

Selection Criteria		Cassava - Trenggalek												
Poverty Orientation														
How many farmers can be reached	The number of farmers growing cassava in Trenggalek is estimated by local officials to be 23,244 which represent around 25 percent of the total number of farmers in the district (92,978).													
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Local government officials estimate that around 11,622 low-income farmers grow cassava in Trenggalek. This represent around 12.5 percent of the total reported number of farmers in the district. These farmers are concentrated in the sub-districts of Dongko, Karang, Tugu and Panggal.													
How important is this commodity to household income	According to trade sources, cassava is a very important crop for low income farmers compared to other crops, even if the harvested area is lower than for other crops. Cassava is frequently consumed as a substitute for rice and in some instances mixed with rice. Many low income farmers sell some cassava to get an extra source of income.													
Growth Potential														
Trends and expected trends	<p>The production and harvested area of cassava in Trenggalek district has actually been declined in the from 2010 to 2011, despite its alleged importance for low income small holders. The main reason for this decline in production, according to trade sources, is the decline in the price of the commodity. The current farm gate price of cassava in Trenggalek is claimed to be by informants between IDR 1,000 and IDR 1,300 per kilo. However in 2012 it's an increasing in both harvested area and production.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Production of Cassava in Trenggalek (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>15,433</td> <td>15,510</td> <td>16,307</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>434,365</td> <td>328,073</td> <td>441,120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Trenggalek in Figures, 2012 and East Java in Figures, 2013</i></p> <p>Despite this decline in production, local government officials claim that up to 70 percent of farmers could be planting cassava as a secondary crop.</p>			2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	15,433	15,510	16,307	Production (tons)	434,365	328,073	441,120
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Harvested area (ha)	15,433	15,510	16,307											
Production (tons)	434,365	328,073	441,120											
Potential for productivity improvements	The introduction of small processing equipment may help farmers obtain a higher price for their cassava. However, access to equipment or credit is limited.													
Constraints	Given that cassava is mainly grown for self-consumption, sources do not perceive any constraints for commercialisation. This may indicate that the development of a more attractive market for cassava produced locally, through for instance the provision of more market information, may stimulate the production of cassava for commercialisation.													
Potential for systemic intervention														
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<p>There are a number of cooperatives and firms processing cassava in Trenggalek, most at small volumes. For instance, PT Indonesia works with a local cooperative that produces mocaf, Gemah Ripah Loh Jinawi, which is aimed for exports. This cooperative has the capacity to produce about 100 tons/month of cassava flour. A second firm, CV Madina produces cassava flour for the local market.</p> <p>Overall, there are almost 200 small businesses producing tapioca for the local market.</p> <p>Local government officials claim that some private sector actors may be willing to co-invest in interventions with AIPD-Rural, but that some training may be required to help farmers improve their farming practices.</p>													
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>													
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities														
Relevance to government programs	Government plans state that cassava is a "key commodity" including the aim to revitalize the cassava processing sub-sector in the district. However, comments from local government officials do not reflect the stated importance.													
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	Cassava is an important secondary crop for many poorer households. However, women do not seem to participate in its production or trading. They participate actively however, in processing of cassava at home industry level, i.e. production of cassava chips and flour.													

