

Laporan Tahunan *Annual Report*

Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation

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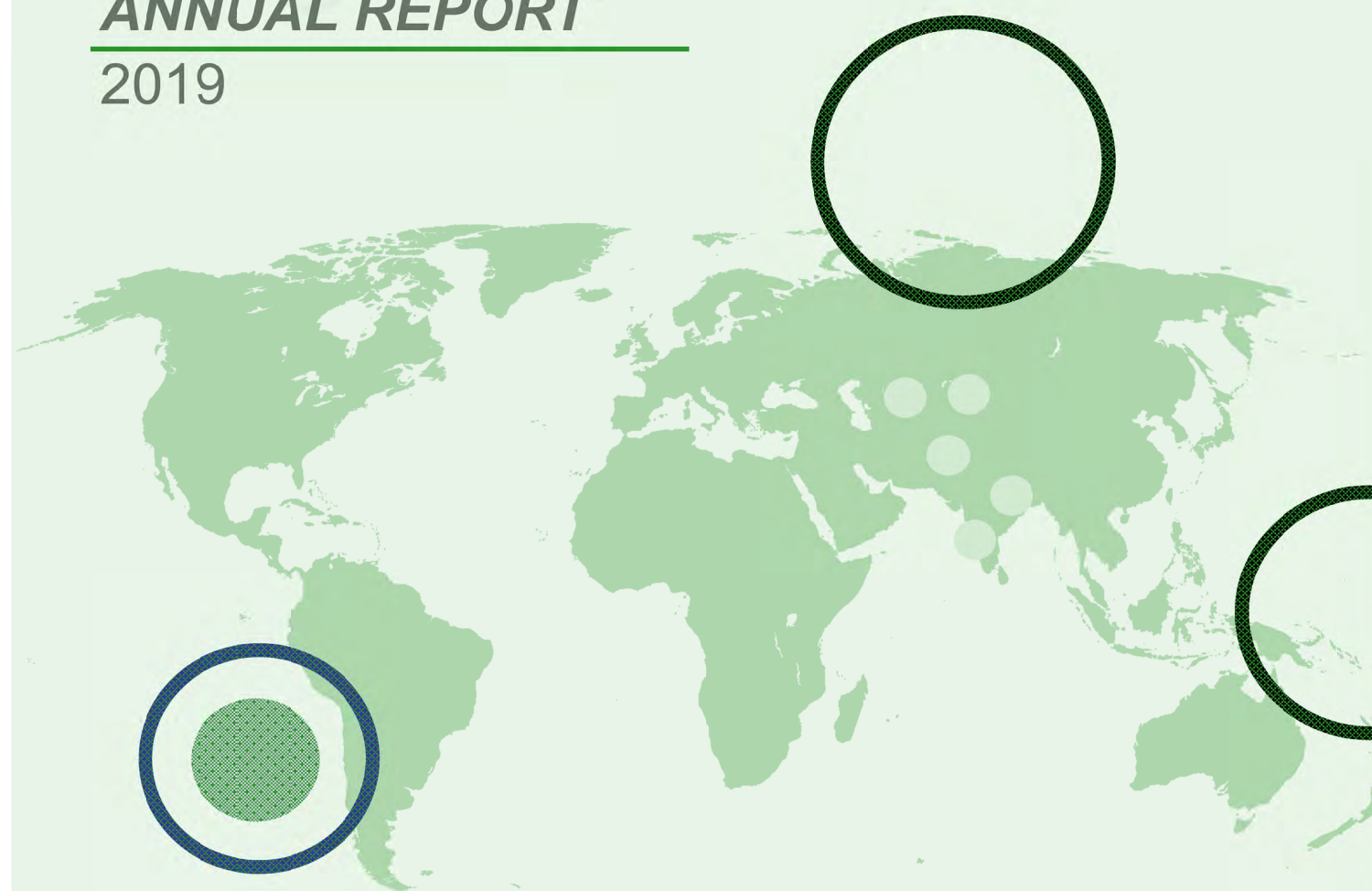
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NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT
CENTRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LAPORAN TAHUNAN *ANNUAL REPORT* 2019



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OUR MISSION

Contribute to the acceleration and enhancement of national development by strengthening and expanding South-South technical cooperation in the context of international development cooperation.

MISSION

OBJECTIVE

OUR OBJECTIVE

Achieve the development goal of developing countries to attain sustained people-centred development and to enable developing countries to become equal partners in international relations.

VISION

OUR VISION

Strengthen national capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries.

KATA PENGANTAR / FOREWORD

Pelaksanaan program dan kegiatan Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) pada pokoknya berbentuk fasilitasi pertukaran sumberdaya, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman diantara negara-negara Non-Blok melalui kegiatan pertukaran tenaga ahli, pertukaran informasi teknis, pertukaran fasilitas, Lokakarya dan Seminar, pengaturan jejaring, pelatihan, dan magang.

Sehubungan dengan laporan pelaksanaan program dan kegiatan TA 2019, perlu kami kemukakan laporan program dan kegiatan memberikan informasi tentang program dan kegiatan NAM CSSTC. Pada TA 2019, NAM CSSTC telah menyelenggarakan 3 (tiga) program pelatihan dan konferensi dan kegiatan dan berpartisipasi pada 9 (sembilan) kegiatan pendukung.

Evaluasi menunjukkan untuk program dan kegiatan yang bersifat pelatihan di negara Non-Blok, peserta sangat puas dengan kualitas tenaga ahli / pengajar dari Indonesia.

Kami mengharapkan kepada semua pihak untuk berkenan memberikan masukan dan saran dalam rangka meningkatkan kinerja NAM CSSTC di masa mendatang.

Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) programmes and activities are mainly designed to facilitate the exchange of resources, skills and experience among non-aligned countries by exchanging experiences, techniques, technical information, workshops and seminar, networking arrangement, training and internships.

Within the framework of the 2019 FY, we prepared annual report containing information concerning the programmes and activities of NAM CSSTC. In 2019 FY, the NAM CSSTC has conducted three training and conference and involved in nine support activities.

Evaluation shows in the training programmes and activities in non-aligned countries, the participants were highly satisfied with the quality of the Indonesian experts / trainers.

In order to improve the performance of NAM CSSTC in the future, we expect all parties to be able to provide input and suggestions.

Jakarta, 4 March 2020

(signed)

Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro

Director

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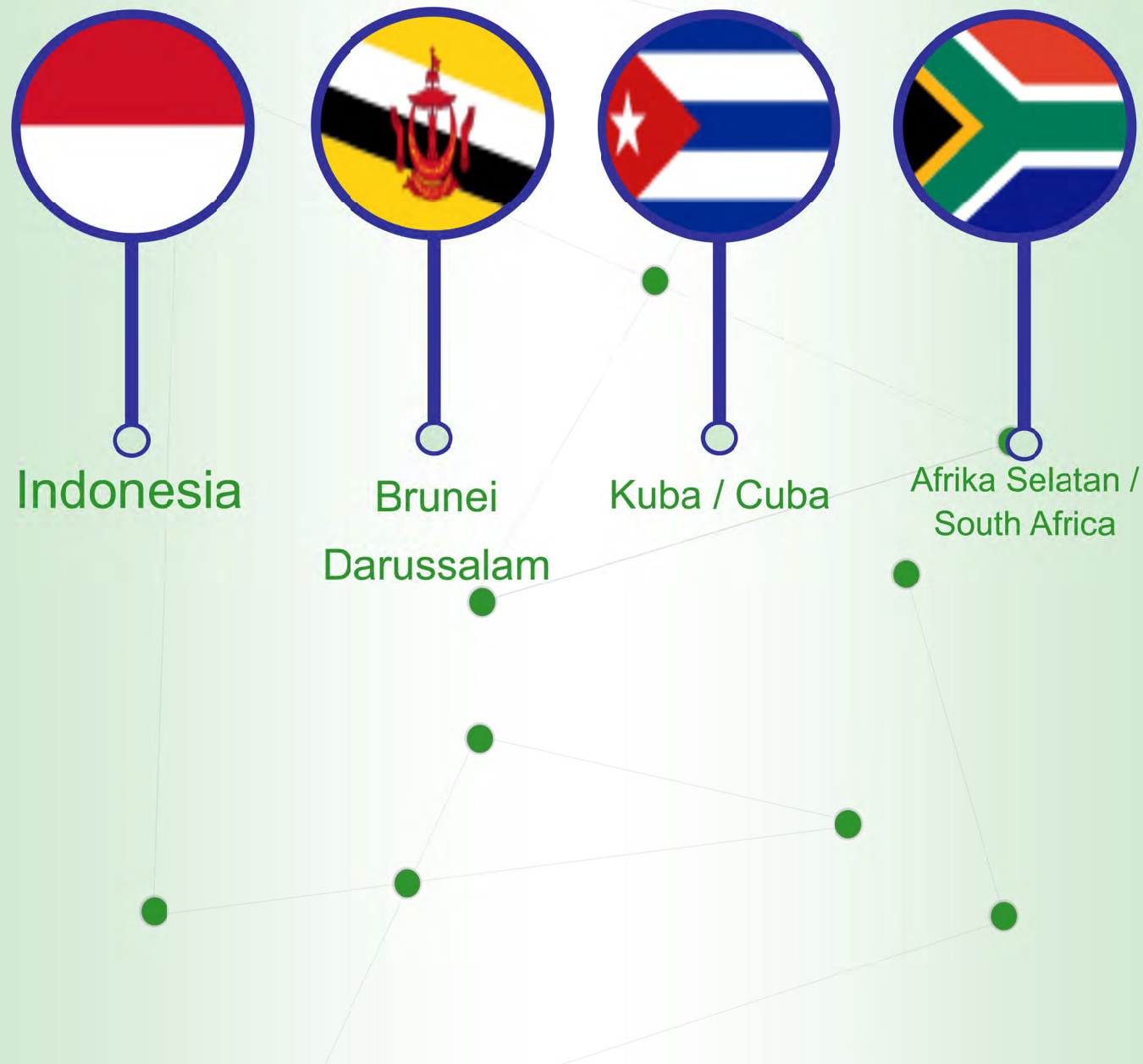
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Dewan Kehormatan / *Governing Council*



Indonesia

Brunei

Darussalam

Kuba / Cuba

Afrika Selatan /
South Africa

PEJABAT DAN STAF / *OFFICIALS AND STAFFS*



RONNY PRASETYO YULIANTORO

Direktur / Director



DIAR NURBINTORO

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NIKEN SUPRABA

*Asisten Direktur Urusan Program / Assistant Director for
Programme*



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Assistant Director for Administration and Finance*




SUROSO

Staf Jaringan Informasi / Information Network Staff



SYAHRONI

Pembantu Umum / General Affairs



28 April—29 Mei 2019

April 28th—May 29th, 2019

PENGIRIMAN TENAGA AHLI PERTANIAN KE FIJI

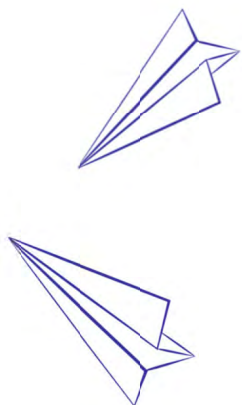
DISPATCH OF AGRICUL- TURE EXPERTS TO FIJI

Bekerjasama dengan Direktorat Kerja Sama Teknik Kementerian Luar Negeri RI, Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia di Suva-Fiji, Biro Kerja Sama Luar Negeri Kementerian Pertanian RI, Balai Besar Pelatihan Mekanisasi Pertanian Kementerian Pertanian RI, Balai Besar Pelatihan Pertanian Ketindan Kementerian Pertanian RI, Koronovia Research Station, dan Sigatoka Research Station.

In collaboration with the Directorate of Technical Cooperation-MoFA Indonesia, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Suva-Fiji, Bureau of Foreign Cooperation-MoA Indonesia, Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation-MoA Indonesia, Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan-MoA Indonesia, Koronovia Research Station and Sigatoka Research Station.

“NAM CSSTC perlu menindaklanjuti hasil-hasil pelaksanaan program / kegiatan pada tahun sebelumnya, salah satunya pelaksanaan Training on Agricultural Mechanisation for Fiji.”

The NAM CSSTC needs to monitor the results of the programme and activities of the last year, including the delivery of the training on agricultural mechanization for Fiji.”



Latar Belakang / Background

Penyelenggaraan program / kegiatan di NAM CSSTC diharapkan berkelanjutan, dalam artian menekankan pencapaian tujuan jangka panjang dan penetapan strategi jangka pendek dan merancang program / kegiatan yang mencakup sektor ekonomi sesuai dengan kebutuhan negara-negara Non-Blok.

