

Selection Criteria		Maize EJ
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Based on 2012 area planted and an estimated land ownership area of 0.3 ha, the number of farmers growing maize in EJ is estimated to be 2.0 million. There are approx. 320,000 maize producing households in the AIPD-Prisma districts. Sampang has the largest number of maize producing households of the four AIPD-Prisma districts in EJ.	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50 percent of farmers in EJ are poor. Most of these are residents of Malang and Madura. 	
How important is this commodity to household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For many farmers, maize is a supplementary income for other agricultural activities. In irrigated areas, maize contributes 20% to poor farmers' income, 22% to medium farmers and 15% to more wealthy farmers. In dry land (rain fed) areas, it contributes 22% to poor and medium farmers' income and 24% to more wealthy farmers. 	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production and productivity of maize in EJ have increased in the five years to 2012 to be 5.95 million tons and 4.7 t/ha respectively. Long term growth may be limited by land use constraints from population pressure. The fast growth of domestic livestock and feed industries presents opportunities for producers on the domestic front. Maize contributes 50% of the content of animal feed. 	
Potential for productivity improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yields are poor due to inadequate crop nutrition and crop husbandry, and variable climate. In EJ the average maize yield is 4.7 t/ha. Increased adoption of hybrid varieties in production systems offers the potential for significant production increases. Sample gross margins calculated from the EI-ADO fieldwork indicate a hybrid maize farmer could earn in the order of \$US 460/ha from hybrid maize, \$US 345/ha from OPV and \$US 182/ha from local varieties. 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor seed quality, weed infestation, available water and rainfall, plant population, pre- and post-harvest pest destruction, and soil quality all constrain production. The correct (or incorrect) use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. High moisture at harvest and lack of drying skills and technologies. Poor roads and transportation systems in some provinces make it very difficult for farmers to sell their maize to the district or sub-district markets. The distribution of subsidized inputs from Gol creates disincentives for private sector input supply companies to invest in new products and distribution channels. 	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outside of government support to the sector, there were no maize-focused development programs identified in EJ. More generic private input supply companies are increasing in number and outreach across the AIPD-Rural provinces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multinational companies (DuPont, Bayer, Syngenta, Nufarm, etc.), Mostly Java-based Indonesian companies (Petrokimia /Petrosida, Aman Asri, Royal Agro, Sari Kresna, and Biotek), and Input supply companies focusing strictly on seed (mostly maize, vegetable, and sometimes rice) such as BISI, East-West Seed, Pioneer Seed, and Primaseed. 	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	The sector has quite strong government support but limited donor support.	
Other Priorities		
Relevance to gov. programs	Maize was included in the Government's program to achieve national food stability in 2005 –Revitalisation of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (RPPK).	
Relevance to environmental aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production tends to be in areas of low soil fertility and erratic rainfall. Overuse of inputs with little understanding of risks to environment or health. Lack of awareness of aflatoxin. Land clearing – new virgin land or degraded grazing land. 	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men make planting and input purchasing decisions, land preparation and are in charge of selling Women are active in planting and harvesting, and also participate in post-harvesting activities like threshing and drying. Harvesting of maize is usually done in mixed groups of men and women. 	