



WORKSHOP REPORT

ASFARNET WORKSHOP ON TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION AND EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

**November 28 – December 1, 2004
Hotel Salak, Bogor, Indonesia**

In cooperation with:



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WORKSHOP REPORT

ASFARNET WORKSHOP ON TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION AND EXCHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY November 28 – December 1, 2004 Hotel Salak, Bogor, Indonesia

I. OVERVIEW

The increasing trend on global adoption of transgenic crops continues since its commercialization in 1996. With more than 67.7 million hectares planted to genetically modified crops, a wealth of experience by technology users has been generated that demonstrated the significant benefits derived.

The workshop on biotechnology is the result of cooperation between Asian Farmers Network (ASFARNET) particularly with its node in Indonesia-Indonesian Farmers Association and International Service for Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The workshop on Agricultural Biotechnology Promotion and Exchange was held on November 28 – December 1, 2004 in Hotel Salak, Bogor, Indonesia.

Specifically, the workshop had the following objectives:

- Increase farmers' awareness of the challenges facing agricultural biotechnology, as well as its benefits;
- Enhance farmers' knowledge of policy issues, based on stakeholders' experiences with agricultural biotechnology in Indonesia;
- Discuss farmer-level experiences with planting biotechnology crops;
- Strengthen linkages between farmers and research and development institutions
- Foster alliance among farmers through sharing, exchange, transfer or adoption of relevant information, knowledge, skills and technologies;
- Consider the potential role of the farmers or farm-level groups in technology adoption;
- Explore effective techniques for farmers to communicate with specific audiences (other farmers, policy makers, regulators, media; etc.)

In this workshop, various discussions and material presentations were given by experts and practitioners in biotechnology in the areas of research, biosafety, networking, and science communication. Visits to Biotechnology Research Center in Cimanggu, Bogor and Network Culture Company in Cikupa, Banten were conducted.

Through the workshop, the participants were able to:

- discuss various views on agricultural biotechnology, particularly, genetic engineering;
- exchange experiences and lessons between farmers who have either tried, adopted, or marketed biotech crops and farmers who have not yet tried the technology;
- learn from biotech industry practitioners through direct field observations in biotechnology research centers and private companies;
- agree on the need for more farmer-education regarding agri-biotech particularly on product quality, production system efficiency and product sustainability; and
- discuss and firm up plans for ASFARNET expansion.

II. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

The workshop participants were farmers and farming groups in Indonesia. The 56 participants represented the provinces of North Sumatra, Lampung, West Java, East Java and South Sulawesi.



Participants and organizers of the 3-day workshop.

III. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

i. Opening Ceremony

The workshop opening ceremony was held on the night of November 28, 2004 with Ir. Agusdin Pulungan – the ASFARNET Coordinator in Indonesia, welcoming the participants and guests in behalf of the organizer. Given the mission and vision of the ASFARNET, Mr. Pulungan emphasized the important role of the

ASFARNET in research and development of agricultural technologies towards increasing farmers' prosperity.



Ir. Agusdin Pulungan, ASFARNET Coordinator in Indonesia welcoming the participants and guests at the opening ceremony.

Mr. Benny Sormin from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) thanked the workshop organizing committee in organizing the workshop. He stressed that the FAO shall continue to participate on agri-biotechnology developments as long as the technology is safe for people and environment. He emphasized that safety assurance will need cooperation and tests from various bodies, including government and non-government organizations (NGOs).

Dr. Randy Hautea of the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) noted the tremendous global activities on agri-biotechnology research and development of which results have been already used in many parts of the world. No less than 7 million farmers are using the products of crops biotechnology at the moment. The workshop, he said, is the farmers' big chance to acquire more information and technology through the experiences from other farmers who have already adopted the technology in their farms. For that reason also, Dr. Hautea reiterated ISAAA's support to ASFARNET and its goal towards increasing farmers' quality of life and alleviating the global food problems.

In behalf of the Bogor Mayor, Mr. Sambas Bratawijaya, BA from Bogor Regional Authority, welcomed all the delegates, thanked and appreciated the organizing committee's decision to hold the workshop in Bogor. He then formally opened the workshop.

ii. Workshop Sessions

a) Day 1

In the first day, the workshop held 3 sessions of discussions from 3 experts on agri-biotechnology :

1. Dr. Siswono Yudohusodo - Chairman of The Indonesian Farmers Association (HKTI)
2. Dr. Ines Loedin - from Indonesia Biotechnology Research Center
3. Ir. Elda D. Adiningrat - Chairman of the Indonesian Seed Association

In the “*Global and regional vision on agri-biotechnology for farmers and food security*” which was presented by Dr. Siswono Yudohusodo, he underlined the importance of innovations in agri-biotechnology research and development programs. He stressed that the technology would be effective if it could be implemented directly by farmers and if the process of the implementation would consider the price, nature and social aspects of the community.