Dalam rangka menjamin keberlanjutan program / kegiatan, maka NAM CSSTC perlu menindaklanjuti hasil-hasil pelaksanaan program / kegiatan pada tahun sebelumnya, salah satunya pelaksanaan Training on Agricultural Mechanisation for Fiji, tanggal 16 - 22 Desember 2018 di Tangerang dan Yogyakarta. Pengiriman Tenaga Ahli ke Fiji merupakan tahapan yang harus dilaksanakan oleh NAM CSSTC bersama Kementerian Pertanian RI/ Kemtan RI untuk mendirikan Demonstration Farm (Demfarm).

Dalam perspektif Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC), dengan kegiatan pengiriman tenaga ahli diharapkan adanya capaian Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)1 mengenai “No poverty” dan SDG11 mengenai “Sustainable cities and communities.” Warga pedesaan memiliki kesempatan sama sebagaimana smallholders dalam menggarap tanah pertaniannya melalui cara yang lebih produktif.

Dalam kerangka Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan (KSS), NAM CSSTC telah menerima proposal dari Kemtan RI untuk menjadi salah satu penyelenggara program Demfarm. Selain NAM CSSTC, Kementerian Luar Negeri (Kemlu) RI juga dilibatkan.

Setiap unit memiliki peranan masing-masing dalam realisasi program. NAM CSSTC dan Dit. KST berperan memberikan pembiayaan untuk studi kelayakan Demfarm, Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) di Suva, Fiji berperan menjembatani hubungan dengan Pemerintah Fiji, Kemtan RI berperan memberikan masukan substansi konsep Demfarm.

Program studi kelayakan tersebut selanjutnya diberi nama “Dispatch of Experts (DoE) of Agriculture for Fiji.”

The execution of NAM CSSTC programmes / activities should be sustainable, with the intention of emphasizing the achievement of long-term goals, the adoption of short-term strategies and the creation of economic programmes / activities in line with the needs of Non-Aligned countries.

The NAM CSSTC needs to monitor the results of the programmes and the activities of the last year, including the delivery of the training on agricultural mechanization for Fiji on December 16th—22nd, 2018 in Tangerang and Yogyakarta to ensure the sustainability of its programmes / activities. In order to achieve the medium-term plan of implementation Demonstration Farm (Demfarm) the dispatch of experts to Fiji was a move that NAM CSSTC, together with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)-Indonesia would take.

With regard to the NAM CSSTC with experts dispatch, it had been expected that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 on “No poverty” and SDG11 on “Sustainable cities and communities” would be achieved. Rural people would have the same chances as small-scale growers to work more productively on their farms.

NAM CSSTC was invited by the MoA Indonesia in connection with South-South cooperation to join the organizer of Demonstration Farm (Demfarm) programme. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)-Indonesia also contributed.

In the execution of the programme each unit had its own role. NAM CSSTC and Directorate of Technical Cooperation MoFA were to fund the feasibility study of Demfarm, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Suva, Fiji had played role in bridging relations with Fiji. A function to provide the insight into, and interpretation of concepts for Demfarm was conducted by the MoA-Indonesia.

The Feasibility Study was subsequently called “Dispatch of Agriculture Experts (DoE) to Fiji.”



Dr. Astu Unadi dan Bapak Djoko Sumianto, Dua Tenaga Ahli yang Dikirim ke Fiji

Dr. Astu Unadi and Mr. Djoko Sumianto, the two experts dispatched to Fiji



Rancangan / Design

Tenaga ahli yang dinominasikan oleh Kemtan RI untuk melakukan studi kelayakan adalah tenaga ahli yang telah berpengalaman dalam melakukan kegiatan penyuluhan serta penelitian alsintan. Jumlahnya sebanyak 2 (dua) orang, masing-masing dari Balai Besar Pelatihan Mekanisasi Pertanian (BBP Mektan) dan BBP Pelatihan Ketindan.

Sebagaimana tenaga ahli balai-balai pelatihan pemerintah pada umumnya, mereka telah memiliki kurikulum standar yang disalurkan kepada sesama penyuluh maupun masyarakat, bergantung pada tingkatan penyuluh tersebut dan aspek kompetensi yang ingin ditingkatkan. Oleh karena itu, agenda kegiatan DoE disusun oleh tenaga ahli yang dinominasikan.

Selain memberikan pelatihan, tenaga ahli juga diminta untuk tetap berfokus pada sasaran utama kegiatan, yakni studi kelayakan. Untuk itu, para tenaga ahli diminta mengumpulkan fakta-fakta yang dapat menjadi pegangan penyusunan Kerangka Acuan Kegiatan (KAK) Demfarm meliputi: Permasalahan yang dihadapi warga Fiji di bidang pertanian, kondisi pasar, dan struktur kelembagaan pertanian.

The experts nominated for a feasibility study by the MoA Indonesia were experts with experience in extension and agricultural research. There were two officers who were dispatched from Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan.

They already had a standard curriculum, which was delivered for fellow experts and the community, like experts in government training centres in general, depending on the expert's level and on skills to improve. The DoE agenda was therefore drawn up by nominated experts.

Experts were also required to continue to concentrate on the main goal, the feasibility study, in addition to training. That is why experts were requested to collect information, including challenges faced by the Fijians in agriculture, market conditions and the institutional structure of agriculture, that may become guidance to prepare the terms of references for Demfarm activities.

Proses persiapan pelaksanaan *DoE of Agriculture for Fiji* berlangsung relatif efisien dan efektif.

Rapat diselenggarakan oleh Biro KSLN Kemtan RI pada tanggal 21 Januari 2019, dihadiri oleh NAM CSSTC serta Dit. KST, Dit. Astimpas, Set. Balitbangtan Kemtan RI, dan Set. BBPSDMP Kemtan RI. Rapat menghasilkan kesepakatan antara lain:

- a. Biro KSLN Kemtan RI menggandeng NAM CSSTC, KBRI di Suva, BBPP Ketindan, BBP Mektan, dan Balitbangtan untuk tahapan penyelenggaraan Demplot.
- b. Dit. KST Kemlu menunjukkan sinyal positif mendukung pelaksanaan Demfarm.
- c. Dit. Astimpas Kemlu menyampaikan bahwa kegiatan Demfarm dapat dijadikan deliverable pada "Indonesia-South Pacific Forum (SPF)" yang diselenggarakan tanggal 20 – 21 Maret 2019.
- d. Sub-sektor yang diusulkan menjadi topik selama penyelenggaraan Demfarm antara lain teknik produksi dan penanaman tanaman pangan, metodologi pelatihan, dan teknologi agribisnis.
- e. Masa kontrak program terbagi menjadi 2 (dua) tahap. Untuk tahap pertama yakni pengiriman tenaga ahli dalam rangka studi kelayakan dilaksanakan selama 1 (satu) bulan. Untuk tahap kedua yakni penyelenggaraan Demfarm sendiri yang dilaksanakan selama 6 (enam) bulan.

The mechanism for planning for the Dispatch of Agriculture Experts for Fiji was reasonably efficient and effective.

The MoA-Indonesia Bureau of International Cooperation conducted its meeting on January 21st, 2019 in the presence of NAM CSSTC, Directorate of Technical Cooperation, Directorate of East Asia and the Pacific, Agricultural Research and Development Agency and Training Centre for Agricultural Human Resources. The meeting concluded agreements among others:

- a. *The MoA-Indonesia Bureau of International Cooperation took NAM CSSTC, the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Suva, Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan, Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Agricultural Research and Development Agency to execute the Demfarm.*
- b. *The Directorate of Technical Cooperation gave a positive signal endorsing Demfarm programme.*
- c. *Directorate of East Asia and the Pacific said that Demfarm operation was deliverable at the Indonesia-South Pacific Forum conducted in the March 20th—21st, 2019.*
- d. *During the introduction of Demfarm, the suggested subsectors were the focuses of food production and planting methods, training techniques and agribusiness technologies.*
- e. *The length of the programme contract was broken into two stages. In the first stage, experts were sent for one month within the framework of feasibility studies. For the second stage, namely the implementation of Demfarm itself, will be carried out for six months.*

TOPICS

- Introduction
- Sharing Experience
- Agricultural Tractors
- Internal Combustion Engines
- Development of Demfarm in Fiji
- The Role of Mechanisation in Agriculture
- Custom Hiring of Agricultural Machinery
- Service and Maintenance of Agricultural Machinery
- Rice Transplanter
- Combine Harvester
- Grain Dryer

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan / Activity Implementation

“Dr. Astu Unadi dari BBP Mektan dan Sdr. Djoko Sumianto dari BBPP Ketindan juga melaksanakan *feasibility studies* di titik potensial pendirian Demfarm.”

Dr. Astu Unadi from Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Mr. Djoko Sumianto from Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan also conducted a feasibility studies in the future point of establishment of Demfarm.”

NAM CSSTC bekerjasama dengan Kemlu RI, Kemtan RI, dan Kemtan Fiji menyelenggarakan “Dispatch of Agriculture Experts for Fiji” untuk melatih peneliti dan penyuluh Fiji serta melakukan *feasibility studies* pendirian Demfarm di Fiji.

Pelatihan yang dilaksanakan menitikberatkan pada pengoperasian dan pemeliharaan traktor tangan serta pembiayaan sewa traktor. Tenaga ahli terdiri dari Dr. Astu Unadi dari BBP Mektan dan Sdr. Djoko Sumianto dari BBPP Ketindan. Kedua tenaga ahli tersebut juga melaksanakan *feasibility studies* di titik potensial pendirian Demfarm, yaitu Sigatoka Research Station.

Kegiatan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 28 April s.d. 24 Mei 2019 di 2 (dua) tempat, keduanya berkedudukan di Fiji.

NAM CSSTC in collaboration with the MoFA Indonesia, the MoA Indonesia and the MoA Fiji held a “Dispatch of Agriculture Experts for Fiji” to train the Fiji researchers and extension staffs and to pursue feasibility studies to develop Demfarm in Fiji.

The training was undertaken in order to operate and sustain tractors as well as to support rented tractors. Dr. Astu Unadi from Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation and Mr. Djoko Sumianto from Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan were the two experts who also conducted a feasibility study in Sigatoka research station as the future point of establishment of Demfarm.

The activities took place in two places between April 29th and May 24th, 2019, all based in Fiji.



Beberapa hasil diskusi yang mengemuka selama interaksi antara Tenaga ahli dengan masyarakat Fiji baik dalam kerangka Pelatihan maupun *feasibility studies* diantaranya:

1. Pengembangan Demfarm dalam jangka panjang akan dijadikan model pengembangan pertanian modern untuk mendukung peningkatan produksi, mutu, dan nilai tambah di Koronivia dan Sigatoka;
2. Kegiatan pengembangan Demfarm harus dilaksanakan secara koordinatif oleh sistem kelembagaan petani yang berada dalam satu Demfarm (kawasan pengembangan) dengan dukungan dari Pemerintah setempat (daerah), pemerintah pusat (Kemtan dan Kementerian terkait di Fiji) serta swasta terkait dengan sarana produksi, alsintan, dan jejaring agribisnis;
3. Dalam pengembangan Demfarm perlu dilakukan kegiatan untuk peningkatan produksi, efisiensi, dan nilai tambah produk pertanian mulai dari benih, pemanfaatan hasil samping serta praktik Agribisnis secara keseluruhan; dan
4. Kegiatan praktik di bengkel menjadi salah satu sesi pelatihan yang paling berkesan bagi peserta. Pada kesempatan tersebut, Tenaga Ahli dapat menunjukkan keahliannya di bidang perawatan alsintan dengan menyalurkan pengetahuan teknik perbaikan mesin alsintan yang rusak berat sehingga bisa dihidupkan dan berfungsi kembali seperti sediakala.

Some of the findings arising from dialogue between experts and the Fijian Community in the form of training and feasibility studies include:

1. *The long-term innovations of Demfarm will be used as a model for modern agricultural technologies in Koronivia and Sigatoka to support increased growth, efficiency and value addition;*
2. *Demfarm’s construction operations must be carried out in a coordinated fashion, with funding from local (regional), central (MoA Fiji and relevant Ministries) and private sector agencies linked to production facilities, agricultural machinery and agribusinesses grids;*
3. *Activities need to be conducted while establishing Demfarm to enhance agricultural products development, efficiency and their added value, from crops, by-product use and general agribusiness practices; and*
4. *Laboratory exercises were one of the participants’ most unforgettable training sessions. Experts were able to demonstrate their expertise in the field of Agricultural Machinery maintenance by channeling information on heavy machinery repair strategies that were severely damaged to rebuild and rework as before.*

6—19 Oktober 2019

October 6th—19th, 2019

**PELATIHAN TENTANG PENGOLAHAN
HASIL-HASIL PERTANIAN DAN PER-
TEMUAN BISNIS UNTUK TANZANIA**

*TRAINING ON PROCESSING OF AGRICUL-
TURAL PRODUCTS AND BUSINESS TO
BUSINESS MEETING FOR TANZANIA*

Bekerjasama dengan Direktorat Afrika Kemlu RI, KBRI di Dar es Salaam, Balai Besar Pelatihan Pertanian Ketindan Kemtan RI, Sentra Pengembangan Agribisnis Terpadu (SPAT), dan *Regional Administration Office (RAO) Mbeya*.

