

Selection Criteria		Goats - Situbondo										
Poverty Orientation												
How many farmers can be reached	It is estimated that around 20,000 households in Situbondo have goats. This estimation is based on the reported population of 53,000 goats in the District and the assumption that every household has on average between 2 and 3 goats.											
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Industry sources at the local level estimate that between 10 and 15 percent of households that own goats (between 2,000 and 3,000) have an income lower than USD\$1.50 a day.											
How important is this commodity to household income	<p>Goat farming requires low initial capital investment and is thus an attractive undertaking for small-holders. Goats, being hardy animals, require low maintenance and breed more rapidly than cattle, making goat farming more attractive to small-holder farmers. Similar to large ruminant production in most small-holder farms, goat production systems are mainly extensive and low-input in nature, based largely on forage (grass and leaves) that is usually collected by household members. Additional feed is also provided, particularly to expectant females and females with kids, composed of coconut oil cake, soy oil cake, bran, fish meal plus minerals and vitamins.</p> <p>Traditionally, goat farmers acquire their goat farming knowledge from older family members and from hands-on farm experience gained when helping the elders. Only a small number of farmers have participated in the various training and extension programs provided by the government. In Situbondo, informants estimate that while goats are usually a secondary source of income or a form of saving, up to 25 percent of a family's yearly income can come from selling goats.</p>											
Growth Potential												
Trends and expected trends	<p>Error! Reference source not found. shows the population of goats in recent years. Government sources expect that this growth trend will continue and there will be an increase of about 1,000 goats per year for the next few years.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Population of Goats in Situbondo</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of head</td> <td>48,800</td> <td>49,900</td> <td>50,100</td> <td>52,907</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: 2009-2011 Fieldwork sources, East Java in Figure 2013</i></p>		Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	Number of head	48,800	49,900	50,100	52,907
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012								
Number of head	48,800	49,900	50,100	52,907								
Potential for productivity improvements	Furthermore, some informants at a local level (traders) think that beef are culturally much more important than goats in this district, compared to other districts.											
Constraints	Informants in the sector comment that several factors restrict goat farming productivity, including unavailability of suitable breeding goats; lack of suitable land and feed resources; inadequacy of knowledge of goat husbandry among farmers; lack of credit to invest in holding yards or pens; a limited market compared to beef; and lack of good production practices programs for farmers as well as access to inputs and services (veterinaries).											
Potential for systemic intervention												
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<p>There are no large goat breeders in this district. There are a few breeders/traders who breed a limited number of goats and other livestock, usually beef, on their own facilities and/or have agreements with small-holder farmers who will fatten their goats in exchange for one of the kids when they reproduce.</p> <p>There are some commercial farms, such as PT Agro Great Indopeka in Probolinggo, that purchase goats and other livestock from local farmers for fattening. They enter into supply contracts with several traders and/or farmers. The more established commercial farms enter into forward contracts with the small-holder farmers to tie them into a fixed market price and avoid any potential market price fluctuation during periods of religious festivities.</p>											
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>											
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities												
Relevance to government programs	Goat farming forms part of the overall strategy of the government to develop the rural economy through small-holder farms in order to improve the livelihood of the rural households. Several government projects have been implemented over the years to improve production and hence increase farmers' income.											

	<p>However, most of these projects failed to improve production systems as the farmers often return to their traditional farming practices once the programs were terminated. The government has recognised that it is a challenge to increase the size of farms into larger scale operations because of the farmers' lack of financial capital required to pay for feed and concentrates, farm labour, veterinary services and animal healthcare and the necessary infrastructure in order to expand their farming activities. Many goat farms also have limited land space to expand the size of the farm. Furthermore, most farmers lack the technical knowledge and training to improve their livestock's productivity. As a result, the business community is not interested in commercially developing the goat meat market.</p> <p>Various research projects have been conducted or are on-going by the government, universities and even the private sector into developing more productive breeds for the Indonesian environment. These include cross-breeding local goats with Boer goats to improve production of meat, research into goat milk production and alternative forage for goats utilising various local agricultural waste. New cross-breeds or new farming techniques are usually introduced for adoption by local farmers through village demonstrations. Small-holder farmers are provided with the new cross-breeds together with appropriate training and advice from the ICASRD research stations.</p> <p>It should be noted that local farmers have more readily adapted to goat farming compared to cattle farming, largely due to the relatively lower cost of entry and the simpler management of goat farms. Most of the goat farmers have learned the trade from their family members, making it relatively easier to achieve natural growth in this livestock farming sector without too much direct assistance from the government.</p>
<p>Relevance to environmental aspect</p>	<p>Local informants did not mention any evident environmental risk or impact associated with goat breeding in this district.</p>
<p>Relevance to gender & social inclusion</p>	<p>Women have a limited participation in goat breeding / fattening at the household level. Informants claim that in Situbondo women generally contribute by looking for feed for goats. There is little to none participation of women as collectors, traders, or even workers at the larger farms.</p>

