data collection methods of the survey;
- b) The pilot survey location cover 2 (two) districts, namely Central Lampung at Lampung Province and Sumedang at West Java Province.
- c) Number of samples in this survey are 94 companies / businesses, which consist of 28 companies of IBS category and 66 businesses of IMK category; and
- d) Perform the workshop of the pilot survey results.



CHAPTER II. STAGES OF ACTIVITIES

2.1. Preparation

a. Meeting on Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region, Project of AFSIS in Bangkok on March 22, 2016

Results:

1. The meeting was attended by Focal Points from Indonesia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. Also attended by representatives from the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan.
2. The main objective of this meeting is to introduce the new project from MAFF-Japan on **Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in the ASEAN Region**. The respective country will conduct a pilot project (pilot countries) and study the food value chain mechanism and discuss about work plan and budget plan for implementation in 2016.
3. Representatives from MAFF-Japan presented a general introduction to the project and its main points are as follows:
 - The project will be implemented for three years (2016 – 2018) in the collaboration with AFSIS with the title: "Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in the ASEAN Region Project".
 - The project aims to ensure that food security in the ASEAN region can be enhanced through the policy making and food value chain development program which is more effective and real with field conditions.
 - The project activity is expected to facilitate the development of food security information system in ASEAN which provides many advantages in improving the food value chain to add considerable value for all stakeholders in the agricultural sector.
4. MAFF-Japan has transferred the budget for implementing the survey to the ASEAN Secretariat. However, because of the new rules at the ASEAN Secretariat, then AFSIS and ASEAN Secretariat are being discussed to clarify on several matters related to program implementation.



5. This meeting noted that the title of the draft project proposal could not be changed, but the project activities can still be revised.
6. The meeting approves the involvement of multiple stakeholders in the project such as the Ministry of Trade and Industry, producer association, traders, the industry and consumers.
7. The meeting noted that the commodity to be and can be selected in the activities of the project is 5 commodities related to AFSIS activities, namely rice, maize, soybean, cassava and sugar cane. Selection of the commodities in the pilot project countries will be determined based on the results of discussions between AFSIS Expert and National Consultation (NC).
8. Representatives from MAFF-Japan presents a 2016 project outline and a work plan that will be implemented in two countries, namely: Indonesia and Lao PDR.
9. This meeting informed that the project will conduct an investigation meeting in the pilot project countries to clarify issues related to product distribution mechanisms and the institutions that will be involved before the project is implemented. The number of participants in the investigation meeting must be 40 and for the national workshop must be 30 participants.
10. The meeting noted that NC recruitment commenced in April 2016. NC will cooperate with the AFSIS expert in providing information, reporting and consulting with AFSIS related to all project activities in each pilot project country. AFSIS and MAFF will provide details about the specifications of the required NC.
11. Representatives of MAFF explained the 2016 budget plan. Meeting said that the proposed budget for each activity is flexible, but the total budget should be fixed. The period of the project implementation in Indonesia and Lao PDR are 38 and 35 working days.
12. Meeting noted that the AFSIS Secretariat would send an official letter related to the project details and NC specifications in April 2016 to the pilot project countries.
13. Meeting suggested to implement the pilot projects in 8 countries within a period of 3 years, instead of 6 countries as listed in the project proposal to cover all regions in ASEAN considering the limitations of the existing budget.



b. Letter of Agreement Cooperation Signing on July 14, 2016

Results:

1. Preparation of a Letter of Agreement (LoA), as a requisite legal framework of cooperation between the Center for Agricultural Data and Information System (CADIS), Secretariat General - Ministry of Agriculture and the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS).
2. LoA Preparation carried out through the discussion of LoA draft that had been developed by CADIS with the Bureau of International Cooperation (KLN) and the Directorate General of Food Crops. The LoA is attached (Appendix 1).
3. The signing of the Letter of Agreement has been executed by both parties. From CADIS is represented by Mr. Suwandi, Ph. D and from the ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Secretariat by Mrs. Pornpun Hensawang.

c. The 14th Focal Points Meeting Back to Back with the 1st Workshop on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN, in Bangkok on August 1 – 2, 2016

Results:

1. CADIS has followed The 14th Focal Points Meeting Back to Back with The 1st Workshop on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN, in Bangkok on August 1 – 2, 2016.
2. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information to the ASEAN Plus Three countries on the AFSIS achievements in 2015 and the 2016 work plan.
3. The meeting also discussed about the Food Value Chain survey. The representative from MAFF-Japan explained the concept of the value chain and its application in industry (from production to consumption).
4. Research on the food value chain has been done by many organizations such as FAO. To develop the concept of the food value chain, MAFF Japan has also conducted a similar survey by sending a

formal letter to the company to provide information related to the survey.

5. According to the results of meeting in Bangkok on March 22, 2016, Indonesia and Laos have been appointed as the country to do the pilot survey through the "Improving Data Statistics on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in the ASEAN Region".
6. The meeting agreed on the implementation of the pilot survey as follows:
 - a. 2016 : Indonesia (cassava) and Laos (rice),
 - b. 2017 : Cambodia (maize), Philippines (maize) and Vietnam (sugar cane),
 - c. 2018 : Myanmar (rice).

d. Kickoff Meeting on September 13 – 14, 2016

Results:

1. Work Plan:
 - a. The draft of manual survey prepared by CADIS and will be sent to AFSIS Expert;
 - b. There are some changes in the schedule, such as:
 - "Submit", supposedly in August 2016, but postponed to September, 2016; and
 - "Submit the completed survey sheet to AFSIS", scheduled in September 2016, but postponed to October 2016.
 - c. The Pilot survey in the Pilot Countries will be held on November 2016;
 - d. AFSIS Expert will examine the results of the pilot survey in December 2016.
2. Data Collection Method for Industrial Statistics, presented by Mr. Anton from BPS:
 - a. ISIC (Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification) compiled based on process, for example: ISIC 10313 (Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables, including cassava), ISIC 10613 (Various of



tubers and vegetables milling), ISIC 10621 (Cassava starch extract), ISIC 10792 (Pastry industry), ISIC 10794 (Crackers, chips, and such), ISIC 10399 (Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables industries). The first four digits is the international code, while the fifth digit is the area code.

- b. BPS has given the data of the Large and Medium Industries and the Micro and Small Industries in Central Lampung (Lampung Province) and Sumedang (West Java Province). The Large and Medium Industries data has covered all companies, while the Micro and Small Industries data is only a sample.
- c. The procedure of data processing in BPS: Questionnaire - Receiving/Batching - Editing/Coding - Data Entry - Validation – Database.

2.2. Preparation of Survey Framework and Listing Implementation

a. Survey Framework Discussion on September 23 – 24, 2016

Results:

1. Data of cassava large and medium industries (IBS) and micro and small industries (IMK) in Central Lampung and Sumedang had been submitted to AFSIS, with the company name, company address, type of product, the amount of labor and industry codes (ISIC) obtained from the BPS. The information had not been obtained is the contact person (name, e-mail, telephone), total investment, total sales volume and value in 2015. To complete this information, there should be a listing of IBS and IMK in the sample area.
2. The number of IBS are 33 companies, while the number of IMK are 488 at Central Lampung. In Sumedang are 67 IBS and IMK with locations spread across several districts. For IBS listing will be performed entirely while the IMK listing will be done in three sample districts.
3. Explanation on the Value Chain of Cassava Listing Form (VCC-L). Handbook of Listing can be seen in.



4. VCC-L Listing questionnaire is used to register a cassava company/business include the pre-printed or list of names of companies/business cassava raw material in the sample area.
5. The team has developed a draft of the handbook for the survey on processing and marketing of cassava (Appendix 2).

b. Regional Coordination on September 28 – 30, 2016

Results:

1. Coordination to Central Lampung District – Lampung Province:
 - a. Coordination carried out to determine the location of IBS and IMK listing.
 - b. The farthest company location ever visited is CV. Gajah Mada Internusa in Seputih Surabaya sub-district, Gaya Baru 4 Village (about 120 KM from Bandar Jaya).
 - c. IMK spread in 16 sub-districts, but several sub-districts have been included in the IBS location, therefore the location of IMK is added with 3 other sub-districts namely Punggur, Terbanggi Besar and Trimurjo sub-districts.
2. Coordination to Sumedang District – West Java Province:
 - a. Coordination and preparation of the survey listing.
 - b. Coordination and consultation had been carried out to prepare the implementation of the registration / listing companies / businesses made from cassava in Sumedang District - West Java.
 - c. List of companies that will be updated for listing / registration is attached. Total recapitulation industry based on BPS data are presented in the following table:



Table 2.1. The Number of Cassava Industries by Sub-district in Sumedang

No.	Subdistrict	Total	
		IBS	IMK
1	Ganeas	1	
2	Sumedang Utara	1	
3	Situraja		1
4	Tanjungsari	10	1
5	Sukasari		3
6	Rancakalong		7
7	Pamulihan		2
8	Cibugel	1	

d. Follow-up of this activity is to carry out the registration / listing on 4–7 October, 2016. Listing plan and schedule based on the coordination with Sumedang Regional Agriculture Office are as follows:

Table 2.2. Listing Schedule in Sumedang

Date	Subdistrict		Accommodation
	IBS	IMK	
Oct 4, 2016	Ganeas Sumedang Utara	Situraja	Amory Hotel, Sumedang
Oct 5, 2016	Tanjungsari	Tanjungsari Sukasari	Amory Hotel, Sumedang
Oct 6, 2016		Rancakalong Pamulihan	Amory Hotel, Sumedang
Oct 7, 2016		Tanjungsari/ Pamulihan	

c. Listing on October 4 – 7, 2016

Results:

The Listing was implemented in Sumedang District, West Java Province and Central Lampung District, Lampung Province. The Listing in each sub-district were conducted using “Pre-Printed VCC-L” as the starting point. Updating the list of companies / businesses were conducted using “VCC-L” questionnaire. Other supporting data on the listing implementation is the KWT List (Kelompok Wanita Tani / Women Farmers Group) in the district. KWT here is meant the KWT that using cassava as raw material.



d. Listing Result Evaluation and Investigation Meeting on October 27 – 28, 2016

Results:

This meeting was conducted at Aston Hotel, Bandung, West Java. The meeting discussed about the listing results in Sumedang and Central Lampung, presentation of Distribution Support Pilot Survey Statistics Improvement Project Manual by AFSIS Expert, and the List of Questions from AFSIS Expert to the survey team.

2.3. Preparation of the Handbook and Survey Implementation

a. Preparation of Questionnaire and Handbook of Survey on November 11 – 12, 2016

Results:

This event was held at Wisma Pertanian, Cipayung, West Java with the following results:

1. The Questionnaire of the Survey (Appendix 3)
2. The Handbook of Survey (Appendix 3)
3. The Schedule and Survey Implementation in Sumedang and Central Lampung (Appendix 3)

b. Training of Enumerators on November 18 – 19, 2016

Results:

This event was held at Wisma Pertanian, Cipayung, West Java with the following results:

1. Training for the enumerator on the handbook of survey and VCC-2016S questionnaire that has been already done.
2. The involved enumerators in the survey consists of CADIS, BPS, Directorate of Beans and Tubers (AKABI) DG of Crops and Directorate of Processing and Marketing of Food Crops (PPHTP) DG of Crops.



c. Survey in Lampung (November 21 – 25, 2016) and Survey in West Java (November 21 – 24, 2016)

Results:

1. The survey of processing and distribution of cassava has been carried out for IBS and IMK in Central Lampung sub-district, Lampung Province.
2. The survey of processing and distribution of cassava has been carried out for IBS and IMK in Sumedang sub-district, West Java Province.

2.4. Data Processing and Workshop

a. Data processing of the survey results on January 11, 2017

Results:

1. Compiling the data processing of the survey results that will be presented at the workshop.
2. The Draft of the survey results for the workshop presentation prepared by team and National Consultant. The Draft of the workshop presentation presented in.

b. Workshop in Bali on February 2 – 4, 2017

Results:

1. Workshop was held at Grand Inna Hotel, Kuta, Bali. Participants who attended the workshop are from CADIS, National Consultant, AFSIS Manager, AFSIS Expert, DG of Food Crops, BPS-RI, representatives from Bali Regional Agricultural Office, Central Lampung Regional Agricultural Office, Sumedang Regional Agricultural Office, Bureau of Planning and Bureau of International Cooperation MoA.
2. Presentation from Mr. Dewa N Cakrabawa as Head of Non Commodities Data Division CADIS entitled “The Role of Cassava to Increase Farmer’s Welfare”. The presentation material can be seen in Appendix 5.
3. Presentation from Mr. Edi Abdurachman (National Consultant) entitled “Result of Cassava Processing and Distribution Survey”. The presentation material can be seen in Appendix 5.



4. Presentation from AFSIS Expert, Mr Kubo, entitled “Food Value Chain Cassava Survey”. The presentation can be seen in Appendix 4.

2.5. Evaluation

a. Workshop Evaluation on February 13, 2017

Results:

The stages of the workshop evaluation is the preparation of the final report outline that was presented during the workshop between CADIS and AFSIS. From the evaluation, it is concluded that still needed the data of price margin. Therefore, it is necessary to complete the data to some respondents in Sumedang. Verification was held on February 20 – 22, 2017.

b. Data Verification on February 20 – 22, 2017

Results:

To complete the data, the team coordinated with Sumedang Regional Agricultural Office for the follow-up survey in the sites that had been visited at the time of survey dated on November 21 – 25, 2016. Implementation to follow-up the survey carried out by team from CADIS and accompanied by regional officer from Pamulihan, Tanjungsari and Situraja sub-district.

c. Preparation of the Final Report (Phase 1) on March 17 – 18, 2017

Results:

The preparation of the final report (phase 1) has been performed by the team from CADIS, National Consultant and Directorate General of Food Crops. This event was held at Sahira Butik Hotel, Bogor, West Java.

d. Preparation of the Final Report (Phase 2) on March 20, 2017

Results:

The preparation of the final report (phase 2) has been performed by team from CADIS.



CHAPTER III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1. Concepts and Definitions

a) Cassava

Cassava is one type of cultivated crop which can produce food and energy. It can be processed into food ingredients includes tapioca flour, chips, tape, getuk and other processed food. Based on the levels of HCN (Cyanide), cassava divided into three groups, namely: 1) cassava with level of $\text{HCN} > 100$ ppm (varieties: Kasetsart (UJ-5), Thailand/Rayong (UJ-3), Adira 2 and Adira 4; 2) cassava with level of $\text{HCN} 40\text{-}100$ ppm (varieties: Adira 5) and 3) cassava with level of $\text{HCN} < 40$ ppm (varieties: Adira 1, Malang and Manado) (Suhartina, 2005; Sundari, 2010).

b) Processing Industry

Processing industry is an economic activity which transforms a basic stuff mechanically, chemically, or by hand, thus becoming finished / semi-finished and or increase the goods into higher value, and closer to the end user (<http://www.bps.go.id>).

c) Large Industry

Large industry is the industry that has the number of employees/workforce of 100 people or more (<http://www.bps.go.id>).

d) Medium Industry

Medium industry is the industry that has the number of employees/workforce between 20-99 people (<http://www.bps.go.id>).

e) Small Industry

Small industry is the industry that has the number of employees/workforce between 5-19 people (<http://www.bps.go.id>).



f) Micro (Household) Industry

Micro (household) industry is the industry that has the number of employees/workforce between 1-4 people (<http://www.bps.go.id>).

g) Sales Volume

The sales volume is the amount of goods sold at a certain period, for example one month, one year. The sales volume in this survey referred to all products sold in the period from January 1 until December 31, 2015, excluding products that have not been sold.

h) Raw Material Purchase Price

Raw material purchase price is the purchase price of raw materials to the companies/businesses location, including transportation costs.

i) Production Cost

The cost to produce a product, including labor costs, capital goods costs, raw materials costs, supporting material costs and marketing costs.

j) Profit Margin

Profit margin is derived from the sales value minus the production costs.

Quantitative analysis in value chain of cassava is held through the following steps (ACIAR, 2012):

1. Calculate the costs incurred by the company / business

The costs incurred by the company / business include operational costs (fix costs and variable costs). Variable costs are the costs that change and have a direct relationship with the level of production in a production or sales cycle. Variable costs are the costs that relevant to short0term economic decision making. For example: the cost of fuel, chemicals, cooking spices, and water. Fix costs are the independent costs or regardless of the size of production, do not change in line with changes in the amount of production. For



example: the cost of capital, depreciation costs, promotion costs, stationery costs, etc. The costs in the cassava value chain are presented in Table 3.1. The calculation of total costs is obtained by summing up all costs (variable costs, fix costs, investment costs) in the production process.

Table 3.1. The Costs in the Cassava Value Chain

Operational Costs		Transaction Costs	Regulation Costs		Investment Costs
Variable Costs	Fix Costs		Formal	Informal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production cost, including losses • Wages of production • Stock sold cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-production staff salaries • Office supplies • Insurance • Legal and accounting services costs • Traveling costs • Utilities • Rent • Repair and maintenance • Depreciation • Marketing costs • Bank charges and interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal fees for examination of contracts by lawyers • Information cost: where cassava can be obtained, available volume, price, who the supplier is (telephone cost, travel expenses, etc.) • Lack of standards in quality level setting, so there is a risk of paying higher than it should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business licensing • Taxes/ charges • Determining the level of quality (grading) which is external to the value chain, such as certification required by law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the level of quality (grading) which is internal to the value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal investment • Interest

2. Calculate the revenue of the company / business

The revenue is calculated by multiplying the selling volume at the selling price.

To find out the distribution of the added value received by each actor along the cassava value chain, we calculated the profit margin of each actor. Mathematically the profit margin can be written as follows:

$$\Pi = Pa - Pb - C$$

where:

- Π = Profit received by each actor
 Pa = Selling price at each actor (IDR)
 Pb = Purchasing price of product at each actor (IDR)
 C = The marketing cost of each actor (IDR)

3.2. Survey Stages

a. Design Survey

This survey was conducted using Multi-stage Random Sampling Technique that begins with the selection of province, district and subdistrict based on the potential production and industry potential of cassava. After that, select the respondents for Large and Medium Industry (Industri Besar dan Sedang-IBS) also for Micro and Small Industry (Industri Mikro dan Kecil-IMK) which use cassava as raw material.

b. Listing

Listing includes several stages are as follows:

1. The Selection of Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts

Selection of sample enumeration area carried out by multi-stage sampling.

Stage 1: Province Selection

The selection of the province is done by the purposive sampling method with cassava production centers as considerant. Lampung and West Java Provinces were selected as provincial samples.



Table 3.2. Cassava Harvested Area and Number of Cassava Industries by Provinces in Indonesia

Province	Average of Harvested Area 2011 - 2015 (Ha)	Share (%)	Number of Large & Medium Industries 2013	Share (%)	Number of Micro & Small Industries 2015	Share (%)
Lampung	318,951	29.90	59	25.43	3,294	4.45
East Java	172,296	16.15	8	3.45	25,651	34.69
Central Java	163,180	15.30	121	52.16	14,579	19.71
West Java	95,623	8.96	8	3.45	7,590	10.26
Other Provinces	316,658	29.69	36	15.52	22,840	30.88
Indonesia	1,066,709	100.00	232	100.00	73,954	100.00

Source: BPS, processed by CADIS

Stage 2: District Selection

The selection of the district is done by the purposive sampling with cassava industry centers as considerant. The data used as the basis of district selection is the number of Large and Medium Industries (Industri Besar dan Sedang-IBS) and Micro and Small Industries (Industri Mikro dan Kecil-IMK), both sources from BPS. Based on these data, the Central Lampung and Sumedang were chosen as district samples.

For IBS, the listing is done for the entire companies/businesses (take-all) as listed in Pre-printed VCC-L. If it is found that there are IBS companies are not listed in the Pre-printed VCC-L, then the companies/businesses are included in the enumeration.

Stage 3: Sub-District Selection

For IBS, the registration/listing was done for all sub-districts where there are companies/businesses as listed in Pre-printed VCC-L.

For IMK, the registration/listing performed on the sub-districts sample. Selection of sub-districts sample is done by the purposive method with the additional criteria, in that sub-ditric at least have 3 (three) IMK cassava industries. Central Lampung and Sumedang have minimum of 3 sub-districts as samples.

2. Respondent Selection

In this survey, respondents were categorized into two groups, namely:

- 1) Large and Medium Industries (IBS), there are 28 active companies,
- and 2) Micro and Small Industries (IMK), there are 66 active businesses were taken entirely from the listing result.

