

Selection Criteria		Maize NTT
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>		
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	Based on BPS 2012 maize area planted and an estimated land ownership area of 0.5 ha, the number of households growing maize in NTT is estimated to be approximately 250,000. Timur Tengah Utara and Flores have the largest number of maize households (17,500 households each) of the four AIPD-Prisma districts.	
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	Approximately 55 percent of farmers in NTT are poor. Maize is an important element of their production systems.	
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that there is enough maize to feed their families for the year is the primary goal of farmers growing maize in NTT. It is estimated that 75% of farmers in NTT produce maize for home consumption using traditional methods.</li> <li>Cash income for farmers in NTT is likely to come from other sources.</li> </ul>	
<b>Growth Potential</b>		
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production and productivity of maize in NTT have increased in the five years to 2012.</li> <li>In 2012 NTT accounted for only 3.2% of Indonesia's maize production and remains to be dominated by subsistence production.</li> <li>EI-ADO (2012) found a small but growing number of farmers who are both consuming and selling maize. In Kupang district, one farmer group reported they were selling half of their harvest.</li> <li>Demand for maize for animal feed production continues to increase approximately 10% per year, while the demand for maize for human consumption has remained relatively static.</li> <li>There is a growing demand in NTT for animal feed, and the province is currently importing maize. Only 25% is being sourced locally, with the remainder, mostly hybrid varieties, imported to meet demand.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of hybrid seed by farmers is estimated to be only 20%.</li> <li>Little to no inputs are currently used in the system to support higher yields. At 2.6 t/ha (2012) productivity is well below the national average of 4.7%.</li> </ul>	
<b>Constraints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monoculture in the dryland areas of NTT.</li> <li>Inconsistent rainfall in dryland areas forces planting of local stress-tolerant varieties.</li> <li>Susceptibility of most seed varieties (higher yielding varieties) to weevils.</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-Rural 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YMTM is active in NTT in maize and AusAID has had several programs operating.</li> <li>The World Food Program has targeted maize in NTT in the past for food security reasons.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Priorities</b>		
<b>Relevance to gov. programs</b>	Maize was included in the Government's program to achieve national food stability in 2005.	
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought conditions prevalent.</li> <li>Monoculture in the dryland areas.</li> <li>Lack of awareness of aflatoxin.</li> <li>High moisture at harvest and a lack of drying skills and technologies.</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 if this occurs.</li> </ul>	

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women are active in planting and harvesting, and also participate in post-harvesting activities like threshing and drying. Women manage the household maize stores.</li><li>• Harvesting of maize is usually done in mixed groups of men and women.</li></ul> |
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