Selection Criteria	Beef (NTT)
Poverty Orientation	
How many farmers can be reached	There are approx., 190,000 farmers working in the cattle sector in NTT.
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Low income population is estimated at 65 percent of the total farmers' population.
How important is this commodity to household income	Beef cattle are instrumental element of both regional and household income. At province regional level, livestock accounts for 16 percent of agricultural GDP in NTT whereas at household level research indicate that in particular districts of NTT (TTS, TTU, Soe, Belu) cattle sales can make up over 80 percent of the family's cash income.
Growth Potential	
Trends and expected trends	The proportion of cattle exported to local slaughter is 141 percent. This indicates that cattle 'export' is the driving factor of NTT cattle development sector development. These cattle mostly from West Timor and marketing are dominated by cattle marketing agencies (not individual) such as PUSKUD, TLM, and Gejati. Local traditional slaughter markets in Mataram. Strong market network of cattle for slaughter in traditional market in Kupang remain solid. Inter-island trader markets for feedlots, smallholder feeder markets and slaughter in Java and Jakarta is declining, however, Sulawesi and Kalimantan market are growing.
Potential for productivity improvements	Land availability that can support a 38 percent increase in cattle numbers. However if a carrying capacity of 0.31AU/ha is used for then NTT is already over-stocked Improved feeding and animal husbandry practice as well as linkages to interisland feeder and slaughter traders is an option to increase farm profitability.
Constraints	Grazing expansion and intensification need to be managed due to environmental issue, particularly for Timor. Invasive weed species has been reducing the size of grasslands. Quota allocation limits the trade flows of live cattle for feeder and slaughter. Infrastructures remain an obstacle for cattle sector development. Cold chain, processing facility, ports, ship and electricity supply is amongst the problem. Oligopoly of inter-island transport need to be managed.
Potential for systemic intervention	
Availability and willingness of potential partners	Agencies are interested in improving productivity, feed (tree forages and feed banks) and the flow of cattle into and from the contracted groups
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	There are a lot of economic development/agriculture oriented NGOs operating in the area. However most of them are focus on food security or charity which is very important for NTT. Business like operation that may work as potential partner including PUSKUD, YLM, Gejati. They have initiated commercial network with java based feedlots to supply feeder cattle.
Other Priorities	
Relevance to government programs	Cattle is very important to provincial and districts government particularly for Timor and Sumba islands, but less in Flores.
Relevance to environmental aspect	Government in NTT often cites land availability as a source of potential industry development; however environment costs associated with grassland degradation and industry concentration need to be assessed.
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Women are key element of beef sector in NTT, Thus women would seem to be an important target in any production related training and extension activities