3. Data Collecting Method

The data collecting method in this survey is conducted by visits and interviews to the respondents using VCC-2016S questionnaire.

b. Survey Activities

Survey activities, officers, documents used and the survey schedule are as follows:

Table 3.3. Survey Activities, Officers, Documents Used and the Survey Schedule

No.	Activities	Officers	Documents	Schedule
1	Survey Preparation	Team	--	October 2016
2	Regional Coordination	CADIS	List of Companies in VCC-L Questionnaire	October-November 2016
3	Survey	Team, Province, District	VCC-L and VCC-2016S Questionnaire	November 2016
4	Survey Supervision	Supervisor Team	VCC-L and VCC-2016S Questionnaire	November 2016
5	Processing of Survey Results	Team	VCC-2016S Questionnaire	January 2017
6	Survey Results Analysis	Team	Survey Results	January 2017

Survey organization can be seen in Figure 3.1. Technical Team consisting of CADIS, Directorate General of Food Crops and the National Statistics Office of Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) in collaboration with regional officer in the sample area.

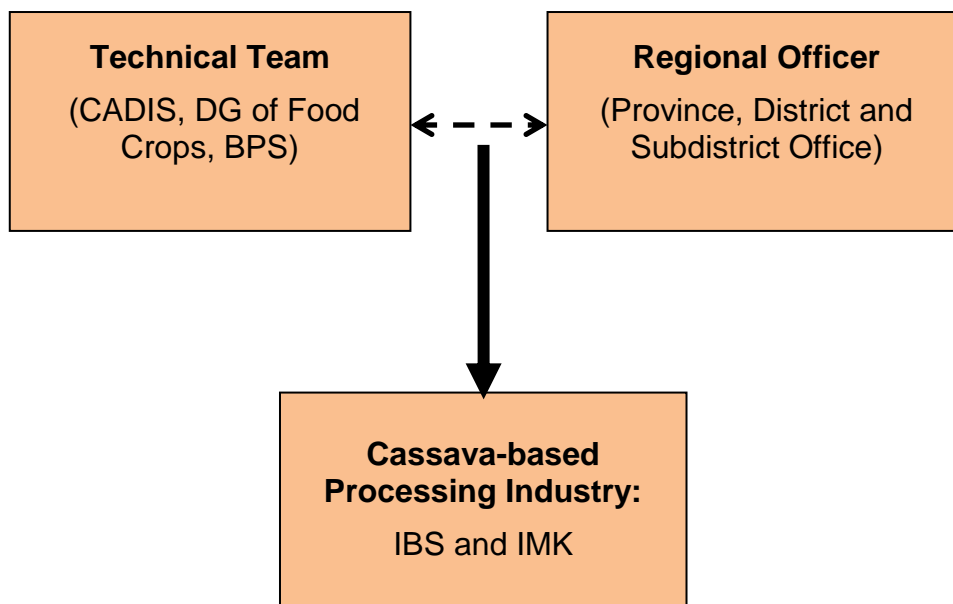


Figure 3.1. Survey Organization

c. Data Collecting

The data collected through interviews to the respondents using VCC-2016S questionnaires. Data enumerator are the team who have already appointed by Ministry of Agriculture and related institutions. Handbook of this survey can be viewed in detail in the appendix of this report.

3.3. Data Processing

Data processing of the survey results is done in following stages:

1. Verification and Validation of the Questionnaire

The verification and validation is done after the questionnaire completely filled with the answer from the respondents. The purpose of this step is to check whether the questionnaire is in accordance with the concepts and guidelines have been prepared. Some points that need to be examined includes:

- The identification that includes the identity of the location, officers and respondents.
- Units are filled with appropriate answer, which includes the unit of weight, unit of time, and unit of price. For example: in kilograms, per day, rupiah per kilogram, etc.



- Fairness of answers need to be examined, if there is impropriety such as too big / small then need to be reexamined whether the unit is correct or not. If necessary, verify the respondent through the phone number given by the respondent.
- Check the "Notes" block / description to seek additional information needed at this verification and validation stage.

2. Data Entry

The process of data entry from the survey results conducted by using the EPIDATA program, a program for entry and documentation of data. EPIDATA used after data collection and before the analysis stage or data tabulation. The results of EPIDATA are in the Excel form files that are ready to be processed for tabulation and analysis. The Handbook of entry data using EPIDATA software in detail can be seen in the Appendix 5.

3. Data Tabulation

Results of data entry, then tabulated to fulfill the information required in the analysis. Tabulation of the data is also equipped with graphics and pictures.

4. Data Analysis

The next stage is to develop an analysis based on the data tabulation that had been developed previously. The method of analysis is using the descriptive analysis presented in the form of charts, tables, and analysis of profit margin. The analysis results are presented in Chapter IV.



CHAPTER IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Data Tabulation Results

Tabulation of data entry results in detail in Appendix 13. In general, the information displayed on the tabulated results are as follows:

1. Area Identification

Each respondent can be presented by provinces, districts, subdistricts and villages where the industry is domiciled (column 1 s.d. 6).

2. Industry Status

- ✓ Type of Industry: Industrial fetched as respondents categorized into industry types based on the number of its workforce / labor, i.e. the code 1 is for large and medium industries (IBS) and code 2 for micro and small industries (IMK) This code classification can be seen at column 7.
- ✓ Year started operation (column 8).
- ✓ Capacity of the use of cassava as raw material (column 9)

3. Use of Raw Materials

The use of raw materials are grouped by type, volume usage, and the price in the previous month (October 2016) and in the average in 2016 (January to December):

- ✓ Fresh cassava (column 10 – 14).
- ✓ Gaplek (column 15 – 19)
- ✓ Flour (column 20 – 24).

4. Stock

Stock is cassava owned and stored at the time of enumeration (column 25).

5. Procurement Cassava as Raw Material:

- ✓ Method of payment for the purchase of cassava are grouped into 3 code, code 1 for payment in cash, code 2 for payment by credit /



installment and code 3 for delay payment with certain due date (column 26).

- ✓ Source of raw material: from farmers, own farm, farmer groups, imports, traders, wholesalers, cooperatives, partners, etc (column 27 – 36).
- ✓ Location of cassava purchasing: from the same subdistrict, other districts, other provinces (column 37 – 40).
- ✓ Problems in procuring cassava and the reasons why if so: whether because of rare, expensive, low quality, continuity, etc (column 41 – 47).
- ✓ Preferences size of cassava: tuber size (large, medium, small), color (white, yellow), varieties (column 48 – 54).
- ✓ Willingness to use local raw materials, especially for industries that use starch as a raw material (Yes / No) (column 55).

6. Products

- ✓ Types of the products: peel cassava, flour, fermented cassava, chips, crackers, etc. (column 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76 and 81).
- ✓ Conversion rate: the number of cassava used to produce 1 kg of product (column 57, 61, 65, 69, 73, 78, and 83).
- ✓ Volume of products: in October 2016 and 2015 (January – December) (column 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 74, 75, 79, 80, 84 and 85).
- ✓ Marketing mechanism: direct sales, through hotel / restaurant / shop, market, other industries, wholesaler, export, stored as stock and scattered (column 86 – 95).
- ✓ Cost of production: loading / unloading, peeling, processing, storing, packing, quality control, etc (column 96 – 109).

7. Qualitative Data

- ✓ A similar survey ever undertaken by other institutions and followed by the respondents (column 110 – 113).
- ✓ License ownership (column 114 – 115).
- ✓ Innovation for products that have been done: taste, shape, package (column 116 – 120).
- ✓ Other competitors in the same product (column 121 – 123).



- ✓ How to get information: radio, newspapers, internet, agencies (column 124 – 127).
- ✓ Information needed: the price of raw materials, product pricing, marketing, innovation, etc. (column 128 – 134).
- ✓ Suggestions from customers (follow or not follow) (column 135 – 138).
- ✓ Membership in organizations related products (column 139 – 142).

4.2. Workshop Results

1. The first session of the workshop on February 2, 2017 began with the opening ceremony, as follows:
 - a. Remarks from Mr. Agus Sunarya representing the Director of CADIS.
 - b. Welcome and briefing from the Head of Commodities Data as Project Manager.
2. The second session, Presentation entitled:
 - a. The Role of Cassava to Increase Farmer's Welfare by Mr. Dewa N Cakrabawa as Head of Non Coommodities Divison. Presentation materials can be found in Appendix 4.
 - b. Result of Cassava Processing and Distribution Survey by Mr. Edi Abdurachman (National Consultant). Presentation materials can be found in Appendix 4.
 - c. Food Value Chain Cassava Survey by AFSIS Expert, Mr. Hideki Kubo. Presentation materials can be found in Appendix 4.
3. The third session, discussion:
 - a. In the survey results data, presented the price of cassava in October 2016 (at the time of the survey) and the price of cassava in January – December, 2015. It is intended to look at the development of inter-annual price when survey implementation with the previous year based on the secondary data. The average price of cassava in the survey results of IBS in October 2016 is Rp 637/kg. While the price in the secondary data at the same time (October, 2016) in Lampung is Rp 551/kg. It is the price that was purchased by the industry, while the price



of the farm level based on secondary data is Rp 263/kg. Compared to the data price on previous year, pricing information on IBS or tapioca industry when survey in Central Lampung is Rp 1,204/kg while the secondary data is Rp 1,081/kg.

- b. Advice of the Planning Bureau, it is suggested to have a continuation of this activity to further assess cassava processing into bio industry. The Ministry of Agriculture in 2014 already has done the program, but there has been no follow-up. For comparison, according to Ms. Hensawang, bio-ethanol industry in Thailand has been run by the private sector.
- c. Sumedang district has selected as survey sample location on West Java. Based on secondary data, in 2015 Sumedang stand at the 7th place of cassava production with amount of 160,638 tons. Sample locations in West Java was chosen based on the amount of cassava industry in West Java, not based on the contribution of cassava production. It is derived from the data results of Micro and Small Industrial Survey (IMK) Year 2015. The limited budget also taken as consideration.
- d. For the next selection of district samples, it is advise to select the province with 3 district with the representative of high, medium and low production.
- e. Conditions of cassava in Lampung in 2016 was a tough time because of the wet dry season, when production increased, but imports of tapioca quite high. Farmers have had to endure the 25% cuts of the cost of production and transportation. It is burdensome farming in Central Lampung. Prices conditions ranging between Rp 600 / kg, up to Rp 650/kg with BEP Rp 850/kg. From the selling price of cassava (Rp 600 – Rp 650) the farmers only received Rp 300, due to the cuts. The cuts occurred because farmers did not do peeling to their cassava. Whereas the initial agreement with the industry is receiving clean cassava from farmers (peeled cassava and clean of dirt ground).
- f. It's hard to dig up information about the cassava price margins data, particularly in IBS. It happens because the final product is in the central office that the information can not be obtained at the time of the survey.



- g. Forum proposes to AFSIS Project to continue the activities of this project in the next year in order to get the complete data of cassava supply chain.
4. At the closing ceremony of project, Director of CADIS expressed his gratitude to AFSIS and team for their cooperation in the implementation of this project. He expect these activities can be continued with a broader scope.
5. The second day, field trip to Simantri 586, Kuwun Village, Mengwi Subdistrict, Badung District, Bali, with the following results:
 - a. Simantri (Sistem Pertanian Terintegrasi) is the system to attempt a breakthrough in accelerating the transfer of technology to rural communities. Simantri 586 established in 2015 with ownership of 50 hectares of agricultural area, mostly planted with cassava and integrated in as many as 20 head of cattle. Simantri 586 members formed a farmer grouped of 20 people. Simantri integrate the activities of the agricultural sector by supporting sector both vertically (the service unit of production facilities and microfinance institutions) and horizontally (seek some commodities in an integrated manner that intercropping food crops, horticulture, estate crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry) according to the potential of each region by maximizing the use of existing local resources. The introduced technological innovations orientated to produce organic agricultural products with a "techno ecological agriculture". The carried out integration activities are also oriented on agricultural enterprises without waste (zero waste) and produce 4F (food, feed, fertilizer and fuel). The main activity is to integrate the cultivation of crops and livestock, which the plant waste processed for animal feed and fodder reserves in the dry season, whereas the livestock waste (feces and urine) is processed into bio-gas, bio urine, organic fertilizers and bio-pesticides.
 - b. Farmers who are members of the Simantri 586 processing cassava into chips, tape and others. Cassava prices at the farm level is good enough, amounting Rp. 2,000 / Kg.

- c. Activity in this group carried out from 2016 which makes fertilizer from cow feces and cow urine which is then used to fertilize cassava plants belonging to members. Fertilizers are also sold in stores around Rp. 1,000 / kg.
- d. In the future, this organic fertilizer business will be upgraded to bio organic.

4.3. Analysis of Survey Results

4.3.1. Characteristics of Cassava in Indonesia

Indonesia is a large country where located in the path of the equator, tropics and have thousands of islands. Among the thousands of islands that stretches from East to West, there are five major islands as production centers of agricultural products, namely Kalimantan with an area of 53.95 million ha, Sumatra, 47.36 million ha, Papua 42.20 million ha, Sulawesi 18.92 million ha and Java 13.2 million ha (Figure 4.1).



Figure 4.1. Indonesian Archipelago

One of the many important agricultural products derived from the five islands is cassava commodity. Cassava production in Indonesia as a source of food ranks third after rice and maize production. Rice production in 2016 are



79.14 million tons, the production of maize are 23.15 million tons and cassava production reached 20.63 million tons.

The productivity of cassava in Indonesia is relatively high at 24.14 tonnes per hectare, although mostly grown on marginal lands that are widely available in the five islands. Cassava planting on marginal land as a form of use the potential land which is still very wide. Utilization of marginal land for cultivation of cassava is very precise. Because more fertile agricultural lands utilized for the cultivation of rice and corn, as well as other major agricultural commodities. Cassava plant is quite important for the people of Indonesia, there are many farmers who grow these commodities as the main source of income. Agricultural Census 2013 data shows there are 2.9 million farmers growing these crops.

From the 34 provinces in Indonesia, five provinces contributed to the total production amounted to 81.63%, which the Lampung province accounted for the production of 33.93%, and then Central Java contributed 16.68%. East Java amounted to 15.71%, West Java amounting to 9.21% and North Sumatra by 6.10%, while the share of production amounted to 18.37% is the contribution of the 29 other provinces in Indonesia (Table 4.1). Based on the share of average production over five years, shows Lampung province with 33.93% share per year is the main center for cassava production in Indonesia and the average production during the five years from 2012 to 2016 amounted to 7.74 million tons.

Table 4.1. Cassava Production Centers in Indonesia, 2012 – 2016

Province	Year					Growth (%)	Avg	Share (%)	Cum Share (%)
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
Lampung	8.39	8.33	8.03	7.39	6.57	-4.66	7.74	33.93	33.93
Central Java	3.85	4.09	3.98	3.57	3.55	-1.48	3.81	16.68	50.61
East Java	4.25	3.60	3.63	3.16	3.28	-4.67	3.58	15.71	66.32
West Java	2.13	2.14	2.25	2.00	1.98	-1.28	2.10	9.21	75.53
North Sumatera	1.17	1.52	1.38	1.62	1.27	3.24	1.39	6.10	81.63
Others	4.39	4.26	4.15	4.06	4.09	-1.42	4.19	18.37	100.00
Total	24.18	23.94	23.44	21.80	20.74	-1.71	22.82	100.00	

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Results of cassava production in Indonesia is predominantly used for processing into agricultural products such as mocaf, tapioca, noodles, cakes, bread, cosmetics, bioethanol and others. However, the production of cassava in

Indonesia also exported to other countries. Exports amounted to 96.53% of cassava is already in the form of processed cassava, totaling just 3.47% are exported in the form of fresh cassava (Figure 4.2).

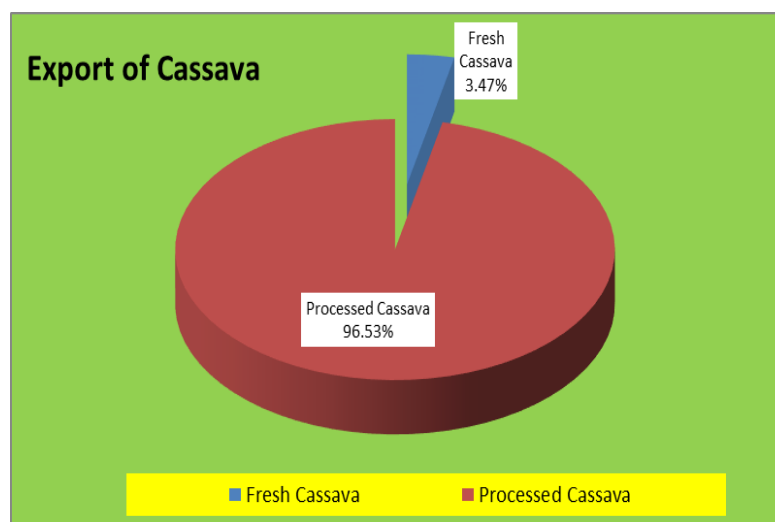


Figure 4.2. Export of Cassava in Indonesia

In addition of export cassava, Indonesia also imported cassava. Exports imports balance of cassava shown in Figure 4.3 shows that the value of imports is much higher than the value of exports. The highest import value in 2012 amounted to US\$ 384.65 million, of which the following year fall and rise again until 2016 with the import value of cassava is only US\$ 228.95 million. The Indonesia main import of cassava is in the form of cassava starch (HS code 1108.14.0000), while exports of cassava is in the form of starch and sliced cassava.

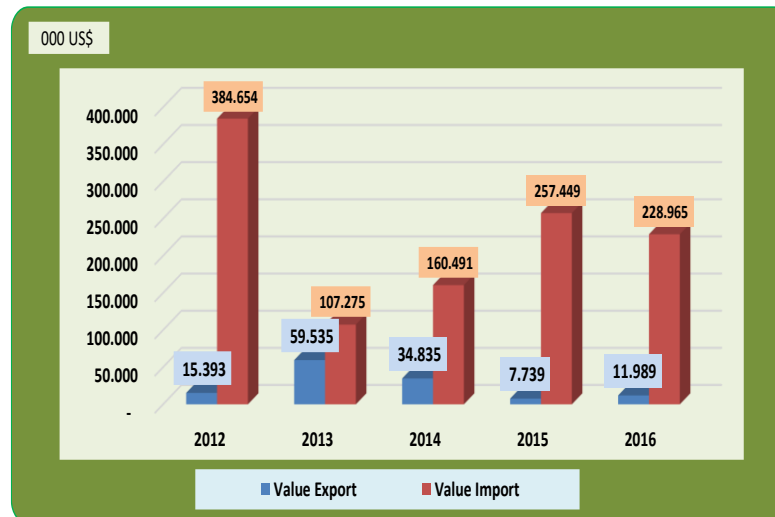


Figure 4.3. Export and Import Value of Cassava in Indonesia

The high production of cassava in Indonesia open up opportunities for the development of the processing industry. As mentioned earlier, products from raw materials of cassava produced in Indonesia among moca, tapioca, noodles, cakes, bread, cosmetics, bioethanol and others. Manufacture of products made from cassava was carried out by large and small industries. In 2014, there were as many as 246 large and medium-sized industries (IBS) that process cassava. In addition, many micro and small-scale industry (IMK) that processes cassava into various products. In 2015, there were 73.954 registered IMK actively process cassava.

4.3.2. Cassava Characteristics in Survey Area

From some provinces that have high potential for cassava production, two provinces were selected as the survey area, they are the provinces of Lampung and West Java. Furthermore, from each selected province, by considering the production of cassava and the amount of cassava processing industries, then selected two districts with the potential to do the survey, namely Central Lampung district in Lampung province and Sumedang district in West Java province. Map location of the survey in two districts can be seen in Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5.



Figure 4.4. Location of Central Lampung District

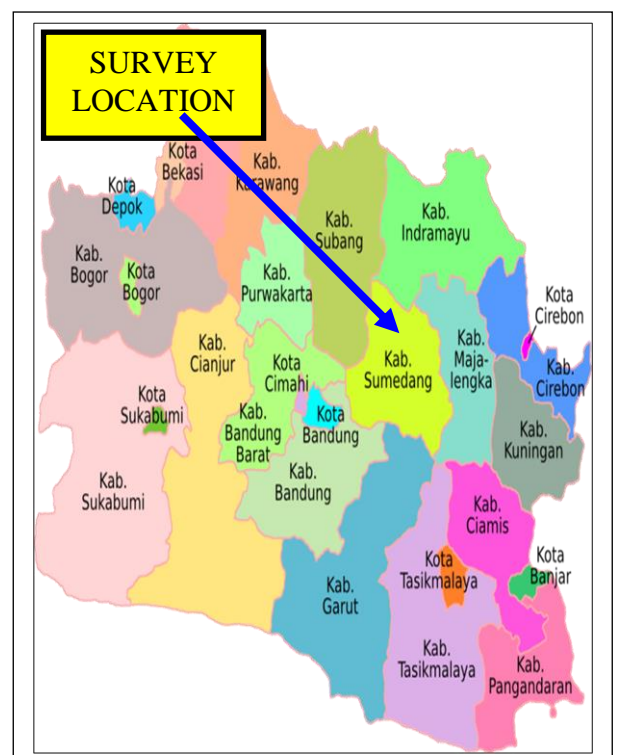


Figure 4.5. Location of Sumedang District

Central Lampung district has the highest production compared with other regions. Production of cassava in Central Lampung in 2015 by 2.52 million tons of which contributed 34.16% to production in Lampung province (Table 4.2). Processing industry made from cassava also encountered in Central Lampung district, the main products are starch. Instead, the survey sites in Sumedang is not a region that has a high production, contributing to the production of West Java Province amounted to only 5.81%, but many cassava industry in the district. Source of cassava for industrial processing in Sumedang not also supplied from the own district but also came from Garut, Subang and others (Table 4.3).



