



IRGSC Analysis

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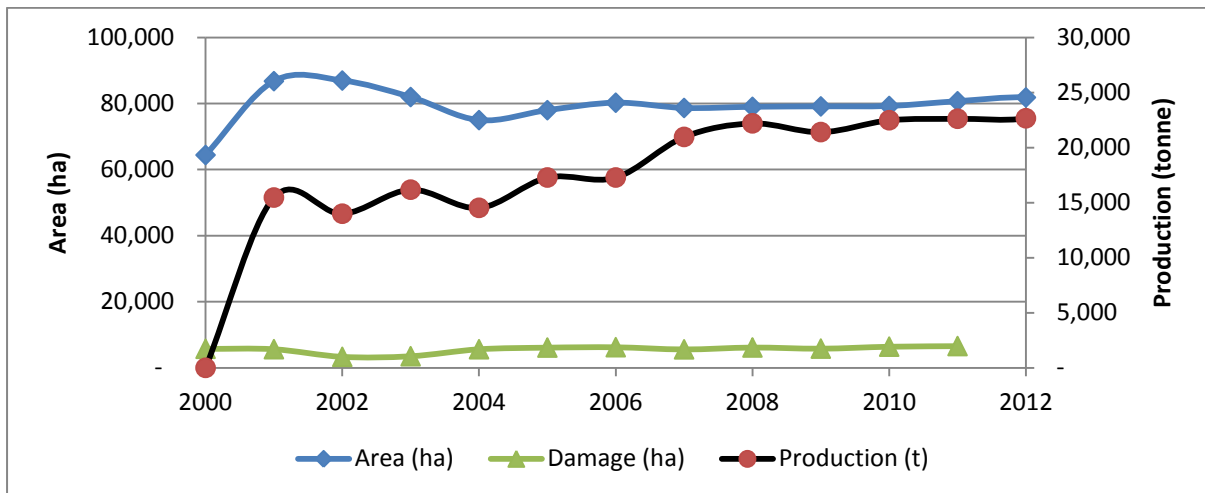
Highlights of NTT Candlenut Data 2000-2013