Dr. Siswono Yudohusodo (rightmost), Chairman of the Indonesian Farmers Association (HKTI) receiving a plaque of appreciation from Dr. Randy Hautea, Global Coordinator and SEAsiaCenter Director of ISAAA

Dr. Ines Loedin of the Indonesian Biotechnology Research Center discussed the contribution of biotechnology in developing crop varieties suitable to Indonesia. Through her presentation on “*Biotechnology use on the expansion of the crops’ varieties,*” she cited positive results of the “*green revolution*” in increasing farm productivity and showed how technology could be used to overcome the limit of

product scarcity of the farming area and water resources. In crop varietal development for instance, drought and disease-resistant crops have been developed. Through bio-molecular technology, crops with improved traits are produced such as the disease-resistant *chili*, rice, soybean, cotton; drought-resistant sugarcane; orchids with bigger flowers; *Bt* corn and others.

Ir. Elda D. Adiningrat, chairman of the Indonesia Seed Association, presented the Association's views on "*Directions and the importance of biotechnology development in Indonesian farming*". The abundance of the genetic and natural resources in Indonesia is one of the most important aspects in developing and exploring the use of a technology. She stressed that biodiversity is one of the keys in producing a special technology-developed product. For Indonesia, biotechnology would serve 2 purposes:

- optimally benefit from the abundance of the genetic and natural resources; and
- to have a more competitive, value-added farming product(s) in regional and world market which is based on the quality, production system efficiency, sustainability, and market competitiveness.

At the moment, biotechnology is used in the first-three chain of development-research, production system expansion and quality control/certification steps.

After the session, an open forum-cum-discussion between the speakers and the participants was conducted.

b) Day 2

For the second day, the theme of the 4th session centered on "*Regulation process of biotechnology products and views from non-governmental organizations on biotechnology impact on nature.*"

Dr. Sudaryono, deputy minister of Environment, stated the importance of biodiversity in overcoming the concerns of a rapidly expanding population and food security problem. In his presentation on "*Regulation process of the natural resources,*" he believed that agro biodiversity is a key answer in addressing the food problem. He also stressed the importance of sustained genetic diversity for the future. In its effort to maintain the biodiversity in Indonesia, the government issued and implemented the ratification of the PP no. 21/2004. It also established the Natural Resource Clearing Body to maintain the Indonesian biodiversity.

During the open forum-cum-discussion with Dr. Sudaryono, the following notable points were made:

- the Government is not anti-development; it is just monitoring the biosafety process with caution;
- in accepting or rejecting any kind of technology, the decision must consider a technology's contribution towards increasing the prosperity of the community prosperity; and
- The Government is very much concerned about the biodiversity especially its indigenous species thus it established the gene bank and a clearing body to monitor biodiversity.

Dr. Tantonio Subagyo from Naturindo presented "*Biotechnology-transgenic crops*". Key issues of developing transgenic crops is its safety to nature and community environment. He considered the 15% annual global adoption rate for transgenic crops as amazing. In 2003 alone, 67.7M hectares were planted to transgenic crops with 5 big countries as the lead producers-Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Argentina. Dr. Subagyo likewise discussed and clarified various concerns regarding transgenic crops such as safety to human and environment particularly on effect to human health upon consumption of genetically modified foods, safety to non-target organisms, and development of "super weeds." As part of the cautious application of the technology, Indonesia requires thorough research or testing before wide-scale implementation of genetically-engineered products. For instance, transgenic crops should pass the field test facility (FUT) and field test (LUT). Substantial equivalence principle is also considered in the evaluation of genetically modified foods. Further, he said that biotechnology through genetic engineering offers opportunities of developing crops that have better survival chances in adverse environment - i.e. crops with better resistance to limiting water conditions, insect pests and diseases. He also mentioned the experience in China where research showed that the number of pesticide application on cotton is lesser in *Bt* cotton farms than in the non-*Bt* cotton farms and less incidence of pesticide poisoning by farmers. In summary, the use of biotechnology could decrease the pesticide use which can later result in healthier environment and the reduction of the area used for crop planting.

Dr. Erizal, Secretary of Bogor Bio Forum, presented the "*NGO views on biotechnology development*". He stressed the importance of having a united vision for the Indonesian people and world community towards addressing the issues and concerns regarding the application of biotechnology in agriculture. Stakeholders of the technology must endeavor to come to a consensus regarding the use of the technology for the benefit of the people. The role of the NGOs as stakeholder shall be as mediator between the people and business sector or government. Biotechnology should be implemented cautiously and judiciously. Trust and confidence should exist among technology generators, regulators and the public. While he agreed of the potential benefits of applying biotechnology in agriculture, he stressed that mastery of the technology is very important and its use for the benefit of the community and environment must be ensured.

Mr. Pridy Soekarto who represented the Indonesian Consumers Board (YLKI) presented his view on “*The security of the biotechnology crop in consumer perspective*”. He noted some cases of misused technology in illegal beef import cases, the use of harm substances in food products, chemical contamination and transgenic foods. Those cases show the weak position of the consumer and the negligence in the monitoring of product safety in Indonesia. According to YLKI, there were no clear explanations from the product-maker on how the product could affect the health, environment, ethic and social-economy. On those bases, YLKI criticized the use of biotechnology in terms of scientific use, competence limitation, information discretion, infrastructure liability, no law protection for the community and the environment, no government goodwill and capital occupation.