Table 4.2. Cassava Production in Central Lampung

No	District	Production (Ton)	%
1	Lampung Tengah	2.523.230	34,16
2	Lampung Utara	1.526.969	20,67
3	Lampung Timur	1.224.711	16,58
4	TI Bawang Barat	741.497	10,08
5	Tulangbawang	472.557	6,40
6	Way Kanan	399.810	5,41
7	Lampung Selatan	248.978	3,37
8	Pesawaran	107.636	1,45
9	Mesuji	97.682	1,31
10	Pring sewu	19.823	0,26
11	Tanggamus	10.311	0,14
12	Lampung Barat	5.529	0,07
13	Metro	2.958	0,04
14	Bandar Lampung	2.937	0,04
15	Pesisir Barat	2.755	0,03
	Total	7.387.084	100,00

Table 4.3. Cassava Production in Sumedang

DISTRICT	PRODUCTION (TON)	%
Kab. Bogor	177.234	7,88
Kab. Sukabumi	215.179	9,56
Kab. Cianjur	150.915	6,71
Kab. Bandung	135.025	6,00
Kab. Garut	687.357	30,55
Kab. Tasikmalaya	351.141	15,61
Kab. Ciamis	81.600	3,63
Kab. Kuningan	74.070	3,29
Kab. Cirebon	2.205	0,10
Kab. Majalengka	12.654	0,56
Kab. Sumedang	130.638	5,81
Kab. Indramayu	2.742	0,12
Kab. Subang	24.778	1,10
Kab. Purwakarta	80.455	3,58
Kab. Karawang	8.866	0,39
Kab. Bekasi	1.132	0,05
Kab. Bandung Barat	80.344	3,57
Kab. Pangandaran	8.774	0,39
Kota Bogor	6.646	0,30
Kota Sukabumi	371	0,02
Kota Bandung	590	0,03
Kota Cirebon	113	0,01
Kota Bekasi	702	0,03
Kota Depok	3.604	0,16
Kota Cimahi	1.535	0,07
Kota Tasikmalaya	9.152	0,41
Kota Banjar	2.232	0,10
TOTAL	2.250.054	100,00

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and Directorate General of Food Crops

The industry takes a different cassava varieties. The varieties of cassava for starch processing industry is different from the foods industry such as chips, comring and others. Cassava varieties that are needed by tapioca industrial is the cassava which has high yield starch, for example Kasesart variety from Thailand. This variety is widely grown in Central Lampung regency. By contrast, cassava varieties that widely planted in Sumedang are Darul Hidayah, Adira 1 and the other. It also planted cassava from varieties of UJ 3, UJ 5, Malang 4 and etc specifically to meet the needs of tapioca starch industry.



4.3.3. Survey Results

a. Respondent Characteristics

Respondents in this survey is the company / business with cassava as raw material consists of Large Medium Industry (IBS) and Small Micro Industries (IMK) categories. Location of survey covering 2 districts, namely Central Lampung district, Lampung Province and Sumedang district, West Java Province. Based on the results listings that have been done, there are 105 industrial of cassava raw materials in the two districts with the details of 36 samples IBS and 69 IMK. However, there are 11 industries that experienced permanently closed at the time of listing, namely 7 IBS in Central Lampung and 4 IMK composed of 3 IMK in Sumedang and 1 IMK in Central Lampung, so the total sample were 94 industry with details of 29 IBS and 65 IMK. Allocation samples of each district based on detailed industry categories presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Number of Respondents in Sumedang and Central Lampung

NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	LARGE SCALE INDS.		SMALL SCALE INDS.	
			Listing Result	Survey	Listing Result	Survey
1	WEST JAVA	SUMEDANG	6	6	31	28
2	LAMPUNG	CENTRAL LAMPUNG	30	23	38	37
TOTAL			36	29	69	65

Note: Total Listing = 105 industries
 Permanently closed = 11 industries (7 IBS and 4 IMK)
 Total Respondents = 94 Industries

Total respondents in the survey are 94 industries. Industrial cassava fetched as respondents to this survey are mostly micro and small industry (IMK) in the amount of 69.15% and 30.85% of large and medium industry (IBS) (Figure 4.6).

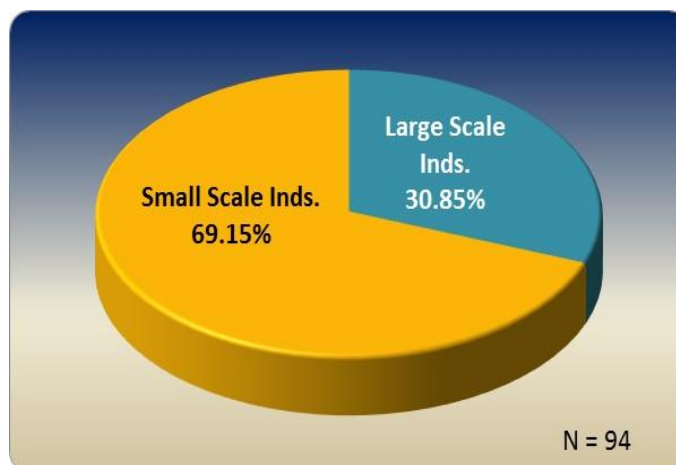


Figure 4.6. Percentage of Respondents by Industrial Category

Allocation of sample in Central Lampung were 60 respondents, amounting to 61.67% of IMK respondents and 38.33% for IBS respondents. While the sample allocation in Sumedang as many as 34 respondents, with 17.65% allocation of IBS and 82.35% of IMK (Figure 4.7).

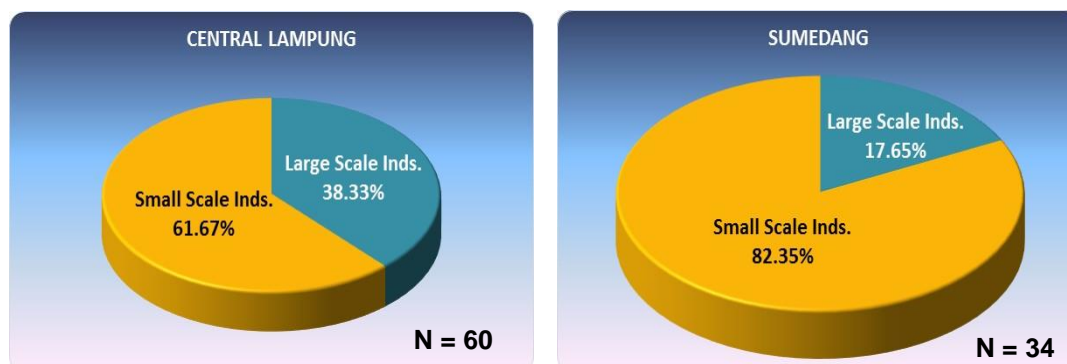


Figure 4.7. Percentage of Respondents by Survey Location

If broken down by products for each industry category, from 29 samples of IBS, as much as 93.1% dominant by starch industrial and located in Central Lampung. While 6.9% is *comring* industry, dominant in Sumedang (Figure 4.8). In IMK, there are more varied products. From 66 respondents, the main type of products is in the form of cassava chips (45.45%), *tiwul* (13.64%), *tape* (12.12%), *kemplang* (10.61%), *klanting* (9.09%), *comring* (7.58%) and *opak* (1.52%).

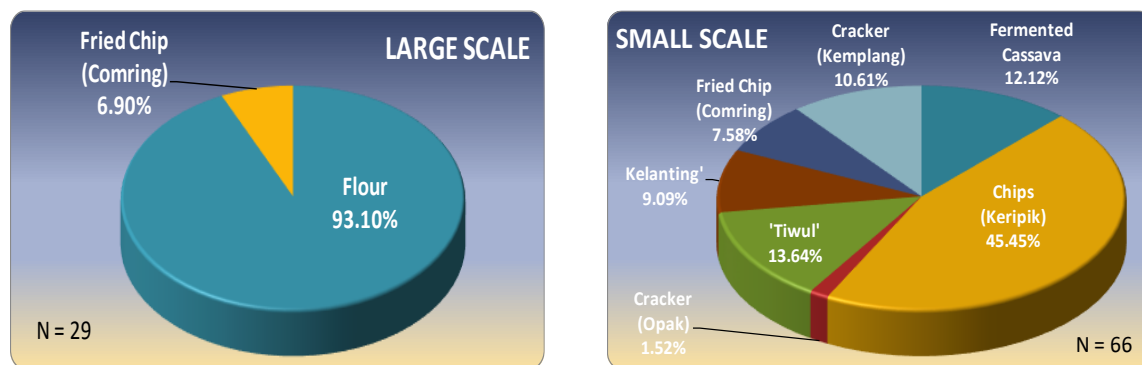


Figure 4.8. Percentage of Respondents by Type of Product

Based on the business license owned by industry respondents, showing all the major industries were already having a business license, while for small micro industries of 65 respondents only 24.62% have a business license, the other 75.38% do not yet have business license (Figure 4.9).

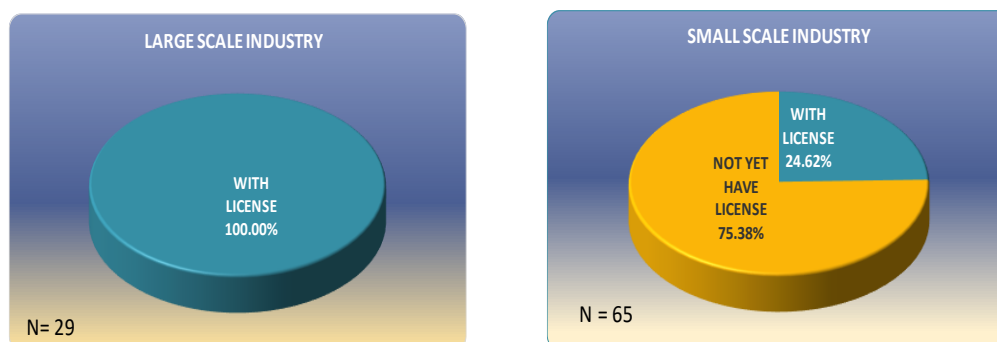


Figure 4.9. Percentage of Respondents by License Ownership

b. The Use of Cassava at IMK and IBS

Based on the distribution data, the use of cassava per day at the time of the survey by the IMK is generally spread in three groups, namely: 1) a group of less than 100 kg, there are 31 units, 2) a group of 100 to 500 kg, there are 28 units, and 3) a group of more than 500 kg, there are 6 units. The average use of cassava is 203 kg per day, with the lowest usage as low as 0.83 kg and the highest is 2,000 kg per day. Data in detail can be seen in Figure 4.10.

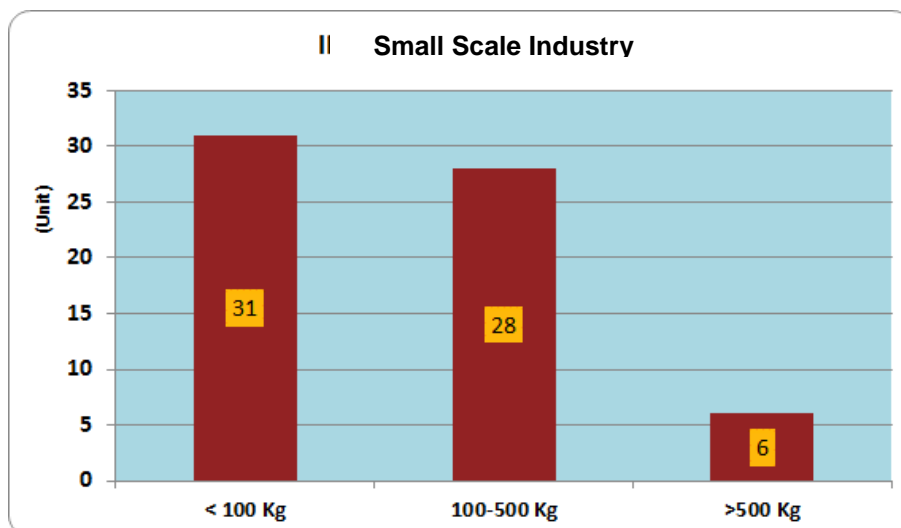


Figure 4.10. The Cassava Usage per Day at IMK

A total of 70.97% of respondents use a medium-sized cassava for their industries, 25.81% using large cassava, the rest just 3.23% that use small sized cassava. White cassava are preferred by the industry (Figure 4.11). Medium sized cassava is commonly used for *tape*, but for *comring* and *tiwul* does not require a certain size because during the process of production, the cassava is grind and formed into a paste.

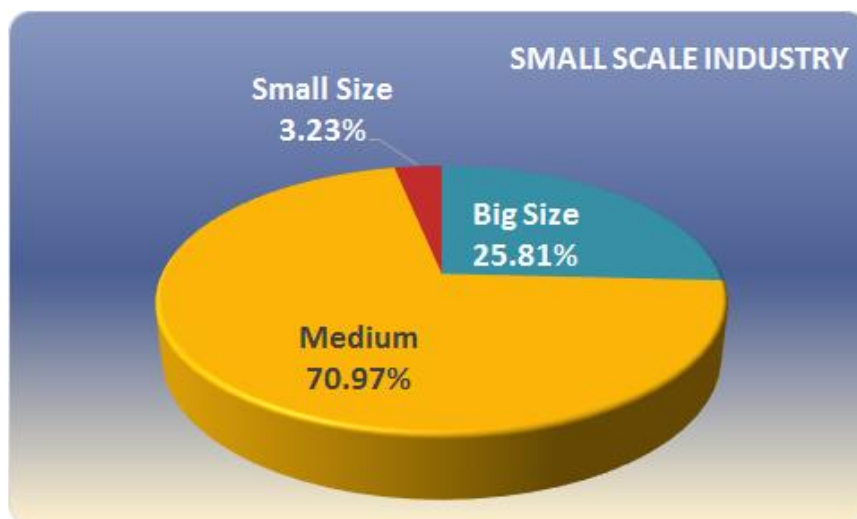


Figure 4.11. The Cassava Usage by Size at IMK

Table 4.5. The Cassava Usage per Day of IMK

The Cassava Usage per Day (Kg)	
Mean	203,02
Median	100,00
Minimum	0,83
Maximum	2.000,00

The average usage of cassava per month when the survey was conducted in October 2016 as many as 5,164 kg, with a maximum use of 60,000 kg and a minimum of 25 kg. The low use of this raw material because the products made from cassava is not the main products.

In the survey were also asked on the cassava raw material usage in 2015. The survey results showed an average use of cassava was 66,507 kg in a year, with the lowest usage was 75 kg and the highest was 1092 million kg. The detailed descriptive statistics are presented in Table 4.6 and Table 4.7.

Table 4.6. The Cassava Usage of IMK in October 2016

The Cassava Usage in October 2016 (Kg)	
Mean	5,164.10
Median	1,200.00
Minimum	25.00
Maximum	60,000.00

Table 4.7. The Cassava Usage of IMK in 2015

The Cassava Usage in 2015 (Kg)	
Mean	66,507.62
Median	12,000.00
Minimum	75.00
Maximum	1,092,000.00

For the IBS, the average usage of cassava per day at the time of the survey is generally spread and can be grouped into three groups, namely: 1) a



group of less than 10 tons, there are 5 units, 2) groups of 10 to 100 tons there are 7 units, and 3) a group of more than 100 tons, 17 units (Figure 4.12). The average use of cassava was 144.5 tons per day, with the lowest usage was 60 kg and the highest was 750 tons per day (Table 4.8). Quality of cassava that is more desirable for IBS generally in medium-sized, white, and Kasetsart varieties.

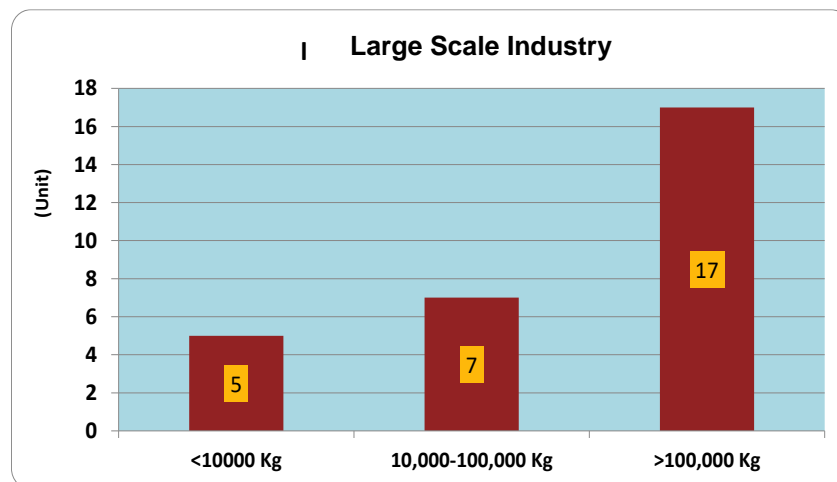


Figure 4.12. The Cassava Usage per Day at IBS

Table 4.8. The Cassava Usage per Day of IBS

The Cassava Usage per Day (Kg)	
Mean	144,499.01
Median	100,000.00
Minimum	60.00
Maximum	750,000.00

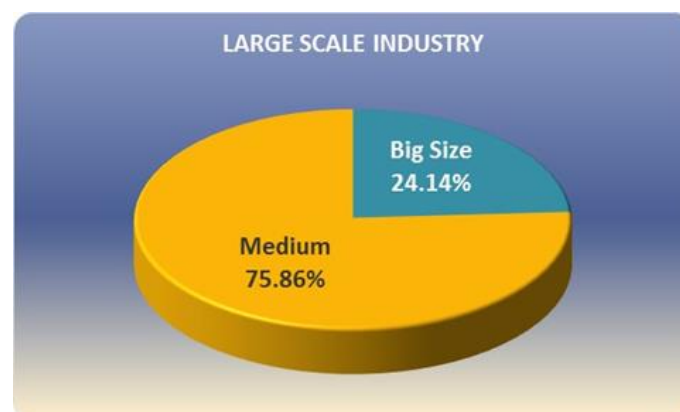


Figure 4.13. The Cassava Usage by Size at IBS

The average use of cassava per month at the time the survey was conducted in October 2016 was 3,856 tons, with a maximum usage reached 17,500 tons and a minimum total of 1.56 tons (Table 4.9). In the survey it were also obtained information of cassava raw material usage in 2015. The survey results showed an average use of cassava was 55,561 tons a year, with the lowest usage was 18.12 tons and the highest usage was 570,000 tons. The detailed descriptive statistics is presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.9. The Cassava Usage of IBS in October 2016

The Cassava Usage in October 2016 (Kg)	
Mean	3,856,002.07
Median	2,800,000.00
Minimum	1,560.00
Maximum	17,500,000.00

Table 4.10. The Cassava Usage of IBS in 2015

The Cassava Usage in 2015 (Kg)	
Mean	55,561,400.24
Median	26,520,000.00
Minimum	18,120.00
Maximum	570,000,000.00

c. Price of Cassava for IMK and IBS

Cassava price movements in the last 2 years shows the slight decline. The average purchase price of cassava for IMK in October 2016 was Rp. 1,311/kg. In 2015, the average price of cassava in the sample location (Central Lampung and Sumedang) reached Rp 1,530/kg (Figure 4.14).



Gambar 4.14. Cassava Price per Kg at IMK

Based on the survey result, the average price of cassava in October 2016 for IMK in Sumedang was Rp. 1,704/kg, while in 2015 was Rp. 1,896/kg. The comparison of price of cassava in each sub-district of Sumedang can be seen in Table 4.11. Similar things can also be found from the survey result on IMK in Central Lampung. The average price of cassava in October 2016 was Rp. 1,014/kg or decreased by 18% compared to the price in 2015 which amounted to Rp. 1,230/kg. The comparison cassava price in each sub-district of Central Lampung can be seen in Table 4.12. The decline of the cassava price at the industrial level was allegedly influenced the selling price of cassava at the farm level.

