

Selection Criteria		Soybeans East Java
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 620,000 farmer households grow soybean in EJ. Approximately 10% are located in the AIPD-Rural districts (AIPD-Rural, 2012). EJ accounts for 41% of national production (EI-ADO 2012). 	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a high potential to reach a large number of poor household involved in production and post-production activities associated with this sector. Soybeans offer additional income streams to farmers often in the post-rice harvest season. Most soybean farmers can be described as poor, as are the many thousands of people employed in the tempeh/tofu processing industry (up to 100,000 nationwide). (ASA interview, October 5, 2012). 	
How important is this commodity to household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soybean is not the primary source of income for most Indonesian farmers: it usually complements the intensive cultivation of more highly valued primary crops such as rice and maize. EI-ADO (2012) found that net returns are quite variable (US\$100 to US\$500/ha). Average land size is 0.3ha. 	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both production and area harvested of soybean have been trending downwards for the past 20 years. The lack of quality seed, irrigation, and knowledge/skills transfer has been exerting downward pressure on soybean cultivation in most regions. Soybean is a major part of Indonesian cuisine and demand for soybean is well in excess of domestic supply. 	
Potential for productivity improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of and correct application of inputs, including improved certified seed varieties. ACIAR trials have shown improvements in soybean yield of 25% with the use of new variety and a 170% increase from adoption of improved agronomic practices 	
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to quality seed, few incentives for farming other than to grow primary crops such as rice or maize, poor farm-level infrastructure in terms of irrigation and post-harvest storage, and the influence of large-scale and regular imports Lack of awareness amongst growers and input suppliers of the benefits of new varieties being developed by ILETTRI (high yield potential and resistances to major biotic and abiotic stresses). There is an absence of an efficiently functioning seed supply chain to supply certified seed of improved varieties to growers. 	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three private importers – Cargill, Teluk Intan, Suryabudi The National Association of Tempeh and Tofu Processors (KOPTI) The Seed Control and Certification Agency (BPSB) Seeds producers, Agro-chemical producers and distributors 	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	Mercy Corps SCoPe project (Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Soybean Processing Industry in Indonesia). Focus area is primarily in the Jakarta area. They are working to improve efficiency of tempeh and tofu processors (approx. 4,600)	
Other Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gol has begun to reprioritize soybean cultivation: as of January, 2012, it reinstated a 5% tariff on imported beans. The Ministry of Trade has stated that it intends to make Indonesia 'self-sufficient' in soybean production by 2015 (a very ambitious goal) and intends to reintroduce steps to regulate imports. ILETRI has a mandate for developing high yielding soybean varieties adapted to diverse production regions in Indonesia. 	
Relevance to environmental aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proliferation of low-quality, cheap and environmentally toxic chemical inputs (often counterfeited) and over use of pesticides. Positive impacts from nitrogen fixation in the soil from soybeans 	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men are the main recipients of training and knowledge on better farming practices and use of inputs for legume production. Men are reported to be paid higher wages than women in peanut cultivation. 	