In the open forum, farmer-participants noted that they were never consulted in the procedural steps in releasing biotechnology product. As a result, farmers became victims – as what happened in South Sulawesi involving Kapas Bt cotton. Farmers also observed that technology implementation did not start from farming community but by people from outside of the community.

In the 5th session of the workshop, the theme is about “*Public information and education in biotechnology.*” Speakers were from Philippines and Indonesia.

Mr. Dione Christian A. Baracol from SEARCA Biotechnology Information Center, Philippines presented the “*Public education campaign for agricultural biotechnology: Philippines.*” He cited the sustained support of the Philippine government to biotechnology – from the administration of President Marcos, President Aquino, President Ramos, President Estrada and the current presidency of President Arroyo. The safe and responsible use of biotechnology is the guiding policy of the government. In the Philippines, there are also concerns regarding the technology and debates continue. The government puts procedural mechanisms that allow it to work with various non-government organizations. Its various agencies also conducted education campaign. The Philippines is the first country in Asia to approve the planting of a transgenic food crop-Bt corn. The government provides financial support to crop biotechnology research on rice, papaya, mango, coconut, banana, and abaca among others. The Biotechnology Information Center (BIC) aims to be an information resource for the people. The Center’s strategies include multi-sector collaboration for information sharing and exchange with the community: academic institutions, research agencies, government agencies, media, NGOs, food and health sector, farmers’ groups, etc.; deployment of a multi-media approach; and capacity-building. Among its regular activities are seminars and workshop, web-based and e-group information sharing and publications. The approval to release Bt corn to the environment as well as to propagate it in 2002 as well as the existing regulatory framework, have enabled the government and scientists to build its capacity for biosafety assessment. There have been success stories with the

technology, but, there are also emerging issues about its use which are being addressed by concerned agencies.



Mr. Dione Baracol (SEARCA-BIC), Dr. Bambang Purwantara (IndoBiC) and Dr. Tanton Subagyo (Naturindo) answering queries of farmers during the open forum.

Dr. Bambang Purwantara from Indonesia Biotechnology Information Center (IndoBiC) presented his views in “*Communications on biotechnology in Indonesia*”. IndoBiC was established in 2003 in order to help the government in facilitating a more conducive discussion of the technology and in promoting information sharing on biotechnology with the public. Some of its programs and activities are:

- seminars, workshops and conferences for researchers, journalists and farmers
- teachers’ workshop
- produce and distribute media information kits as in CDs
- workshops and courses on molecular biology
- participate in expositions and exhibits organized by Biotechnology Research Center
- conduct BioEXPO
- hold meetings with many levels of the community
- produce pocket brochures
- maintain a website about IndoBiC; news sharing and mailing list

In the 6th session, experience sharing from many farmers in Indonesia and Philippines was conducted.

Mr. Edwin Paraluman, President of the Nursery Farmers Irrigators Association, General Santos City, Philippines and the over-all ASFARNET Coordinator, shared his experience in “*Planting the Bt corn*”. As one of the farmers who planted Bt corn since its government’s approval in 2002, he reported that his harvest generally increased from 3.5 tons/hectare to 7.2 tons/hectare. As a result, the returns to investment and profits also increased. His experience is similar to other farmers in his group and other Bt corn farmers. He also mentioned that using Bt corn has lessened incidence from pesticide poisoning of farmers because they no longer use toxic insecticides to control the corn borer.



Philippine delegates, Mr. Rey Cabanao (3rd from left) and Mr. Edwin Paraluman (5th from left) share their experiences in planting Bt corn to Indonesian farmers.

Mr. Reynaldo Cabanao, ASFARNET Coordinator for the Philippines and also the executive director of the Philippine Maize Federation, shared his experience on “*Farmer experience in biotechnology network in Philippines.*” He looks forward to ASFARNET conducting dialogues and establishing relationships with other communities. The ASFARNET Philippines shall aim to ease the access of farmers to infrastructure. Also, ASFARNET through the PhilMaize participated in monitoring the government projects in biotechnology. He talked about formation of commodity-oriented farmer-groups. The organizational structure may start from 1 small farmers’ group for a type of crop, then forming the regional/provincial groups and at the top is the National Committee that has greater access to the national government.

Mr. Gunawan, chairman of the farmers' group in Kediri, East Java, shared his experience on "*Farmers' experience on implementation of the biotechnology crops*". He planted biotechnology corn (*Roundup Ready Corn*). He noted the benefits from using the crop such as easier way to anticipate *gulma*; no damage caused by *gulma*; there was no time and human resource wasting; and very cost-efficient. For these reasons, he recommended the use of RR corn and looks forward to government's approval for the use of the technology.

