

Online Training Workshop Advancing Government Innovation and Leveraging Frontier Technologies for Disaster Risk Reduction and Building Resilience

Session 3 : Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups in DRR Policy Design and Implementation to Build Resilience

Country Case Presentation : Empowerment of Transmigration Communities in Building Resilience

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Outline

- 1. About Transmigration**
- 2. Approaches, strategies and innovative practices**
- 3. Challenges and efforts to overcome**
- 4. Lessons learned**

1. Transmigration in Indonesia

- Transmigration in Indonesia has been carried out since the Dutch colonial government, which at that time was called Kolonizatie.
- In 1950 this program by the Government of Indonesia was given the name Transmigration.
- Transmigration is the movement of people from densely populated areas to areas with sparse population.
- Transmigration is implemented based on local government initiatives, is cross-sectoral.
- The goal is to improve the welfare of transmigrants and the surrounding community, increase and equalize regional development, and strengthen national unity and integrity.

- Successfully established new villages, district, regency and provincial government service centers.

Transmigration implementation stages include :

- Transmigration area planning.
- Development of transmigration areas.
- Development of the transmigration community and transmigration area.

2. Approaches, Strategies and Innovative Practices

- **Approach**

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia through community training centers located throughout Indonesia has implemented capacity building and quality of rural communities in disadvantaged areas and transmigration through counseling, training and mentoring.

Activity Program

1. Exhibition/visualization/publication and promotion programs for consulting services as well as institutional coordination with cross-sectoral agencies.
2. Capacity building program for human resources training.
3. Village data collection program, disadvantaged regions and transmigration.
4. Educational facilities development program provision of facilities and infrastructure for trial training. For example, provision of fish seeds, poultry farming, vegetable cultivation and trial processing of agricultural products.
5. Training implementation program.

The training programs organized by the Community Training Center are :

1. Agro-Processing Training.
2. Training on Superior Product Management in Rural Areas(PRUKADES).
3. Training of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)
4. Training of Cadres for Village Community Empowerment (KPMD).
5. Horticulture and Hydroponics Training.
6. Land Conservation Training.
7. Clothing Sewing Training.
8. Poultry Cultivation Training
9. Biocyclofarming training
10. Training on Clean Water Facilities and Environmental Health

STRATEGY

a. Planning Stages

- Identification of problems through training needs assessment (TNA) which is directly carried out in villages, disadvantaged regions and transmigration to obtain data on community training needs.
- Determine the title of training needed by the community according to the TNA.
- Carry out an assessment to ensure that the training will be carried out according to community needs.

b. Implementation Stages

- Implementation of face-to-face training in villages, disadvantaged regions and transmigration for 7-10 days for one training title with 40 participants from village, disadvantaged regions and transmigration communities.
- Implementation of community education.

c. Monitoring Stages

- Post-training monitoring and evaluation is carried out after 6 months of training.
- Providing post-training guidance and stimulant assistance to communities who have successfully implemented follow-up plans.

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

To increase the productivity and quality of life of village communities, development of disadvantaged regions and transmigration, empowerment and training with innovation are carried out :

- Training on 5S, Good Handling Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA) for agricultural product processing business owners to increase product competitiveness.
- Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) with superior business units of cereals and tubers, fruit and vegetables, plantation, freshwater fish, poultry livestock, small livestock, large livestock, catch fishermen, agricultural product processing, sewing, handicrafts and village tourism.

- There is village fund assistance provided by the government in the form of 4 pillars, namely infrastructure (village market), superior products in rural areas (PRUKADES), Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and Village Sports Facilities.
- In the new normal era, technology 4.0, digital infrastructure such as smart villages, online village markets, online training, and digital villages were implemented to avoid crowds.
- Online mapping of potential superior products and development of food resilience in transmigration areas.
- BUMDes as village food barn.
- Building digital village ecosystem.

Basic Sewing Training at Pekanbaru Community Training Center, Riau Province on 23-29 November 2015, with participants being the transmigration community



Training Participants Wearing Their Own Clothing

Agricultural Product Processing Training 23-29 May 2015 at the Pal 7 Transmigration Settlement Unit, Bermani Ulu Raya District, Rejang Lebong Regency in Bengkulu Province



Banana crackers



Banana Fruit Dodol



Cheese Cassava

Implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) in Agricultural Product Processing Trials and Training at Pekanbaru Community Training Center on December 16, 2015



Peeling



Fruit Juice Intake



Pineapple Syrup

Horticulture (Chili and Hydroponics) Training at the Pekanbaru Community Training Center on 22-28 April 2017 with the practice of processing Abon chili



Raw Material Preparation



Cooking Table



Table Packaging and Labeling



Exhibition of Chili Table Abon

Horticulture (Chili and Hydroponics) Training Participants at the Pekanbaru Community Training Center are household scale business owners, BUMDes administrators and village officials



Dry Red Chili



Cooked



Abon Chili

3. Challenges and efforts to overcome

- For the transmigration community, the source of stress is displacement and resilience is a dynamic process of change and adaptation.
- Adaptive capacity or community capital This is a resource that can be used by individual households and communities.
- Limited transportation from village locations, disadvantaged regions and transmigration.
- In general, they still use household scale manual tools in agriculture, livestock and product processing.
- Limitations of digital infrastructure.

How to make the community resilient in the current situation?

- is by changing the mindset of the community through counseling, training and mentoring both online and offline by meeting the standards of the new normal era.
- They still have to work from villages, disadvantaged regions and transmigration, especially to build family resilience into community resilience and national resilience.

4. Lessons learned

- The implementation of transmigration should be based on an area that integrates villages and cities.
- The transmigration site is better developed than other locations in the vicinity where there is no transmigration.
- Villagers, disadvantaged regions and transmigration must continue to work for family, community and national resilience.
- The adaptive capacity of households and community resilience is a sustainable livelihood framework.

THANK YOU