

CASSAVA IN INDONESIA

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Production and Utilization

- Production trend
- Utilization
 - Volume
 - Destination



Production and Utilization

Table 1. Cassava production, domestic utilization, and waste during the last 10 years in Indonesia

	Production (000 t)	Domestic (000 t)	(%)	Waste (000 t)	(%)
1991	15,954	13,880	87,00	2,074	13,00
1992	16,516	14,369	87,00	2,147	13,00
1993	17,285	15,038	87,00	2,247	13,00
1994	15,729	13,687	87,00	2,045	13,00
1995	15,441	13,434	87,00	2,077	13,45
1996	17,002	14,792	87,00	2,210	13,00
1997	15,154	12,601	83,26	1,967	13,00
1998	14,696	11,782	80,17	1,910	13,00
1999	16,438	12,880	77,76	2,137	13,00
2000	16,839	14,374	85,36	2,892	17,17
Average	16,103	13,674	84,86	2,171	13,46

Source :FAOSTAT, 2001

ITS PLACE AND ROLE

- Agro ecology
- Badly depend on nature
- Source of survival



Future Agenda

- Caution for improvement
 - Holistic
 - Human centered
 - Disaster averted



Table 2. Cassava farmers misfortune due to bad external economic circumstances.

Item	89/90 *	85/96	97/98	99/00
1. Yield (kg/rai) **	2,205 <	2,205	2,329	2,643
2. Production cost (baht/rai) **	992	1,437	1,816	2,024
3. Production cost (baht/kg) **	0.45	0.65	0.78	0.77
4. Price (baht/kg) **	0.91 <	1.38	1.55	0.9
5. Gross income (baht/rai) **	2,007 <	3,043	3,609	2,379
6. Net income (baht/rai) **	1,015	1,606	1,794	355
7. New varieties area (%) ***	1.1	31.6	60.1	87.3
8. Total cassava area (million ha)	1.488	1.228	1.004	1.152
9. Total value (score 5x8)	82 <	103	100	76
10. Total supply (score 1x8)	140 <	116	100	130

Source: * deduced from Titapiwatanakun (1996)

** Sriroth et al. (2001)

*** Sarakarn et al. (2001)

- Choice of Approach
- Representativeness

Table 3. Area, production and yield of cassava in all India and without Tamil Nadu, Kerala and both at 1996/97.

State	Area		Production		Yield	
	(1000 ha)	(Score)	(1000 t)	(Score)	(t/ha)	(Score)
All India	260.80	100	5,868.30	100	22.50	100
Without Tamil Nadu	195.10	75	2,825.10	48	14.48	64
Without Kerala	118.80	46	3,280.00	56	27.61	123
Without Tamil Nadu and Kerala	53.10	20	236.80	4	4.46	20

- Cassava in the reformation era
 - R/D Paradigm
 - Prospect oriented
 - Program formulation and execution
 - R/D Newly Varied Clients

CONCLUSIONS

1. Cassava farmers are truly at subsistence status, living under threat of unhealthy agro ecosystem as well as the poverty's grip.
2. Mostly are in danger due to free trade under globalization wave, which in turn economically, politically and scientifically marginalized.
3. Based on their poverty status with acceptable living standards criteria many of them legally and morally still valid to be protected.
4. Any initiative for improving their living standards should be firmly grounded on the attainment of expected income level not necessarily on the higher yield or production level.

CONCLUSIONS

5. Production should be set-up in balance with real demand which quantitatively as well as reliability should be increased.
6. Any initiative for expanding demand side should be developed in accordance with reliability as well as sustainability supply side.
7. World cassava farmers should be considered as one big family, live in partnership and peaceful environment but in progressive manner.
8. Asia should be treated fairly by providing center for Future Harvest as IITA for Africa and CIAT for Center, Latin America and Caribbean.