

| Selection Criteria | | Soybeans NTB |
|--|---|--------------|
| Poverty Orientation | | |
| How many farmers can be reached | Approximately 215,000 farmer households grow soybean in NTB. Roughly 56% are located in the AIPD-Rural districts. Bima accounts for 34% of these households. (AIPD-Rural, 2012). NTB accounts for 9.5% of national soybean 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, when a short-term legume can be rotated with rice in order to utilise residual moisture after the rice crop. • 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 usually complements the intensive cultivation of food crops such as rice and maize. Soybean in NTB can generate a net profit of up to US\$280/ha. • Soy processing is an important element of poor household income, as it is processed into tofu, tempeh or soy sauce by small-scale enterprises. | |
| Growth Potential | | |
| Trends and expected trends | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both production and area harvested of soybean in NTB 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. • Production is, on average less than half of the genetic potential of the cultivars currently available. Average yields are in the region of 1 tonne per ha. Variability between farmers was high (3.0 tonne per ha to 0.3 tonne per ha) (ACIAR 2012). • 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 (2012) reports that 88% of farmers grow the local soybean variety. • ACIAR trials have shown improvements in soybean yield of 25% with the use of new varieties and a 170% increase from adoption of improved agronomic practices. | |
| Constraints | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness amongst growers and input suppliers of the benefits of new varieties being developed by ILETRI. • There is an absence of an efficiently functioning seed supply chain to supply certified seed of improved varieties to growers. • Imported soybean is often preferred over domestic for consistency and lower moisture content. | |
| Potential for systemic intervention | | |
| Availability and willingness of potential partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three private importers – Cargill, Teluk Intan, Suryabudi • Tofu and tempeh processors • 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 gov. programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GoI has begun to reprioritize soybean cultivation: as of January, 2012, it reinstated a 5% tariff on imported soybeans. • The Ministry of Trade has stated that it intends to make Indonesia 'self-sufficient' in soybean production by 2015 (an ambitious goal) and intends to reintroduce steps to regulate imports. | |
| Relevance to environmental aspect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of low-quality, cheap chemical inputs (often counterfeited). • Over use of pesticides. • Positive impacts from nitrogen fixation in the soil | |
| 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. | |