

Selection Criteria		Mungbeans NTT
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Approximately 33,000 farmer households grew mungbeans in NTT in 2012. Roughly 5% are located in the AIPD-Rural districts. Belu (adjacent to AIPD-Rural district TTU) is a major production centre (14% of NTT production). NTT accounts for 4% of national mungbean production (BPS, 2013).	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTT is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia with 2.7 million people dependent on subsistence agriculture. Most of them have less than half a hectare of land. • Agriculture contributes approx. 40% to NTT GRDP and up to 80% of NTT's workforce. 	
How important is this commodity to household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mungbeans are a secondary crop grown mainly as a short season rotation cash crop after rice or maize. • The majority of mungbeans (75-85%) are grown as a cash crop with the remainder used for household consumption and social purposes (Adar, et al 2009). For some farmers, especially those with access to irrigation, mungbeans are seen as a reliable crop and source of income. 	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Indonesian National Bureau of Statistics, mungbean production has remained stable or even grown in other provinces, however it has fallen by 50% in NTT since 2007. • While production levels have declined, mungbean prices have increased year-on-year since 2007 by a factor of three. • Nearly 70% of all mungbeans produced in NTT are sold to inter-island traders or collectors based in Surabaya, who either trade locally to consumers in Java or export overseas. 	
Potential for productivity improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the introduction of improved varieties and improved practices current mungbean returns of US\$813/ha could be expected to nearly double (ACIAR research 2010-2012). • Current yields are approx. 0.85 t/ha. These can be realistically increased to 1.2 t/ha with the introduction of good agricultural practices. 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to quality seed and inputs. • Lack of access to quality advice on good agricultural practices. • Lack of access to credit and links to markets. • Unpredictable rain patterns for dry land farming (mungbean is particularly susceptible to rain at harvest). 	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTT Bankhas been successfully providing sizeable loans to mungbean farmers grouped into cooperatives, and non-performing loans (NPL) are reported to be zero • BPTP NTT and UNRAM Universtity provide technical advice to mungbean farmers under the NTT Bank model • Syngenta Foundation are looking to scale up the NTT Bank model 	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syngenta Foundation are exploring models to engage with NTT Bank and BPTP to scale up the pilot model established by NTT Bank lending to farmer groups with BPTP extension staff providing technical assistance paid by the NTT bank to reduce potential loan defaults due to crop failures. 	
Other Priorities		
Relevance to gov. programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside the work of BPTP, NTT Bank and ACIAR in NTT there are no known government programs associated with mungbean production. • On a national scale there are tariffs on imported mungbean presently from other ASEAN nations, China, Australia, or New Zealand. A 5% import tariff applies for dried beans (including mungbeans) from India, a major mungbean exporter. 	
Relevance to environmental aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mungbean provide positive benefits to soil fertility through atmospheric nitrogen fixation into the soil. • Mungbean require some chemical applications, particular for seed protection and weed control at planting. 	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As with most pulse crops, women perform planting and harvesting whereas men perform land preparation and marketing. Some women can sell direct to consumers in local wet markets. 	