In collaboration with the Directorate of Africa MoFA Indonesia, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam, Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan MoA Indonesia, Centre for Integrated Agribusiness Development (CIAD) and Regional Administration Office (RAO) Mbeya.

Latar Belakang / Background

“Pada tahun 2018, NAM CSSTC bekerjasama dengan Pemri menyelenggarakan kegiatan untuk para peserta dari 15 negara dalam tiga jenis pelatihan.

In 2018, NAM CSSTC coordinated events with trainees from 15 countries in three types of training together with the Indonesian government.”

NAM CSSTC sebagai salah satu lembaga pelaksana KSS memiliki peranan menstimulus kolaborasi serta pertukaran pengetahuan, keterampilan, dan *best practices* di antara negara-negara berkembang.

Dalam praktiknya, interaksi tersebut dapat dijewantahkan ke dalam suatu program pelatihan, dengan tujuan memberikan perangkat atau alat yang dibutuhkan oleh individu untuk membagikan pengetahuannya.

Sektor pertanian dipilih sebagai fokus pelatihan, memandang potensi di Tanzania, khususnya di Provinsi Mbeya. Dalam pembahasan teknis antara KBRI Dar es Salaam dengan Pemerintah Tanzania, telah diidentifikasi sejumlah komoditas yang menjadi sumber pendapatan umum masyarakat, yaitu kedelai, jagung, ketela, dan umbi-umbian lainnya.

Dalam rangka mewujudkan hasil kegiatan pelatihan yang konkret, maka pelatihan didesain sedemikian rupa agar memiliki nilai bisnis. Oleh karena itu, jenis kegiatan yang diselenggarakan dikelompokkan dalam 2 (dua) kategori yaitu: Pelatihan Pengolahan Ketela dan Business to Business Meeting. Dengan adanya Business to Business Meeting diharapkan pelatihan dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai sarana promosi peningkatan kerja sama perekonomian antara pengusaha Indonesia dan Tanzania.

Pada tahun 2018, NAM CSSTC bekerjasama dengan Pemri menyelenggarakan kegiatan untuk para peserta dari 15 negara dalam 3 (tiga) jenis pelatihan. Pada tahun 2019 ini, NAM CSSTC akan kembali menyelenggarakan kegiatan di bidang pertanian, spesifik pada pengolahan ketela menggunakan mekanisme Dispatch of Experts.



As one of SSC's implementation bodies, NAM CSSTC has a role to play in promoting collaboration with developing countries and sharing of expertise, skills and best practice.

For reality, this activity may be turned into a training programme in order to provide participants with the equipment or resource they need to express their skills.

The agriculture sector was selected for the training, in particular in the province of Mbeya, to recognize the potential in Tanzania. A variety of resources were listed as sources of general public revenue, including soya beans, sweet potato, cassava, and other tubers, in a dialogue between the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam and the Government of Tanzania.

Training was planned to have market value in order to achieve concrete results from training practices. The events coordinated were therefore divided into two categories: Agricultural Products Processing Training and Business Meeting. It was expected that the business-to-business meeting would help foster greater economic collaboration between Indonesian and Tanzanian businessmen by using the training.

In 2018, NAM CSSTC coordinated events with trainees from 15 countries in three types of training together with the Indonesian government. Throughout 2019, the NAM CSSTC again carried out agricultural training, throughout particular for agricultural product processing by way of a system for Dispatch of Experts.

Rancangan / Design

Rancangan kegiatan terdiri dari 4 (empat) tahap, diantaranya Penyusunan modul dan agenda tentatif.

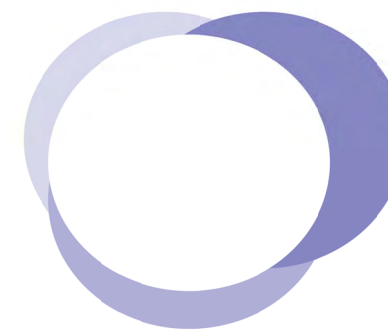
Pada tahap penyusunan modul dan agenda tentatif pelatihan, NAM CSSTC mengadakan pertemuan dengan Sentra Pengembangan Agribisnis Terpadu (SPAT) yang berbasis di Pasuruan, Jawa Timur. Pada tahap pemasaran dan rekrutmen, NAM CSSTC melakukan koordinasi dengan Satker terkait di lingkungan Kemlu RI dikarenakan pemasaran dilakukan melalui sarana kawat diplomatik. Adapun pada tahap pelaksanaan pelatihan, tenaga ahli yang memberi pelatihan terdiri atas 3 (tiga) orang, dengan rincian 2 (dua) orang berasal dari SPAT yang dibiayai NAM CSSTC dan 1 (satu) orang dari BBPP Ketindan – Kemtan RI yang dibiayai oleh Dit. Afrika—Kemlu RI. Terakhir pada tahap pendampingan dan monitoring, diuraikan sebagai berikut:

1. Mengidentifikasi hal-hal yang akan dimonitor, diantaranya fasilitas dan lokasi, efektifitas presentasi pembicara dan pengajar, masalah yang dihadapi, prosesi keseluruhan kegiatan, prosesi seremoni pembukaan dan penutupan, dan publikasi kegiatan;
2. Kunjungan ke lokasi kegiatan;
3. Survey melalui permintaan pengisian kuesioner oleh peserta, pembicara, dan pengajar;
4. Rapat dalam bentuk urun rembuk terhadap permasalahan yang muncul pada proses monitoring sehingga diperoleh satu kesamaan dalam melihat dan menyikapi persoalan guna meraih solusi.

The preparation of programme comprised of four phases, with the development and evaluation of modules and timely curriculum.

NAM CSSTC met with the CIAD, located in Pasuruan, East Java, at the stage of compiling modules and the timely curriculum for preparation. NAM CSSTC interacted with the corresponding units of the MoFA Indonesia at the publication and recruiting level, since publication took place via diplomatic cable networks. The training process consisted of three experts with of two CIAD experts sponsored by NAM CSSTC and one expert from Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan-MoA Indonesia financed by the Directorate of Africa-MoFA Indonesia. Eventually, in the stages of supporting and monitoring processes, the following are described:

1. *Defining things which were monitoring, including facilities and locations, the quality of speakers and experts' presentations, the problems posed, the whole of the operation cycle, opening and closing ceremony processes and publishing of activity;*
2. *Access to the site of activity;*
3. *Survey for participants, speakers and experts to complete the questionnaires;*
4. *Meetings to deliberate on concerns which occur during the monitoring process to ensure that a connection was found in reacting to the problems to find a solution.*



“ NAM CSSTC menyetujui gagasan untuk mensponsori pengadaan pelatihan di bidang pertanian di wilayah Mbeya, Tanzania.

NAM CSSTC endorsed the idea to encourage the provision of agricultural training in the Mbeya area of Tanzania. ”

Proses persiapan dilakukan dengan mengadakan rapat bersama K / L terkait, diantaranya Kemlu RI, Kemtan RI, dan SPAT.

Pada tanggal 2 April 2019 di Kantor NAM CSSTC, telah diselenggarakan pembahasan awal Potensi Kerja Sama dalam Bidang Pertanian dengan Tanzania. Rapat dihadiri pejabat dan staf NAM CSSTC dan Staf KBRI Dar es Salaam, Joan Radina Setiawan. Hasil-hasil rapat antara lain sebagai berikut:

- NAM CSSTC menyetujui gagasan untuk mensponsori pengadaan pelatihan bidang pertanian di wilayah Mbeya, Tanzania dan meminta pihak KBRI Dar es Salaam untuk melakukan riset lapangan sebagai landasan menyusun kegiatan.
- Perlunya keterlibatan pengusaha Indonesia dalam pelatihan untuk membangun kerja sama ekonomi dan investasi antara pihak lokal Tanzania maupun Indonesia. Hal ini dengan harapan pelatihan akan membuka jalur ekspor industri pertanian terutama pada suplai pupuk organik dan teknologi tepat guna.
- Tujuan pelatihan antara lain: (i) Memberikan pelatihan terhadap petani dan pengusaha Tanzania dengan hasil yang berkelanjutan; (ii) Membuka jalur perdagangan untuk kedua negara; dan (iii) Berperan sebagai pelopor kerja sama dengan negara-negara non-Blok Afrika Timur dalam bidang pertanian.
- NAM CSSTC dan KBRI sepakat menyusun non-paper terkait rencana kerja sama pelatihan.

The preparatory process was performed at meetings with relevant Ministries, including the MoFA Indonesia, the MoA Indonesia and the CIAD.

On April 2nd, 2019, a discussion took place at the office of NAM CSSTC on the prospects for agricultural collaboration with Tanzania. NAM CSSTC and Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam representative Joan Radina Setiawan participated in the meeting. The outcomes of the meetings included:

- NAM CSSTC endorsed the idea to encourage the provision of agricultural training in the Mbeya area of Tanzania and requested the Embassy for field research to be carried out in Tanzania.*
- Indonesian businessmen needed to engage in preparation for the establishment of economic and trade collaboration between local Tanzanian and Indonesian parties. It potentially opened up export channels to the agricultural industry especially in the supply of organic fertilizer and suitable technology.*
- Training goals include: (i) Delivering positive returns to Tanzanian farmers and businessmen; (ii) Opening trade routes for both countries; and (iii) Promoting collaboration with Eastern African countries in agriculture.*
- A non-paper on the training partnership programme was decided by NAM CSSTC and the Embassy.*

SCHEDULES

October 8th, 2019

Business-to-business meeting with TPSF and TAFOPA

October 10th, 2019

Courtesy Call on Mbeya Governor, Hon. Albert J Chalamila

Business-to-business meeting with Mbeya Entrepreneurs

October 11th, 2019

Introduction to CIAD

Introduction to sweet potato, cassava and maize

October 12th, 2019

Pre-Test

Processing of cassava, sweet potato and maize flours

Processing of sweet potato and cassava noodles

Processing of corn nuggets

October 13th, 2019

Processing of sweet potato biscuit

Processing of sweet potato brownies

October 14th, 2019

Processing of cassava biscuit

Processing of cassava chip

Processing of maize and cassava cakes

Processing of maize chip

October 15th, 2019

Processing maize and cassava biscuits

Processing of cassava doughnut

October 16th, 2019

Evaluation

Discussion

Post-Test



1. *Business to Business Meeting*, 8 Oktober 2019 di Kantor Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TSPF) Dar es Salaam dan 10 Oktober 2019 di Usungilo City Hotel, Mbeya

Kegiatan dimaksud melibatkan Direktur NAM CSSTC, Duta Besar Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro dan Duta Besar Diar Nurbintoro, perwakilan KBRI di Dar es Salaam, bersama 2 (dua) orang tenaga ahli / perwakilan perusahaan SPAT dan 1 (satu) orang tenaga ahli Kemtan RI. SPAT bergerak di bidang usaha pertanian dari hulu (penanaman) hingga hilir (pemrosesan dan pemasaran).

Pertemuan B2B pertama dilaksanakan di Dar es Salaam tanggal 8 Oktober 2019 melalui kerja sama dengan Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TSPF) dan Tanzania Food Processing Association (TAFOPA). Pertemuan B2B kedua dilakukan pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2019 di Wilayah Mbeya, salah satu provinsi lumbung pangan di Tanzania.

Hadir dalam kedua pertemuan B2B tersebut sekitar 50 pelaku usaha setempat. Kerja sama yang ditawarkan antara lain pengadaan permesinan, khususnya teknologi tepat guna untuk proses meningkatkan nilai tambah pascapanen ubi, ketela pohon, jagung, dan buah-buahan serta pelatihan yang mengarah pada pembangunan Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM), termasuk pengolahan produk sampingan beras yang belum diberdayakan secara optimal terutama di Mbeya. Hal ini sejalan dengan visi pemerintah Tanzania untuk mewujudkan industrialisasi pertanian.

1. *Business to Business (B2B) Meeting*, October 8th, 2019 at Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TSPF) and October 10th, 2019 at Usungilo City Hotel, Mbeya

NAM CSSTC Director, Ambassador Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro and Ambassador Diar Nurbintoro, representative of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam, together with two business experts / staffs of CIAD and one expert from MoA Indonesia, included in the activities. CIAD is engaged in the upstream (planting) to downstream (processing and marketing) agricultural industry.

In cooperation with the TSPF and the Tanzania Food Processing Association (TAFOPA), the first B2B meeting was held in Dar es Salaam on October 8th, 2019. In the Mbeya area, one of the food storage provinces in Tanzania, the second B2B meeting was held on October 10th, 2019.