Mr. Abdul Rois, chairman of the farmers' group in Jember, East Java, also shared his experience on "*Farmers' experience on implementation of the biotechnology crops*". He also planted RR corn and the benefits he gained were: cost-efficiency (less costs for weed control and better weed protection), the biotech corn is suitable to existing climate and location, high productivity, more economic returns, and better quality.

Mr. Rahmat Bajuri, chairman of the Indonesia Farmers' Group in West Java, also shared his experience on "*Farmers' experience on implementation of the biotechnology crops*". He planted new rice varieties developed through radiation such as BATAN and BALITPA. With his motto "in sharing, we step forward," he stressed the importance of information sharing in agriculture since it would help the socialization and product acceptance.

Mr. Faridh, a *cotton* farmer from South Sulawesi, shared his experience on "*Farmers' experience on implementation of the biotechnology kapas crop in South Sulawesi*". Generally, South Sulawesi has contributed to 35% of the national cotton production. In 2001, the total production of *kapas* Bt was 1.12 tons/hectare. He noted some farmers' difficulties that caused the non-maximum production:

- the typical farm in the province is marginal;
- the low use of certified seeds of *kapas*;
- the low use of *kapas* Bt and attending cultural management practices; and
- the high incidence of diseases.

In 2001, *kapas* Bt was planted in 4,500 hectares with an average yield of 1.12 tons/hectare. Of this total area, 518 hectares had very poor yield because of low knowledge of the farmers about the technology and the limitation of the crop itself – which was so vulnerable in dry lands. Those conditions were worsened by no monitoring from the experts/NGOs. Direct observation data showed that the farmers did not know how to maximize production. The farmers only wanted higher return of investment but paid little attention to proper cultural management practices such that the average productivity of the crops was so low.

Mr. Edwin Saragih from Monsanto Indonesia, a company involved in developing biotech crops, briefed the participants regarding the company's different product lines in agriculture. It ranged from hybrid corn varieties to biotech crops like Bt

corn, *kapas* Bt, and RR corn. These crops have already been tested in many regions in Indonesia, the results of which have been submitted to biosafety regulatory agency. To date, the company is awaiting approval for commercial use upon passing the quality tests. In general, the results from these tests showed: a) increased yield; b) better quality, c) better return on investment; and d) less pesticide use.

iii. Focus Group Discussions

After the presentations of the resource persons, a focus group discussion about the “*Strategy and plan on developing ASFARNET*” was held in day 2. Four groups (please see attached for group members) were formed with each group being assigned a topic for discussion as follow:

- Group 1 : “Views on genetic-engineered and agricultural biotechnology ”
- Group 2 : “Strategy on farmers network development”
- Group 3 : “Plan of action of ASFARNET development”
- Group 4 : “Strategic cooperation”



Farmers drafting the Workshop Agreements that were discussed during their focus group discussions.

From this session, a resolution detailing the agreements made among the participants was approved (Attachment 1) and ASFARNET contact persons in various regions in Indonesia were identified.

The ASFARNET contact persons in regional/provinces are: Mr. Rahmat Bajuri for West Java; Mr. Sanyoto for Central Java; Mr. Shalahudin for East Java; Mr. Faridh for South Sulawesi; Mr. Diam Ginting Saragih for North Sumatera and Mr. Djumadi for Lampung.

iv. Workshop Closing Ceremonies

The closing of the workshop was held on the night of November 30, 2004 in Hotel Salak, Bogor. Mr. Agusdin Pulungan, ASFARNET Coordinator for Indonesia, thanked the participants for actively joining the discussions and welcomed guest speakers for the occasion. He likewise provided a summary of the workshop activities and highlighted key points tackled during the 2-day workshop. He also distributed certificates of participation.

Mr. Rahmat Bajuri, who represented the workshop participants, thanked the workshop organizing committee for conducting the event. He noted the importance of the workshop's results for participants and the farmers especially the knowledge and experience gained from attending the event. In the future, he wished that such event would continuously be conducted and through the coordination and guidance from the committee, information shall be disseminated or shared to farmers in order to socialize the development in biotechnology to all farmers in Indonesia.

Mr. Fred Kessel, who represented the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), expressed his appreciation that such kind of workshop is organized. He also congratulated Mr. Agusdin Pulungan and his staff for having a successful and a very useful workshop for the participants. He said that USDA and Indonesian government have already talked in numerous occasions about the development and implementation of biotechnology in Indonesia and he remains positive about the support of the new administration towards biotechnology. He hoped that the workshop could give broader horizon for the use of the technology in Indonesian agriculture development.

Mr. Edwin Paraluman, over-all ASFARNET Coordinator, thanked and congratulated the workshop organizing committee for conducting the event. Also, he formally closed the workshop.

IV. FIELD / OBSERVATION TRIPS

On the last day, December 1, 2004, the workshop participants conducted field observation trips to Biotechnology Research Center in Cimanggu, Bogor and to a private agri-techno company in Cikupa, Banten. The trips introduced participants to many programs relating to biotechnology development and provided first-hand

observation on the structures/infrastructures that were owned by government/non-governmental bodies. They were also able to interact directly with the experts and staff of the institutions to gain more information about its visions, missions, programs, and activities conducted by the institutions as well as its products and services.

