

Selection Criteria		Cacao-East Flores												
Poverty Orientation														
How many farmers can be reached	It is estimated that around 4,000 famers in East Flores grow cacao. This represents ten percent of all famers in East Flores. Cacao is mainly grown in Adonara Island and in Walang Gita. The production in these two locations represents around 75 percent of the total production of cacao in East Flores.													
Percentage of targeted group with low income	From the total number of farmers growing cacao, it is estimated that about half of them (2,000 farmers) are poor.													
How important is this commodity to household income	Typically, poorer farmers in East Flores grow cacao trees alongside coconut trees and they get half their income from each commodity. Farmers would also usually raise small livestock as a saving mechanism.													
Growth Potential														
Trends and expected trends	<p>Almost half of the planted cacao trees (43 percent) are young trees not yet producing beans. This suggests that an important increase in production can be expected in the following years. However, local informants explain that cacao trees are also suffering from diseases which have an impact on almost half of the harvested beans.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Production of Cacao in East Flores (2010-2012)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvested area (ha)</td> <td>4,312</td> <td>4,312</td> <td>4,312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>688</td> <td>698</td> <td>722</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: East Flores in Figures, 2011, NTT in Figure, 2013</i></p>			2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	4,312	4,312	4,312	Production (tons)	688	698	722
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Potential for productivity improvements	<p>At present, farmers lack the skills and knowledge to access and adopt improved practices and be able to respond to opportunities to increase their returns. Furthermore, farmers tend to rush into cashing in their crop for beans rather than waiting for the pods to ferment.</p> <p>As was mentioned before, cacao is affected by a range of pests and diseases, with some estimates putting losses as high as 50 percent of their production. Controlling these is therefore a key part of the efficient management of a cacao farm. Resistant planting material can greatly reduce crop losses, as can best practice in farming techniques. Widespread pest infestation, especially from the cacao pod borer, is a primary cause of poor cacao bean quality. To be able to better control diseases on their farms, growers need to be able to recognize the symptoms, understand the causes of the diseases and know how the disease organisms operate.</p>													
Constraints	Roads are in poor condition which limits the capacity to transport cacao beans.													
Potential for systemic intervention														
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There are 10 main traders in agriculture produce in this district including Sekar Alam, Sumber Subur and 72 Ghting. They may be interested in being involved in an intervention													
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs														
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities														
Relevance to government programs	There is an interest by government to encourage the production of cacao and the provision of training and knowledge.													
Relevance to environmental aspect	None mentioned by informants that are specific to the district.													
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	None mentioned by informants that are specific to the district.													