Around 50 local business people were present at the two B2B meetings. The cooperation provided involved machinery procurement, in particular the right technique to increase the value added of sweet potato, cassava, maize and fruits after harvest and training in the construction of the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), including the manufacture of rice by-products which have not been optimally driven. This related to the Tanzanian government's dream of industrialization of agriculture.

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan / Activity Implementation

Fajar Azadiyah dari SPAT Melakukan Sesi Tanya-Jawab dengan Peserta B2B

Fajar Azadiyah from CIAD Conducted Q&A Session with B2B Participants



“ Kegiatan dimaksud melibatkan Direktur NAM CSSTC, Duta Besar Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro dan Duta Besar Diar Nurbintoro bersama dua orang tenaga ahli / staf SPAT dan satu orang tenaga ahli Kemtan RI.

NAM CSSTC Director Ambassador Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro and Ambassador Diar Nurbintoro, together with two business experts / staffs of CIAD and one expert from MoA Indonesia, included in the activities.

”

2. Kunjungan Kehormatan ke Kantor Regional Commissioner Mbeya, 10 Oktober 2019

Delegasi mengadakan kunjungan kehormatan ke kantor Regional Commissioner (RC) Mbeya, Albert Chalamila. Sebagai informasi, Mbeya memiliki potensi pertanian yang relatif tinggi, dengan beragam jenis tanaman pertanian dan produktivitas panen padi yang tinggi. Wilayah tersebut juga yang kemudian dipilih oleh Panitia penyelenggaraan kegiatan terkait Pelatihan tentang Pengolahan Hasil-Hasil Pertanian.

Pada pertemuan, Direktur NAM CSSTC menyampaikan keinginan mentransfer pengalaman pertanian Indonesia ke Tanzania, mengkonversi hubungan jangka panjang Indonesia-Tanzania menjadi ikatan ekonomi, dan menggalai peluang kerja sama antara SPAT dengan pelaku usaha di Mbeya.



Pada awal kegiatan, Direktur NAM CSSTC menyampaikan pidato pembuka sbb.:

- Relevansi kegiatan dengan upaya pencapaian Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Rangkuman kerja sama bidang pertanian yang telah berjalan antara Indonesia dan Tanzania serta saran / masukan untuk peningkatannya.

“ Direktur NAM CSSTC menyampaikan keinginan mengkonversi hubungan jangka panjang Indonesia-Tanzania menjadi ikatan ekonomi.

NAM CSSTC's director expressed the desire to turn the Indonesian-Tanzanian long-term connections into economic links.

”

2. *Courtesy Visit to Mbeya Regional Commissioner (RC)*, October 10th, 2019

The NAM CSSTC and delegates had given a Courtesy Visit to the Mbeya RC Office of Hon. Albert Chalamila. Mbeya's agricultural potentials are relatively high, with different kinds of agricultural crops and rice production. The Area was also chosen in connection with training on the processing of agricultural products by the organizing committee.

At the meeting, NAM CSSTC's director expressed the desire to transfer Indonesia's farming skills to Tanzania, to turn the Indonesian-Tanzanian long-term connections into economic links, and to pursue possibilities for collaboration between CIAD and Mbeya companies.

3. *Training on Processing of Agricultural Products for Tanzania*, 11 – 17 Oktober 2019 di National Audit Office (NAO) Mbeya

Kegiatan "Training on Processing of Agricultural Products for Tanzania" diikuti oleh 40 orang peserta berlatar-belakang Petani, Penyuluh (Aparatur Sipil Negara), biara-wati, dan militer.

3. *Training on Processing of Agriculture Products for Tanzania*, October 11th—17th, 2019, at the National Audit Office (NAO) in Mbeya

40 producers, extension personnel, nuns and military staff attended "Training on Processing of Agriculture Products for Tanzania" event.

The main speech of the NAM CSSTC Director at the outset of the activity was as follows:

- The importance of programme targeted at the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda 2030;
- Overview of collaboration between Indonesia and Tanzania in the agriculture sector and suggestions for improvement.



Laporan pelaksanaan pelatihan adalah sebagai berikut: *Report on the training is as follows:*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a. Tenaga ahli pertanian Indonesia yang terdiri atas 2 (dua) orang dari SPAT dan 1 (satu) orang dari Kemtan RI memfasilitasi rangkaian sesi pelatihan pengolahan pangan berbahan dasar singkong, ketela, dan jagung. Peserta dibagi menjadi 3 (tiga) kelompok yang setiap harinya masing-masing membuat menu berbeda-beda.</p> <p>b. Sepanjang kegiatan, peserta sangat antusias menjalani rangkaian tahapan pembuatan kreasi pangan. Beberapa peserta tampak tertarik dengan alat pembuat mie yang dibawa oleh SPAT. Pada tanggal 14 Oktober 2019, dimana tanggal tersebut jatuh pada hari libur nasional, peserta tetap antusias mengikuti rangkaian pelatihan. Dalam rangka menambah kreasi pangan, atas permintaan peserta, para tenaga ahli juga memberikan materi tambahan mengenai pengolahan jemblem dan selai stroberi.</p> <p>c. Resep yang diberikan sangat diminati para peserta, khususnya nugget dan stik singkong, sehingga dapat menginspirasi pelaku pengolahan pangan di Tanzania untuk melakukan diversifikasi produk yang pada akhirnya dapat meningkatkan omzet penjualan.</p> <p>d. Sejalan dengan pidato Direktur NAM CSSTC pada pembukaan, untuk menambah exposure KSS dalam cakupan masyarakat Tanzania yang lebih luas, atas saran Minister Counsellor Kemlu Tanzania, Emmanuel Luangisa Francis, panitia lokal melibatkan perwakilan biarawati sebagai peserta per tanggal 15 Oktober 2019. Hal ini berdasarkan pertimbangan biarawati setempat aktif dalam pengolahan makanan. Disamping itu, para biarawati juga aktif melakukan misi amal ke luar negeri sehingga diharapkan ilmu yang diberikan Indonesia dapat diteruskan ke negara-negara lain.</p> <p>e. Adapun mengenai potensi transaksi alat-alat pengolahan, SPAT telah mencatat kebutuhan alat sederhana pembuat mie.</p> | <p>a. <i>A series of food processing training sessions focused on cassava, sweet potato and maize was performed by Indonesian agricultural experts, which included two people from CIAD and one person from the MoA Indonesia. There were three sets of people, each of whom made a different meal every day.</i></p> <p>b. <i>The participants had been extremely optimistic throughout the event through a number of stages in the processing of food. The noodle-making method offered by CIAD was of interest to some participants. The participants were still optimistic for their inclusion in the training sequence on October 14th, 2019, when the date fell in a national holiday. The experts also provided additional information on processing of <u>jemblem</u> and strawberry jam at the request of participants in order to increase the processing of food.</i></p> <p>c. <i>Participants, especially on the cassava nuggets and sticks, obtained very enticing recipes to encourage food processors in Tanzania to diversify their produce and to raise sales turnover.</i></p> <p>d. <i>The local commission, on recommendations from the MoFA Tanzania representative, Emmanuel Luangisa Francis, included nuns' members as participants, as of October 15th, 2019, following the NAM CSSTC Director's speech at the opening in order to increase the exposure of the SSC to the wider coverage of Tanzania. This was focused on the evaluation of local nuns involved in the processing of food. In addition, the nuns often carry out extensive charitable work overseas, so that the information given by Indonesia can be exchanged with other neighbouring countries.</i></p> <p>e. <i>With regard to its manufacturing transaction capacity, CIAD has observed that simple noodle maker devices are necessary.</i></p> |
|---|--|

Agenda penutupan Pelatihan dilaksanakan di Matema Beach, Kyela pada tanggal 17 Oktober 2019 serta dihadiri NAM CSSTC, tenaga ahli, HOC KBRI Dar es Salaam – Wahono, serta perwakilan Kemlu Tanzania (Emmanuel Luangisa Francis) dan RAO Mbeya, Wilfredy Kayombo.

Pada agenda tersebut, perwakilan peserta memberi testimoni a.l.:

- Upaya tindak lanjut peserta untuk mentransfer pengetahuan kepada rekan sejawat dan masyarakat Tanzania;
- Apresiasi kepada tenaga ahli Indonesia yang dengan tulus mengajarkan materi pengolahan pertanian, tidak hanya terbatas pada pengolahan ketela, singkong, dan jagung, namun juga yam dan tanaman hortikultura;
- Saran diadakan pelatihan kembali yang berfokus pada pengemasan, dan bila memungkinkan, pengolahan tanaman lainnya khususnya pisang;
- Ajakan kepada Indonesia untuk berinvestasi dalam bisnis pengemasan, baik dalam bentuk alat maupun bahan pengemasan.

HOC KBRI Dar es Salaam memberikan pidato penutupan yang pada intinya menekankan peranan Pelatihan sebagai awal konsolidasi kerja sama Indonesia-Tanzania.

Para peserta telah diminta mengisi lembar evaluasi.

On October 17th, 2019, NAM CSSTC, Experts, HOC Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam Wahono and members of MoFA Tanzania (Emmanuel Luangisa Francis) and RAO Mbeya Wilfredy Kayombo engaged in the closing training programme at Matema Beach Kyela.

On the agenda, participants testified i.e.:

- The follow-up efforts made by participants to pass information to their Tanzanian colleagues and community;*
- Appreciation to Indonesian experts, who taught agricultural processing, not only for the manufacturing of cassava, sweet potato and maize but also yam and horticultural crops;*
- Re-training is suggested that focuses on embarking and manufacturing of other products, in particular bananas, where possible;*
- Calls on Indonesia to invest both in equipment and packaging materials.*

In the closing address HOC Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam ultimately highlighted the position of training as the start of the enhanced cooperation between Indonesia and Tanzania.

An evaluation sheet has been sought from participants.



HOC KBRI di Dar es Salaam menyerahkan sertifikat kepada peserta.

Participant earned certificate from the HOC of Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam.



30 Oktober—1 November 2019

October 30th—November 1st, 2019

KONFERENSI ENERGI INTERNASIONAL
*APPLIED SCIENCE FOR TECHNOLOGY
INNOVATION (ASTECHNOVA)*

*ASTECHNOVA INTERNATIONAL
ENERGY CONFERENCE*

Bekerjasama dengan Departemen Teknik Nuklir dan Teknik Fisika Universitas Gadjah Mada dan Pusat Inovasi Agroteknologi (PIAT).

In collaboration with Department of Nuclear Engineering and Physics Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) and Agrotechnology Innovation Centre.

Latar Belakang / Background



Universitas Gadjah Mada c.q. Departemen Teknik Nuklir dan Teknik Fisika (DTNTF) sedang dalam proses menjadi Pusat Unggulan Rekayasa Energi. Aspek yang paling penting adalah atmosfer ilmiah internasional di DTNTF. DTNTF harus bergabung dengan komunitas internasional dalam rekayasa energi dengan para peneliti dan praktisi terkemuka dari industri dan akademisi rekayasa energi. Oleh karena itu, konferensi internasional sangat penting untuk mempertemukan para peneliti dan praktisi dari industri dan akademisi membagikan perkembangan teknologi energi masing-masing.

Dalam Konferensi dimaksud, banyak peneliti, praktisi, dan akademisi yang terkenal membagikan pengalaman dan visi tentang pengembangan teknologi masa depan di bidang rekayasa energi. Anggota dewan ilmiah antara lain berasal dari perguruan tinggi:

1. Texas A&M University, Amerika Serikat
2. NAIS Co., Inc, Jepang
3. McGill University, Kanada
4. Chalmers University of Technology, Swedia
5. Tokyo Institute of Technology, Jepang
6. Khalifa University, Persatuan Emirat Arab
7. KAIST, Korea Selatan
8. NUCLIC, Belanda
9. Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
10. Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia.

Pelaksanaan Konferensi Energi Internasional ASTECHNOVA adalah inisiatif strategis untuk membuka lebih banyak jaringan bagi para peneliti dan praktisi teknik energi terkemuka yang pendapat dan sarannya akan membantu DTNTF untuk menjadi Pusat Unggulan Rekayasa Energi.

Department of Nuclear Engineering and Physics (DNEP) UGM is in transition becoming a Centre of Excellence in Energy Technology. The international scientific climate at DNEP is the most important aspect. The DNEP needs to join the international energy engineering community and scientific experts and practitioners. It was thus highly important to hold an international conference to put together industry, university researchers and practitioners to discuss the progress of their respective energy technologies.

The conference brought together many leading scholars, consultants and educators who shared their experiences and opinions on the development of future energy engineering technology. Universities were affiliates of the Scientific Council:

1. Texas A&M University, United States
2. NAIS Co., Inc., Japan
3. McGill University, Canada
4. Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
5. Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
6. Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates
7. KAIST, South Korea
8. NUCLIC, The Netherlands
9. Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
10. UGM, Indonesia.

