

Selection Criteria		Shallot NTB
<b>Poverty Orientation</b>		
<b>How many farmers can be reached</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2011 NTB accounted for 11% of the harvested area of shallot in Indonesia.</li> <li>Bima is the epicenter and it is estimated at least 10,000 shallot farm households exist in this district. (EI-ADO 2013)</li> </ul>	
<b>Percentage of targeted group with low income</b>	In Bima, nearly 60% of the population lives below or just above the poverty line (EI-ADO 2013). Here, shallots are the main source of farm income and employment.	
<b>How important is this commodity to household income</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shallots are the single most important source of agricultural income in many villages.</li> <li>In 2012 Bima shallot farmers generated an estimated IDR 390,000 million income. A large number of households grow it as a cash crop or have one or more members working as wage labour on shallot farms and for trading enterprises.</li> <li>EI-ADO (2013) found that 1ha of shallot generates an average US\$ 5,600 as net farm and wage income, of which 75% flows to shallot farm households. The remainder is wages for farm labour. Many workers are from households that are marginal or landless farmers.</li> <li>Outside production areas, significant employment is created in the transportation, handling, processing, and retailing of shallot bulbs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Growth Potential</b>		
<b>Trends and expected trends</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average yields in NTB exceeded the national average (9.5 t/ha) in 2009 and 2010, but fell nearly 2 t/ha below this in 2011.</li> <li>Due to land constraints in Bima, shallot farmers have developed farms in Sumbawa Besar. Shallot farming in this district is expanding. It is estimated to have a larger cultivated area than Bima (approx. 10,000 ha). Up to 5,000 Bima shallot farming households rent farms in Sumbawa Besar for the 2 shallot seasons.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential for productivity improvements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True seed shallot offers several potential advantages over propagated seed bulbs. Despite this, the adoption of true seed shallot is low.</li> <li>A reduction in avg. cultivation costs is critical for maintaining/improving profitability.</li> <li>EI-ADO (2013) estimates the mainstreaming of more productive varieties could significantly increase the incomes of 2,000 – 3,000 shallot farm households.</li> </ul>	
<b>Constraints</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of technical knowledge of fertilizer application or soil analysis.</li> <li>Availability of land for expansion of shallot cultivation in Bima.</li> <li>Poor quality planting material, with many farmers using previous harvest material.</li> <li>Limited exposure to cultivars other than currently grown varieties.</li> <li>Financial constraints – lack of working capital and access to affordable credit.</li> <li>Logistical constraints, delaying the transport of bulbs to market (affecting quality).</li> <li>Limited storage and drying capacity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential for systemic intervention</b>		
<b>Availability and willingness of potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syngenta and Bayer have staff stationed permanently in Bima town.</li> <li>At least 15 traders in Bima have contracts with Indo-Food, however traders report that the terms are not attractive.</li> <li>There is a significant presence of input shops in Bima and Mataram</li> </ul>	
<b>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no NGOs or CSOs that active in shallot sector in NTB.</li> <li>Informal networks exist between traders in Sumbawa and traders in Surabaya and Brebes. Those traders are linked to the national Shallot Association.</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Priorities</b>		
<b>Relevance to gov. programs</b>	At the national level the government closely monitors price and supply of shallot and links this to import policy (for seeds and consumption). At the provincial and district level (Bima and Sumbawa in particular) the government aims to be a national center of production for shallot and shallot seedlings and a net exporter to other regions.	
<b>Relevance to environmental aspect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical use is high (spray concentrations reported at 150 – 200% higher than recommended rates). Farmers are adopting intensive spray programs with little technical knowledge.</li> </ul>	

**Relevance to gender & social inclusion**

- Women are involved in planting, weeding, harvesting and drying. EI-ADO (2013) found women accounted for nearly 40% of total farm employment and half of the labour hired.
- Men are responsible for land preparation, crop spraying and sale.