Selection Criteria		Cassava - Sampang												
Poverty Orientation														
How many farmers can be reached	The number of farmers growing cassava in Sampang is estimated by local officials in 55,000 on plots that are on average 0.25 ha. Government sources indicate that there is strong cultural attachment to cassava in Sampang.													
Percentage of targeted group with low income	With the high levels of poverty in Sampang, it is very likely that a high proportion of poor farmers grow cassava. Traditionally, poorer farmers tend to mix cassava with rice for self-consumption. However, very few farmers are able to grow cassava for commercialization..													
How important is this commodity to household income	According to trade sources, cassava is a very important crop for low income farmers compared to other crops, even if the harvested area is lower than for other crops. Cassava is frequently consumed as a substitute for rice and in some instances mixed with rice. Many low income farmers sell some cassava to get an extra source of income.													
Growth Potential														
Trends and expected trends	<p>The production and harvested area of cassava in Sampang district has increased from 2010 to 2012, but then decreased in both harvested area and production in 2012.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 1 Production of Cassava in Sampang (2010-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvested area (ha)</td> <td>14,030</td> <td>16,988</td> <td>13,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>160,871</td> <td>191,873</td> <td>160,547</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Sampang in Figures, 2012, and East Java Province in Figure, 2013</i></p> <p>The districts with the highest production in 2010 were Omben (25,821 tons) and Kedungdung (24,908 tons). The production of cassava has increased substantially in 2011 to 43,137 tons in Omben, 31,802 tons in Ketapang, 23,859 tons in Kedungung, 22, 262 tons in Tambelangan and 20,491 tons in Sokobanah district. This can be partly attributed to a government program to increase the production of cassava through provision of technical help and facilitation of links with large buyers outside the district. The new bridge connecting Madura Island with Surabaya is expected to attract investment and facilitate trade with East Java.</p>			2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	14,030	16,988	13,372	Production (tons)	160,871	191,873	160,547
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Potential for productivity improvements	Farmers claim there is a need for better quality inputs. They would also like to access some credit, but the lack of land titles restricts them from accessing capital. Also, they claim they lack sufficient market information. They feel it is a big risk to concentrate on the production of cassava without more and clearer information. Government officials claim they would like some support facilitating relationships between big buyers and farmers / farmers' organizations. They feel that farmers do not trust them enough to work on their behalf.													
Constraints	At present, there is very little processing done in the district and there is a lack of infrastructure (i.e. good irrigation). Furthermore, the lack of land titles affects many farmers as it limits their access to credit, and makes any investment a risky investment													
Potential for systemic intervention														
Availability and willingness of potential partners	The local government is currently facilitating relationships between farmers in Omben sub-district and two big buyers of cassava (PT Sorini Agro Asia and Cargill), in order to set prices and production targets. However, the government also claims that they will not provide operating permits to any processing factories to work in Sampang as they cannot guarantee a steady supply of cassava.													
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>													
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities														
Relevance to government programs	Cassava is a key commodity for the local government and it is working actively to attract buyers to the area. However, it seems that the government is prioritizing a few sub-districts and farmer groups over others.													
Relevance to environmental aspect	Local informants interviewed did not express any concerns regarding the environmental risks of growing cassava.													
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Women participate actively in planting of cassava and men traditionally work on harvesting as it is a physically demanding activity. Cassava has a high importance for food security													

Selection Criteria	Cassava - Malang																				
Poverty Orientation																					
How many farmers can be reached	The number of farmers growing cassava in Malang is estimated at 64,000 (16,000 ha at an estimated size per household of 0.25 ha). This is equivalent to around 20 percent of farmers in Malang grow cassava. Cassava is the most grown commodity in the south of the district, it is grown with a mix of other crops in the east, and it is not grown in the west and north of the district. Overall, cassava is seen as a “substitution crop” that is grown in between main crops.																				
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Poorer farmers prefer to grow coffee over cassava as it provides a constant stream of income. Cassava needs to be harvested and replanted.																				
How important is this commodity to household income	Cassava is a “substitution crop” that is only grown between main crops.																				
Growth Potential																					
Trends and expected trends	<p>The production and harvested area of cassava in Malang district has been decreasing the last few years, with a dip in 2010. This sudden decrease in production has been attributed by local informants to the fluctuation in prices of cassava at the farm gate. Prices of cassava at the farm gate are between IDR 600 and IDR 1,000 per kilo, and prices at the market are between IDR 2,000 and IDR 3,000 per kilo.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Production of Cassava in Malang (2009-2012)</th> </tr> <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>18,695</td> <td>13,748</td> <td>15,950</td> <td>14,028</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production (tons)</td> <td>810,068</td> <td>523,414</td> <td>451,011</td> <td>396,748</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Malang in Figures, 2012, East Java Province in Figures, 2013</i></p> <p>The districts with the highest production in 2010 were Dampit (87,394 tons), Bantur (86,652 tons) and Donomulyo (80,842 tons).</p>	Production of Cassava in Malang (2009-2012)						2009	2010	2011	2012	Harvested area (ha)	18,695	13,748	15,950	14,028	Production (tons)	810,068	523,414	451,011	396,748
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Production (tons)	810,068	523,414	451,011	396,748																	
Potential for productivity improvements	Local growers can benefit from better market information and access to knowledge and technology for small scale processing.																				
Constraints	At present, there is very little investment in small-scale processing done in the district and there is a lack of infrastructure (i.e. transportation is expensive). There is also a reported lack of big buyers in the district. On the other hand, local officials see the potential to promote the production and selling of cassava for bio-gas production.																				
Potential for systemic intervention																					
Availability and willingness of potential partners	The local government is currently facilitating relationships between farmers in Omben sub-district and two big buyers of cassava (PT Sorini Agro Asia and Cargill), in order to set prices and production targets. However, the government also claims that they will not provide operating permits to any processing factories to work in Sampang as they cannot guarantee a steady supply of cassava.																				
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Government, Environment and GSI Priorities																					
Relevance to government programs	Cassava is not an important commodity for local government. They barely mentioned it and thought that it was more important to support and incentivize the production of other commodities that could help poorer families, such as coffee.																				
Relevance to environmental aspect	Local informants did not express any concerns regarding the potential environmental risks of growing cassava.																				
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	There was no particular negative or positive potential impact for women or marginalized groups if the production of cassava is incentivized.																				