The ASTECHNOVA International Energy Conference is a global effort to create up networks for leading researchers and practitioners in energy engineering whose views and ideas enable DNEP to become the Centre for Excellence for Energy Engineering.

Rancangan / Design

Pada Konferensi Tingkat Menteri Mid-Term GNB Ke-18, tanggal 5 – 6 April 2018 di Baku, Azerbaijan, para Menteri GNB sepakat untuk membahas perdamaian dan keamanan internasional guna pembangunan berkelanjutan. Para Menteri mengadopsi melalui konsensus Deklarasi Baku untuk komitmen dan implementasi penuh Agenda 2030 SDGs, khususnya energi yang terjangkau dan bersih, sebagaimana tertuang di SDG7.

Sejalan dengan SDG tersebut, NAM CSSTC dengan dukungan DTNF menyelenggarakan Konferensi Energi Internasional AS-TECHNOVA 2019 (Konferensi Ke-5).

Konferensi tersebut menekankan pentingnya komunikasi dan penyebaran inovasi teknologi ramah lingkungan, dengan memamerkan aplikasi manajemen pengetahuan. Makalah tentang isu-isu yang terkait inovasi dan kebijakan energi dipaparkan.

NAM Ministers decided to address international peace and security for sustainable development on the 18th NAM Mid-Term Ministerial Conference held on April 5th—6th, 2018 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The ministers decided on the Declaration of commitment and robust adoption of the SDG Agenda for 2030, especially sustainable and renewable energy, as set out in the SDG7.

NAM CSSTC arranged the International Energy Conference (5th Conference) in 2019 with the help of the DNEP, in accordance with the SDG.

The conference emphasized the importance of connectivity and the dissemination of technological innovation which is environmentally friendly and by presenting applications for information management. There was a chapter on environmental issues and climate policy.



Konferensi diselenggarakan berkisar pada topik-topik antara lain:

1. Sistem energi terpadu
2. Minyak dan gas bumi
3. Energi baru dan terbarukan (EBT)
4. Rekayasa nuklir
5. Teknologi hijau dan kota berkelanjutan
6. Pemodelan, simulasi, dan peramalan pasar energi dan karbon
7. Aplikasi nanoteknologi untuk energi terbarukan
8. Kepatuhan lingkungan
9. Teknik pabrik, instrumentasi, dan kontrol
10. Produk biomassa dan berbasis bio
11. Konversi sampah menjadi energy
12. Perubahan iklim dan pemanasan global
13. Desain ramah lingkungan dan efisiensi lingkungan
14. Penggunaan sumberdaya secara efisien
15. Penilaian dampak lingkungan.

The conference concentrated on the following topics:

1. *Hybrid energy system;*
2. *Oil and natural gas;*
3. *New and renewable energy technologies;*
4. *Nuclear innovation;*
5. *The scientific and sustainable cities for Green development;*
6. *Modelling and simulation of the energy sector and carbon emissions;*
7. *Nanotechnology framework for renewable energies;*
8. *Environmental protection;*
9. *Plant production, infrastructure and tracking;*
10. *Compost and bio-based products;*
11. *Waste processing into electricity;*
12. *Climate change and global warming;*
13. *Environmentally sustainable architecture and performance;*
14. *Effective use of materials;*
15. *Environmental impact evaluation.*



Duta Besar Diar Nurbintoro (Konsultan Hukum NAM CSSTC) menyampaikan Sambutan pada Pembukaan AS-TECHNOVA.

Amb. Diar Nurbintoro (NAM CSSTC's legal consultant delivered remarks during opening ceremony of AS-TECHNOVA.

Diskusi Panel mencakup panel pakar dan akademisi yang akan diikuti diskusi interaktif. Panel dimoderatori oleh akademisi dari Universitas Gadjah Mada. Semua makalah terpilih dipresentasikan secara lisan. Seleksi makalah menggunakan proses peninjauan double-blind.

Konferensi terbuka untuk partisipasi semua negara anggota GNB. UGM mengundang beberapa entitas dari negara maju setelah menerima undangan untuk berpartisipasi sebagai anggota Komite

The panel discussion engaged dialogue group of experts and scholars. Academics at UGM moderated the forum. Each paper picked was orally submitted. The screening of papers used a double-blind evaluation process.

All NAM Member Countries were welcome to the conference. With an offer to serve as members of the Scientific Council, UGM welcomed many institutions from developed countries to join.

The Conference offered abstracts or full articles

on the above topics. Both abstract and full papers would be supplied on <http://edas.info/doc.authors.html> Editor Assistant (EDAS).

Ilmiah Internasional yang melakukan seleksi makalah.

Abstrak atau makalah lengkap yang berkaitan dengan topik-topik di atas diajukan ke Konferensi. Semua makalah abstrak dan lengkap diserahkan melalui portal Editor Assistant (EDAS) di <http://edas.info/doc.authors.html>.



Panelis dipilih berdasarkan keahlian pada subyek relevan. Masing-masing memberikan contoh praktik yang baik dan kemitraan multi-stakeholder kepada peserta sebagai bahan diskusi dan pertimbangan. Panelis juga diminta mengajukan beberapa intervensi menarik dan provokatif.

Adapun moderator harus memastikan panel bersifat interaktif, termasuk mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan, memberikan waktu tanggapan, mendorong panelis membahas bidang-bidang tertentu yang memerlukan diskusi lebih lanjut. Selain itu, moderator diharapkan mengembangkan ringkasan dan membagikan kesan keseluruhan panel.

Peserta diundang mengekspresikan sudut pandang yang berbeda dengan sesi Diskusi Panel serta mendengarkan dengan seksama semua pandangan yang diungkapkan selama sesi. Penyaji makalah mempresentasikan penelitian secara lisan dan berkesempatan menerbitkan makalah dalam Prosiding Konferensi AIP terindeks Scopus.

NAM CSSTC menyediakan pembicara untuk sesi Pidato Kunci dan panelis internasional dari negara Non-Blok untuk sesi Diskusi Panel. Kontribusi keuangan juga diberikan untuk sesi makan siang dan kunjungan lapangan.

Pada hari terakhir kegiatan, NAM CSSTC mengatur kunjungan lapangan ke Pusat Inovasi AgroTeknologi (PIAT). Selama Kunjungan Lapangan, pemandu wisata yang ditunjuk memamerkan hasil penelitian dan produk pengembangan ke aplikasi kehidupan sehari-hari komunitas lokal.



Experts on relevant topics were selected for the panelists. Each individual presented examples of good practice for dialogue and analysis and a multi-stakeholder relationship. There were also a call for panelists to discuss various interesting and insightful approaches.

The moderator insured that the forum was engaging, with questions being asked, answers being offered, panelists were invited to discuss specific topics that need more debate. Therefore, the moderator generated a review and expressed the panel's overall impression.

Participants were asked to express their views from the panel discussion and listen attentively to all the views expressed during the conference. The paper presenters made visual explanations of the work and had the possibility of publishing papers at the Scopus listed AIP Proceedings.

NAM CSSTC presented opening ceremony speaker and international panelists from Non-Aligned countries for the panel discussion. Lunch meetings and field trips also received financial supports from NAM CSSTC.

NAM CSSTC conducted an on-the-spot visit to the Agrotechnology Innovation Centre (ATIC) on the last day of the conference. The tour guide showing the outcomes of the research and development products in order to incorporate the everyday life of the local community introduced during the on-the-spot visit.



Persiapan / Preparation

Pada tanggal 1 Februari 2019, NAM CSSTC mengadakan pertemuan dengan akademisi / dosen DTNTF yang bertujuan membahas pelaksanaan kegiatan ASTECHNOVA 2019.

Hasil dari pertemuan antara lain:

- Forum ASTECHNOVA diharapkan dapat membawa kontribusi positif bagi perekonomian KSS, salah satunya dalam bentuk pengenalan konversi tanaman pertanian menjadi EBT.
- Pelaksanaan ASTECHNOVA 2019 dijadwalkan pada bulan 30 – 31 Oktober 2019 dan dilanjutkan kegiatan kunjungan lapangan ke PIAT pada tanggal 1 November 2019 dalam rangka memperoleh hasil kegiatan yang *tangible*.
- Materi promosi kegiatan ASTECHNOVA akan didistribusikan melalui forum International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) di Wina, Austria.

Pertemuan dilanjutkan dengan rapat di Kantor NAM CSSTC tanggal 14 – 15 Februari 2019 guna membahas penyempurnaan konsep KAK dan RAB ASTECHNOVA 2019 dengan hasil-hasil rapat sebagai berikut:

- Kepesertaan ASTECHNOVA 2019 dibagi menjadi 2 (dua) kategori, yaitu Penyaji Makalah dan non-Penyaji. Peserta asing yang dibiayai oleh NAM CSSTC dikategorikan sebagai peserta non-Penyaji.
- Dalam rangka meningkatkan engagement peserta asing, dibutuhkan pengembangan teknik promosi kegiatan, meliputi pemanfaatan wadah sosial media.
- Publikasi 10 makalah peserta yang terpilih melalui situs web E3S yang telah terindeks Scopus sebagai target capaian kegiatan.
- Mekanisme penandatanganan PKS antara NAM CSSTC dengan FT UGM.

NAM CSSTC met with academic / lecturers of DNEP on February 1st, 2019 with the intention that the implementation of ASTECHNOVA 2019 should be addressed.

The findings of the meeting include:

- The ASTECHNOVA conference, which involves the export of agricultural crops into New and Renewable Energy was expected to contribute significantly to the development of the SSC.*
- ASTECHNOVA 2019 was scheduled to take place October 30th—31st, 2019. On-the-spot trip to ATIC would be conducted on November 1st, 2019 to produce concrete outcomes.*
- ASTECHNOVA's promotional material would be circulated through a IAEA conference organised in Vienna, Austria.*

The meeting was accompanied by a NAM CSSTC Office meeting on February 14th—15th, 2019, where the ToR and Budgeting were clarified and the outcomes of the meeting were addressed as follows:

- ASTECHNOVA 2019 participants was split into two groups, namely paper presenters and non-presenters. The non-presenting participants were known as international panelists sponsored by NAM CSSTC.*
- The implementation of advertising strategies including the use of social media platforms.*
- 10 chosen participants' papers are being released through the E3S website which Scopus indexed, as an objective of the programme.*
- Technical Agreement between NAM CSSTC and Faculty of Engineering UGM signing process.*

DILAKUKAN PULA KUNJUNGAN KE GENE BANK EWINDO, TEACHING FARM, DAN RUMAH INOVASI DAUR ULANG (RINDU).

A VISIT ALSO TOOK PLACE TO GENE BANK EWINDO, TEACHING FARM AND RINDU.

Penandatanganan PKS antara Direktur NAM CSSTC dengan Dekan FT UGM dilakukan pada tanggal 27 Maret 2019 di Ruang Sidang Lantai 1, DTNTF.

Bertepatan dengan tanggal penandatanganan PKS juga dilakukan kunjungan ke PIAT dengan hasil kunjungan sebagai berikut:

- PIAT telah menjadi salah satu pusat unggulan IPTEK Perguruan Tinggi sejak tahun 2018, berfokus pada 3 (tiga) bidang, diantaranya pangan, pakan, dan SDA.
- Dengan kehadiran peserta asing ASTECHNOVA 2019 di PIAT pada bulan Oktober 2019, diharapkan akan menunjang realisasi perwujudan PIAT menjadi Agro-Science Techno Campus.
- Dilakukan pula kunjungan ke Gene Bank Ewindo, Teaching Farm, dan Rumah Inovasi Daur Ulang (RINDU) untuk melihat langsung bagaimana pengembangan bibit pertanian untuk konservasi, pengelolaan manajemen ternak dan pakan ternak, serta pengelolaan limbah di lingkungan UGM.
- Gene Bank memiliki lebih dari 1.000 jenis bibit asli lokal, yang terdiri atas kecipir, koro, terong, gambas, labu, dan cabe.
- Pengelolaan manajemen ternak dan pakan ternak dilakukan dengan siklus: Tanaman pangan >> Limbah tanaman >> Pakan ternak >> Ternak >> Urin >> Pengolahan urin menjadi pupuk tanaman pangan, dst.
- RINDU baru dapat memproses 30 – 40 % sampah plastik untuk didaur ulang menjadi lilin, gas, dan bahan bakar cair.



The Technical Agreement was signed in the meeting room, first floor of DNEP, on March 27th, 2019, between the Director for NAM CSSTC and the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering UGM.