Selection Criteria		Goats - Trenggalek										
Poverty Orientation												
How many farmers can be reached	<p>It is estimated that between 55,000 and 75,000 households in Trenggalek have goats with a total population of 229,337 goats in 2012 (average of 3 to 4 goats per household). However, goat breeding is concentrated in a few sub-districts, with a population of almost 36,000 goats in Dongko and Pule sub-districts alone. It is estimated that around 18,000 families in these two sub-district own goats.</p> <p>Other sub-districts with a high population of goats are Bendungan (16,581), Durenan (15,470) and Munjungan (13,134). The average number of goats per family in these sub-districts in between two and four goats per household.</p>											
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Local government sources estimate that about 65 percent of small holder farmers that raise goats have an income of less than IDR 15,000 (\$1.50) a day.											
How important is this commodity to household income	<p>Goat farming requires low initial capital investment and is thus an attractive undertaking for small-holders. Goats, being hardy animals, require low maintenance and breed more rapidly than cattle, making goat farming more attractive to small-holder farmers. Similar to large ruminant production in most small-holder farms, goat production systems are mainly extensive and low-input in nature, based largely on forage (grass and leaves) that is usually collected by household members. Additional feed is also provided, particularly to expectant females and females with kids, composed of coconut oil cake, soy oil cake, bran, fish meal plus minerals and vitamins.</p> <p>Traditionally, goat farmers acquired their goat farming knowledge from older family members and from hands-on farm experience gained when helping the elders. Only a small number of farmers have participated in the various training and extension programs provided by the government.</p> <p>In Trenggalek, farmers breed goats as a saving mechanism and as a way to have some extra income for emergencies. The proportion of income derived from selling goats will vary substantially depending on the particular circumstances of each household, according to local sources.</p>											
Growth Potential												
Trends and expected trends	<p>It shows the population of goats increases in recent years. Government sources expect that this growth trend will continue</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Population of Goats in Trenggalek</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Head of goats</td> <td>164,079</td> <td>170,705</td> <td>226,470</td> <td>229,337</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: Fieldwork, 2012 and East Java in Figure, 2013</i></p>		Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	Head of goats	164,079	170,705	226,470	229,337
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012								
Head of goats	164,079	170,705	226,470	229,337								
Potential for productivity improvements	<p>There are also a number of private veterinaries who provide help to small-scale goat breeders. Farmers usually go to them in emergencies as they try to avoid having to pay for treatments.</p> <p>Furthermore, some informants at a local level suggest that relationship between farmers and collector/traders are poor. Improvement of these relationships may incentivise farmers to increase their goat production.</p>											
Constraints	<p>Informants in the sector comment that several factors restrict goat farming productivity, including lack of suitable land and feed resources; inadequacy of knowledge of goat husbandry among farmers; and lack of a good production practices programs for farmers as well as access to inputs and services (veterinaries). The local government has three extension workers who help farmers with artificial insemination of goats and 14 veterinaries/paramedics (1 per sub-district) to help farmers with animal diseases. They have limited knowledge.</p>											
Potential for systemic intervention												
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<p>There are no large goat breeders or buyers in this district or nearby. Most goats are sold through local middle-size traders that send the goats to Jakarta.</p> <p>There are 14 goat markets in the district, one market per sub-district. The biggest markets in the district are Trenggalek, Durenan and Panggul markets. However goat markets are very small and trade very small quantities of goats.</p>											

Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities	
Relevance to government programs	<p>Goat farming forms part of the overall strategy of the government to develop the rural economy through small-holder farms in order to improve the livelihood of the rural households. Several government projects have been implemented over the years to improve production and hence increase farmers' income.</p> <p>However, most of these projects failed to improve production systems as the farmers often return to their traditional farming practices once the programs were terminated. The government has recognised that it is a challenge to increase the size of farms into larger scale operations because of the farmers' lack of financial capital required to pay for feed and concentrates, farm labour, veterinary services and animal healthcare and the necessary infrastructure in order to expand their farming activities. Many goat farms also have limited land space to expand the size of the farm. Furthermore, most farmers lack the technical knowledge and training to improve their livestock's productivity. As a result, the business community is not interested in commercially developing the goat meat market.</p> <p>It should be noted that local farmers have more readily adapted to goat farming compared to cattle farming, largely due to the relatively lower cost of entry and the simpler management of goat farms. Most of the goat farmers have learned the trade from their family members, making it relatively easier to achieve natural growth in this livestock farming sector without too much direct assistance from the government.</p>
Relevance to environmental aspect	Local informants did not mention any evident environmental risk or impact associated with goat breeding in this district.
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Traditionally, women are in charge of looking for feed for goats. Men are usually in charge of negotiating with collectors. There is little to none participation of women as collectors or traders. Poorer households usually have goats, as they are easy to keep and do not require large amounts of feed or care. Feed is also usually easy to collect and free. Frequently, poorer households care for breeder's goats in exchange for a kid when they are born.