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Highlights of NTT Candlenut

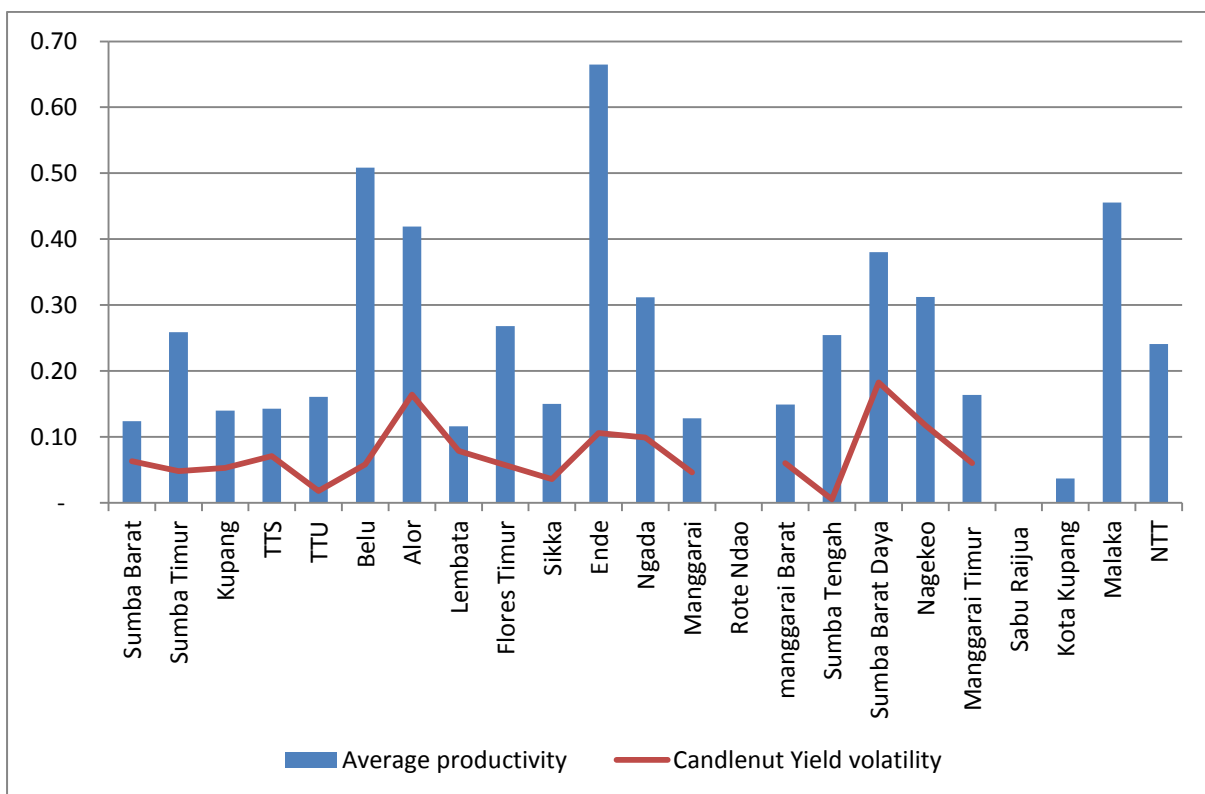
- Overall, the total areas for planted candlenut have been less than before 2004 (figure 1). It dropped from 86.7k ha in 2001 to 75k ha in 2004 and marginally increased annually. As of 2013, the total area of candlenut was 81k ha.
- There is a significant decline its share of candlenut area in Manggarai, particularly due to the split of the region into a Manggarai Barat and Manggarai Timur. TTS and TTU and Alor have been maintaining their area for candlenut production. While Ende has marginally increase its area for candlenut production.
- The production of nut-meg has increased significantly compared between 2000-2004 and 2006-2008. However, the production of candlenut has reached a plateau during the last 5 years (Figure 1)
- In terms of the size of the Candlenut area, TTS has the top share of land area for candlenut (17% or 13.7k Ha). However, TTS has been unfortunately one of the districts with the lowest productivity (only 0.14 t/ha). TTU ranks second in terms of land area for candlenut (10k ha); Ende ranks third (8.3k ha) followed by Alor (6k ha), Manggarai (5.7k) and Kupang (5.3k ha). See Figure 6.
- Ende enjoys as the top 1 candlenut producer over the last tens of years as it reached 6000t/year in 2010 and declined to 5200t/year in 2013. Starting since 2007, Alor ranked the top 2 producer (above 3400 t/year) followed by TTS at the third place (consistently above 2700 t/year since 2009). While TTU has been stagnant in candlenut production as it produces on average 1700t/year. Belu has maintain its level almost similar to TTU but lost its share since the split of Malaka as a new district in 2013 (Figure 3a and 3b)
- Ende is also the top leader in terms of productivity (on average 0.66 ton/ha per year – with low standard deviation 0.11). Belu and/or Malaka have been the top leader as well as they enjoy higher productivity (subsequently 0.51, 0.46 and 0.42 t/ha; Alor sits at fourth with 0.42 t/ha annually. This is followed by Nagakeo and Ngada (both 0.31 t/ha) with modest standard deviation (0.10-0.12). Alor and Sumba Barat are the areas that are highly volatile in candlenut production (0.16 and 0.18 subsequently).
- Hotspots of harvest failure (damage/loss) of candlenut has been concentrated in Manggarai (and shared by Manggarai Barat and Timur since 2007. Kupang, TTU and Sumba Timur have been the other hotspots for harvest failure during the last 4-5 years.

Figure 1. Candlenut Production (metric tonne) and Area (ha)



Source: IRGSC, developed based on BPS data

Figure 2. Average productivity and yield volatility of candlenut in NTT (13 year observation)



