

Selection Criteria		Cashew – West Lombok															
Poverty Orientation																	
How many farmers can be reached	The total number of farmers growing cashew nuts in West Lombok in 2010 is estimated at 31,714 farmers by local sources. The three sub-districts that produced most cashews in 2010 were Sekotong (580.75 tons), Lembar (432.15 tons) and Gerung (132.89 tons). The total production of cashew nuts in West Lombok in 2010 was 1,242 tons and slightly stable with 1,230 tons in 2012.																
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Local government officials claim that in the dryer areas of the district, where most of the cashew is grown, at least 50 percent of farmers are poor.																
How important is this commodity to household income	Local informants estimate that around 30 percent of the income of poorer families would come from cashews.																
Growth Potential																	
Trends and expected trends	<p>The production of cashews in West Lombok has been stable of the last few years, after suffering a steep decline in 2008 (22,735 ha to 9,108 ha produced 4,267 tons to 1,292 tons in 2007 and 2008). It is expected that the production of cashews in West Lombok will remain at the same level as it has been in the last few years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table .. Production of Cashew in West Lombok (2009-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvested area (ha)</td> <td>9,108</td> <td>9,108</td> <td>9,108</td> <td>9,109</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>1,213</td> <td>1,242</td> <td>1,290</td> <td>1,230</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: West Lombok in Figures, 2011, NTB in Figures, 2013</i></p>			2009	2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	9,108	9,108	9,108	9,109	Production (tons)	1,213	1,242	1,290	1,230
	2009	2010	2011	2012													
Harvested area (ha)	9,108	9,108	9,108	9,109													
Production (tons)	1,213	1,242	1,290	1,230													
Potential for productivity improvements	Cashew production is relatively straightforward and few inputs are used. There is little processing done at the farm / village level and there is no formal system of grading or packing at the village level. This is all done by larger firms and exporters.																
Constraints	Roads are in a relatively reasonable condition but farmers lack access to machinery to do processing at the farm/village level.																
Potential for systemic intervention																	
Availability and willingness of potential partners	The is only one small processing food company in Mataram (PT Phoenix Food) that buys cashew nuts from all of NTB. They express an interest in working with development partners to increase the production of cashews in the district and improve the quality of the product.																
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs																	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities																	
Relevance to government programs	Cashews are often grown with minimal inputs and as a consequence are relatively benign to the environment. Long lived deep rooted trees also have a stabilizing impact on the soil and a relatively sustainable farming system in a monsoonal wet dry environment such as the eastern provinces of Indonesia.																
Relevance to environmental aspect	According to trade sources, tapioca production generates a lot of waste and cassava processing is very polluting.																
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	An increased level of capacity of household or community-based shelling activities will certainly be an important source of income for poor rural communities and provide the opportunity to supplement income from other cropping activities. Women in particular are heavily involved in local cashew shelling activities, and shelling provides an avenue for them to contribute to the household income.																

Selection Criteria		Cashew – Bima															
Poverty Orientation																	
How many farmers can be reached	The total number of farmers growing cashew nuts in Bima in 2010 is estimated at 25,403. The two sub-districts that produced most cashews in 2010 were Sanggar and Donggo. The total production of cashew nuts in Bima in 2010 was 608 tons in a harvested area of 1,317 ha. Noticeably, the total area planted of cashew nuts is 10,161 ha, which suggests a large proportion of this area is young trees.																
Percentage of targeted group with low income	It is estimated that at least 61 percent of households that grow cashew nuts in Bima are poor.																
How important is this commodity to household income	Local informants estimate that around 70 percent of the income of poorer families would come from cashews.																
Growth Potential																	
Trends and expected trends	<p>Cashew nut planted area and production has decreased in both planting area and production, respectively over the last three years.</p> <p>Given the large amount of land that is planted with still young trees (66 percent of total planted land), additional production is expected to come in the next few years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Production of Cashew in Bima (2009-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvested area (ha)</td> <td>9,740</td> <td>10,161</td> <td>12,173</td> <td>11,517</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5,038</td> <td>4,853</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: West Lombok in Figures, 2011, NTB in Figures, 2013.</i></p>			2008	2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	9,740	10,161	12,173	11,517	Production (tons)			5,038	4,853
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Harvested area (ha)	9,740	10,161	12,173	11,517													
Production (tons)			5,038	4,853													
Potential for productivity improvements	<p>Cashew production is relatively straightforward and few inputs are used. There is little processing done at the farm / village level and there is no formal system of grading or packing at the village level. This is all done by larger firms and exporters.</p> <p>There seems to be little support from government research and extension services with regards to best production practices to improve the supply and quality of local production.</p>																
Constraints	Roads are in a relatively reasonable condition but farmers lack access to machinery to do processing at the farm/village level.																
Potential for systemic intervention																	
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There is only one small processing food company in Mataram (PT Phoenix Food) that buys cashew nuts from Bima. They express an interest in working with development partners to increase the production of cashews in the district and improve the quality of the product.																
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs																	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities																	
Relevance to government programs	Cashew is one of the commodities that are the focus of the local government. There are 4 main sub districts targeted for rejuvenation and expansion of cashew nuts – Donggo, Soromandi, Sanggar and Tambora; more than half of the district's cashew nut production and farmers are located in these sub districts.																
Relevance to environmental aspect	Cashews are often grown with minimal inputs and as a consequence are relatively benign to the environment. Long lived deep rooted trees also have a stabilizing impact on the soil and a relatively sustainable farming system in a monsoonal wet dry environment such as the eastern provinces of Indonesia.																
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	An increased level of capacity of household or community-based shelling activities will certainly be an important source of income for poor rural communities and provide the opportunity to supplement income from other cropping activities. Women in particular are heavily involved in local collecting of cashew and in shelling activities, and shelling provides an avenue for them to contribute to the household income.																