Selection Criteria		Goats - Malang										
Poverty Orientation												
How many farmers can be reached	<p>It is estimated that between 30,000 and 35,000 households in Malang have goats. The district has with a total population of 203,932 goats in 2012. However, goat breeding is concentrated in a few sub-districts, with a population of almost a 100,000 goats in just over 15,500 households in Ampelgading sub-district. A recent survey found that each household that owns goats in this sub-district has on average 8 to 10 goats.</p> <p>It is estimated that around 60 percent of the goats in the district are Etawa, 40 percent Kacang and only about 5 percent are Boer.</p>											
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<p>Government sources claim that around 50 percent of the households that own goats in Malang are poor. In several cases, poor farmers who work as labourers in plantations are allowed to take the grass and coffee shells and leaves of trees (luchina, kaliandra, eritrina, lucide) to feed their goats. They also use cassava waste.</p>											
How important is this commodity to household income	<p>Goat farming is important for household income particularly in those districts where most families grow goats, such as Ampelgading, Wonosari, Poncokusumo and Kromengan.</p>											
Growth Potential												
Trends and expected trends	<p>The population of goats has grown from around 110,000 in 2007 to more than 190,000 in 2010 in the district. However, a large proportion of this growth comes from a few sub-districts. For instance, the population of goats in Ampelgading sub-district grew from 69,708 goats to 99,932 goats in one year.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Population of Goats in Malang</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Head of goats</td> <td>137,245</td> <td>190,180</td> <td>194,269</td> <td>203,932</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Malang in Figures, 2012 and East Java in Figures 2013</i></p> </div>		Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	Head of goats	137,245	190,180	194,269	203,932
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012								
Head of goats	137,245	190,180	194,269	203,932								
Potential for productivity improvements	<p>Furthermore, some informants at a local level suggest that relationship between farmers and collector/traders are poor. Government informants and academics claimed that traders exploit farmers.</p>											
Constraints	<p>Informants in the sector comment that several factors restrict goat farming productivity, including lack of suitable land and feed resources; inadequacy of knowledge of goat husbandry among farmers; limited or nil access to credit to buy more goats; limited space to breed goats; limited number and size of markets and other facilities (no abattoirs in the district); poor market information; and lack of a good production practices programs for farmers as well as access to inputs and services (veterinaries). The local government has 74 extension workers who help farmers with livestock and 24 staff that work on "human resources".</p>											
Potential for systemic intervention												
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<p>There is one important goat and sheep breeder in the district, Agri-Ranch. They work closely with a few households training them how to breed and fatten goats and sheep. They claim to be interested in collaborating with development organizations. However, they are also investing heavily on expanding their own facilities which could mean that eventually they will do all the goat breeding and fattening internally.</p> <p>There are a few goat markets in the district, but their facilities are claimed to be poor. Furthermore, goat markets are very small and trade very small quantities of goats</p>											
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	<p>XXX <need to be filled in></p>											
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities												
Relevance to government programs	<p>Goat farming forms part of the overall strategy of the government to develop the rural economy through small-holder farms in order to improve the livelihood of the rural households. Several government projects have been implemented over the years to improve production and hence increase farmers' income.</p>											

	<p>There is a provincial government program aimed at encouraging the growth of the goat population. A survey was implemented to detect poor families in the province, which were allegedly given 1 male and 4 female Etawar goats. Families also received training from the local government; there is one extension officer per sub district (33 in Malang), 13 vets and 15 assistant veterinaries.</p> <p>However, several informants claimed that this program has not been very efficient due to corruption.</p> <p>Families are trained also on milking goats and on storing milk. Each village is given a freezer to keep milk. A milk seller is also identified in each village and trained. Various informants said however, that it is very difficult to market goat milk as it is considerably more expensive than cow milk.</p>
<p>Relevance to environmental aspect</p>	<p>Local informants did not mention any evident environmental risk or impact associated with goat breeding in this district.</p>
<p>Relevance to gender & social inclusion</p>	<p>Traditionally, both men and women look after the goats at home. Men generally are in charge of looking for feed for goats. Both men and women are able to milk goats and men are usually in charge of negotiating with collectors. There is little to none participation of women as collectors or traders.</p> <p>Poorer households usually have goats, as they are easy to keep and do not require large amounts of feed or care. Feed is also usually easy to collect and free. Frequently, poorer households care for breeder's goats in exchange for a kid when they are born. Goats are frequently seen as a saving mechanism for poorer families</p>