The field trip to Biotechnology Research Center in Cimanggu, Bogor, enabled the participants to observe and interact directly with center staff, on how the government conducts researches, tests and other related initiatives in biotechnology. They also saw government facilities, structures and infrastructures for biotechnology development in Indonesia. At the site, the participants were guided by the experts of the institutions to observe its facilities from the Biology Laboratory, Crop Research Laboratory, Limited Test Facility and Limited Field Test, Greenhouse and the *Gene and Agriculture Genetic Bank*.

Besides the field trip to the government research facility, the workshop participants also visited the facilities of a private biotechnology development company in Cikupa, Banten. PT. Bumi Tekno Kultura Unggul, that is owned by Ir. Elda D. Adiningrat, develops plant tissue culture technologies for selected plants and crops. The company has complete laboratory and field test facilities. It has developed and produced crops through tissue culture such as *lidah mertua*, *durian*, *guava*, *teakwood*, *mahoni*, *petai* and others. The company also showed how they do research and production in a clean and sterilized environment.

V. EVALUATION

TABULASI EVALUATION FORM: ASFARNET WORKSHOP				
	Questions	Answer	%	Resume
1	How much did this workshop help you better understand the potential risks linked to the use of GM crops?	Not at all Somewhat A lot Total	0 77.78 22.22 100	77% of the participants believed that the workshop is somewhat useful in helping them understand the potential risks of GM crops adoption.
2	How much did this workshop help you better understand the potential benefits linked to the use of GM crops?	Not at all Somewhat A lot Total	0 44.44 55.56 100	All the participants felt that the workshop is useful in helping them understand the potential advantages of GM crops.
3	How much did this workshop help you better understand the policy issues linked to the use of GM crops?	Not at all Somewhat A lot Total	2.22 60 37.78 100	60% of the participants felt that this workshop is somewhat useful in helping them understand policy issues concerning GM crops.
4	How useful did you find the visit to Boor?	Not at all Somewhat A lot Total	0 55.56 44.44 100	All the participants felt that the visit to Boor was useful.

TABULASI EVALUATION FORM: ASFARNET WORKSHOP				
5	How useful did you find the discussions around farmer-level experience with biotechnology crops?	Not at all	0	All the participants found the experience-sharing among farmers useful.
		Somewhat	44.44	
		A lot	55.56	
		Total	100	
6	How useful did you find the communication presentation	Not at all	0	64% of the participants indicated that the presentations in biotech communications is somewhat useful.
		Somewhat	64.44	
		A lot	35.56	
		Total	100	
7	On a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 is very poor and 5 is excellent, how would you rate this workshop overall?	1	0	Majority or 84% of the participants rated the workshop between 3 & 4. Therefore, the participants were generally satisfied with the workshop.
		2	0	
		3	35.56	
		4	48.89	
		5	15.56	
		Total	100	
8	Are you a farmer?	Yes	91.11	91% of the participants were farmers and the rest were researchers, representatives from NGOs and lecturers.
		No	8.89	
		Total	100	
9	Would it be useful to follow-up with other workshops or seminars, either in your country or regionally?	No	0	73% of the participants agreed that there should be follow-up workshops or seminars at the regional level.
		Yes, Regional	73.33	
		Yes, Country	26.67	
		Total	100	

Other than the evaluation given, there were key comments and suggestions about the agribiotechnology development:

1. Generally, the workshop is very valuable for the farmers to gain more information, experiences and knowledge on biotechnology and genetic engineering developments;
2. To disseminate the results of research and new agri-technologies to farmers, there would be more ASFARNET workshops / seminars with more topics other than biotechnology;
3. Conduct information drive and apply the use of biotechnology / transgenic crops which have shown to be safer and generates more productivity for the farmers;
4. Government should soon implement rules on biotechnology / genetically-engineered crops in consultations with farmers, experts, NGOs and others so that the farmers could be allowed to use the technology.
5. ASFARNET should be able to enhance their networking with farmers especially at the grass-root level.

VI. Post-Workshop Updates

Mr. Pulungan made a courtesy call to the Minister of Agriculture of Indonesia-Mr. Anton Apriantono on 11 January 2005 and presented the report of the ASFARNET workshop. The minister indicated that the government will make its decision regarding commercialization of genetically modified crops in 2005. The decision will come after it has conducted multi-sector public hearing on the matter. The minister likewise expressed his support to ASFARNET's program in information sharing and exchange in agribiotechnology with Indonesian farmers.

WORKSHOP AGREEMENTS

“ASFARNET Workshop on Agricultural Biotechnology Promotion and Exchange” was conducted at Hotel Salak, Bogor, Indonesia from November 28 to December 1, 2004. The participants were chairpersons of farmer organizations, representatives of farmers from certain provinces, academe, government offices and non-government offices (NGOs).