Table 4.11. The Cassava Price of IMK and IBS in October 2016 and 2015 per Sub-District in Sumedang (Rp)

Sub District	IMK		Sub District	IBS	
	Oct 2016	2015		Oct 2016	2015
Ganeas	2,500	1,500	Sumedang Utara	1,800	1,500
Pamulihan	1,183	1,567	Tanjungsari	1,250	2,000
Rancakalong	1,330	2,100	Situraja	600	1,200
Situraja	2,000	1,750	Cibugel	900	1,550
Sukasari	2,250	2,325			
Sumedang Utara	1,500	2,000			
Tanjungsari	1,738	1,775			
Rata-rata	1,704	1,896	Rata-rata	1,058	1,558

Table 4.12. The Cassava Price of IMK and IBS in October 2016 and 2015 per Sub-District in Central Lampung (Rp)

Kecamatan	IMK		Kecamatan	IBS	
	Oct 2016	2015		Oct 2016	2015
Bandar Surabaya	1,000	1,250	Bandar Mataram	595	971
Kalirejo	700	1,300	Bandar Surabaya	600	1,350
Punggur	1,525	1,750	Bumi Ratu Nuban	650	1,200
Rumbia	965	1,210	Bumi Nabung	650	1,133
Seputih Surabaya	1,200	1,150	Gunung Sugih	580	1,325
Terbanggi Besar	971	1,107	Kalirejo	520	1,200
Way Seputih	500	1,000	Rumbia	525	1,215
			Seputih Banyak	500	1,350
			Terusan Nunyai	650	1,085
			Way Seputih	640	1,267
Rata-rata	1,014	1,230	Rata-rata	606	1,166

The prices of purchased cassava by IBS in 2016 decreased significantly compared to that of 2015. The price decrease due to an abundance of imported tapioca starch product. Thus, the industry has been reducing their production of tapioca from the existing capacity. Consequently, cassava from farmers are not



absorbed and the price drops. The survey result showed that prices in October 2016 averaged only Rp. 637/kg, fall down 50% compared to 2015 (Figure 4.15).

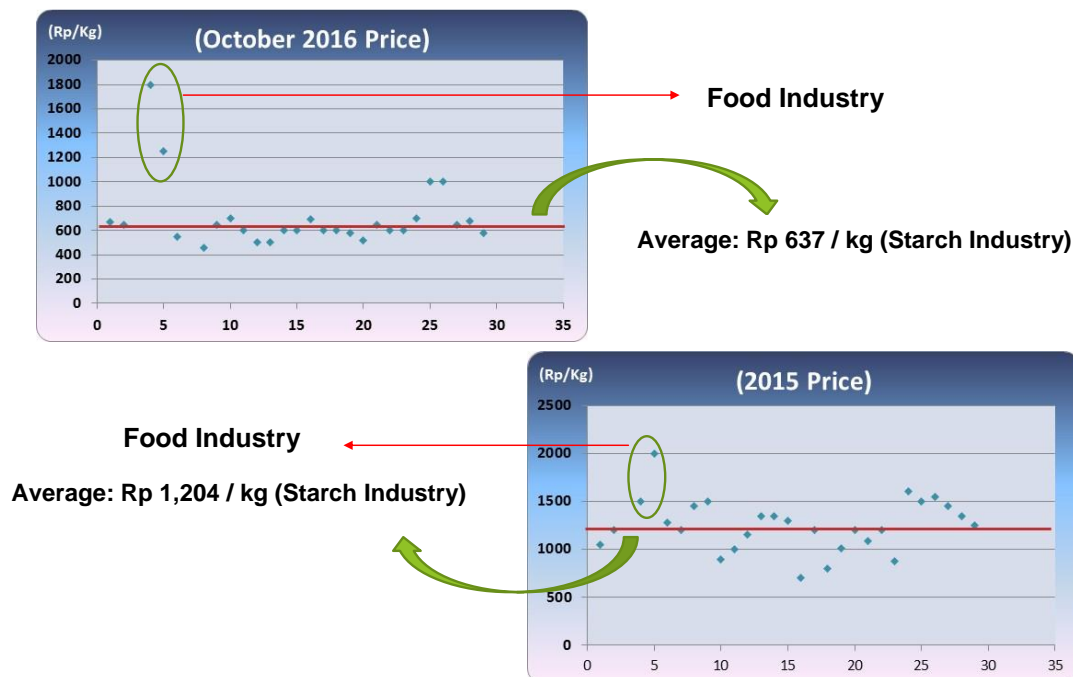


Figure 4.15. Cassava Price per Kg at IBS

For IBS that produce processed foods, the cassava price is still quite good compared to the cassava price in tapioca flour industries. These industries are only found in Sumedang. The average price of cassava in the processed food industries in Sumedang amounted to Rp. 1,525/kg, down to the year 2015 which amounted to Rp. 1,750/kg. The decreasing price only occurred in Tanjungsari Sub-district, while in the opposite occurred in Sumedang Utara Sub-district (Table 4.11).

The difference between the price of cassava for IMK and for IBS is due to the differences between cassava varieties that used for food industry and cassava for starch industry. Varieties used in IBS tapioca starch contains high levels of HCN, while in the food industry it contains low HCN levels.

d. Source of Raw Material and Payment Method

Cassava used in IBS amounted to 59.15% obtained from farmers; 39.8% came from the middleman/traders/retail/market; 0.98% is obtained from the distributor/ wholesaler; 0.05% came from farmer groups and only 0.05% is obtained from own farm. As for IMK, the main source of cassava from farmers as

much as 52.72%; from middleman/traders/retail/market was 43.12%; from own farm was 2.60%; distributor/ wholesaler as much as 0.80%; and farmer groups amounted to 0.76% (Figure 4.16).

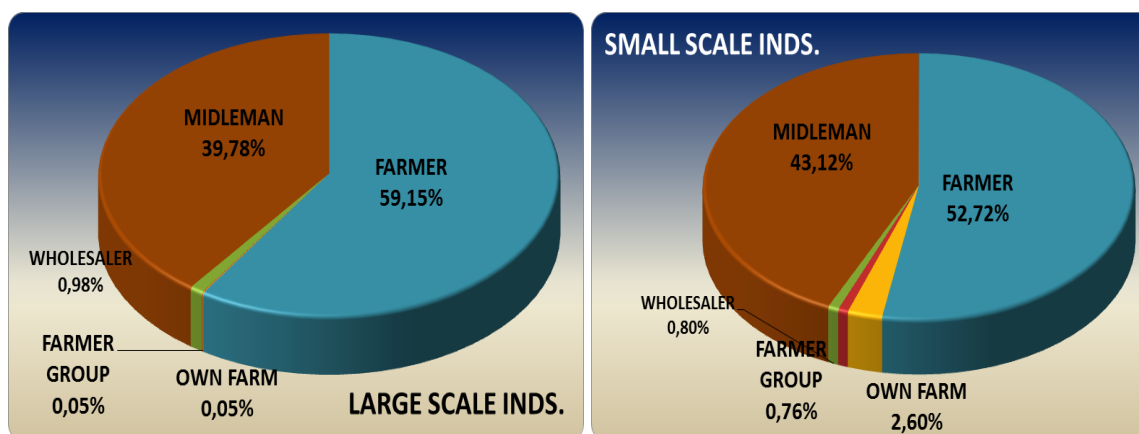


Figure 4.16. Source of Cassava at IBS and IMK

Payment by IBS mostly is made in cash (79.31%), while the remaining 20.69% paid with delay pay/tempo. Payment by IMK majority is made in cash (92.31%), while the remaining 7.69% paid by the delay pay/tempo (Figure 4.17).

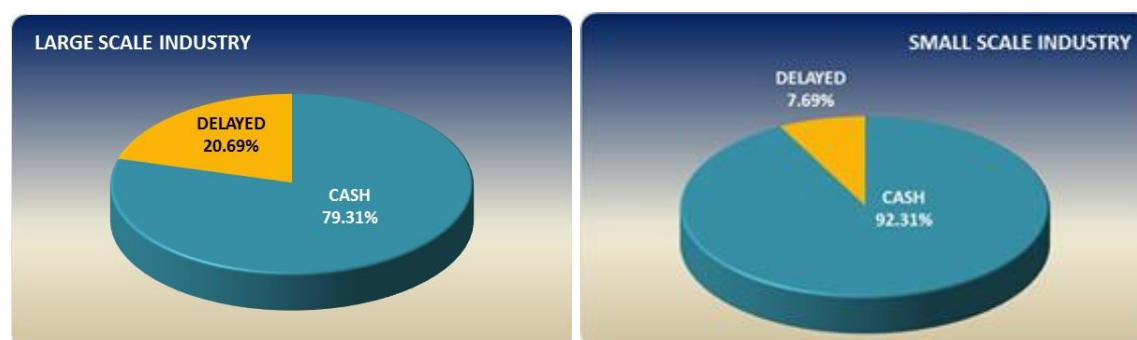


Figure 4.17. Payment Method at IBS and IMK

e. Procuring Cassava

For the IBS, 62.07% of the respondent mentioned that they have no difficulty in procuring cassava, while the remaining 37.39% mentioned that they have difficulties in procuring cassava. Difficulties encountered include the rarity of raw materials (35.71%), the high price/expensive (21.43%), the quality of cassava is low (21.43%), continuity is not guaranteed (14.29%), and competition (7, 14%) (Figure 4.18).

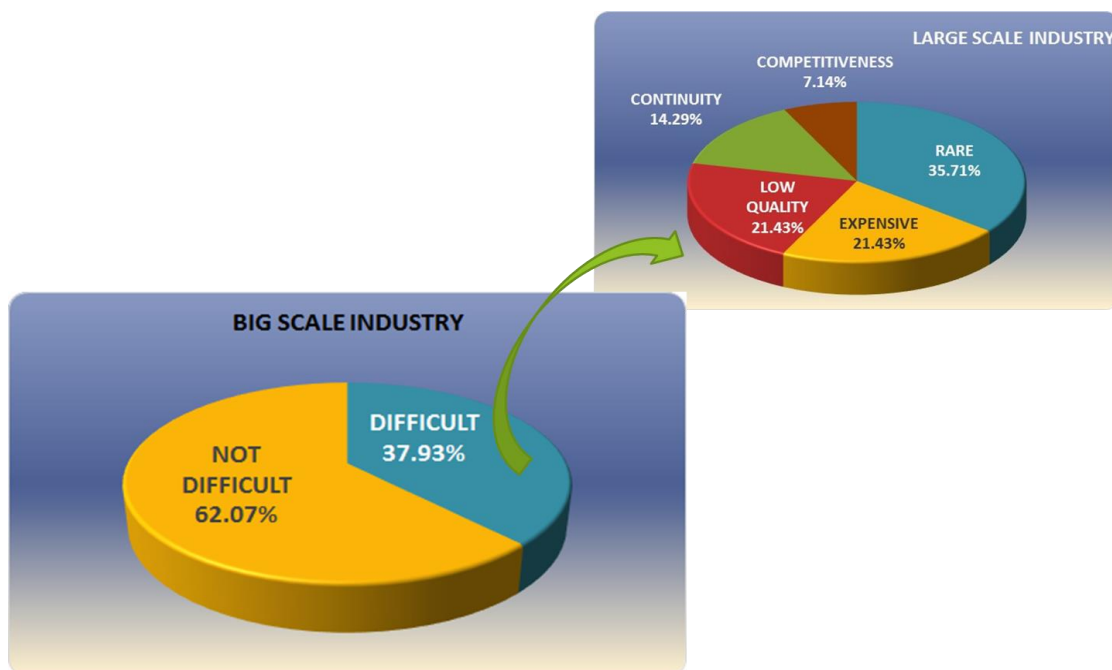


Figure 4.18. Problems in Procuring Cassava at IBS

For the IMK, 63.08% of the respondents said that they have no difficulty in procuring cassava, while the remaining 36.92% say that they had experienced some difficulties in procuring cassava. Difficulties encountered include the rarity of raw materials (42.86%), the high price/expensive (21.43%), the quality of cassava is low (17.86%) and the continuity is not guaranteed (17.86%) (Figure 4.19).

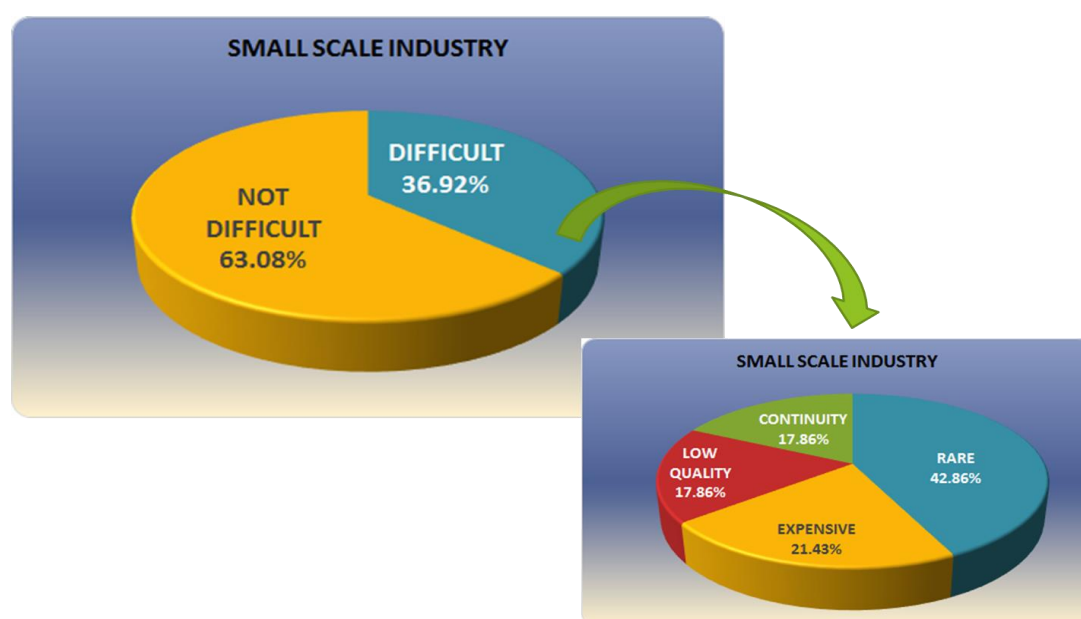


Figure 4.19. Problems in Procuring Cassava at IMK

f. Marketing Mechanism

IBS marketing their tapioca products to other industries by 42.22%, to wholesaler 26.67%, to market/vendors/stalls of vegetables amounted to 13.33%, as the stock amounted to 4.44% and 2.22% is exported. Meanwhile, IMK directly market their products/retail to consumers amounted to 41.90%, to market/vendors/stalls of vegetables amounted to 38.10%, to the hotel/restaurant/catering/food stalls about 11.43%, to wholesaler of 5.71%, to other industries amounted to 1.90% and the rest 0.95% as a stock (Figure 4.20).

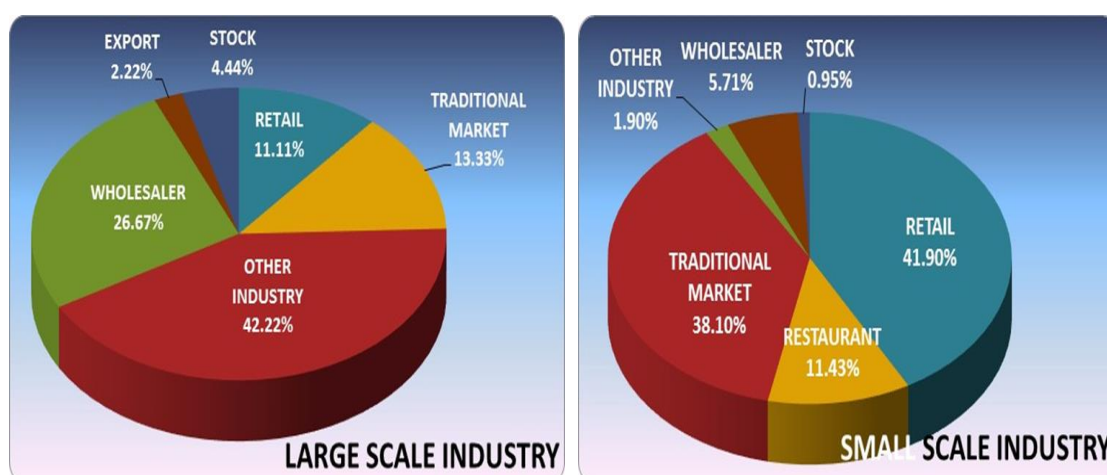


Figure 4.20. Marketing Mechanism at IBS and IMK

g. Profit Margin

Based on the survey results in Central Lampung and Sumedang, the cassava industry produces several products, such as tapioca starch, tape, chips, kecipring/ comring, tiwul and kelanting. The following analysis presents profit margins by type of industry.

1) Tapioca Starch Industries

Tapioca starch industry (IBS) are mostly found in Central Lampung, whereas in Sumedang there are only 3 IBS companies. Based on the survey results, it is only able to obtain information on the cost of purchasing cassava. Prices of cassava in Central Lampung was Rp. 597/kg and in Sumedang was Rp. 750/kg. The cassava in Central Lampung is derived by the varieties of cassava with a high HCN, such as: varieties of Kasetsart (UJ-5), Thailand (UJ-3) and Adira



5. On the other hand, cassava used for starch in Sumedang turned out to contain a low HCN, so the price is relatively more expensive than in Central Lampung.

The purchase price set by the company taking into the refraction, that is a cut price for cassava from farmers selling which is not in accordance with the standards (levels of dirt, moisture, etc.). From 1 ton of cassava can be obtained 250 kg of starch with a conversion factor of 25%, so that the actual purchase price of cassava is Rp 2,388/kg for flour (at Central Lampung) and Rp. 3,000/kg flour (at Sumedang).

Production costs and other expenses can not be obtained from this survey because most IBS companies visited is a subsidiary which only perform production and packaging process, while for the fixed costs (salaries of employees, marketing costs, etc.), transaction costs, regulatory fees, and the cost of the investment were made by the central office which are not located in Central Lampung.

Tapioca flour produced is sold to the food processing industries and other industries. Tapioca flour sold at an average price of Rp. 4,355/kg in the region of Central Lampung and Rp. 6,333/kg in Sumedang areas.

The value of the selling price minus the total cost is the margin price received by the company/business. The results of this survey show margin of tapioca flour price in Sumedang Rp. 3,333/kg, or nearly double of that the price margins in Central Lampung Rp 1,967/kg. However, this price is still in gross margin because data on production costs other than raw cassava can not be obtained.

2) Fermented Cassava Industries

Fermented cassava industries located in Central Lampung and Sumedang, but most of them are IMK. Only one company which included IBS in Sumedang. The production costs are used to buy raw cassava, yeast, fuel and packaging, while the salary of workers are not paid in cash. The workers are paid with residual of cassava tubers and peel.

The purchase price of raw cassava in the average was Rp. 1,257/kg. From 100 kg of cassava can be obtained about 48 kg fermented cassava. With that conversion rate, the price of raw cassava per kg product was Rp 2.618. The



average of the other production cost was calculated of Rp 2,142/kg. Therefore, the total cost of production was obtained Rp. 4,760/kg. Cassava was sold at an average price of Rp. 5,646/kg, so the margin of prices received by employers was Rp 886 per kilogram fermented cassava which was sold. This margin rates will also be the net profit that can be gained by the entrepreneurs.

3) Tiwul Industries

Tiwul industry includes in IMK category and only found in Central Lampung. The purchase price of cassava an average of Rp. 1,034/kg. Conversion rate is 0.26 which means that from 100 kg of cassava can produce 26 kg of tiwul. Based on the conversion rate, then the purchase price of cassava per kg of product can be calculated and get the result of Rp. 3,977. The results of this survey can not give information on other production costs, so the total cost of production is assumed to be equal to the purchasing cost of cassava per unit of product. Tiwul sold at an average price of Rp 10,000/kg. Thus, the margin gross price earned of Rp. 6,023/kg, where the price margin is still includes production costs other than the cost of cassava itself.

4) Raw Kecimpring Industry

Kecimpring is a kind of cracker made of cassava. Raw kecimpring industries are only found in Sumedang, most of them are IMK. The production costs are used for the purchasing of raw cassava, spices, fuel, packaging, and labor costs.

