

Selection Criteria		Pigs – East Flores
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Pigs are the main livestock in East Flores. The total number of pigs in East Flores in 2010 was 91,187, followed by goats (68,070) and cows (2,051). Most farmers in East Flores have pigs with the average of 3 pigs per farm. It is estimated that 36,889 households raise pigs in East Flores. This is equal to 84 percent of households.	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	It is thought that most households that have pigs are also poor, given the high levels of poverty in East Flores district.	
How important is this commodity to household income	Pigs represent less than 10 percent of households' income. This is because pigs are raised as a source of extra income or as a gift for marriage, funeral, births and cultural activities. Owning pigs is considered a form of saving for many families.	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	The latest livestock survey (2011-2012) revealed that there are 157,074 and 162,211 pigs in East Flores district. The pig population has increased steadily over the last 4 years from 61,000 pigs in 2008. The number of slaughtered pigs has also steadily increased from 15,500 in 2008 to 17,500 in 2011. It is expected that the growth in the number of pigs raised by smallholders will increase in the next few years as only 9,180 ha out of a total potential raising area of 33,294 ha has been utilized. Also pigs hold a strong cultural significance in East Flores.	
Potential for productivity improvements	Farmers usually feed their pigs household refuse and leftovers, and they lack the knowledge and skills to deal with diseases. The capacity of the local government to provide services to pig raising households is limited. There are only 3 government vets providing help in four sub-districts.	
Constraints	Roads in East Flores are in poor condition which could limit the transportation of pigs and meat. There are no abattoirs in the district and the storage for meat is insufficient	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There is one medium sized pig farm and two small pig farms in the district. However, there are no slaughter houses for pigs in the district, and no trader of pigs that could be part of a systemic intervention.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	Pigs are not a priority for the provincial government. However, the local government has a program called GERBANG EMAS which involves capital lending to poor farmers which can also be in the form of piglets, one male and one female. The government is making a program to promote small animal raising as a form of increasing farmer incomes.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	The risks are similar to the environmental issues identified at the national level regarding waste	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Pigs have a positive impact on people's wellbeing in marginalized areas as they are a source of protein if consumed but also they have a social importance in terms of peoples feeling some financial security owning 4 or 5 pigs.	

Selection Criteria		Pigs - TTU
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 households in East Flores have pigs. Households have on average 2 to 3 pigs each. In 2010, there were a total of 73,657 pigs in TTU. Between 50 and 60 percent of households in TTU have pigs.	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	It is estimated that about 20,000 households that raise pigs in TTU are poor. This represents around 60 percent of households that raise pigs in TTU.	
How important is this commodity to household income	Trade sources estimate that income from pigs represents about 10 percent of farmers' income.	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	In the last few years the population of pigs in TTU has been declining. From 87,834 pigs in TTU, the number of pigs in the district fell to 73,657 in 2010 and slightly increased for 74,164 (2011) and 76,590 (2012). Among the factors that may have contributed to this decline are the ineffectiveness of government plans to encourage pig production and the cultural, rather than business, nature of pig raising.	
Potential for productivity improvements	Farmers lack the knowledge or the access to services to deal with diseases. Inputs such as vaccines and medicines are inadequate (sold in bulk) or inaccessible to them. Furthermore, pigs are seen as a commodity that will produce a small income, therefore farmers want to spend as little as possible in them.	
Constraints	Roads and other physical infrastructure (access to water) are very limited in TTU.	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There are no pig abattoirs in the district and no meat processing factories. There are no traders willing or able to collaborate in an intervention. There are a number of NGOs working in agricultural development in this area and they have worked with DFAT in the past.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	Pig raising is not a priority in provincial or local government plans.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	The risks are similar to the environmental issues identified at the national level regarding waste	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Women are closely involved in raising pigs. This is an activity in which they can have a major role.	

Selection Criteria		Pigs - Ngada
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Pigs being the main livestock in households in Ngada district, about 90 percent of farmers (22,000 farmers) have pigs in this district. The total population of pigs in Ngada is 113,471 (2011).	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	The number of low income families that have pigs is between 15 and 40 percent of all households that raise pigs.	
How important is this commodity to household income	Pigs represent a low 10 percent of farmers' income as pigs are usually used as a saving mechanism and slaughtered for a social festivity, such as births, deaths and weddings.	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	The number of pigs in the district has increased from 101,163 in 2010 to 133,579 in 2012. The local government expects this trend to continue in the following years.	
Potential for productivity improvements	Pig raising households lack access to markets. There is a need to improve the current transportation infrastructure and the local capacity label and package meat.	
Constraints	Roads in Ngada district are in a poor condition which may be limiting the transportation of pigs to markets. There are a very limited number of pig markets in the districts and no abattoirs for pigs.	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There is one major input supplier in the province, who also provides advice and veterinary services to farmers. He also offers informal advice to farmers. There are no major traders and no meat processing factories in the district.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	Promoting pig raising is important for Ngada district government. Pigs are seen as important to the livelihoods of local residents. Several projects have been implemented to improve pig raising practices	
Relevance to environmental aspect	Lack of hygienic practices can have a negative effect on human health.	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Women play an important part in pig raising. A positive impact on women can come from increasing / improving their skills to do so.	