The visit to ATIC was coinciding with the date of signature of the Agreement with the outcome:

- ATIC has been a leading science and technology hub for higher education in Indonesia since 2018, concentrating on three topics, namely foods, feed and natural resources.*
- It was expected that with the participation of ASTECHNOVA 2019, international panelists in October 2019 would help the realization and involvement of the ATIC as Agro-Science Techno Campus.*
- A visit also took place to Gene Bank Ewindo, Teaching Farm, and RINDU in order to see first-hand how agricultural seed production, livestock management, animal feed and waste management inside UGM could be accomplished.*
- Gene bank offers over 1,000 types of native seeds, including winged bean, koro, aubergine, squash and chili.*
- Maintenance of livestock and animal feed was conducted with the cycle: Food plants >> Waste >> Animal feed >> Livestock >> Urine >> Recycled Urine.*
- RINDU treats 30—40% of the wax, gas and liquid fuels plastic waste.*

NAM CSSTC mengadakan pendampingan untuk Dekan FT-UGM melakukan audiensi dengan Menlu RI pada tanggal 17 Juli 2019 di Kantor Menlu, Jakarta. Hasil-hasil Audiensi antara lain:

- a. Pembahasan teknis kehadiran Menlu RI pada ASTECHNOVA dilakukan melalui Sahli Bidang Hubungan Antar-Lembaga RI, Dubes Ronny Prasetyo Yuliantoro;
- b. UGM dan NAM CSSTC dihimbau untuk meningkatkan partisipasi negara-negara yang memiliki kepentingan politik dan ekonomi besar dengan Indonesia. Menlu mengambil contoh Afrika. Ikatan emosional Afrika dengan Indonesia diharapkan dapat dikonversi menjadi sebuah ikatan ekonomi.

NAM CSSTC provided Faculty Engineering UGM Dean assistance in having a Courtesy Call on the FM, in the FM Office in Jakarta on July 17th, 2019. The findings on the Courtesy Call were:

- a. For UGM to conduct a technical discussion on the involvement of the MoFA Indonesia in ASTECHNOVA;*
- b. NAM CSSTC and UGM were encouraged to enhance the participation of countries with major economic concerns in Indonesia. The FM has taken Africa as an example. The emotional relations between Africa and Indonesia are projected to become an economic relation.*



Foto Kegiatan Persiapan

Image of the Preparation Progress

TOPICS

- **drg. Ika Dewi Ana, M.Kes., Ph.D.**
Opening Speech and Ceremony
- **Mr. Yanuar Ady Setiawan**
Remarks
- **Ambassador Diar Nurbintoro**
Remarks
- **Mr. Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard**
Keynote Speech
- **Dr. Hafid Nazif**
Indonesian New-Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Development Plan
- **Prof. Muhammad Aziz**
Advanced Technologies for a Sustainable Energy System
- **Prof. Jose Roberto Simoes Moreira**
Biofuel Development in Brazil for Agriculture, Energy, Transportation and Environment
- **Dr. Ahmad Agus Setiawan, Ph.D.**
Renewable Energy Challenge in Indonesia and Southeast Asia Region
- **Dr. Filemon Nangolo**
The Importance of Innovation in Energy Research and Development
- **Dr. Gustavo Carusso**
Lesson Learned from Fukushima

Pelaksanaan Kegiatan / Activity Implementation

Konsultan hukum NAM CSSTC mendorong panelis dan peserta untuk membuat rekomendasi dan gagasan yang komprehensif dalam menangani tantangan peningkatan energi terbarukan.

NAM CSSTC's Legal Consultant encouraged panelists and participants to tackle the problems of growing renewable energy with suggestions and detailed ideas.

ASTECHNOVA merupakan Konferensi akademisi dan profesional di bidang energi yang telah dilaksanakan secara berkala sejak tahun 2014. Pada penyelenggaraan tahun 2019, Konferensi ini dihadiri oleh 3 (tiga) orang Panelis asing yang terdiri dari Prof. Jose Moreira dari University of Sao Paulo (USP) Brasil, Dr. Filemon Nangolo dari University of Namibia (UNAM) dan Dr. Gustavo Carusso dari IAEA. Diluar dari itu terdapat beberapa panelis Indonesia serta kurang lebih 45 orang peserta.

ASTECHNOVA 2019 dilaksanakan pada tanggal 30 Oktober – 1 November 2019 di Eastparc Hotel Yogyakarta. Forum dibuka oleh Wakil Rektor UGM Bidang Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat, drg. Ika Dewi Ana, M.Kes., Ph.D. Direktur Kerja Sama Multilateral Kemlu RI, Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard menyampaikan Pidato Kunci bertajuk "Energi dan Perdamaian Dunia."

Pada sesi Pembukaan, Konsultan Hukum NAM CSSTC /Diplomat Senior Ditjen IDP Kemlu RI, Duta Besar Diar Nurbintoro mendorong Panelis dan peserta untuk:

1. Membuat rekomendasi dan gagasan yang komprehensif dalam menangani tantangan peningkatan energi terbarukan di negara-negara berkembang;
2. Meningkatkan fokus pada pengurangan emisi rumah kaca global dan menghindari perubahan iklim yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan energi fosil. Disampaikan pula bahwa akademisi harus memiliki forum yang menampung gagasan penyelesaian masalah energi;
3. Menjajaki kolaborasi strategis dengan berbagai aktor serta konsultasi multisektor; dan
4. Meminta para pihak memberi dukungan keuangan yang memadai dan stabil untuk melaksanakan proyek-proyek energi secara efektif. Dengan sumberdaya memadai, para aktor dapat terlibat penuh dalam upaya mendukung keamanan energi, efisiensi energi, dan keberlanjutan energi sejalan dengan SDG7.

ASTECHNOVA is a conference held annually since 2014 by researchers and experts from the energy industry. Three international panelists including Prof. Jose Moreira of the University of Sao Paulo Brazil, Dr. Filemon Nangolo (University of Namibia-UNAM) and Dr. Gustavo Carusso from the IAEA were present at the conference in 2019. In addition, there were several Indonesian panelists and about 45 participants.

At the Eastparc Hotel Yogyakarta, ASTECHNOVA 2019 took place from October 30th to November 1st, 2019. The UGM Vice Rector of Research and Community Service, drg. Ika Dewi Ana initiated the platform. A keynote speech called "Energy and World Peace" was given by Febrian Alphyanto Ruddyard, Director-General of Multilateral Relations for the MoFA Indonesia.

NAM CSSTC's Legal Consultant / Senior Diplomat for MoFA Indonesia Directorate General Information and Public Diplomacy Ambassador Diar Nurbintoro, gave speech as follows:

1. Encouraged panelists and participants to tackle 'the problems of growing renewable energy in developing countries with suggestions and detailed ideas;
2. Greater focus on reducing global greenhouse emissions and stopping the use of fossil energy causing climate change. Academics must also have a platform that represents the concept of addressing energy issues;
3. Strategic cooperation and meetings between diverse parties and numerous sectors;
4. To urge the parties to provide sufficient and stable financial assistance for the successful execution of energy projects. The stakeholders can be fully involved in efforts to promote conservation of energy, energy efficiency and energy management in compliance with the SDG7 with sufficient resources.

Penyelenggaraan Forum ASTECHNOVA 2019 berlangsung lancar. Para Panelis dan peserta bersama-sama memetakan masalah-masalah yang menghambat pencapaian SDG7, termasuk emisi energi fosil, keterjangkauan energi terbarukan, energy poverty, sistem green growth, dan peningkatan kapasitas di bidang keselamatan dan keamanan energi nuklir.

Diskusi Panel menghasilkan kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Efisiensi energi merupakan hal yang tidak bisa ditawar lagi sebagai mandat dari Perjanjian Paris. Selain itu, penting untuk mencapai efisiensi energi pada tahun 2050;
2. Perlunya penerapan kebijakan yang membuka peluang pengembangan energi bersih, salah satunya kebijakan yang dapat membuat energi terbarukan menjadi lebih murah untuk memotivasi masyarakat mulai menggunakannya, sebagaimana pengalaman di Brasil;
3. Keahlian Indonesia dalam mengolah kelapa sawit menjadi sumber bahan bakar dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pengolahan tebu;
4. Negara-negara perlu senantiasa berpegang pada prinsip energi terbarukan, diantaranya availability, accessibility, affordability, sustainability, dan simplicity;
5. Diakui polemik yang beredar di tengah-tengah masyarakat saat ini adalah kekhawatiran penggunaan nuklir. Menurut narasumber dari IAEA, akademisi dan tenaga ahli harus memiliki kemampuan menjelaskan cara kerja nuklir kepada masyarakat, misalnya efek tiap dosis nuklir bagi kesehatan manusia;
6. Namibia memiliki potensi menggunakan energi berbasis angin, mengingat negaranya merupakan pertemuan Samudra Hindia dan Atlantik dengan kecepatan angin 14 m/s. Saat ini Namibia memiliki PLTA berkapasitas 20 MWs, dan sedang mengajukan proposal pembangunan instalasi baru.

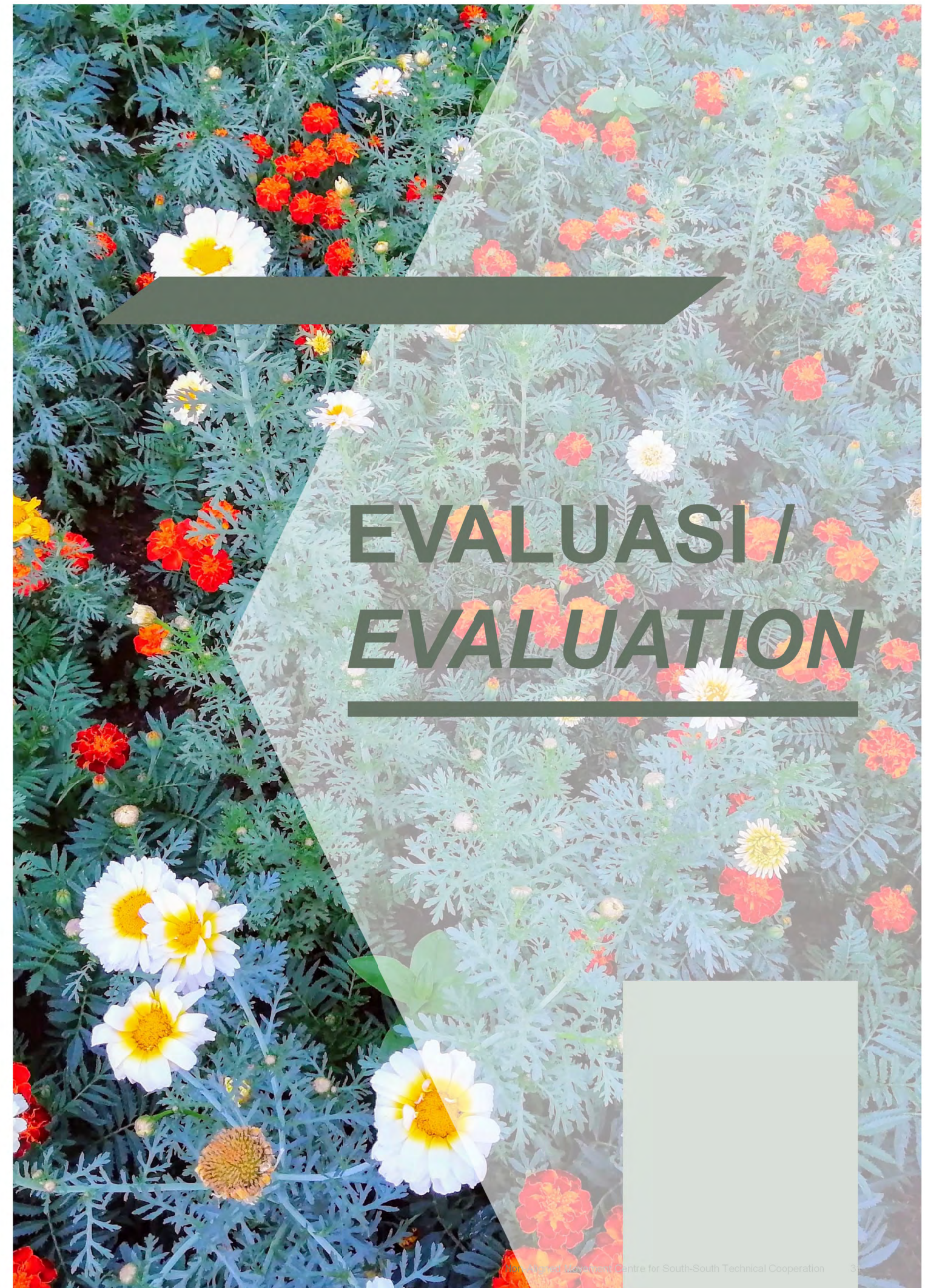
Kegiatan resmi ditutup oleh Dekan FT UGM, Prof. Nizam kemudian dilanjutkan sesi Kunjungan Lapangan ke PIAT. Kunjungan turut dihadiri akademisi USP dan UNAM.

The ASTECHNOVA Forum 2019 was held without any issues. Together, panelists and participants identified issues which prevent SDG7 from being implemented, including fossil-fuel emissions, renewable energy affordability, energy poverty, lack of green growth systems and lack of capacity-building on nuclear safety and security.