The purchasing price of raw cassava in the average of Rp. 2,000/kg. From 100 kg of cassava can be obtained about 40 kg of raw kecimpring. With that conversion rate, the price of raw cassava per kilogram of product is about R. 5,000. The price of other production costs are an average of Rp. 4,895/kg, therefore the total cost of production is Rp. 9,895/kg. Raw kecimpring sold at an average price of Rp. 12,500/kg, so the margin of prices received by employers is Rp. 2,605/kg for every kilogram of product sold. The price margin is the net profit that can be gained by entrepreneurs.



5) Chips, Cooked Kecimpring/Comring, and Kelanting Industry

These three types industries are mostly included in the IMK categories. Kecimpring or comring is only found in Sumedang, while chips and kelanting are found both in Sumedang and Central Lampung. The average purchasing price of raw cassava is between Rp. 1,248/kg to Rp. 1,786/kg. The highest conversion rate of raw cassava into processed food products is in the industry of cooked kecipring/comring, amounting of 0.76, while the conversion rate of kelanting is 0.55 and chips is 0.39.

In addition to the purchase of cassava, companies/businesses also have to pay for other cost of production, such as spices, cooking oil and packaging. The highest production costs is to buy cooking oil. It can be seen from the amount of the total production cost, more than Rp. 15,000/kg of product. The high costs can be compensated with the selling price that reached more than Rp. 18,000/kg. By calculating the selling price of product and production costs, the average price margin per kilogram product for chips is Rp 3,060 per kg, Rp. 1,943/kg for cooked kecipring/ comring and Rp. 2,340/kg for kelanting.

Table. 4.13. Profit Margin by Products

Product	Selling Price (Rp/Kg)	Buying Price (Rp/Kg)	Convert Rate	Price for cassava (Rp/Kg product)	Cost of Production	Total Cost prod (Rp/Kg Product)	Profit Margin
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)/(3)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(7)=(1)-(6)
Fermented Cassava (Tape)	5,646	1,257	0.48	2,618	2,142	4,760	886
Chips (Keripik)	18,554	1,786	0.39	4,579	10,915	15,494	3,060
Flour (Sumedang)	6,333	750	0.25	3,000	n.a	3,000	3,333
Flour (Central Lampung)	4,355	597	0.25	2,388	n.a	2,388	1,967
Raw Cracker (Kecimpring mentah)	12,500	2,000	0.40	5,000	4,895	9,895	2,605
Comring, Kecimpring matang	18,400	1,746	0.76	2,297	14,160	16,457	1,943
'Tiwul'	10,000	1,034	0.26	3,977	n.a	3,977	6,023
'Klanting'	20,000	1,248	0.55	2,269	15,391	17,660	2,340

4.4. Opinions and Comments from Policy Makers

Cassava is one of the staple food besides of rice which is quite have an important role in sustaining food security in the region. This is because the role of cassava as a source of food substitutes main crops such as rice. Although there are still many obstacles encountered in changing consumption patterns, but for



the sake of food security, it needs food diversification that made from cassava as an alternative food ingredients and it needs creativity to create food made from cassava.

Cassava is generally developed in dry regions and become a mainstay of farmers in the area. Cassava as food commodities are still often regarded as a sideline so the development has not been carried out intensively. Besides, as a foodstuff, cassava can be used as industrial raw materials and animal feed. Cassava contains about 60% of water, 25% - 35% of starch, also contains protein, minerals, fiber, calcium and phosphate. Cassava is an energy source that is higher than rice, corn, sweet potato, and sorghum (Widianta and Dewi, 2008).

Indonesia as one of the largest cassava producer in the world after Nigeria, Thailand and Brazil with the average production of 23.62 million of fresh cassava. Surplus of cassava production is expected to increase the huge export opportunities. However, the increase in production surplus has not been fully offset by the use of technology in cassava processing as an added value for improving the welfare of farmers. Nowadays, the industrial processing of cassava is still largely dominated by the Large Medium Industry (IBS), which produces tapioca starch. While the Small Micro Industry (IMK) is still done as a sideline by family farmers with target market which still limited to the local area. But the data associated with the processing and marketing of cassava raw material industry is still very limited. From the survey results that have been carried out of the obtained data on the processing industry are made from raw cassava, both in IBS and IMK. From the survey results that have been implemented, it has obtained data of the cassava processing industry, both for IBS and IMK. These data are expected to be used as a reference in planning or allocation of cassava development in the further activities.

To obtain more complete data on the cassava value chain, it is necessary to conduct further survey by extending the scope from upstream to downstream. The selection of survey location either province, district and respondent can be increase, so that the variety of data can be obtained much more. Similarly, the determination of the sample of provinces and districts is expected to vary from the high, medium and low production areas.



The cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) on the survey of Cassava Processing and Distribution certainly has a positive impact on the development of cassava industry in Indonesia, both for export and domestic marketing purposes.

4.5. Problems

Problems encountered during the implementation of activities are as follows:

1. Enumerators have difficulties to conduct interviews with several companies in large and medium industry (IBS). The difficulties are in the form of refusal of some IBS respondents. While in the micro and small industry (IMK) is generally more easier to conduct interviews with the respondents.
2. Respondents at tapioca starch companies in Central Lampung can not provide information about production costs, marketing costs, investment costs and others because detailed records of such costs were at headquarters that are not located in Central Lampung.
3. Enumerators have to be cautious and careful in doing interviews, especially in the calculation of product prices and production costs incurred by the company/ business.
4. Some respondents produce various types of food that the raw materials are not only from cassava, which it can not be obtained specialized information for products made only from cassava. Some of them have difficulties to calculate the cost of labor, cost of packaging and marketing costs.
5. The results of the pilot survey have not been able to describe thoroughly about the cassava value chain. This is because it covers only one chain, that is the processing industry only, while the other chains have not been surveyed, i.e. at the farmers, traders and end customers level.



**The Final Report of Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing
and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region**



CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusions

1. Cassava is a high potential as an alternative staple food substitution, because it potentila to develop in Indonesia and could grow in marginal areas. Cassava is one of the highly nutritious food as a source of carbohydrates and low in cholesterol at an affordable price.
2. In Indonesia, cassava is the third primary food source after rice and maize. Cassava is grown by 2,8 million of farm households. Cassava can be processed into tapioca, mocaf, or processed food such as fermented cassava, chips, crackers, tiwul, cireng, etc.
3. Lampung Province is the largest cassava producer with share of production of 34%, followed by Central Java and East Java with the share of 17% and 16% respectively.
4. Cassava production in Lampung is mostly processed into tapioca flour, whereas in Sumedang cassava is mostly processed directly into a variety of foods. Therefore, varieties of cassava grown in Lampung are toxic cassava with a fairly high starch content, whereas in Sumedang generally from the varieties of the cassava for consumption (non-toxic cassava).
5. Based on the survey results, it showed that 93% of IBS processed cassava into tapioca flour and the rest of 7% processed into chips or fermented cassava. Otherwise, the IMK processed cassava into chips about 46%, tiwul 13%, fermented cassava 12%, kemplang and opak 12%, kelanting 9% and comring 8%.
6. Based on the number of processed cassava, from 29 samples of IBS, there were 17 samples that processed cassava more than 100 tons per day, 7 samples processed cassava 10-100 tons per day and 5 samples processed less than 10 tons cassava per day. From 65 samples of IMK, there were 6 samples processed cassava more than 500 kg per day, 28 samples processed between 100-500 kg per day, and 31 samples processed less than 100 kg per day.



7. The price of raw cassava in IBS is cheaper than IMK. During the survey, the average price of the cassava in IBS was around Rp. 637/kg, while the average price for the IMK was Rp. 1,311/kg.
8. The average usage of cassava by IBS was 144.5 tons per day. They produced tapioca starch around 400 thousand tons per year by a conversion rate of 25%. Tapioca price at producer level was around Rp. 4,355/kg (at Lampung) and Rp. 6,333/kg (at Sumedang).
9. The average usage of cassava by IMK was 203 kg per day with various types of food products.
10. The average profit margins for tapioca industries in Lampung was Rp. 1,967/kg, while in Sumedang was Rp. 3,333/kg. This price margin was still in gross margin because production costs other than raw cassava can not be obtained. The margin rates in Sumedang was higher than that in Lampung because the industries are the medium scale and their products directly sold to the food industries.
11. In general, the profit margins of the food products made from raw cassava ranged between Rp. 1,943/kg (for comring and cooked kecipring) to Rp. 3,060/kg (for chips).

5.2. Recommendations

1. In order to get comprehensive results of the cassava value chain, the survey should be carried out starting from the producers (farmers), traders, wholesalers, retailers, processing industries up to consumers of processed cassava products.
2. Problem encountered in this survey is the difficulty to obtain the data or calculate the cost of production for each product. Therefore, it is suggested to conduct a special survey which carried out a more detailed analysis of the product's profit margin.
3. Hopefully this survey can be forwarded to the wider coverage area or covers all the cassava central areas in Indonesia, so that the results can give the overview of the entire cassava value chain in Indonesia.



Appendix 1.

LETTER OF AGREEMENT (LOA)



LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Project Implementation
between
ASEAN Food Security Information System
and
Center for Agricultural Data and Information System,
Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia

The ASEAN Food Security Information System (hereinafter referred to as the “AFSIS”) and Center for Agricultural Data and Information System, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the “CADIS”), both hereinafter referred to as the “Parties”.

Based on the result of the AFSIS Launching meeting, held on 22 March 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand, where the meeting selected Indonesia and Lao PDR as the pilot countries for implementation in the first year of the project of “Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution related to agricultural crops in ASEAN region” (hereinafter referred to as the “project”) in 2016.

Based on the project document, the project will provide pilot survey and workshops (hereinafter referred to as the “activities”).

The Parties jointly decided to present the matters referred to the “Terms of Reference” attached here for their approval. The total budget for the project is USD 54,500 and will be implemented from August 2016 to March 2017. The budget utilization will follow the Indonesian Ministry of Finance’s prevailing regulation.

1. Obligation

All parties have agreed following matters:

- a. The total amount of the budget provided by AFSIS shall cover the budget for all project related activities.
- b. CADIS hire a National Consultant (NC) for the project implementation. The terms of reference for the National Consultant is given in ANNEX 1;
- c. CADIS appoint a Project Manager (PM) to manage the budget of activities (ANNEX 2) which is provided by the AFSIS and submit the accounting reports by each activity to the AFSIS.
- d. CADIS give support to the activities which are implemented by the National Consultant and the AFSIS Expert.



2. General Conditions

- a) The budget of activities which are provided by the AFSIS are to be used by the PM for only implementing the activities.
- b) The AFSIS will not be responsible for any accident, illness, loss or damage, which occurs during the implementation of the activities. The CADIS will respond for the organization and conduct the activities.
- c) The use of the AFSIS Logo on any publication, document or paper is specifically prohibited without prior written approval from the AFSIS Project.
- d) All intellectual property rights (including copyright) in the work to be performed under this Agreement shall be vested in the Parties (excluding fifth article on this Agreement, provision of project products).
Neither the Parties nor its personnel shall communicate to any other person or entity any confidential information made to know by the Parties.
This provision shall survive after the expiration or termination of this Agreement.
- e) The personnel assigned by the CADIS to the organization and running of the activities shall not be considered as staff members of the AFSIS and shall not be entitled to any privilege, immunity, compensation or reimbursement by the AFSIS. Neither the CADIS nor its personnel shall be allowed to incur any commitment or expense on behalf of the AFSIS.
- f) The present Agreement shall be governed by general principles of law.
- g) If, after the activities, there are unexpended cost under this Agreement, the CADIS shall return such unexpended cost to the AFSIS.
- h) The AFSIS Project shall have the right to terminate this Agreement, by written notice to this effect, if it considers that the continued implementation of the Agreement is impossible or impractical:
 - for unforeseen causes beyond the control of the AFSIS;
 - in the event of a default or delay on the part of the CADIS.
- i) In the event of the CADIS's non-compliance or partial compliance with the terms of this Agreement, it will refund to the AFSIS any payment already received in respect of activities that have not been performed by the CADIS.

3. Reporting

- a) The CADIS shall submit to the result sheet of Pilot survey to the AFSIS within one month following the completion of Pilot survey.
- b) The CADIS shall submit summary and final report including financial report within two months following the completion of the project. The financial report has to be certified as to its correctness by the PM.
- c) The CADIS has the obligation to maintain appropriate records for a period of three years. In any case, the AFSIS has the right to review the relevant records.

4. Payment

For the execution of the activities, the AFSIS will make a financial contribution according to ANNEX 2. The payments will be made by each activity on ANNEX 2.

5. Provision of project products

The AFSIS shall provide the project products like the framework for Pilot survey, the survey manual and survey result sheet including individual survey sheet to CADIS at the completion of the project.

6. Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or execution of this Agreement shall be settled by mutual agreement.

7. Amendments

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be effected only on the basis of written mutual consent by the Parties.

8. Entry into Force

The present Agreement will enter into force upon signature by the Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the under signed the authorized representatives have signed this Letter of Agreement.

Done in Jakarta on July 14, 2016 in 2 (two) originals in the English Language, both text being equally authentic.

For
The ASEAN Plus Three Food Security
Information System Secretariat



Mrs. Pornpun Hensawang
AFSIS Manager

For
The Center for Agricultural Data
and Information System,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Republic of Indonesia



✍ DR. Suwandi
Director



Detailed Banking Instructions:

Name of account holder:

Account number:

Name of bank and branch:

Address of bank:

SWIFT number of bank:

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference

for National Consultant
on “Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution
related to agricultural crops in ASEAN region” project

Duties and responsibilities:

Under the overall operational supervision of AFSIS Expert of the project “Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution related to agricultural crops in ASEAN Region”, the national consultant will work closely with CADIS, the national agricultural statistics authorities and other relevant organizations in Indonesia.

The main objective of the consulting assignment is to support the preparation and implementation of the pilot survey on Food Value Chain (FVC) under the project funded by Japan.

In particular, the incumbent will:

- Complete information of list condition on food and agriculture related companies in the country into specified form called “survey sheet for list condition” which is shown in Annex 1;
- Submit the list of name, address, number of employees and UNSD code of selected districts (East Lampung and Garut) to AFSIS expert in the middle of August 2016;
- Submit the completed survey sheet of selected districts (East Lampung and Garut) to AFSIS expert in the end of September 2016;
- Consult with AFSIS expert by email or phone after First Regional Workshop about specification of list by using for sampling frame;
- Consult with institution(s) concern about the specification of list to analysis its feasibility and make it as a final frame in September of 2016;
- Obtain a needed list from institution(s) concern and process it at the end of September 2016 and submit it to AFSIS expert;
- Prepare an In-country investigation meeting for relevant stakeholder such as policymakers and data holders (public and private) in early October of 2016 to share the project objective and its outcome, to grasp country specific needs of FVC related data and to discuss appropriate survey methods;
- Participate in the investigation meeting to introduce the objective of the project and facilitate discussion as a discussion leader;
- Preparation the Pilot survey enumerator meeting with CADIS to familiarize the survey concept, sampling methods, data collection, quality control and data processing in November 2016;
- Conduct the Pilot survey enumerator meeting in November 2016 to explain the objective of the survey and how to collect, scrutinize and aggregate data as a supervisor of pilot survey;
- Conduct the Pilot survey and examine the issues for improvement as a supervisor in November of 2016;
- Preparation the In-country workshop with CADIS in December 2016 to discuss the results of pilot survey;
- Participate in the In-country workshop (middle of December 2016 or January 2017) to finalize the issues and identify its countermeasures as the discussion leader;

Requirement

Academic Background: University degree or more in Agriculture, Statistics, Economics and other related field

Experience: More than three years of relevant experience in making and/or using of food security information with enough knowledge

Language skill: Ability to write clearly and concisely technical document in English

Duration

Start from August 1st, 2016 to May 31th, 2017
8 months

List condition on FVC (food processor and buyer)			List condition (2)		
1. Country name :			1) Name of institution of list holder :		
2. Entry date :			2) Outline of list		
3. Target crops :			Availability (select one item)		
4. List condition (1)			no restriction		
			need for official approval		
			restricted		
			Flat format		
			Data format of list (select all applicable)		
			Character-Separated Values (CSV)		
			EXCEL		
			ACCESS		
			Other		
			Company data included in list (select all applicable)		
			Name		
			Address		
			Contact point		
			Capital stock		
			Number of employees		
			Total sales amount		
			Code of International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (UNSD)		

ANNEX 2

Budget of Activities

The project of “Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution related to agricultural crops in ASEAN region”

for

Center for Agricultural Data and Information Systems,
Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia

Salary of National Consultant	7,600 USD
List Frame Process	5,000 USD
Travel Cost	6,600 USD
Investigation Meeting	3,700 USD
Enumerator Meeting and Pilot Survey	21,500 USD
In-country Workshop	4,600 USD
Manual Interpretation and print	2,500 USD
<u>Management of CADIS</u>	<u>3,000 USD</u>

Total	54,500 USD
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AFSIS shall pay the actual cost by each activity not exceeding above budget.



ANNEX 3

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution related to agricultural crops in ASEAN Region
Country:	Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)* * Brunei Darussalam, The Kingdom of Cambodia, The Republic of Indonesia, The Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, The Republic of Philippines, The Republic of Singapore, The Kingdom of Thailand and The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
Starting Date:	1 st January 2016
Completion Date:	31 st March 2019
Government Counterpart Institution Responsible for project execution:	National Government Agencies responsible for Agricultural Statistics in selected ASEAN Member States
Donor:	Government of Japan
Donor contribution:	USD 1.09 million
Implementing Agency:	ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

GRANT SUMMARY

1. Nama Hibah/Grant : Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region
2. Nilai Hibah : USD 54,500
3. Mata Uang : USD
4. Nomor Hibah/Grant :
5. Nomor Referensi Lain :
6. Tanggal Penandatanganan : 14 Juli 2016
7. Kementerian Lembaga Penerima/ Executing Agency : Kementerian Pertanian
Kode Satker : 411925
8. Implementing Agency/Beneficiary dan Kode Satker
 - a) Nama : Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
 - b) Alamat : Gedung D Lantai IV – JL. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan – Jakarta Selatan 12550.
 - c) Kode Satker : 411925
 - d) Nomor Telepon/Faksimili : 021-7822638, 7816384 / 021-7822638, 7816385
 - e) Email : pusdatin@pertanian.go.id
9. Donor/Pemberi Hibah :
 - a) Negara : AFSIS
 - b) Alamat : Phahonyotin Road, Jatujak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
 - c) Nomor Telepon/Faximile : +66-2 9407468
 - d) Email : pornpun.hen@gmail.com
10. Sumber Pembiayaan : Lembaga Multilateral
11. Jenis Pembiayaan (Grant Purpose) : Bantuan Proyek
12. Jenis Hibah : Langsung
13. Penarik Hibah :
 - a) Tata Cara Penarikan : Reimbursement

b) Rencana Penarikan/Disbursement Plan :

No.	Penarikan	Tgl/Bln/Thn	Nilai
1.		2016/2017	54,500 USD

14. Sektor Pembiayaan : Pertanian

15. Lokasi/Alokasi Proyek

No.	Lokasi
1.	Lampung
2.	Jawa Barat

16. Tanggal Efektif/Efective Date : Tanggal 14 Bulan Juli Tahun 2016

17. Tanggal Batas Waktu Pengefektifan/
Date of Efective Limit : Tanggal 31 Bulan Maret Tahun 2017

18. Tanggal Batas Penarikan/
Closing Date : Tanggal 31 Bulan Maret Tahun 2017

19. Tanggal Penutupan Rekening/
Date of Closing Account : Tanggal 31 Bulan Maret Tahun 2017

20. Biaya

No.	Uraian	Budget (USD)	Jatuh Tempo
1.	Salary of National Consultant	7,600	
2.	List Frame Process	5,000	
3.	Travel Cost	6,600	
4.	Investigation Meeting	3,700	
5.	Enumerator Meeting and Pilot Survey	21,500	
6.	In-country Workshop	4,600	
7.	Manual Interpretation and Print	2,500	
8.	Management of CADIS	3,000	
	Jumlah	54,500	

21. Ketentuan Pengiriman NoD :

22. Persyaratan Pengefektifan/ :
Conditions Precedent for Effectiveness
23. Nomor Registrasi Grant/Hibah :
24. DMFAS Grant ID :

Jakarta, 26 Juli 2016

Kepala,



Dr. Ir. Suwandi, MSi.
NIP. 19670323 199203 1 003



Appendix 1.

