

Selection Criteria		Seaweed – West Lombok								
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>										
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	The latest informal survey conducted by the local government (in 2011) showed that only 1,500 farmers were growing seaweed at sea-side full-time. Another 600 farmers cultivate seaweed in-land (aquaculture). Most seaweed is cultivated in three villages in one sub-district.									
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	It is estimated that less than 1 percent of households (1,500) in West Lombok district grow seaweed. Their average annual income is IDR 1.2 million.									
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	Seaweed represents more than 70 percent of farmers' income.									
<b>Growth Potential</b>										
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<p>The production of seaweed has been increasing slowly in the last three years.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption><b>Production of Dry Seaweed (tons) (2009-2011)</b></caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Production</td> <td>9,174.1</td> <td>9,183.1</td> <td>9,202.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Laporan Tahunan, 2011. Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Lombok Barat</i></p> <p>Local sources argue that the potential to expand the production of seaweed in West Lombok is high as currently only 67 percent of the potential area for cultivation is being used.</p>		Year	2009	2010	2011	Production	9,174.1	9,183.1	9,202.4
Year	2009	2010	2011							
Production	9,174.1	9,183.1	9,202.4							
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	Government sources claim that the quality of seaweed in West Lombok is poor compared to seaweed from other regions. This is because the access to good quality inputs is limited; the timing of many extension programs is wrong; and the amount of training and support available to farmers is limited.									
<b>Constraints</b>	<p>The communities that are currently producing seaweed are very isolated and far from markets, with very poor road access.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is no infrastructure in Lombok island to install a medium-size or large size processing plant, which may hinder incentives for more production.</p>									
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>										
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	There is one small enterprise that processes seaweed in Lombok Island (Mataram). They have expressed interest in working with development partners to improve the quality of seaweed in West Lombok. There are also a number of micro-enterprises (home industries) that may be interested in working with AusAID.									
<b>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</b>	XXX <need to be filled in>									
<b>Government, Environment and GSI Priorities</b>										
<b>Relevance to government programs</b>	Seaweed is a high priority for central government, but a low priority for local government.									
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	None identified during field work and during literature reviews.									
<b>Relevance to gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	Women have an active role in seaweed cultivation and drying. This can also be a complementary activity to fishing, which is traditionally dominated by men.									

Selection Criteria		Seaweed – Sumba Barat Daya										
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>												
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	Only 255 households grow seaweed at sea-side full-time. Another 360 farmers cultivate seaweed inland (aquaculture) grouped in 60 farmer groups. Most seaweed is cultivated in two villages in one sub-district.											
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	Most seaweed farmers are poor.											
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	Seaweed represents around 70 percent of farmers' income.											
<b>Growth Potential</b>												
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<p>The production of seaweed has been increasing drastically in the last three years. Local sources argue that the potential to expand the production of seaweed in Sumba Barat Daya is high as the potential area for cultivation is big.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Production of Dry Seaweed (tons) in Sumba Barat Daya 2010 -2012</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Production</td> <td>4,621</td> <td>24,462</td> <td>38,827</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: NTT in Fugures, 2013</i></p>				Year	2010	2011	2012	Production	4,621	24,462	38,827
Year	2010	2011	2012									
Production	4,621	24,462	38,827									
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	There is good potential for increases in productivity and income by increasing and improving the links between growers and markets/processors.											
<b>Constraints</b>	The communities that are currently producing seaweed are very isolated and far from markets, with very poor road access. There is also limited provision of electricity.											
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>												
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	There is one seaweed processing factory in East Sumba that may be interested in working with AIPD-Rural.											
<b>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</b>	XXX <need to be filled in>											
<b>Government, Environment and GSI Priorities</b>												
<b>Relevance to government programs</b>	Seaweed is a not high priority for regional or provincial governments, but it receives some attention as a commodity that can help communities living in the coasts											
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	None identified during field work and during literature reviews.											
<b>Relevance to gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	Women have an active role in seaweed cultivation and drying. This can also be a complementary activity to fishing, which is traditionally dominated by men.											

Selection Criteria		Seaweed – Ngada								
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>										
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	Only 40 households in two villages grow seaweed at sea-side full-time. Another 200 farmers cultivate seaweed in-land (aquaculture).									
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	Most seaweed farmers are poor.									
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	Seaweed farmers obtain an average annual income of IDR 14.4 million from seaweed cultivation. They are not considered poor farmers by the marine fisheries department. However, seaweed represents more than 50 percent of their income.									
<b>Growth Potential</b>										
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<p>The production of seaweed has been increasing in the last three years. Production of seaweed in 2009 was 225 tons; this increased to 270 tons in 2010 and to 360 tons in 2011.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Population of Seaweed in Ngada</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of head</td> <td>225</td> <td>270</td> <td>360</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Fieldwork sources</i></p>		Year	2009	2010	2011	Number of head	225	270	360
Year	2009	2010	2011							
Number of head	225	270	360							
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	There is good potential for increases in productivity and production. However, a number of constraints have to be addressed, such as an under supply of quality seeds and pesticides; poor or limited marketing skills of famers; disease management.									
<b>Constraints</b>	The communities that are currently producing seaweed are very isolated and far from markets, with very poor road access.									
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>										
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	Local traders do not seem interested in getting involved with development initiatives. However, the local government believes they would cooperate given the right incentives.									
<b>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</b>	XXX <need to be filled in>									
<b>Government, Environment and GSI Priorities</b>										
<b>Relevance to government programs</b>	Seaweed is a not high priority for regional or provincial governments.									
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	Other than the environmental issues experienced at the national and provincial levels no specific environmental issues were raised during field interviews relating to seaweed production in Ngada district.									
<b>Relevance to gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	Women have an active role in seaweed cultivation and drying. This can also be a complementary activity to fishing, which is traditionally dominated by men.									