Herewith, are agreements of the workshop:

I. Seeds derived from biotechnology and genetic engineering

- Accepts that the seeds derived from biotechnology and genetic engineering are safe for human consumption
- Encourages the government to allow the use of seeds derived from biotechnology and genetic engineering (GE)
- Hopes that all the participants will help inform the public on how to use seeds derived from biotech and GE through scientific activities
- Encourage seed producers to maintain good quality of the biotech/GE seeds and to be penalized if they do otherwise
- Encourage collaboration between farmers and private companies for mutual benefit

II. Strategies to develop networking of farmers

- Form farmer networks in the regions (provincial, district, municipality)
- Conduct forums for farmer organizations

III. Planning for development of ASFARNET

- Educate farmers about ASFARNET;
- Form organizational structure in regions (provincial, district, municipality);
- Develop ASFARNET web site

IV. Other Collaborations

- Collaborate with research centers (academic)
 - Conduct truthful and honest research
 - Share information between ASFARNET and research centers
 - Information and technology transfer to farmers based on farmers' needs
- Collaborate with the industry sector
 - Collaborate in agribusiness (farmers thru consumers)
- Collaborate with NGOs
 - Advocacy
 - NGOs to provide farmer access to biotechnology information
- Collaborate with government agencies
 - Push government to make policies beneficial to farmers.
- Collaborate with farmer organizations
 - Information sharing among farmers

This agreement signed on 30 November 2004 at Hotel Salak, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

Signed in behalf of Group I:

ABDUL ROIS

Signed in behalf of Group II:

MASHUDI

Signed in behalf of Group III:

CECEP YOSEP

Signed in behalf of Group IV:

ERIZAL

ASFARNET Workshop on Technology Promotion and Exchange on Agricultural Biotechnology
Hotel Salak, Bogor, Indonesia
November 28 – December 1, 2004

DIRECTORY OF FARMER PARTICIPANTS

NO.	NAME	BIRTH PLACE & DATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	ORGANIZATION	DAERAH ASAL (area of origin)
1	DIAM GINTING SARAGIH *	Langkat, 12-9-1940	Desa Sebica, Kab. Lankat, Sumut		Kelompok Tani	North Sumatra
2	DJUMADI *	Metro, 2-8-1968	Metro Kibang, Lampung Timur, Lampung	0725-7001719 / 08127271249	Kelompok Tani	Lampung
3	WASIMUN	Ciamis, 5-7-1956	Desa Sumber Jaya Rt 03/03, Kec. Jati Agung, Lampung Selatan, Lampung		Kelompok Tani	Lampung
4	H. RAHMAT BAJURI *	Cianjur, 1-11-1940	Jl. SD II No. 59, Mekarsari, Tambun.17510	021-8800206 / 8806997 / 081514197354	HKTI, Asosiasi Petani Jamur	West Java
5	H. ABDUL SALAM	Bekasi, 3-3-1942	Kampung Gandaria, Desa Cipayung, Kec. Cikarang Timur, Bekasi		HKTI, Kontak Tani Deptan Jabar	West Java
6	H. OMIN AHMADI	Bekasi, 15-6-1943	Kp. Selang, Ds. Cipayung, Kec. Cikarang Timur, Bekasi	81310439848	HKTI Kec. Cikarang	West Java
7	ERWIN	Bekasi, 9-1-1950	Kp. Laban Sari, Cikarang Timur, Bekasi		HKTI	West Java
8	H. IJA SAWIRYA	Bekasi, 2-6-1952	Tanjung Baru, Kec. Cikarang Timur, Bekasi	85217102233	HKTI	West Java
9	OKOM SARKAM	Subang, 1953	Ds. Sindang Sari, Rt22/06, Kec. Cikaum, Kab. Subang, Jabar	0260-461197	Ketua KTNA Kec. Cikaum, Ketua Asosiasi UPJA tkt kab	West Java
10	EMAN SUHERMAN	Subang, 22-02-1963	Tambar Dahan rt 02/04 Kec, Binong, Subang, Jabar	0260-550071 / 085224040805	Ket. HKTI kab. Subang, KTNA	West Java
11	H. ACEP BUCHORI MUSLIM	Cianjur, 15-8-1945	Kp. Panagan, rt02/1 Sukatani, Pacet, Cianjur, Jabar	0263-511706	Ket. DPC HKTI, Ket.II KTNA, Ket. Kelompok Tani	West Java
12	IBRAHIM NASWARI	Cianjur, 12-1-1944	Jl. Balung Tunggal No. 18, Ds. Awalan Warung Kondang, Cianjur, Jabar	0263-269211 / 08156308200	Skr.KTNA Kab. Cianjur, Ket. I DPC HKTI, Ket. IPPB	West Java