TEAM AND TIME UPDATE HONOR TEAM



**KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL
PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN**

GD. D LANTAI IV - JL. HARSONO RM NO. 3 RAGUNAN - JAKARTA SELATAN 12550
TELEPON : (021) 7822638, 7816384, FAKSIMILE (021) 7822638, 7816385
HOMEPAGE : <http://www.pertanian.go.id> - Email : pusdatin@pertanian.go.id



**KEPUTUSAN KEPALA PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2016**

Nomor : 15A/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016

TENTANG

**PENUNJUKAN TIM PELAKSANA, PETUGAS DAERAH, RESPONDEN,
ENUMERATOR, NARASUMBER, MODERATOR DAN TIM
KESEKRETARIATAN
PADA KEGIATAN PENGEMBANGAN METODE PENGUMPULAN DATA
PENGOLAHAN DAN PEMASARAN UBI KAYU
TAHUN 2016**

- Menimbang : 1. Bahwa dalam rangka memperoleh informasi tentang rantai nilai ubi kayu maka dipandang perlu dilaksanakan pengembangan metode pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu, yang meliputi pengembangan metode, pilot survey pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu serta workshop hasil kegiatan.
2. Bahwa dalam rangka mendukung kelancaran pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu, maka dipandang perlu untuk menetapkan tim pelaksana kegiatan, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim kesekretariatan.
3. Bahwa dalam rangka mendukung kelancaran pelaksanaan kegiatan tersebut, maka perlu diberikan honor tim pelaksana kegiatan, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim kesekretariatan.
4. Bahwa pejabat/petugas yang namanya tercantum pada Lampiran Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan mampu melaksanakan tugas dan tanggung jawab dengan baik sesuai pekerjaan tersebut.



- Mengingat :
1. Undang-Undang RI Nomor: 17 tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara;
 2. Undang-Undang RI Nomor: 1 tahun 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara;
 3. Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor: 42 tahun 2002 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara;
 4. Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor: 54 Tahun 2010 tentang Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah;
 5. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 65/PMK.02/2015 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun 2016;
 6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 191/PMK.05/2011, tentang Mekanisme Pengelolaan Hibah;
 7. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 134/PMK/06/2005 tentang Pedoman Pembayaran dalam Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
 8. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor: 43/Permentan/OT.140/10/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Pertanian;
 9. Surat Keputusan Menteri Pertanian RI Nomor: 5169/Kpts./KU.410/12/2015, tentang Penetapan Pejabat Pengelola Keuangan Lingkup Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian, Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
 10. Surat Perjanjian antara Kementerian Pertanian dengan *ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)* Tanggal 14 Juli 2016, tentang "*Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region*".

Memperhatikan : Pengesahan Hibah Tahun 2016, Nomor Register: 22Y2TJJA, Tanggal 31 Agustus 2016.

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan :
- Pertama : Menetapkan nama-nama yang tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini sebagai tim pelaksana, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim

kesekretariatan pada Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu.

- Kedua : 1. Tim Pelaksana Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu mempunyai tugas dan tanggung jawab sebagai berikut:
- a. **Pengarah** bertugas memberi arahan dalam pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu.
 - b. **Manajer Proyek** bertugas mengelola Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu, baik secara teknis maupun administrasi.
 - c. **Penanggung Jawab** bertugas mengkoordinasikan anggota tim dalam pelaksanaan setiap tahapan kegiatan.
 - d. **Tim Administrasi:**
 - Bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan kegiatan administrasi dalam pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu;
 - Mengarsipkan seluruh dokumen terkait pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu.
 - e. **Tim Teknis** bertugas:
 - Menyusun teknis pendaftaran (*listing*) industri berbahan baku ubi kayu;
 - Menyusun prosedur pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu;
 - Berkoordinasi dengan petugas daerah untuk menyiapkan pelaksanaan listing dan pilot survey;
 - Bersama konsultan dan petugas daerah melakukan listing dan pilot survey;
 - Melakukan pengolahan, verifikasi, validasi dan analisis data;
 - Menyusun laporan pelaksanaan kegiatan.
2. **Petugas Daerah** bertugas:
- Melakukan koordinasi dengan Tim Teknis dan petugas terkait lainnya dalam rangka pelaksanaan listing dan pilot survey;
 - Membantu pelaksanaan pendaftaran industri berbahan baku ubi kayu di wilayah sampel;



- Membantu pelaksanaan pilot survey di wilayah sampel.

3. Responden bertugas:

- a. Menjawab pertanyaan sesuai dengan kuesioner yang telah ditentukan.

4. Enumerator bertugas:

- a. Mengumpulkan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu melalui wawancara dengan responden terpilih.

5. Narasumber bertugas:

- a. Memaparkan atau memberikan informasi terkait pengembangan metode pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu.
- b. Memberi arahan, masukan dan pandangan terkait pengembangan metode pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu.

6. Moderator bertugas:

- a. Mengendalikan dan mengarahkan jalannya diskusi dalam setiap sesi workshop hasil kegiatan untuk memecahkan persoalan secara efektif dan efisien.
- b. Menjadi media terhadap tanggapan-tanggapan yang masuk, baik berupa pertanyaan maupun pernyataan dalam upaya mencari solusi persoalan yang didiskusikan.
- c. Menerima atau menolak usulan, pertanyaan dan tanggapan yang sesuai atau tidak sesuai dengan topik diskusi.

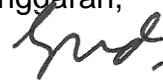
7. Tim Kesekretariatan bertugas:

- a. Menyelenggarakan pelaksanaan Workshop hasil kegiatan pengembangan metode pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu yang meliputi: penyediaan sarana dan prasarana, penyediaan fasilitas akomodasi dan konsumsi, dan mengatur jadwal pelaksanaan.
- b. Mengelola dan mengatur keuangan secara tertib dan teratur.
- c. Membuat pertanggungjawaban atas hasil pelaksanaan workshop.

- Ketiga : Menetapkan besarnya honor tim pelaksana, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim kesekretariatan pada kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.
- Keempat : Seluruh biaya yang diperlukan sebagai akibat diterbitkannya Surat Keputusan ini dibebankan pada Dana Hibah Tahun 2016, Nomor Register: 22Y2TJJA, Tanggal 31 Agustus 2016.
- Kelima : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapannya, maka akan dilakukan pembetulan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
Pada tanggal : 1 September
2016

Kepala Pusat/Kuasa Pengguna
Anggaran,



Dr. Ir. Suwandi, M.Si
NIP. 19670323 199203 1 003

Tembusan:

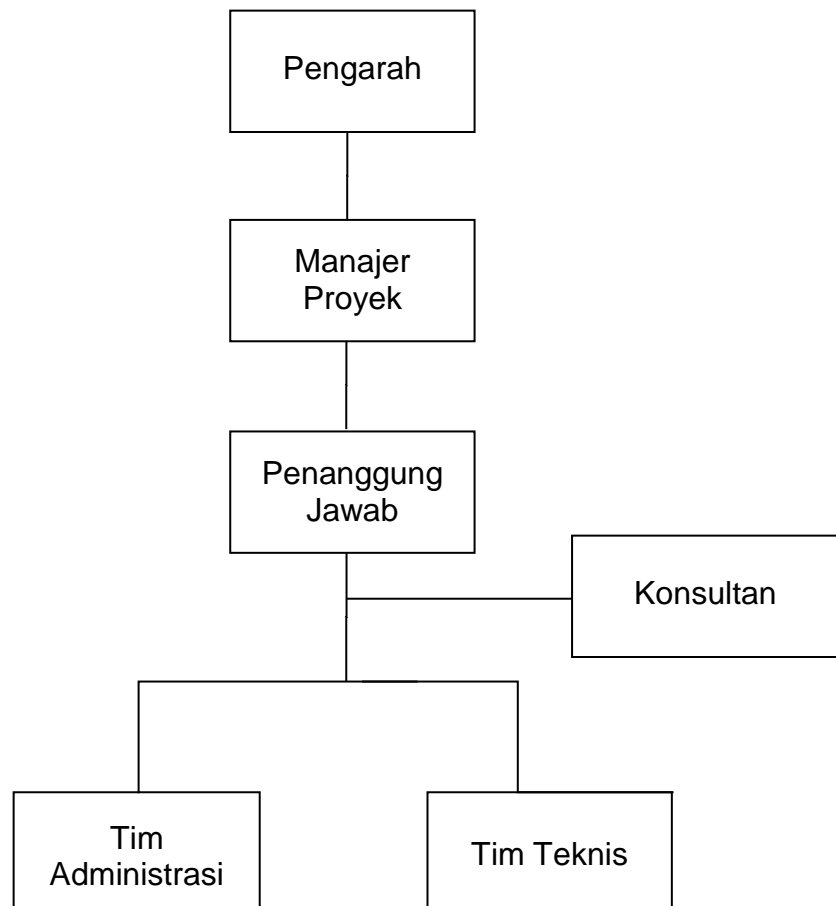
1. Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
2. Inspektur Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
3. Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian;
4. Kepala KPKN Jakarta V;
5. Arsip.



Lampiran 1. Keputusan Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran, Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

NOMOR : 15A/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016
TANGGAL : 1 September 2016

STRUKTUR TIM PELAKSANA



Lampiran 2. Keputusan Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran, Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

NOMOR : 15A/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016

TANGGAL : 1 September 2016

STRUKTUR DAN SUSUNAN TIM PELAKSANA, PETUGAS DAERAH, RESPONDEN, ENUMERATOR, NARASUMBER, MODERATOR DAN TIM KESEKRETARIATAN

1. Tim Pelaksana

No	Nama	Jabatan	Instansi
1	Ir. Hari Priyono, MSi.	Pengarah	Sekretariat Jenderal kementerian Pertanian
2	Dr. Ir. Suwandi, MSi.	Manajer Proyek	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
3	Dr. Ir. Leli Nuryati, MSc.	Penanggung Jawab	Kepala Bidang Data Komoditas, Pusdatin
4	Prof. Dr. Edi Abdurachman, MS., MSc.	Konsultan	Universitas Bina Nusantara
Tim Administrasi			
1	Agus Sunarya, SE., MM.	Ketua	Kepala Bagian Umum, Pusdatin
2	Wibisono, SE., MM.	Wakil Ketua	Kepala Sub Bagian Perencanaan & Keuangan, Pusdatin
3	Yuhri Isweni	Anggota	Staf Subbag Perencanaan dan Keuangan, Pusdatin
4	Iswahyuni	Anggota	Staf Subbag Perencanaan dan Keuangan, Pusdatin
5	Darmadi, SE.	Anggota	Staf Subbag Perencanaan dan Keuangan, Pusdatin
6	Edi Purnomo	Anggota	Staf Subbag Perencanaan dan Keuangan, Pusdatin
7	Heri Dwi Martono	Anggota	Staf Subbid Data Ekonomi Pertanian, Pusdatin
Tim Teknis			
1	Ir. Dewa N. Cakrabawa, MM.	Ketua	Kepala Bidang Data Non Komoditas, Pusdatin
2	Dr. Ir. Anna Astrid Susanti, MSi.	Wakil Ketua	Kepala Subbid Data Ekonomi, Pusdatin
3	Dr. Ir. Budi Waryanto, MSi.	Anggota	Kepala Subbid Data Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura, Pusdatin
4	Ir. Sabarella, MSi.	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin



5	Ir. Wieta B. Komalasari, MSi.	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin
6	Dra. P. Hanny Muliany, MM.	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin
7	Titin Agustina, SSi.	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin
8	Metha Herwulan Ningrum	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin
9	Bramantyo Indra Kusuma, SP.	Anggota	Fungsional Statistisi, Pusdatin
10	Ir. Tri Supriyati, M.Stat.	Anggota	Kepala Sub Direktorat Statistik Industri Besar dan Sedang, BPS

No	Nama	Jabatan	Instansi
11	Ir. Anton Manurung, MM.	Anggota	Kepala Sub Direktorat Statistik Industri Kecil dan Rumah Tangga, BPS
12	Diat Tantri Dyah Puspitasari, SP.	Anggota	Staf Direktorat Tanaman Aneka Kacang dan Umbi, Ditjen Tanaman Pangan
13	Ir. Dhanny Permadi, MM.	Anggota	Staf Direktorat Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Hasil Tanaman Pangan, Ditjen Tanaman Pangan

2. PETUGAS DAERAH

No	Nama	Instansi
1	Nurhasan	Staf Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Lampung Tengah
2	Kostia	Staf Dinas Pertanian Provinsi Jawa Barat
3	Oom Somana	Staf Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Sumedang
4	Totong	Staf Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Sumedang

3. RESPONDEN

No	Nama	Lokasi
1	ADE DARYANA	PAMULIHAN
2	KARI	PAMULIHAN
3	WAWAN/ANNAH	PAMULIHAN
4	PEPI	SUMEDANG UTARA

5	RUDI ZAENUDIN	SUMEDANG UTARA
6	UNDANG	SUMEDANG UTARA
7	oom fatimah	ganeas
8	endang/aisyah	tanjungsari
9	Surati	tanjungsari
10	b. nani/p. sutisna	tanjungsari
11	b. mimih/comet kriwil	tanjungsari
12	p. maman	tanjungsari
13	b. aah/p. aep	tanjungsari
14	uyu rustandi/nini	tanjungsari
15	mimih sukaemih	tanjungsari
16	Budi	tanjungsari
17	Kardi	Rancakalong
18	Endi Rona Endi	Ranca Kalong
19	NIA	Ranca Kalong
20	Rw oo	Ranca Kalong
21	Siti Mariah	Ranca Balong
22	Muhidin	Sukasari
23	Bu Oeng/Yati Yuliaty	Sukasari
24	Haryati	Sukasari
25	Lilik B/ Eha	Sukasari
26	Tjitjin/Nam	Situraja
27	Asih Sumiarsih	Situraja
28	Tarmini	Situraja
29	Oom Omah	Situraja
30	Ibu Suhayati	Situraja
31	Ibu Uun	Situraja
32	ALI ABDUROCHMAN/YAYA KUSWAYA	CIBUGEL
33	ALEX SUHENDAR	CIBUGEL



34	H.WARJA DINATA	CIBUGEL
35	Acien / Suroso dan Yadi	Way Seputih
36	Sri Astuti	Way Seputih
37	Saropah	Seputih Banyak
38	sunarso bagian operasional	bumi ratu nuban
39	muslim / kepala bagian produksi	bumi ratu nuban
40	MUSINI/PEMILIK USAHA TIWUL	TERBANGGI BESAR
41	YOKO/NGATINI	TERBANGGI BESAR
42	SITI SAHROWATI / KETUA KWT	TERBANGGI BESAR
43	WASRI	TERBANGGI BESAR
44	KASIWEN	TERBANGGI BESAR
45	SRI WAHYUNINGSIH	TERBANGGI BESAR
46	SUYANTI	SEPUTIH SURABAYA
47	ASTUTI	TERBANGGI BESAR
48	HASTUTI RAHAYU	TERBANGGI BESAR
49	SUHARTI	TERBANGGI BESAR
50	SULASTRI	TERBANGGI BESAR
51	GIRAN/EKO SUSILO	TERBANGGI BESAR
52	WARTINEM	TERBANGGI BESAR
53	SIJINI	TERBANGGI BESAR
54	SRI AMINAH	TERBANGGI BESAR
55	Linda/Asrin/Nanto	Rumbia
56	Rini AStuti	Rumbia
57	Welas	Rumbia
58	Markulay	Rumbia
59	Muslam	Bandar Surabaya
60	ACING	GUNUNG SUGIH
61	ANDI AMIN SAPUTRA	GUNUNG SUGIH
62	TATANG SULAEMAN/SARIMAN	BUMINABUNG

63	SOLIHIN/NURCHOLIS/JEFRI	BUMINABUNG
64	SUPARNO/MIA	PUNGGUR
65	KURNIATI	PUNGGUR
66	MUHYIDIN	PUNGGUR
67	WAYAN	BUMINABUNG
68	UMI HIDAYAH	PUNGGUR
69	RISMA	PUNGGUR
70	Kasimin	Rumbia
71	Jarwati	Rumbia
72	Bakri Teng Jaya (Akiong)/ Rismon	Rumbia
73	Ibu Srim / Makmun Ardian	Rumbia
74	Bapak Haryono	Rumbia
75	Dakran	Rumbia
76	Suyati	Rumbia
77	Murti	Rumbia
78	Agustanu/M. Hartono	Seputih Surabaya
79	Ko Huny	Bandar Surabaya
80	Bapak Endi (Ibu Meriam)	Bandar Surabaya
81	DJOHARI/MARNO (PIMPINAN PABRIK)	WAY SEPUTIH
82	DIRJONO/DEDY (KEPALA PABRIK)	SEPUTIH BANYAK
83	PRAPTI	TERBANGGI BESAR
84	SUGIARTO/SUWARDI	BANDAR MATARAM
85	MR.LEE /PUJI HERI	BANDAR MATARAM
86	TUKIMAN	KALIREJO
87	MARLAN	KALIREJO
88	ADE SURYA KARTIKA CANDRA/APRIL	KALIREJO
89	ABIYANTO HALIM/AGUS	TERUSAN NUNYAI
90	INDRA SANJAYA	BANDAR MATARAM



91	DAULANI ANAM	BANDAR MATARAM
92	Indra / Kasim	Way Seputih
93	Indra Sandadi / Agus Suprpto	Seputih Banyak
94	J. Soedjanto / Adi Wibawa	Seputih Banyak

4. NARASUMBER

No	Nama	Instansi
1	Dr. Ir. Suwandi, MSi.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
2	Dr. Ir. Leli Nuryati, MSc.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
3	Ir. Dewa N. Cakrabawa, MM.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
4	Dr. Ir. Anna Astrid S., MSi.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

5. MODERATOR

No	Nama	Instansi
1	Agus Sunarya, SE., MM.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
2	Dr. Budi Waryanto, MSi.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
3	Wieta B. Komalasari, MSi.	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

6. TIM KESEKRETARIATAN WORKSHOP

No	Nama	Jabatan	Instansi
1	Metha Herwulan N	Penanggung Jawab	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
2	Heri Dwi Martono	Ketua	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
3	Hanny P. Muliany	Sekretaris	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
4	Bramantyo	Sekretaris	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
5	Edi Purnomo	Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
6	Metha Herwulan N	Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
 Pada tanggal : 1 September
 2016

Kepala Pusat Data dan Sistem
 Informasi Pertanian/Kuasa
 Pengguna Anggaran,



Dr. Ir. Suwandi, M.Si
NIP. 19670323 199203 1 003



**KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL
PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN**

GD. D LANTAI IV - JL. HARSONO RM NO. 3 RAGUNAN - JAKARTA SELATAN 12550
TELEPON : (021) 7822638, 7816384, FAKSIMILE (021) 7822638, 7816385
HOMEPAGE : <http://www.pertanian.go.id> - Email : pusdatin@pertanian.go.id



**KEPUTUSAN PEJABAT PEMBUAT KOMITMEN
PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2016**

Nomor : 15B/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016

TENTANG

**PENETAPAN BESARAN HONOR TIM PELAKSANA, PETUGAS DAERAH,
RESPONDEN, ENUMERATOR, NARASUMBER, MODERATOR DAN TIM
KESEKRETARIATAN
KEGIATAN PENGEMBANGAN METODE PENGUMPULAN DATA
PENGOLAHAN DAN PEMASARAN UBI KAYU
TAHUN 2016**

- Menimbang : 1. Bahwa dalam rangka memperoleh informasi tentang rantai nilai ubi kayu maka dipandang perlu dilaksanakan pengembangan metode pengumpulan data pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu, yang meliputi pengembangan metode, pilot survey pengolahan dan pemasaran ubi kayu serta workshop hasil kegiatan.
2. Surat Keputusan Kepala Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian Nomor: 15A/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016, tanggal 1 September 2016 tentang Penunjukan Tim Pelaksana, Petugas Daerah, Responden, Enumerator, Narasumber, Moderator dan Tim Kesekretariatan pada Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu.
3. Bahwa pejabat yang namanya tercantum pada butir 2 tersebut dipandang cakap dan mampu melaksanakan tugas dengan baik dan dapat diberikan honor dengan besaran yang ditetapkan sebagaimana rincian terlampir.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang RI Nomor: 17 tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara;



2. Undang-Undang RI Nomor: 1 tahun 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara;
3. Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor: 42 tahun 2002 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara;
4. Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor: 54 Tahun 2010 tentang Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah;
5. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 65/PMK.02/2015 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun 2016;
6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 191/PMK.05/2011, tentang Mekanisme Pengelolaan Hibah;
7. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 134/PMK/06/2005 tentang Pedoman Pembayaran dalam Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara;
8. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor: 43/Permentan/OT.140/10/2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Pertanian;
9. Surat Keputusan Menteri Pertanian RI Nomor: 5169/Kpts./KU.410/12/2015, tentang Penetapan Pejabat Pengelola Keuangan Lingkup Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian, Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
10. Surat Perjanjian antara Kementerian Pertanian dengan *ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)* Tanggal 14 Juli 2016, tentang "*Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region*".

