

Selection Criteria		Peanut NTB
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Approximately 60,000 farmer households grow peanuts in NTB. Approximately 43% (25,000) are located in the AIPD-Rural districts. Bima district accounts for 36% of AIPD-Prisma district households. (AIPD-Rural, 2012)	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated 1.02 million farmers exist in NTB. 69% of these farmers are considered poor. Majority of peanuts are produced by smallholders. 	
How important is this commodity to household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peanuts are an important cash crop for smallholder farmers (0.5 ha or less), who make up the majority of Indonesian farmers. Returns from peanuts can be highly variable depending on soil conditions and variety. Studies have shown net profit can range from US\$300/ha up to US\$1200/ha. 	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peanuts are a staple part of Indonesian cuisine and are consistently in high demand. Peanut consumption for food is expected to increase as the Indonesian population grows. Production is expected to continue to decline, which indicates a growing dependency on imports to satisfy domestic demand. Some farmers interviewed in NTB reported robust productivity approaching that of the leading producer countries (2 tonne kernel/ha). 	
Potential for productivity improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable scope for yield improvement (national avg yield 1.2 t/ha compared to top producing countries (3.5 t/ha). Implementing improved practices can yield up to 8 t/ha compared to less than 3t/ha from conventional practices (EI-ADO, 2012). Good quality seed and new varieties - Garuda trials of improved seed and technical advice (2007) generated a gross margin of up to IDR 3.5 million/ha, compared to IDR 755,000 /ha. 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to good quality seed, new improved varieties, awareness about seed quality, poor management practices, and lack of access to crop loans or irrigation water. Access to adequate farming infrastructure e.g. quality seed distribution networks. Insufficient controls regarding aflatoxin. 	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	Large snack food companies such as Garuda Foods, Dua Kelinci and Mitra Foods.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	IFC were interested in the peanut sector in the past but are not currently active in peanuts in NTB.	
Other Priorities		
Relevance to gov. programs	Despite being identified as a target secondary crop by the GoI, there is no evidence of any concerted effort to promote production and marketing.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over use of agro-chemicals Positive impacts from nitrogen fixation in the soil 	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual shelling (for seed prep), seed sorting, planting, and weeding are performed by women. Men perform labour involving heavier lifting, such as ploughing and carting the seed around the field for planting. 	