

FARMER EXCHANGE PROGRAM, AN EFFORT TO INCREASE LOCAL FARMER SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGES IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA : A CASE STUDY

Wisnu Lunardi., M. Abdullah A., Winda A. Pratiwi., Adretta Soedarmanto¹

¹Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Livestock husbandry is a major profession in Yogyakarta province, Indonesia. As much as 90% livestock husbandry in Yogyakarta is traditionally implemented by local farmer that own 3-4 cattles. The data of Directorate of Husbandry and Animal Health (2012) mentioned that Yogyakarta has livestock population reach out 414.381 cattles or 33,3% national livestock population. This livestock population is pottentialy increased in order to support Indonesian Governments meat self-sufficient program. Farmer education factor was being the main factor that infulented to reach out this goal. Based on data research by Kaliky and Hidayat (2000) mentioned that 83,3% livestock farmer in Yogyakarta was never going to school or uneducated up to only graduated from elementary school, whereas 16,7% other livestock farmer only graduated from Junior High School up to Senior High School. None of them are bachelor or goes to college. We need a program for increasing farmer knowledge and skill through livestock husbandry management in order to increse livestock productivity. Farmer Exchange Program was held in Mergo Andini Makmur Farming, Bantul regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia on December 2015. Farmer Exchange Program was joined by 50 farmer from 5 regency in Yogyakarta. By joining this program, it is expected that farmer will increasing livestock population to support meat self-sufficent program. This program consist of workshop, training and discussion about feed processing, health and livestock husbandry management. This program was succesfully increasing farmer skills and knowledge in livestock husbandry. After joining this program, 82% livestock farmer is able to process their cattle's feed for nutritional supply needs independently, 76% livestock farmer also understand to manage their livestock health by calling a veterinarian for checking their livestock health and giving artificial insemination in order to increse livestock population. They also motivate other farmer to gain their livestock productivity in order to support meat self-sufficient Government's program.

Key Word : Farmer Exchange, Livestock, Empowerment, Self-Sufficient

Corresponding author : Wisnu Lunardi, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Fauna street No.2 Karang Malang, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55281
Email : wisnu.lunardi@mail.ugm.ac.id