NO.	NAME	BIRTH PLACE & DATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	ORGANIZATION	DAERAH ASAL (area of origin)
13	M. SAKIR	Bone, 16-10-1958	Kplks. Baletro 21, Jl. Semeru, Bogor, Jabar	0251-319598 / 0817104036	HKTI Bogor	West Java
14	HENDRA WIJAYA	Bogor, 14-9-1967	Jl. Cikampak no. 27, Ciampea, Bogor, Jabar	0251-420840 / 313302 / 0818711396	HKTI Bogor	West Java
15	NAIBIH					West Java
16	ATMAN WAHYUDI	Kendal, 1953	Cimanggu Perikanan Kota Bogor, Jl. Ikan Mas rt 04/01 No. 52	0251-354014	HKTI Bogor	West Java
17	EDI SUYONO	Kediri, 12-8-1941	Jl. Cipayung Babakan No. 4, 1/2 Sukaharja, Ciomas, Bogor, Jabar	0251-631677	MPC	West Java
18	CECEP YOSEP	Bogor, 27-7-1958	Pasarean rt 02/03 Ds. Pasarean, Kec. Pamijahan, Bogor, Jabar	0251-640893 / 640992	Skr.KTNA, Skrt. HKTI	West Java
19	ABDUL KADIR	Cikoang, 21-2-1962	Jl. Purbasari 5 No. 11, Bogor Barat, Jabar	0251-313370 / 081586301377	HKTI	West Java
20	ABDUL HARIS B.	Sunigo, 11-8-1967	Jl. Jati No. 4 Pusdiklat Kelautan, Bogor, Jabar	0251-370075 / 08128246861	Per.Ilmuan Indonesia, HKTI Bogor	West Java
21	EDDY RIDWAN	Jakarta, 13-7-1963	Kp. Cicopong, rt 02/04 no. 10, ds. Cigudeg, Kec. Cigudeg, Bogor, Jabar	0251-681762	HKTI, KTNA	West Java
22	TATANG SUHARYA	Bogor, 25-2-1949	Jl. Ardio Bunderan, Gg. Cengkeh No. 2, Bogor, Jabar	0251-345945 / 081316874436	HKTI, KTNA	West Java
23	KASNO	Grobogan, 05-04- 1945	Dusun Ketawar RT 02 RW 07 Desa Lajer Kecamatan Penawangan, kabupaten Grobogan - Jawa Tengah	0888-2415721	Kelompok Tani - KTNA	Central Java
24	SANYOTO *	Grobogan, 22-12- 1966	RT 02 RW 09 Dk. Penggung Harjo Kelurahan Kunden Kecamatan Wirosari-Purwodadi, Kab. Grobogan - Jawa Tengah	-	Ketua Kelompok Tani, Ketua KTNA, PP. Swakarsa, Ketua LKM	Central Java
25	SLAMET	Grobogan, 06-04- 1963	Danyang Utara RT 05 RW 02 No. 47 Kecamatan Purwodadi, Kabupaten Grobogan Jawa Tengah	0292-424822 / 08562751549	-	Central Java
26	YATIN	Grobogan, 24-01- 1979	RT 01 RW 07 Desa Godan, Kecamatan TawangHarjo, Kabupaten Grobogan - Jawa Tengah	8159717539	IRM, IMM, Pemuda Muhammadiyah, Koprasi Pertanian, MAPALA, PAN	Central Java
27	SUWANDI	Kebumen, 03-10- 1973	Klegenrejo, RT 01 RW 01, Kecamatan Klirong, Kabupaten Kebumen - Jawa Tengah	-	Kelompok Tani Ternak	Central Java

NO.	NAME	BIRTH PLACE & DATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	ORGANIZATION	DAERAH ASAL (area of origin)
28	SUYATNO	Kebumen, 1974	Lemburpurwo RT 02 RW 04, Mirit, Kabupaten Kebumen - Jawa Tengah 54395	0287-664011	Kelompok Tani	Central Java
29	SAHIRAN	Banyumas, 30-12-1966	Desa Karang Gintung RT 05 RW 01, Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas - Jawa Tengah	81327215828	Koperasi, Kelompok Tani, KTNA	Central Java
30	LIYARNO	banyumas, 15-03-1962	Desa Karang Gintung RT 05 RW 01, Kecamatan Sumbang Kabupaten Banyumas - Jawa Tengah	-	Kelompok Tani	Central Java
31	DALKUM	Kebumen, 1964	ds. Karangrejo, petanahan Kebumen, Jateng		Kelompok Tani	Central Java
32	SUJADI	Kebumen, 1964	ds. Lelmburpurwo, Mirit, Kebumen, Jateng		Kelompok Tani	Central Java
33	MAGI	Ngembak, 1942	ds. Ngembak, kec. Purwodadi, kab. Grobogan, Jateng		Ket. KTNA kec. Purwodadi, Ket. Darmotirto Purwodadi	Central Java
34	SUBARI	Grobogan, 1946	ds. Gedangan, wirosari, Purwodadi, Grobogan, Jateng		Ket. Kelompok Tani	Central Java
35	SUTRISNO	Grobogan, 1952	Ds. Semen, ds. Tambak selo Wirosari, Purwodadi, Grobogan, Jateng		Ket. Gabungan Kelompok Tani	Central Java
36	ABDUL ROIS	Jember, 10-09-1966	Jl. Lettu Mulyadi No. 133 Pager Kulon, Kecamatan Pager, Kabupaten Jember - Jawa Timur	0336-722225	KTNA, Yayasan Sosial Anahdia, BDD	East Java
37	MASHUDI	Situbondo, 01-11-1978	Krajau RT 02/06 Sumberejo Kecamatan Banyuputih, Kabupaten Situbondo - Jawa Timur	0338-452591 / 081559554578	Wakil Sekjen. IMTPI, PRESMA UWMY, Sekretaris Eksekutif IRDES,	East Java
38	SHOLAHUDDIN *	Lamongan, 07-03-1977	RT 12/01 Ds. Banyubag Solokuro, Kabupaten Lamongan - Jawa Timur	0322-7707905 / 081554734348 / 08123072205	Pengurus Masyarakat Agrobisnis Jagung Jatim, Ketua Kelompok Agrobisnis "PERDANA"	East Java
39	GUNAWAN	Kediri, 04-11-1965	Ds. Purwotengah, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-395822 / 081334760162	Kelompok Tani, HIPPA, Karang Taruna, IPNU	East Java
40	SUNARJI	Kediri, 11-12-1962	Dk. Kregan, Desa Dawuhan Kidul, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	8125931326	Bendahara Koperasi Pertanian	East Java
41	ABDUL KHAMID	Jember, 09-09-1946	Jember - Jawa Timur	0336-882462	Ketua Kelompok Tani, Ketua KTNA	East Java