Memperhatikan : Pengesahan Hibah Tahun 2016, Nomor Register: 22Y2TJJA, Tanggal 31 Agustus 2016.

MEMUTUSKAN

Menetapkan :

Pertama : Menetapkan nama-nama yang tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini sebagai Tim Pelaksana, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim kesekretariatan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu.



- Kedua : Menetapkan besaran honor tim pelaksana, petugas daerah, responden, enumerator, narasumber, moderator dan tim kesekretariatan Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.
- Ketiga : Semua biaya yang diperlukan sebagai akibat diterbitkannya Surat Keputusan ini dibebankan pada Dana Hibah Tahun 2016, Nomor Register: 22Y2TJJA, Tanggal 31 Agustus 2016.
- Keempat : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dengan ketentuan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapannya, maka akan dilakukan pembetulan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
Pada tanggal : 1 September
2016

Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen
(PPK)
Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi
Pertanian,

Agus Sunarya, SE., MM.
NIP. 19620601 199003 1 001

Tembusan:

6. Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
7. Inspektorat Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian;
8. Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian;
9. Kepala KPKN V Jakarta;
10. Arsip.

Lampiran 1. Keputusan Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen, Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian

Nomor : 15B/Kpts/TU.040/A.8/09/2016

Tanggal : 1 September 2016

**Besaran Honor Tim Pelaksana
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu**

No	Nama/Jabatan	Instansi	Besaran Honor (Rp./Bulan)	Periode
1	Ir. Hari Priyono, M.Si. / Pengarah	Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Pertanian	4.000.000	4 bulan
2	Dr. Ir. Suwandi, M.Si. / Manajer Proyek	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	3.500.000	7 bulan
3	Dr. Ir. Leli Nuryati, MSc. / Penanggung Jawab	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	2.000.000	7 bulan
4	Prof. Dr. Edi Abdurachman, MS. MSc. / Konsultan	Universitas Bina Nusantara	3.000.000	2 bulan
	Tim Administrasi			
1	Agus Sunarya, SE. MM. / Ketua	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	1.500.000	7 bulan
2	Wibisono, SE. MM. / Wakil Ketua	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	500.000	7 bulan
3	Yuhri Isweni / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	4 bulan
4	Iswahyuni / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	3 bulan
5	Darmadi, SE. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
6	Edi Purnomo / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
7	Heri Dwi Martono / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
	Tim Teknis			
1	Ir. Dewa N. Cakrabawa, MM. / Ketua	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	1.500.000	7 bulan
2	Dr. Ir. Anna Astrid Susanti, MSi. / Wakil Ketua	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	1.000.000	7 bulan
3	Dr. Ir. Budi Waryanto, MSi. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	500.000	7 bulan
4	Ir. Sabarella, MSi. /	Pusat Data dan Sistem	300.000	7 bulan



	Anggota	Informasi Pertanian		
5	Ir. Wieta B. Komalasari, MSi. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
6	Dra. P. Hanny Mulianny, MM. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
7	Titin Agustina, SSi. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
8	Metha Herwulan Ningrum / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan

No	Nama/Jabatan	Instansi	Besaran Honor (Rp./Bulan)	Periode
9	Bramantyo, SE. / Anggota	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	300.000	7 bulan
10	Ir. Tri Supriyati, M.Stat./ Anggota	Direktorat Statistik Industri Besar dan Sedang, BPS	300.000	4 bulan
11	Ir. Anton Manurung, MM./ Anggota	Direktorat Statistik Industri Kecil dan Rumah Tangga, BPS	300.000	4 bulan
12	Diat Tantri Dyah Puspitasari, SP./ Anggota	Direktorat Aneka Kacang dan Umbi, Ditjen Tanaman Pangan	300.000	4 bulan
13	Ir. Dhanny Permadi, MM./ Anggota	Direktorat Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Hasil Tanaman Pangan, Ditjen Tanaman Pangan	300.000	4 bulan

**Besaran Honor Petugas Daerah
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu**

No	Nama	Instansi	Besaran Honor (Rp./Hari)
1	Oom Somana	Dinas Pertanian, Peternakan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sumedang	300.000
2	Totong	Dinas Pertanian, Peternakan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sumedang	300.000
3	Nurhasan	Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Kabupaten Lampung Tengah	300.000
4	Didin Sahbudin	Kec. Ganeas Kab. Sumedang	300.000
5	Kurniasih	Kec. Sumedang utara Kab. Sumedang	300.000

6	Cucu Hidayat D.	Kec. Situraja Kab. Sumedang	300.000
7	Ir. Nurhayati	Kec. Tanjung Sari Kab. Sumedang	300.000
8	Asep Kosasih, S.Pt	Kec. Suka Sari Kab. Sumedang	300.000
9	Rochmulyati, S.Pt	Kec. Pamulihan Kab. Sumedang	300.000
10	Unang Purnama	Kec. Rancakalong Kab. Sumedang	300.000
11	Entar	Kec. Cibugel Kab. Sumedang	300.000
12	I Gusti M Suasa	Kec. Way Seputih	300.000
13	mujiono	Kec. Terbanggi Besar	300.000
14	Nohodin	Kec. Gn Sugih	300.000
15	Irma	Kec. Punggur	300.000
16	Narimo	Kec. Seputih Banyak	300.000
17	Sukono	Kec. Bumi Ratu Nuban	300.000
18	Suryani	Kec. Terusan Nunyai	300.000
19	Sehana	Kec. Bandar Surabaya	300.000
20	Narso	Kec. Seputih Surabaya	300.000
21	Agus Suseno	Kec. Bumi Nabung	300.000
22	I Wayan Sulatra	Kec. Rumbia	300.000
23	Mujiyo, SP, MM	Kec. Kalirejo	300.000
24	Sutarya	Kec. Bandar Mataram	300.000

Besaran Honor Responden
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu

No	Nama	Kecamatan	Besaran Honor (Rp./Hari)
1	ADE DARYANA	PAMULIHAN	50.000
2	KARI	PAMULIHAN	50.000
3	WAWAN/ANNAH	PAMULIHAN	50.000
4	PEPI	SUMEDANG UTARA	50.000
5	RUDI ZAENUDIN	SUMEDANG UTARA	50.000



6	UNDANG	SUMEDANG UTARA	50.000
7	oom fatimah	ganeas	50.000
8	endang/aisyah	tanjungsari	50.000
9	surati	tanjungsari	50.000
10	b. nani/p. sutisna	tanjungsari	50.000
11	b. mimih/comet kriwil	tanjungsari	50.000
12	p. maman	tanjungsari	50.000
13	b. aah/p. aep	tanjungsari	50.000
14	uyu rustandi/nini	tanjungsari	50.000
15	mimih sukaemih	tanjungsari	50.000
16	budi	tanjungsari	50.000
17	Kardi	Rancakalong	50.000
18	Endi Rona Endi	Ranca Kalong	50.000
19	NIA	Ranca Kalong	50.000
20	Rw oo	Ranca Kalong	50.000
21	Siti mariah	Ranca Balong	50.000
22	Muhidin	Sukasari	50.000
23	Bu Oeng/Yati Yuliat	Sukasari	50.000
24	Haryati	Sukasari	50.000
25	Lilik B/ Eha	Sukasari	50.000
26	Tjitjin/Nam	Situraja	50.000
27	Asih Sumiarsih	Situraja	50.000
28	Tarmini	Situraja	50.000
29	Oom Omah	Situraja	50.000
30	Ibu Suhayati	Situraja	50.000
31	Ibu Uun	Situraja	50.000
32	ALI ABDUROCHMAN/YAYA KUSWAYA	CIBUGEL	50.000
33	ALEX SUHENDAR	CIBUGEL	50.000

34	H.WARJA DINATA	CIBUGEL	50.000
35	Acien / Suroso dan Yadi	Way Seputih	50.000
36	Sri Astuti	Way Seputih	50.000
37	Saropah	Seputih Banyak	50.000
38	sunarso bagian operasional	bumi ratu nuban	50.000
39	muslim / kepala bagian produksi	bumi ratu nuban	50.000
40	MUSINI/PEMILIK USAHA TIWUL	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
41	YOKO/NGATINI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
42	SITI SAHROWATI / KETUA KWT	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
43	WASRI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
44	KASIWEN	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
45	SRI WAHYUNINGSIH	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
46	SUYANTI	SEPUTIH SURABAYA	50.000
47	ASTUTI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
48	HASTUTI RAHAYU	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
49	SUHARTI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
50	SULASTRI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
51	GIRAN/EKO SUSILO	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
52	WARTINEM	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
53	SIJINI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
54	SRI AMINAH	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
55	Linda/Asrin/Nanto	Rumbia	50.000
56	Rini AStuti	Rumbia	50.000
57	Welas	Rumbia	50.000
58	Markulay	Rumbia	50.000
59	Muslam	Bandar Surabaya	50.000
60	ACING	GUNUNG SUGIH	50.000
61	ANDI AMIN SAPUTRA	GUNUNG SUGIH	50.000



62	TATANG SULAEMAN/SARIMAN	BUMINABUNG	50.000
63	SOLIHIN/NURCHOLIS/JE FRI	BUMINABUNG	50.000
64	SUPARNO/MIA	PUNGGUR	50.000
65	KURNIATI	PUNGGUR	50.000
66	MUHYIDIN	PUNGGUR	50.000
67	WAYAN	BUMINABUNG	50.000
68	UMI HIDAYAH	PUNGGUR	50.000
69	RISMA	PUNGGUR	50.000
70	Kasimin	Rumbia	50.000
71	Jarwati	Rumbia	50.000
72	Bakri Teng Jaya (Akiong)/ Rismon	Rumbia	50.000
73	Ibu Srim / Makmun Ardian	Rumbia	50.000
74	Bapak Haryono	Rumbia	50.000
75	Dakran	Rumbia	50.000
76	Suyati	Rumbia	50.000
77	Murti	Rumbia	50.000
78	Agustanu/M. Hartono	Seputih Surabaya	50.000
79	Ko Huny	Bandar Surabaya	50.000
80	Bapak Endi (Ibu Meriam)	Bandar Surabaya	50.000
81	DJOHARI/MARNO (PIMPINAN PABRIK)	WAY SEPUTIH	50.000
82	DIRJONO/DEDY (KEPALA PABRIK)	SEPUTIH BANYAK	50.000
83	PRAPTI	TERBANGGI BESAR	50.000
84	SUGIARTO/SUWARDI	BANDAR MATARAM	50.000
85	MR.LEE /PUJI HERI	BANDAR MATARAM	50.000
86	TUKIMAN	KALIREJO	50.000
87	MARLAN	KALIREJO	50.000
88	ADE SURYA KARTIKA CANDRA/APRIL	KALIREJO	50.000
89	ABIYANTO HALIM/AGUS	TERUSAN NUNYAI	50.000



90	INDRA SANJAYA	BANDAR MATARAM	50.000
91	DAULANI ANAM	BANDAR MATARAM	50.000
92	Indra / Kasim	Way Seputih	50.000
93	Indra Sandadi / Agus Suprpto	Seputih Banyak	50.000
94	J. Soedjanto / Adi Wibawa	Seputih Banyak	50.000

Besaran Honor Narasumber
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu

No	Nama	Instansi	Besaran Honor (Rp./Jam)
1	Suwandi	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	1.000.000
2	Leli Nuryati	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	900.000
3	Dewa N. Cakarabawa	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	900.000
4	Anna A. Susanti	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	900.000

Besaran Honor Moderator
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu

No	Nama	Instansi	Besaran Honor (Rp.)
1	Agus Sunarya	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	700.000
2	Budi Waryanto	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	700.000
3	Wieta B. Komalasari	Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian	700.000



**Besaran Honor Tim Kesekretariatan
Kegiatan Pengembangan Metode Pengumpulan Data
Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu**

No	Nama	Jabatan	Besaran Honor (Rp.)
1	Metha Herwulan N	Penanggung Jawab	450.000
2	Heri Dwi Martono	Ketua	400.000
3	Hanny P. Muliany	Wakil Ketua	350.000
4	Bramantyo	Sekretaris	300.000
5	Edi Purnomo	Anggota	300.000

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
Pada tanggal : 1 September
2016

Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen
(PPK)
Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi
Pertanian,

Agus Sunarya, SE., MM.
NIP. 19620601 199003 1 001



The Final Report of Improving Statistics Data on Food Processing and Distribution Related to Agricultural Crops in ASEAN Region

Lampiran 1.

SK CONTRACT CONSULTANTS



**SURAT PERJANJIAN / KONTRAK
PEKERJAAN KONSULTAN
Nomor : 12E /PL.210/A.8.1/11/2016**

ANTARA

PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN

DENGAN

PROF. DR. IR. EDI ABDURACHMAN, MM, MSc

**ALAMAT :
JL. PALAPA XV No. 2, PASAR MINGGU, JAKARTA SELATAN**



**KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN
SEKRETARIAT JENDERAL
PUSAT DATA DAN SISTEM INFORMASI PERTANIAN**

GD. D LANTAI IV - JL. HARSONO RM NO. 3 RAGUNAN - JAKARTA SELATAN 12550
TELEPON : (021) 7822638, 7816384, FAKSMILE (021) 7822638, 7816385
HOMEPAGE : <http://www.pertanian.go.id> - Email : pusdatin@pertanian.go.id



**SURAT PERJANJIAN / KONTRAK
PEKERJAAN KONSULTAN**
Nomor : 12E /PL.210/A.8.1/11/2016

Pada hari ini Selasa, tanggal satu bulan November tahun dua ribu enam belas, bertempat di Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian, Kementerian Pertanian, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Agus Sunarya, SE MM
Jabatan : Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian
Dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Pusat Data dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian Kementerian Pertanian yang beralamat di Gedung D Lantai IV Jl. Harsono RM No. 3 Ragunan Jakarta-Selatan dan untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai **PIHAK PERTAMA**.

Nama : **Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Abdurachman, MS, MSc**
Jabatan : Konsultan Individu Pengembangan Metode Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu, yang beralamat di Jl. Palapa XV No. 2, Jakarta Selatan, dan selanjutnya disebut sebagai **PIHAK KEDUA**.

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa kedua belah pihak sepakat untuk melaksanakan dan mentaati perjanjian ini.

**Pasal 1
Dasar Perjanjian**

1. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 54 tahun 2010 tentang Pengadaan Barang/ Jasa Pemerintah;
2. Daftar Isian Pelaksana Anggaran (DIPA) Pusat Data Dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian Kementerian Pertanian TA 2016 Nomor : SP-018.01.1.411925/2016 tanggal 7 Desember 2015, revisi ke 5 dengan nomor pengesahan revisi anggaran S-3189/WPB.12/2016 tanggal 23 November 2016
3. *Letter of Agreement* (LOA) antara Pusdatin dengan AFSIS tanggal 14 Juli 2016

**Pasal 2
Jenis Pekerjaan**

1. Jenis pekerjaan yang dilaksanakan Pengembangan Metode Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu,, sesuai dengan Term Of Reference (TOR);
2. Pekerjaan sebagaimana yang disebutkan dalam ayat 1 (satu) diberikan oleh Pihak Pertama kepada Pihak Kedua.



Pasal 3
Jangka Waktu Pelaksanaan

1. Pihak Kedua akan melaksanakan pekerjaan tersebut dalam jangka waktu 5 (lima) bulan, mulai tanggal 2 November 2016 sampai dengan 31 Maret 2017;
2. Pihak kedua sanggup menyelesaikan tahapan pekerjaan sesuai dengan jadwal yang ditetapkan.

Pasal 4
Lingkup Pekerjaan

1. **Pihak Kedua** akan melaksanakan tugas-tugas sebagaimana dirinci dalam Terms of Reference (TOR) yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari kontrak ini;
2. **Pihak Kedua** menyiapkan laporan kegiatan yang dilakukan dalam melakukan pendampingan teknis bagi anggota TIM Pengembangan Metode Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu, untuk memperoleh ilmu yang berkaitan dengan Pengembangan Metode Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu,;
3. **Pihak Kedua** menyiapkan laporan akhir.

Pasal 5
Harga Pekerjaan

Harga pekerjaan kegiatan tersebut dalam pasal 2 adalah Rp. 15.000.000,- (*Lima Belas Juta Rupiah*) berupa honor dan diberikan lumpsum sesuai kegiatan yang dihadiri. Pajak yang ditimbulkan dari kegiatan ini ditanggung oleh **Pihak Kedua**.

Pasal 6
Sumber Pembiayaan

4. Daftar Isian Pelaksana Anggaran (DIPA) Pusat Data Dan Sistem Informasi Petanian Kementerian Pertanian TA 2015 Nomor : SP-DIPA 018.01.1.411925/2016 tanggal 7 Desember 2015, revisi ke 5 dengan nomor pengesahan revisi anggaran S-3189/WPB.12/2016 tanggal 23 November 2016 melalui dana Program Dukungan Manajemen dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Teknis lainnya Kementerian Pertanian (018.01.01), Output Laporan Pengembangan Metode Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Ubi Kayu,

Pasal 7
Pembayaran

1. Atas pelaksanaan pekerjaan ini, **Pihak Pertama** akan membayarkan honor dan lumpsum kepada **Pihak Kedua** dengan rincian sebagai berikut :
2.
 - a) Pembayaran honor
Pihak Pertama akan membayar kepada **Pihak Kedua** sebesar Rp. 15.000.000,- (*Lima Belas Juta Rupiah*) yang dibayarkan setiap bulan untuk tugas yang dilaksanakan berdasarkan bulan kerja sesuai dengan tarif yang telah disetujui dan dirinci yaitu sebesar Rp. 3.000.000,- (*Tiga Juta Rupiah*) yang dibayarkan setiap bulannya termasuk pajak;
 - b) Lumpsum akan dibayarkan secara tunai setelah menyelesaikan setiap kegiatan.

Pasal 8 Pembatalan

Pihak Pertama berhak membatalkan sebagian atau seluruh kontrak apabila **Pihak Kedua** tidak melaksanakan ketentuan-ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dalam Surat Perjanjian ini, kecuali karena hal-hal yang disebabkan oleh keadaan memaksa (Force Majeure).

Pasal 9 Keadaan Kahar (Force Majeure)

1. Yang dimaksud dengan keadaan kahar adalah suatu keadaan yang terjadi diluar kehendak para pihak sehingga pekerjaan yang telah ditentukan tidak dapat dilaksanakan, seperti, :
 - Peperangan, kerusakan atau revolusi.
 - Bencana alam, (banjir, gempa bumi, badai, gunung meletus, tanah longsor, wabah penyakit, dan angin topan).
 - Pemogokan, kebakaran, dan gangguan industri lainnya.
 - Adanya peraturan – peraturan pemerintah dan peraturan moneter oleh pemerintah yang menyangkut dan berakibat terhadap pelaksanaan pekerjaan.
2. Apabila terjadi kahar, pelaksanaan pekerjaan dibebaskan dari tanggung jawab atas keterlambatan penyelesaian pekerjaan yang ditetapkan;
3. Setiap peristiwa keadaan kahar sebagaimana butir 1 diatas harus mendapat pengesahan dari instansi yang berwenang dan memberitahukan dalam waktu 14 (empat belas) hari setelah terjadinya keadaan kahar.

Pasal 10 Sanksi dan lain-lain

Apabila terjadi keterlambatan penyerahan pekerjaan tersebut sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 3, **PIHAK KEDUA** diwajibkan membayar denda sebesar 1 % (satu per seribu) untuk setiap hari keterlambatan dari nilai bagian kontrak tertentu berkenaan dengan sifat pekerjaannya.

Pasal 11 Penyelesaian Perselisihan

Apabila terjadi perselisihan antara **PIHAK PERTAMA** dengan **PIHAK KEDUA**, maka akan diselesaikan dengan cara musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat, dan apabila tidak tercapai mufakat, maka akan diselesaikan menurut ketentuan hukum yang berlaku di wilayah Republik Indonesia.

Pasal 12 Addendum

Hal-hal yang diperlukan dan belum dicantumkan dalam Surat Perjanjian ini akan ditentukan kemudian dengan persetujuan kedua belah pihak dan dituangkan dalam bentuk Addendum.

Pasal 13
Penutup

Dengan ditandatangani Surat Perjanjian/Kontrak ini oleh kedua belah pihak, maka seluruh ketentuan yang dicantumkan dalam pasal-pasal Surat Perjanjian/Kontrak ini mempunyai kekuatan yang mengikat bagi kedua belah pihak. Surat Perjanjian/Kontrak ini dibuat rangkap 2 (dua), bermaterai Rp. 6.000,-

Demikian Surat Perjanjian/Kontrak ini ditandatangani oleh kedua belah pihak di Jakarta pada hari dan tanggal sebagaimana tersebut di atas dan mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

PIHAK KEDUA,



Prof. Dr.Ir. Edi Abdurachman, MM, MSc
Konsultan Individu

PIHAK PERTAMA,

Agus Sunarya, SE MM
NIP. 19620601.199903.1.001



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Appendix 2.

