

Selection Criteria		Goats – North Lombok										
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>												
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	It is estimated that at least 10,000 households in North Lombok have goats but this figure could be as high as 50,000 households, depending on the assumed average number of goats per household. The estimates vary between 2 and 3 goats per household. The number of goats in North Lombok in 2012 was 28,000 goats.											
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>												
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	Goat farming is very important for household income particularly as North Lombok has very high levels of poverty. Households in North Lombok tend to have very small plots of land (0.2 ha) so most of what they cultivate is for self-consumption. Hence the income they can obtain from goats is very significant. Experts estimate that income from goats in poorer households can be as high as 50 percent. Goats are easy to breed and feed (not costly) and hence poor people like breeding them.											
<b>Growth Potential</b>												
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	The population of goats in North Lombok has been stable at around 23,000 goats for the last few years, increasing to 28,000 in 2012.											
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Population of Goats in North Lombok</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Head of goats</td> <td>23,531</td> <td>21,950</td> <td>23,961</td> <td>28,208</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: North Lombok in Figures, 2011 and NTB in Figures 2013</i></p>		Year	2008	2009	2010	2012	Head of goats	23,531	21,950	23,961	28,208
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Head of goats	23,531	21,950	23,961	28,208								
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	Informants in the sector comment that several factors restrict goat farming productivity, including lack of suitable land and feed resources. However, farmers could grow forage and fodder around their rice fields to have feed for their goats. ACIAR is currently working on encouraging farmers in North Lombok to do this. There is also a lack of seed production systems for fodder.											
<b>Constraints</b>	Lack of abattoirs in the district and the lack of big breeder and buyers. At present, most of the goats are sold through middle-size traders											
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>												
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	There is no large private sector actors identified that could help in a systemic intervention. However, universities seem a potential partner to intervene through the provision of more knowledge and good practices to small-holders.											
<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>	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. At the local level beef is clearly the main priority for government.											
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	Local informants did not mention any evident environmental risk or impact associated with goat breeding in this district.											
<b>Relevance to gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	Traditionally, women look after the goats at home and are also in charge of looking for feed for goats. 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 it is 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											