NO.	NAME	BIRTH PLACE & DATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS	ORGANIZATION	DAERAH ASAL (area of origin)
42	BAMBANG ISMANTORO	Kediri, 21-02-1968	Desa Kedung Malang, RT 04 RW 03, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-529493 / 081335736443	Ketua Kelompok Tani, HIPPA	East Java
43	KARDJAIS	Jember, 11-04-1943	Jember - Jawa Timur	0336-721353 / 0816597963	Kelompok Tani, HKTI	East Java
44	SUPRIYANTO	Kediri, 12-03-1967	Desa PuhJajar RT 02 RW 01, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	-	Ketua Kelompok Tani, LPMD	East Java
45	TAUFIK HANDAYANI	Situbondo, 18-04-1966	RT 03 RW 05 Mojosari Utara, Kecamatan Asembagus, Kabupaten Situbondo - Jawa Timur	8125281351	Organisasi Pemuda Tani, Ketua Kelompok Tani	East Java
46	M. BUSHOIRI	Kediri, 01-12-1960	Desa Ngebrak, Kecamatan Gampeng Rejo, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-697092 / 08123401109	Pengurus Koperasi, Pengurus ISPD	East Java
47	SUBEKTI SUHANDOKO	Kediri, 26-09-1966	Ds. Wonokerto RT 02 RW 02 Kecamatan Plemahan, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-529192 / 08123401109	Karang Taruna, Sek. IPPH Jatim, Bend. Kelompok Tani, Pengurus Koperasi	East Java
48	SUPRAYITNO	Mojokerto, 03-06-1965	Jl. Raya 160 Papar, Ds. Papar, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-529261 / 081335717289	Ket. Karang Taruna, Sekretaris HKTI Tk. Kecamatan	East Java
49	MUJOKO	Kediri, 06-06-1978	Ds. Sukomoro, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-528384	Ketua Kelompok Tani	East Java
50	SARWAH	Kediri, 11-11-1966	Dsn. Sono, Desa Kepuh, Kecamatan Papar, Kabupaten Kediri - Jawa Timur	0354-7007248 / 08123355726	Ang. BPD, Sek. Kelompok Tani	East Java
51	AGUS SUBIYANTO	Kediri, 1969	ds. Pehwetan, Kec. Papar, Kab. Kediri, Jatim		Ket. Kelompok Tani Karya Tani	East Java
52	MUHAJIR	Kediri, 1964	dusun Jambang, Ds. Jambangan, Kec. Papar, Kab. Kediri, Jatim		Ket. Kelompok Tani Jambangan Makmur	East Java
53	RIYONO	Papar, 1964	dusun Santren, ds. Janti, Kediri, Jatim		Skr. Kel. Tani Sumber Rejeki	East Java
54	SAIFUDDIN	Kediri, 1961	Ds. Maduretno, Kec. Papar, Kediri, Jatim		Ket. Kelompok Tani Cangkir Gading	East Java
55	M. FARID B. *	Bone, 20-05-1967	Kompleks UNHAS Tamolanrea Blok B6 / 91 Makassar	0411-580776 / 08152546491	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Tani	South Sulawesi
56	YUNUS MUSA	Rantepao, 20-12-1954	Komp. UNHAS Blok R - 44 Tamalanrea, Makassar - Sulawesi Selatan 90245	0411-584020 / 0411-584024 / 08124219968	Himpunan Agronomi Indonesia, Himpunan Ahli Gula, ISSCT	South Sulawesi

* contact person