Selection Criteria		Cashew – Dompu												
Poverty Orientation														
How many farmers can be reached	The total number of farmers growing cashew nuts in Dompu in 2011 is estimated at 10,737 farmers according to government sources. Most cashews (80 percent) are produced in Pekat sub-district. The total production of cashew nuts in Dompu in 2011 was 5,038 tons in a harvested area of 9,847 ha. Noticeably, the total area planted of cashew nuts is 12,174 ha, which suggests a large proportion of this area is young trees.													
Percentage of targeted group with low income	It is estimated that at least 70 percent of households that grow cashew nuts in Dompu are poor.													
How important is this commodity to household income	Local informants estimate that around 75 percent of the income of poorer families would come from cashews.													
Growth Potential														
Trends and expected trends	The recent production of cashews and the area planted has been static. However, about 15 percent of the area planted is with young trees, which suggest that production will increase soon.													
	<p style="text-align: center;">Table .. Production of Cashew in Dompu (2008-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvested area (ha)</td> <td>12,972</td> <td>12,748</td> <td>12,173</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>6,522</td> <td>4,264</td> <td>5,038</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Dompu in Figures, 2013</i></p>			2008	2010	2012	Harvested area (ha)	12,972	12,748	12,173	Production (tons)	6,522	4,264	5,038
	2008	2010	2012											
Harvested area (ha)	12,972	12,748	12,173											
Production (tons)	6,522	4,264	5,038											
Potential for productivity improvements	Cashew production is relatively straightforward and few inputs are used. There is little processing done at the farm / village level and there is no formal system of grading or packing at the village level. This is all done by larger firms and exporters. There seems to be limited support from government research and extension services with regards to best production practices to improve the supply and quality of local production.													
Constraints	Roads are in a relatively reasonable condition but farmers lack access to machinery to do processing at the farm/village level.													
Potential for systemic intervention														
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There is only one small processing food company in Mataram (PT Phoenix Food) that buys cashew nuts from Dompu. They express an interest in working with development partners to increase the production of cashews in the district and improve the quality of the product.													
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs														
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities														
Relevance to government programs	Cashew is one of the commodities that are the focus of the local government. There are three main sub-districts targeted for rejuvenation and expansion of cashew nuts – Pekat, Manggelewa and Kempo; more than half of the district’s cashew nut production and farmers are located in these sub-districts.													
Relevance to environmental aspect	Cashews are often grown with minimal inputs and as a consequence are relatively benign to the environment. Long lived deep rooted trees also have a stabilising impact on the soil and a relatively sustainable farming system in a monsoonal wet dry environment such as the eastern provinces of Indonesia.													
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	An increased level of capacity of household or community-based shelling activities will certainly be an important source of income for poor rural communities and provide the opportunity to supplement income from other cropping activities. Women in particular are heavily involved in collecting cashew and in shelling activities, and shelling provides an avenue for them to contribute to the household income. Some groups of women have organised to process cashew nuts and sell their products in retail markets and shop in Dompu. These products include syrup, candy, snacks and others. All of the parts of the fruit and nut are used to make different products and can have a significant impact on income household.													