The following findings were provided by the Panel:

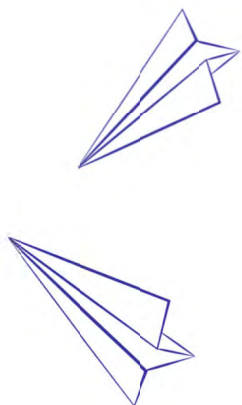
1. *The non-negotiable goal of the Paris Agreement is energy efficiency. Therefore, the achievement of energy efficiency by 2050 is important;*
2. *The need to adopt policies to open up opportunities for clean energy growth. One of these is policies that can render renewable energy affordable, as experience in Brazil shows;*
3. *For sugar cane production, Indonesia's experience in the processing of oil palms into a source of fuel may be used;*
4. *The renewable energy standards of efficiency, transparency, reliability, resilience and usability should always be followed by countries;*
5. *The fear for nuclear energy usage has now been recognized as a polemic within society. According to IAEA panelist, researchers and specialists must be able to explain to the public how nuclear energy functions, such as the effect on human safety of each radioactive dose;*
6. *Namibia can use wind power in the light of the fact that the nation is an Indian and Atlantic Ocean grouping at wind speeds of 14 m/s. Today Namibia has a hydro-power potential of 20 MW and was proposing a new programme.*

Prof. Nizam, the Dean of Faculty of Engineering UGM, formally ended the conference and then participants continued with a field visit to ATIC. The USP and UNAM scholars engaged in the tour.



“Sigatoka Research Station sebagai kebun inti dan tempat pelatihan sedangkan lahan petani sebagai Demfarm dengan skala ekonomis yang dikemas dalam agrowisata.”

The Sigatoka Research Station as core garden and training sites was the idea of Demfarm, whereas farmers’ property as a Demfarm will be bundled in agrotourism with economies of scale.”



Dispatch of Agriculture Experts for Fiji

Hasil yang dicapai melalui kegiatan Pelatihan diukur berdasarkan evaluasi terhadap peserta, yang terdiri atas evaluasi awal (Pra-tes) dan evaluasi akhir (Pasca-Test) untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan pemahaman materi sebelum pelatihan dan peningkatan pengetahuan dan pemahaman materi setelah mengikuti pelatihan. Pra-tes merupakan evaluasi awal dilakukan pada awal pelatihan dan pasca-tes dilakukan pada akhir pelatihan sebelum penutupan pelatihan. Adapun nilai rata-rata dari pasca-tes di Koronivia dan Sigatoka Research Station adalah 74,80.

Sementara itu, hasil yang dicapai melalui kegiatan feasibility study yaitu data mencukupi terkait potensi Doboilevu Research Station dan Sigatoka Research Station. Data tersebut selanjutnya diolah dan disusun dalam sebuah konsep Demfarm. Diantara kedua lokasi tersebut, pihak tenaga ahli merekomendasikan pendirian Demfarm di Sigatoka.

Secara ringkas, konsep Demfarm yang akan dikembangkan di Sigatoka adalah Sigatoka Research Station sebagai kebun inti dan tempat pelatihan sedangkan lahan petani sebagai Demfarm dengan skala ekonomis yang dikemas dalam agrowisata. Kepala Sigatoka Research Station, Dr. Shalendra Prasad juga telah berkomitmen untuk memfasilitasi kegiatan membangun Demfarm terutama untuk Demplot display tanaman dengan luasan terbatas sekitar 1 s.d. 1,2 ha, dan dapat menggunakan fasilitas yang telah ada di Research Station tersebut.

The results obtained through the training programme were assessed on the basis of the participants’ evaluation, which include an initial (pre-test) and a final (post-test) assessments to determine the level of knowledge and comprehension of the subject before training as well as enhancing know-how and comprehension of the information after the training. Pre-test was an first assessment at the start of the training and post-test at the end of the training before the training closed. In Koronivia and Sigatoka, the average post-test result was 74.80.

In the meantime, ample data relating to Sigatoka Research Station had been collected via feasibility study activities. The data will then be treated in a Demfarm model and organization. Experts recommended the development of Demfarm in Sigatoka between the two places.

In summary, the Sigatoka Research Station as core garden and training sites, whereas farmers’ property as a Demfarm will be bundled in agrotourism with economies of scale.

Dr. Shalendra Prasad, Head of Sigatoka Research Station, had also committed to encourage Demfarm development activities, especially for show facilities with a limited area of approximately 1 to 1.2 ha and the existing Research Station facility can be used.



Counsellor of the Embassy of Fiji, Mr. Isaac Grace

Pada bagian ini dipaparkan evaluasi yang merupakan hasil dari pembicaraan secara individual. Tokoh kunci yang dijadikan mitra wicara yaitu peserta yang dipilih secara acak serta diplomat pada Kedubes Fiji.

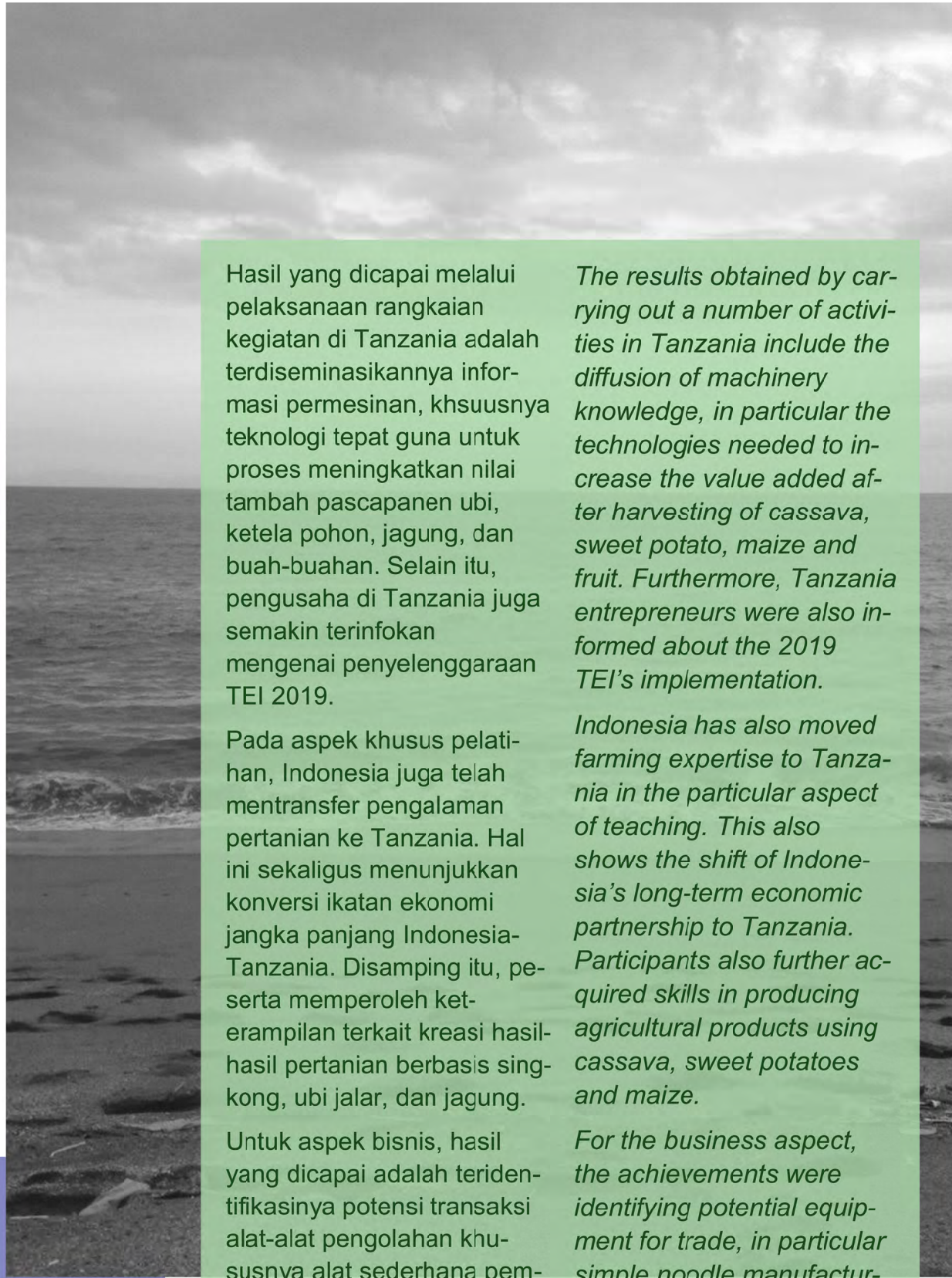
Pada pokoknya, peserta menyatakan merasa terbantu dengan pengetahuan terkait pengoperasian, perakitan, dan standar keamanan traktor. Disamping itu, peserta juga menyampaikan keinginan untuk dapat mengikuti pelatihan tingkat lanjut di Indonesia. Hal ini sekaligus menunjukkan pengakuan peserta terhadap kompetensi dan keunggulan Indonesia di bidang pertanian.

Adapun poin-poin hasil pembicaraan antara NAM CSSTC dengan Kedubes Fiji adalah feasibility dan keberlanjutan program melihat kecilnya kesenjangan antara kedua negara sehubungan transfer teknologi diantara sesama negara berkembang. Selain di bidang traktor, Fiji juga menjajaki kemungkinan kerja sama teknik pengolahan hasil-hasil pertanian dari Indonesia kepada Fiji. Talas, ketela, dan pisang adalah komoditas pertanian yang diproduksi di Fiji.

The assessment arising from the specific conversation is provided in this segment. Randomly selected participants and diplomats in the Embassy of Fiji were the key people used as dialogue partners.

Essentially, participants expressed their support for experience of service, installation and safety standards of the tractor. The trainees even wanted to engage in advanced training in Indonesia. This also illustrated that the participants appreciated Indonesia’s agricultural skills and quality.

The viability and sustainable development of the plan, as well as small difference between the two countries in connection with technology transfer among developing countries, was at the forefront of the talks between NAM CSSTC and the Embassy of Fiji. In order to work on a technology of processing agricultural products between Indonesia and Fiji, Fiji was also exploring the possibility of working with product processing industries. Taro, sweet potato and banana are Fiji-produced farm commodities.



Hasil yang dicapai melalui pelaksanaan rangkaian kegiatan di Tanzania adalah terdiseminasi informasi permesinan, khususnya teknologi tepat guna untuk proses meningkatkan nilai tambah pascapanen ubi, ketela pohon, jagung, dan buah-buahan. Selain itu, pengusaha di Tanzania juga semakin terinfokan mengenai penyelenggaraan TEI 2019.

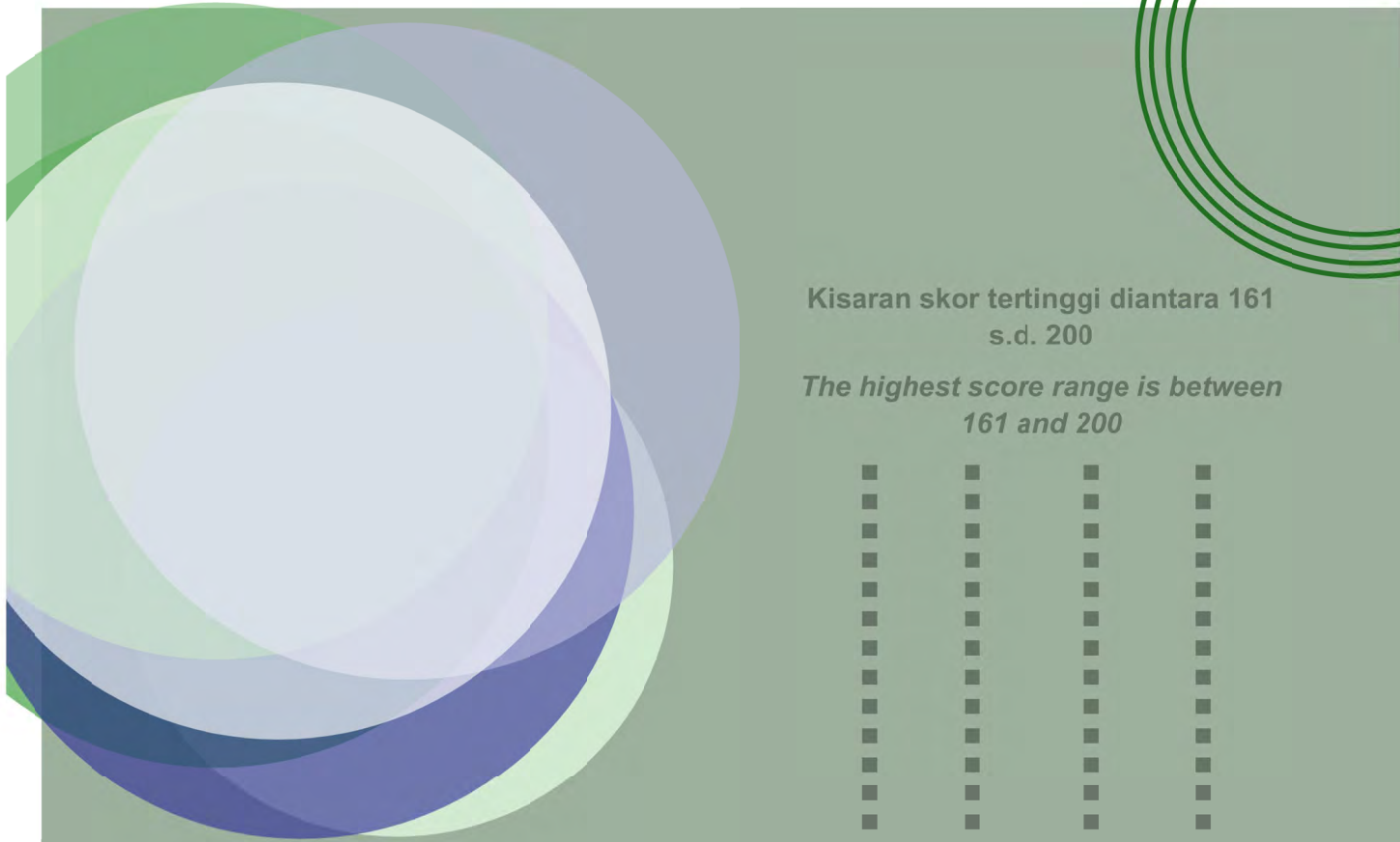
Pada aspek khusus pelatihan, Indonesia juga telah mentransfer pengalaman pertanian ke Tanzania. Hal ini sekaligus menunjukkan konversi ikatan ekonomi jangka panjang Indonesia-Tanzania. Disamping itu, peserta memperoleh keterampilan terkait kreasi hasil-hasil pertanian berbasis singkong, ubi jalar, dan jagung.

