

Selection Criteria		Maize NTB
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>		
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	Using 2012 area planted and an estimated land ownership area of 0.5 ha, the number of households growing maize in NTB is estimated to be approx. 90,000. AIPD-Prisma districts account for 56% of maize farmers in NTB. Dompu has the largest number of maize farmers of the four AIPD-Prisma districts.	
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	The NTB government estimates that 73,000 households involved in maize farming are poor (Pemprov,2014).	
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	The percentage contribution that maize makes to household income for farmers in NTB is: 49% for poor farmers (have less than 0.5 ha); 44% for medium farmers (have 0.5-1 ha); and 41% for more wealthy farmers (have more than one ha).	
<b>Growth Potential</b>		
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the five years to 2012 the area harvested has doubled and production has increased four-fold.</li> <li>New maize production areas on the island of Sumbawa are a positive example of modern inputs (in particular herbicides) changing a traditional system productively.</li> <li>EI-ADO (2012) estimates that 100% of NTB maize is destined for animal feed.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of hybrid seed is estimated to be currently only 30% of farmers. 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.</li> <li>With the increasing adoption of hybrid varieties, the seed industry has become an attractive business proposition. This could encourage more participation of the private sector in maize agribusiness.</li> <li>GM maize is likely to be available within the next few years. Double stacked maize (herbicide and insect resistant) is estimated to create up to a 22% yield increase.</li> </ul>	
<b>Constraints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought for dryland Sumbawa production.</li> <li>Peak labour demands.</li> <li>Transport problems for Sumbawa.</li> <li>Poor technical knowledge of application and use of fertilizers and agro-chemicals.</li> <li>High moisture at harvest and lack of drying skills and technologies.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>		
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More generic private input supply companies are increasing in number and outreach across the AIPD-Prisma provinces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multinational companies (DuPont, Bayer, Syngenta, Nufarm, etc.),</li> <li>Mostly Java-based Indonesian companies (Petrokimia /Petrosida, Aman Asri, Royal Agro, Sari Kresna, and Biotek), and</li> <li>Input supply companies focusing strictly on seed (mostly maize, vegetable, and sometimes rice) such as BISI, East-West Seed, Pioneer Seed, and Primaseed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</b>	Not a large presence of funding bodies and projects in the sector in NTB outside government funded initiatives. Worldbank supported PMPM is active in NTB and provide infrastructure support to village level community which include the maize farmers but they are not focus on maize production	
<b>Other Priorities</b>		
<b>Relevance to gov. programs</b>	Maize is in the NTB government's top three commodities for income generating/poverty reduction program (PIJAR program).	
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production tends to be in areas of low soil fertility and erratic rainfall.</li> <li>Overuse of inputs with little understanding of risks to environment or health.</li> <li>Lack of awareness of aflatoxin.</li> <li>Land clearing – new virgin land or degraded grazing land.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relevance to gender &amp; social inclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Men make planting and input purchasing decisions, land preparation and are in charge of selling.</li> <li>Women are active in planting and harvesting, and also participate in post-harvesting activities like threshing and drying.</li> <li>Harvesting of maize is usually done in mixed groups of men and women.</li> </ul>	