

Selection Criteria		Peanut East Java
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Approximately 430,000 farmer households grow peanuts in EJ. Roughly 18% (75,000) are located in the AIPD-Rural districts (AIPD-Rural, 2012).	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An estimated 3 million rural poor exist in EJ. The majority of peanuts are produced by smallholder farmers. 	
How important is this commodity to household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peanuts are an important cash crop for smallholder farmers (0.5 ha or less). Net returns are highly variable (US\$390 to US\$1,200 per ha). In Tuban region, 65% of farmers' total income comes from peanuts. 	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peanuts are a staple part of Indonesian cuisine and are consistently in high demand. peanut consumption for food is expected to increase as the Indonesian population grows production is expected to continue to decline, which indicates a growing dependency on imports to satisfy domestic demand some farmers interviewed in EJ (Malang) reported robust productivity approaching that of the leading producer countries (2 tonne kernel/ha) 	
Potential for productivity improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable scope for yield improvement (national avg yield 1.2 t/ha compared to top producing countries (3.5 t/ha). Implementing improved practices can yield up to 8 t/ha compared to less than 3t/ha from conventional practices (EI-ADO, 2012). Good quality seed and new varieties - Garuda trials of improved seed and technical advice (2007) generated a gross margin of up to IDR 3.5 million/ha, compared to IDR 755,000 /ha. Increase Input use efficiency 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to good quality seed, new improved varieties, awareness about seed quality, poor management practices, and lack of access to crop loans or irrigation water. Access to adequate farming infrastructure e.g. quality seed distribution networks Insufficient controls regarding aflatoxin 	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large snack food companies such as Garuda Foods, Dua Kelinci and Mitra Foods. The Seed Control and Certification Agency (BPSB) Seeds producers Agro-Chemical producers and distributors Small-scale sambal producers exist in surabaya outskirts and supplying wetmarket. 	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	IFC was active in the past but have now withdrawn from the peanut sector. Farmer cooperative (BMT) have strong network with Garuda Foods.	
Other Priorities		
Relevance to gov. programs	Despite being identified as a target secondary crop by the Gol, there is no evidence of any concerted effort to promote production and marketing.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro-chemical use Positive environmental aspect through nitrogen fixation in the soil 	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual shelling (for seed prep), seed sorting, planting, and weeding are performed by women. Men perform heavier manual labour such as ploughing 	