LISTING GUIDELINES SEPARATE APPENDIX



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Appendix 3.

SURVEY GUIDELINES SEPARATE APPENDIX



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Appendix 4.

WORKSHOP TIME



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Appendix 5.





Brief Guide of Data Entries from Cassava Survey with EPIDATA

PANDUAN SINGKAT ENTRI DATA SURVEI UBIKAYU DENGAN EPIDATA

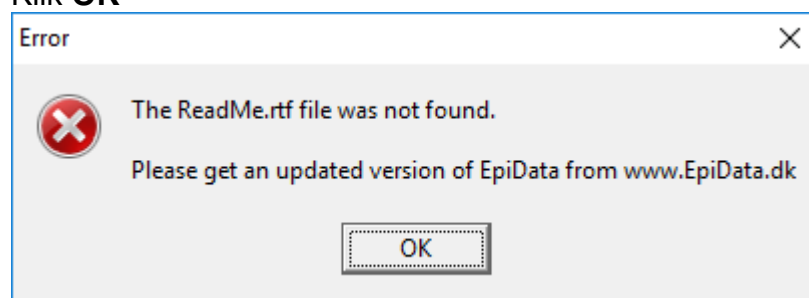
File yang diperlukan untuk entri data :

NO	NAMA FILE	KETERANGAN
1	Epidata.exe	File aplikasi EpiData
2	Industry_ubiky.qes	File kuesioner
3	*.rec	File data entri

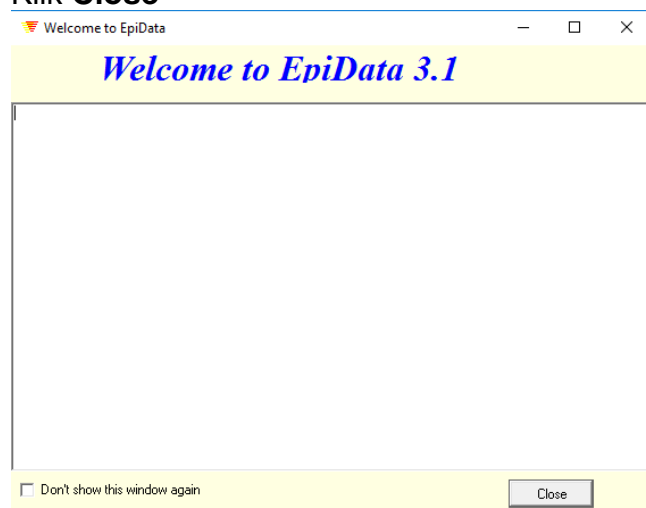
1. Buka program EpiData

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 Entri Bram.rec	12/5/2016 9:53 AM	REC File	21 KB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  epidata	1/5/2013 4:20 PM	Application	1,578 KB
 epidata	12/5/2016 9:53 AM	Configuration sett...	2 KB
 industri_ubiky.qes	12/2/2016 4:48 PM	QES File	12 KB

Klik **OK**



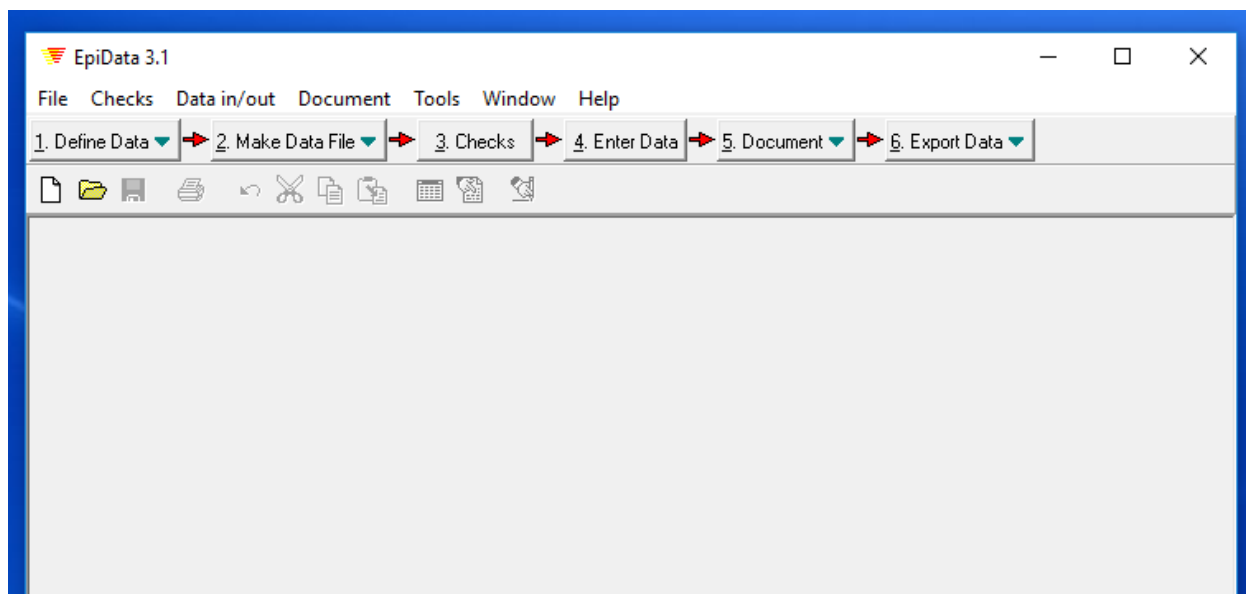
Klik **Close**



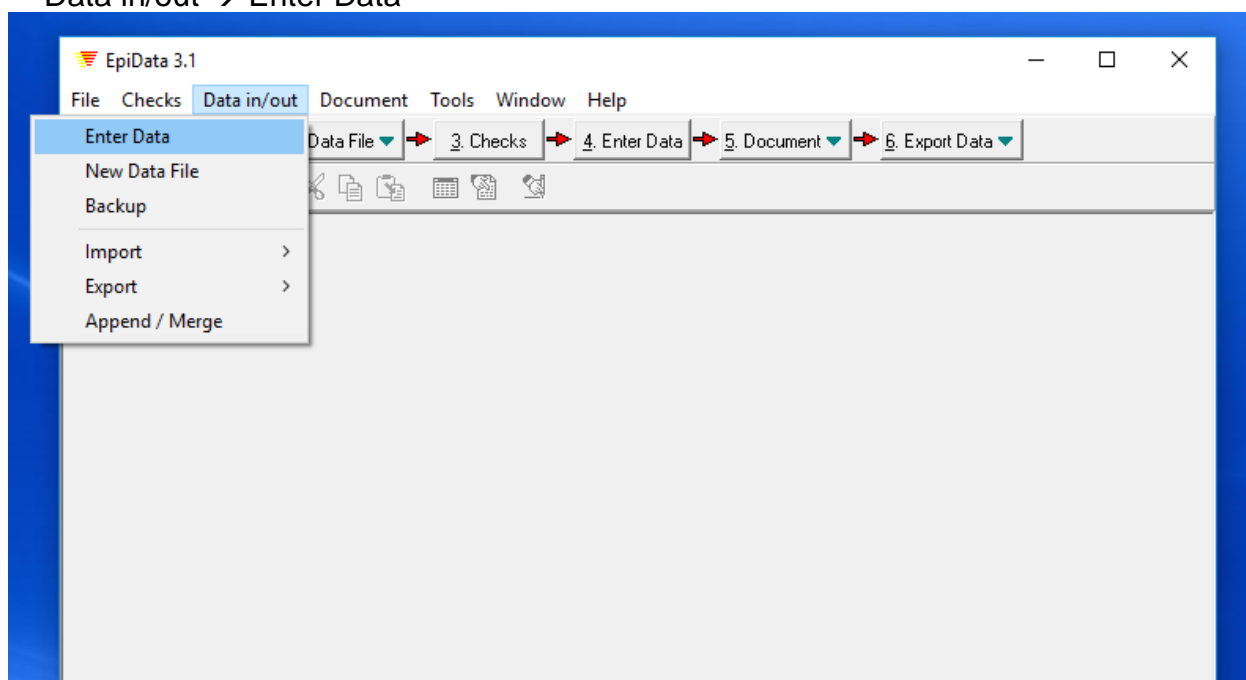
Tampilan EpiData



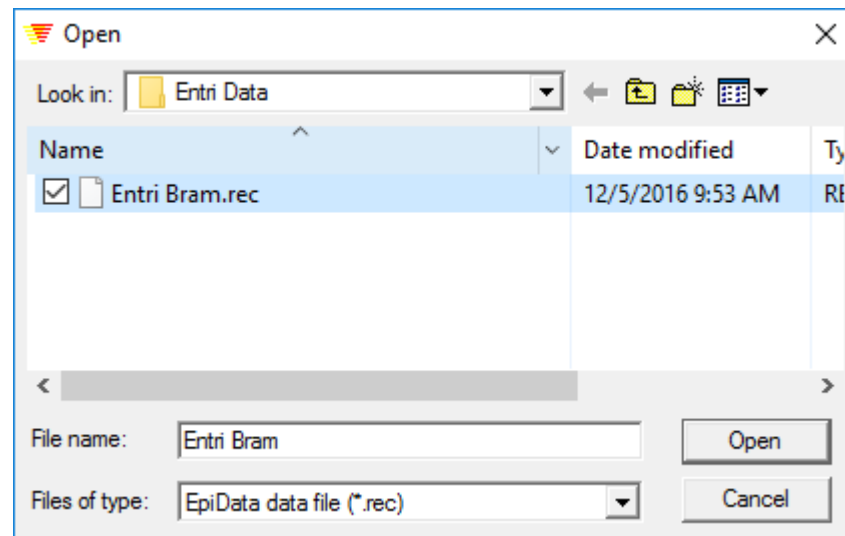
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2. Buka form entri dan file data
Data in/out → Enter Data



- Pilih file data yang telah ada (sesuai nama petugas entri) dengan extension file ***.rec**
Klik file data → klik **Open**



3. Entri data

Tampilan jendela entri sesuai kuesioner VCC-2016S

Perlu diperhatikan:

- ✓ Untuk data dalam kolom, proses entri dilakukan berdasarkan baris (lihat gambar panah pada form kuesioner di bawah)

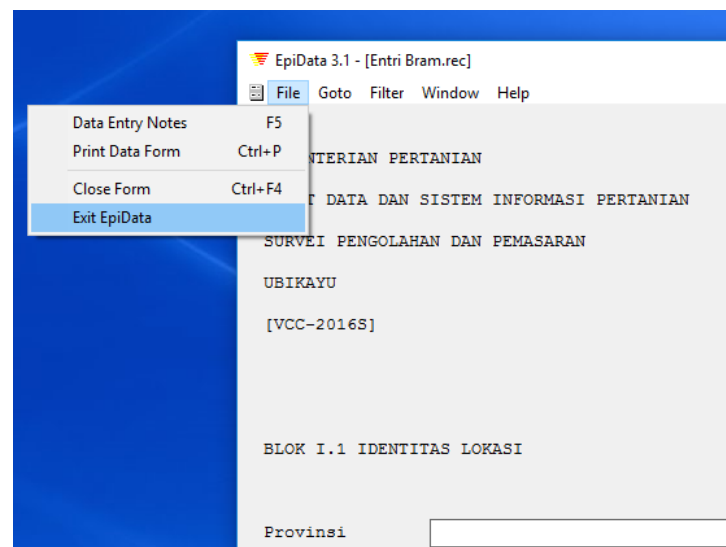


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BLOK II. BAHAN BAKU					
1. Penggunaan bahan baku					
Jenis Bahan Baku	Satuan	Volume		Rata-rata Harga (Rp/Kg *)	
		Oktober '16	Jan-Des '15	Oktober '16	Jan-Des '15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ubi Kayu Segar	Kg	→			
Gaplek	Kg				
Tepung Ubi Kayu	Kg				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
Keterangan: *) merupakan harga sampai di tempat, termasuk biaya transportasi					
2. Stok bahan baku yang belum diolah saat ini: Kg				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
3. Sistem pembayaran yang paling sering dilakukan untuk pembelian bahan baku					

- ✓ Perpindahan antar field dilakukan dengan tombol ENTER
- ✓ Perhatikan informasi tambahan pada jendela entri
- ✓ Akhir entri data untuk setiap record/responden akan ditandai dengan konfirmasi untuk menyimpan. Klik 'Yes' dan jendela entri akan kembali ke field awal. Siap untuk entri record/responden berikutnya.

4. Keluar dari EpiData
Pilih File pada menu bar → klik 'Exit EpiData'

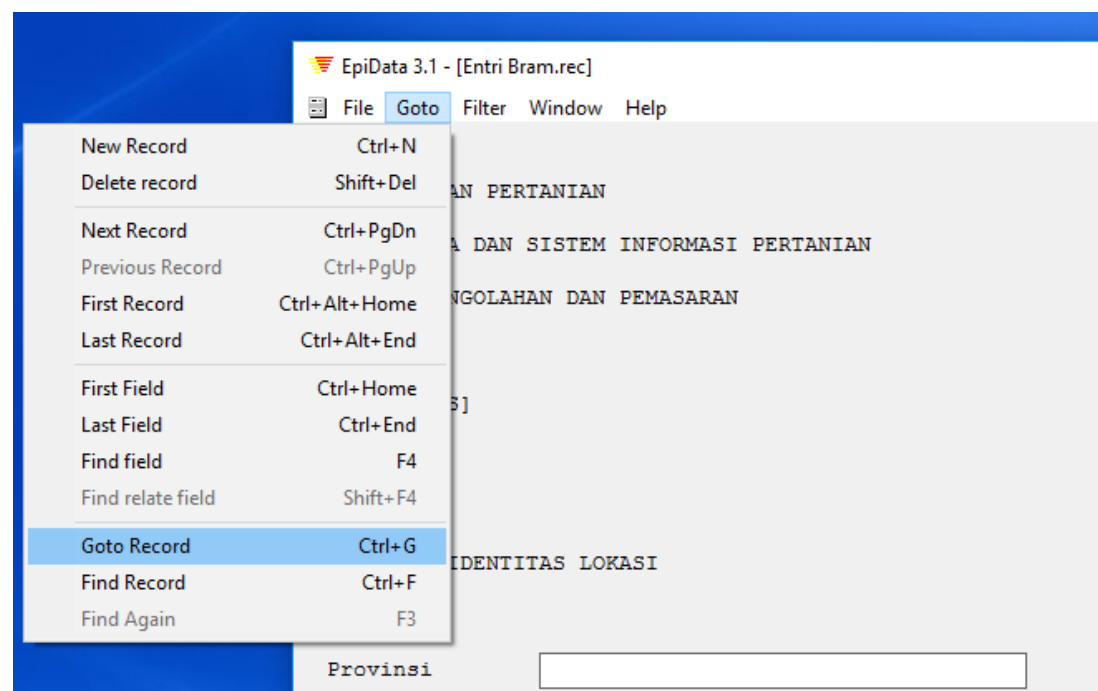


5. Meneruskan entri data

- ✓ Untuk meneruskan entri data jika sempat dihentikan, ulangi poin 1 sd. 2 di atas, jendela yang terbuka langsung record terbaru dan siap entri.

6. Edit data

- ✓ Edit terhadap record/responden tertentu dapat dilakukan dengan pilihan 'Goto Record' kemudian isikan nomor urut record yang akan diedit.



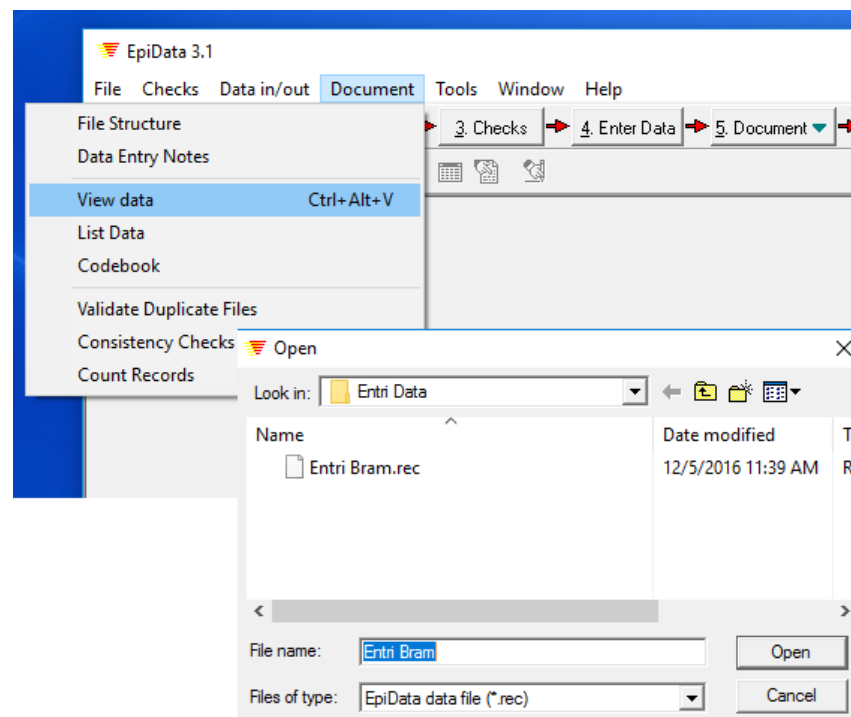


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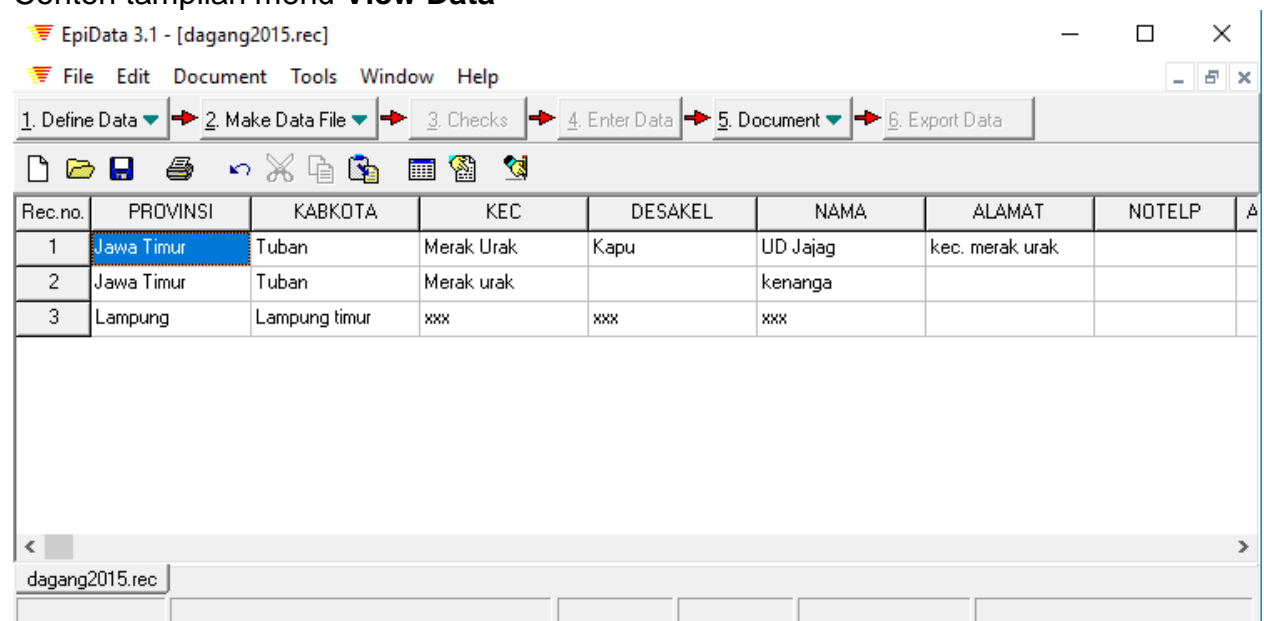
- ✓ Pilih field yang akan diedit dengan tombol scroll down. Setelah selesai edit, tekan ENTER sampai field terakhir dan muncul jendela konfirmasi untuk menyimpan record seperti pada poin 3 di atas. Untuk melanjutkan entri pilih Goto → New Record

7. View Data

Untuk melihat data yang sudah dientri, pilih '**Document**' pada menu bar, kemudian pilih '**View Data**' dan pilih file data yang diinginkan



Contoh tampilan menu **View Data**





Appendix 6.

DATA TABULATION