Untuk aspek bisnis, hasil yang dicapai adalah teridentifikasi potensi transaksi alat-alat pengolahan khususnya alat sederhana pembuat mie.

The results obtained by carrying out a number of activities in Tanzania include the diffusion of machinery knowledge, in particular the technologies needed to increase the value added after harvesting of cassava, sweet potato, maize and fruit. Furthermore, Tanzania entrepreneurs were also informed about the 2019 TEI's implementation.

Indonesia has also moved farming expertise to Tanzania in the particular aspect of teaching. This also shows the shift of Indonesia's long-term economic partnership to Tanzania. Participants also further acquired skills in producing agricultural products using cassava, sweet potatoes and maize.

For the business aspect, the achievements were identifying potential equipment for trade, in particular simple noodle manufacturing instruments.



Kisaran skor tertinggi diantara 161 s.d. 200

The highest score range is between 161 and 200



- **The goals for the training were defined clearly.**
Score: 190
- **Involvement and engagement was allowed.**
Score: 193
- **The issues addressed involved the members.**
Score: 189
- **The material was easy to track and well structured.**
Score: 193
- **For the work of participants, the distributed material was very helpful and useful.**
Score: 194
- **The instructors taught the subject of teaching.**
Score: 195
- **The instructors were well trained.**
Score: 196
- **The preparation goals were reached.**
Score: 183
- **The allotted time was appropriate.**
Score: 164
- **Meeting rooms and facilities were spacious and good.**
Score: 186

“Penyelenggara dapat mempertimbangkan pelaksanaan serupa dengan mekanisme DoE berdurasi lebih panjang, misalkan 1 (satu) bulan.”

The organizer may consider carrying out similar activities with a long-term DoE framework, for example one month.”

Dapat disampaikan hasil evaluasi peserta menunjukkan indikator “Sangat Setuju” pada penguasaan Pelatih akan topik pelatihan. Hal ini menunjukkan keberhasilan penyelenggara dalam proses penunjukkan tenaga ahli yang akan dikirim.

Satu hal yang menjadi catatan peserta adalah minimnya waktu yang dialokasikan bagi pelatihan. Hal ini dikarenakan peserta ingin mempelajari pengolahan pangan variasi ketela, singkong, dan jagung, serta pangan berbasis tanaman pertanian lainnya. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, penyelenggara dapat mempertimbangkan pelaksanaan kegiatan serupa dengan mekanisme DoE berdurasi lebih panjang, misalkan 1 (satu) bulan, seperti program DoE Fiji beberapa waktu silam.

Selain itu, alat pelatihan juga berkontribusi mengurangi efektifitas waktu pelatihan, contohnya oven dan kompor yang membutuhkan waktu lama untuk mematangkan makanan. Sebagai bahan masukan program serupa selanjutnya, penyelenggara diharapkan dapat membawa mesin yang lebih advanced dengan kapasitas produksi lebih banyak.

Belum lengkapnya bahan-bahan baku praktik juga menjadi faktor yang berkontribusi mengurangi efektifitas waktu. Sebagai bahan masukan program serupa selanjutnya, perlunya pematangan daftar bahan baku dari sisi tenaga ahli, serta koordinasi yang baik dengan panitia lokal terkait bahan-bahan baku yang diperlukan.

It could be shown that the assessment results for the training indicated the “Strongly Agree” indicator for the instructors’ mastery in the training subject. This indicates the effective selection of experts by the organizers.

One aspect was noticed by the participants was the lack of time. The explanation was that participants were looking to learn differences in the food processing of fruits, sweet potato, cassava and maize, as well as other tropical food crops. The organizer may, in this respect, consider carrying out similar activities, such as the Dispatch of Agriculture Experts for Fiji some time ago, with a long-term DoE framework, for example one month.

Furthermore, preparation devices helped to reduce the intensity of processing, e.g. ovens and stoves, that take a long time to cook food. The organisers should be willing to provide additional equipment with more modern production capacity.

Factor that lead to that time effectiveness also include insufficient practice resources. The need to develop the inventory of raw materials and a strong communication with the local committee on the raw materials were the insight to further programmes.



ASTEchnova INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE 2019

Konferensi ASTEchnova menghasilkan beberapa rekomendasi antara lain:

1. Negara-negara di dunia perlu segera mengejar keteringgalan agar dapat mencapai target 100% energi terbarukan di tahun 2050. Terkait hal tersebut, terdapat beberapa upaya yang bisa dipertimbangkan para pemangku kepentingan, antara lain: (a) Penerapan kebijakan yang memberi peluang energi bersih; (b) Konversi produk pertanian salah satunya tebu menjadi sumber bahan bakar; (c) Pembuatan sumberdaya energi sekunder; (d) Peningkatan kapasitas public relations akademisi dan peneliti menjelaskan kepada publik cara operasi nuklir dalam rangka meningkatkan gairah masyarakat menggunakan nuklir sebagai sumber energi bersih; dan (e) Pembiayaan proyek konstruksi turbin angin.
2. Mengingat tingginya kebutuhan peningkatan kapasitas akademisi dan peneliti dalam mensosialisasikan keunggulan energi baru nuklir kepada masyarakat, Pemri dan NAM CSSTC dapat menjajaki program kerja sama Pelatihan di bidang terkait dengan memberdayakan keahlian yang ditawarkan IAEA.
3. Para pemangku kepentingan harus senantiasa mempertahankan standar aksesibilitas, keterseediaan, konservasi, dan kesederhanaan dalam mengembangkan energi terbarukan.
4. Selain menelurkan rekomendasi, melalui Konferensi juga terbangun jejaring yang lebih mendalam antara NAM CSSTC dan UGM. NAM CSSTC jadi memperoleh informasi mengenai keinginan UGM menginisiasi pembentukan Asia-Africa University Network, sebagai perluasan dari platform yang sudah ada, yakni ASEAN University Network (AUN).

There were several suggestions at the ASTEchnova conference including:

1. Countries in the world should quickly catch up to reach the target of 100% renewable energy by 2050. A variety of initiatives may be ongoing in this respect, among others: (a) Introduce clean-energy policy; (b) Convert sugar cane and farm products into a fuel source; (c) Allow secondary energy resources; (d) Increase the capacity of universities and academics public relations to explain the public how nuclear operations work; and (e) Wind turbine building financing.
2. In view of the strong need to improve academics and researchers’ capacity to socialize the public’s advantages of new nuclear technology, the Government of Indonesia and NAM CSSTC should discuss training joint initiatives, which are linked to mobilization of the IAEA skills.
3. Accessibility, affordability, reliability and usability requirements must always be upheld for stakeholders in renewable energy production.
4. A deeper network between NAM CSSTC and UGM was created in addition to the spawning recommendations. As an addition to the existing platform, namely the ASEAN University Network (AUN), NAM CSSTC obtained information about UGM’s readiness to initiate the creation of the Asian Africa University Network.

“Panelis dari Brasil, Indonesia, Jepang, Namibia, dan IAEA saling bertukar informasi dan berdialog.

Knowledge exchanges and talks were conducted between panelists from Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia and the IAEA.”

Secara ringkas dapat disampaikan pada penyelenggaraan tahun 2019, Forum ASTECHNOVA berhasil memaduserasikan capaian sejumlah negara dan organisasi internasional di bidang energi. Panelis dari Brasil, Indonesia, Jepang, Namibia, dan IAEA saling bertukar informasi dan berdialog untuk menghasilkan kolaborasi yang dapat mendorong transisi global menuju energi terbarukan dan efisiensi energi.

Terkait sesi Kunjungan Lapangan, Wadek FT UNAM terkesan dengan perkembangan multidisiplin di PIAT. Sebelumnya, UGM dan UNAM telah memiliki perjanjian di bidang pertanian, dan Wadek UNAM bermaksud mengajukan proposal perluasan bidang, salah satunya di bidang energi.

Guna meningkatkan engagement Konferensi dengan negara-negara berkembang lainnya, penyelenggaraan pada periode berikutnya perlu melibatkan lebih banyak mitra dari K / L pemerintahan, perguruan tinggi, dan sektor swasta. Melalui kemitraan tersebut, seluruh pihak dapat menyatukan jaringan yang dimiliki di negara-negara berkembang lain untuk menghadiri Konferensi.

To recap, at the ASTECHNOVA Forum 2019, a range of country and international organisations were able to integrate their successes in the energy industry. Knowledge exchanges and talks were conducted between panelists from Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Namibia and the IAEA to create partnerships that could facilitate the global transformation into energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Vice-Dean for Faculty of Engineering of UNAM was pleased by the multidisciplinary creation of ATIC in conjunction with the Field Visit. UGM and UNAM previously already had an agreement on agriculture, and Vice-Dean UNAM planned to bring forward proposals to extend the fields, including energy.

In the coming period, the Conference needs to involve more partners from government ministries / institutions, universities and the private sector to increase its commitment to other developing countries. This collaboration helps both stakeholders to link their networks to the Conference.

KEGIATAN PENUNJANG / SUPPORT AC- TIVITIES

Participation in Gathering Organised by the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Jakarta, April 24th, 2019



Participation to NAM Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meeting Caracas, July 20th—21st, 2019

Participation to SSC Programme of National Agency for Drug and Food-Indonesia for PMG Jayapura, June 19th, 2019



Meeting with the Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute on the SSC Discourse Jakarta, August 20th, 2019



Participation in the "Regional Workshop on Access to Medicines and IPRs" Jakarta, September 13th, 2019



Courtesy Call on the Ambassador of Cuba to Indonesia Jakarta, September 17th, 2019



Facilitating Embassy of Fiji Visit to CIAD Pasuruan, August 8th, 2019



Courtesy Call on Ambassador of Suriname to Indonesia Jakarta, November 11th, 2019



Exploratory Meeting with Korea International Cooperation Agency Jakarta, August 20th, 2019

Database of Partners

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

- 1 Training Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation
Ministry of Agriculture-Indonesia
- 2 Bureau of International Cooperation
Ministry of Agriculture-Indonesia
- 3 Training Centre for Agriculture of Ketindan
Ministry of Agriculture-Indonesia
- 4 Directorate of Technical Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Indonesia
- 5 Directorate of Eastern Asia and the Pacific
Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Indonesia
- 6 Directorate of Africa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Indonesia
- 7 Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Suva, Fiji
- 8 Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

PRIVATE SECTORS

- 9 Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Gadjah Mada
- 10 CV. Karya Hidup Sentosa (KHS)
- 11 Centre for Integrated Agribusiness Development
- 12 Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
- 13 Tanzania Food Processing Association

THE GLOBAL SOUTH

- 14 Koronivia Research Station
Ministry of Agriculture-Fiji
- 15 Sigatoka Research Station
Ministry of Agriculture-Fiji
- 16 Regional Administration Office, Mbeya