Source: IRGSC, developed based on BPS data

Figure 3a. Share of Candlenut production (tonne) in NTT 2000-2013

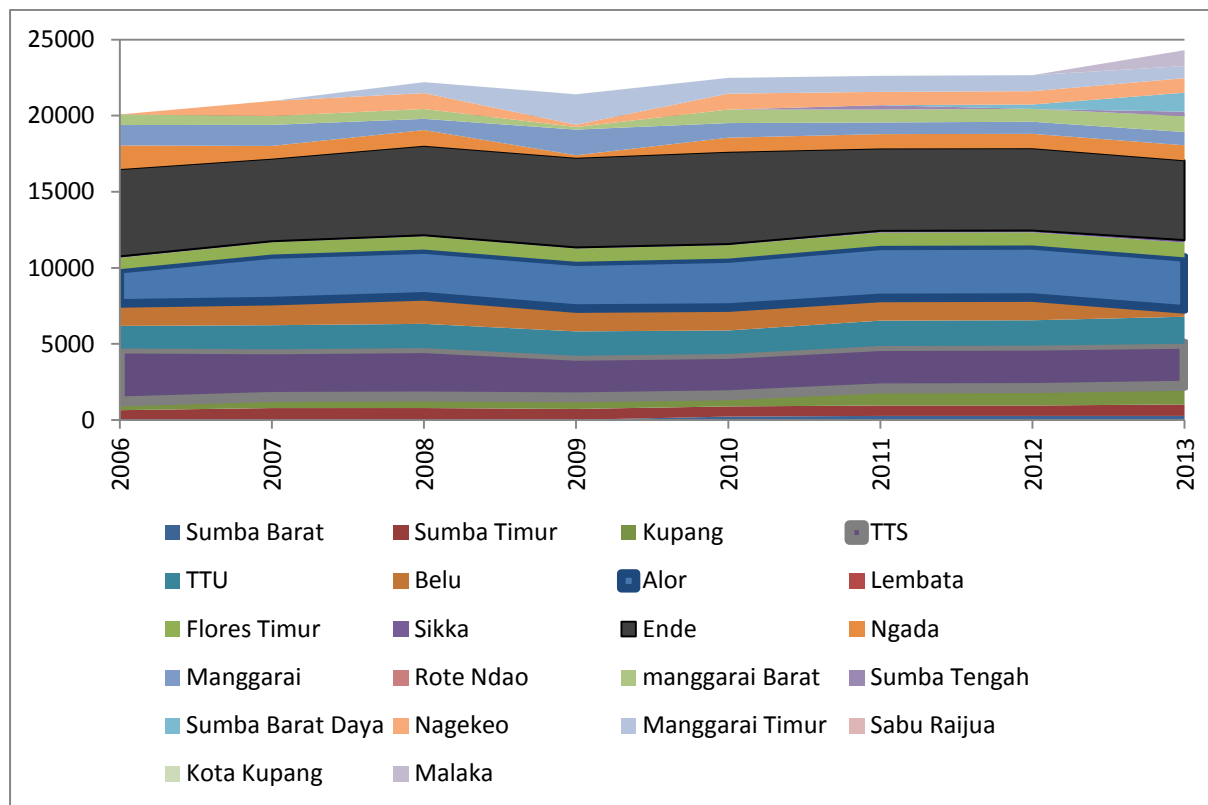


Figure 3b. Share of Candlenut production in NTT 2000-2013.

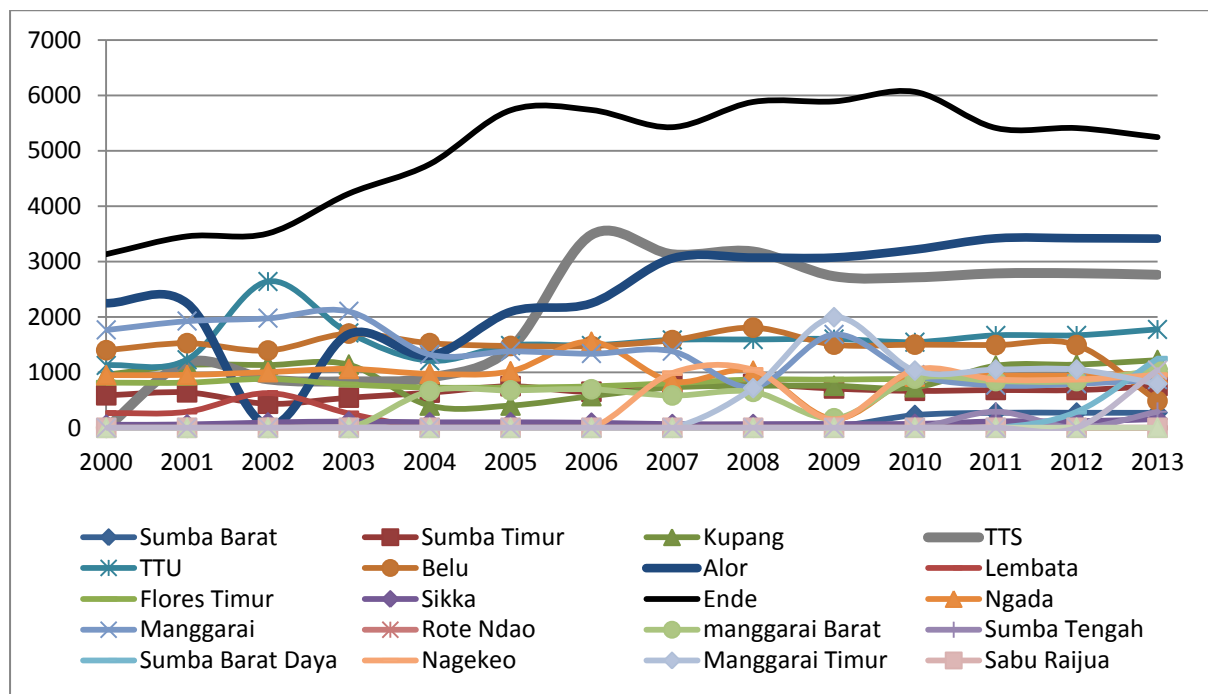
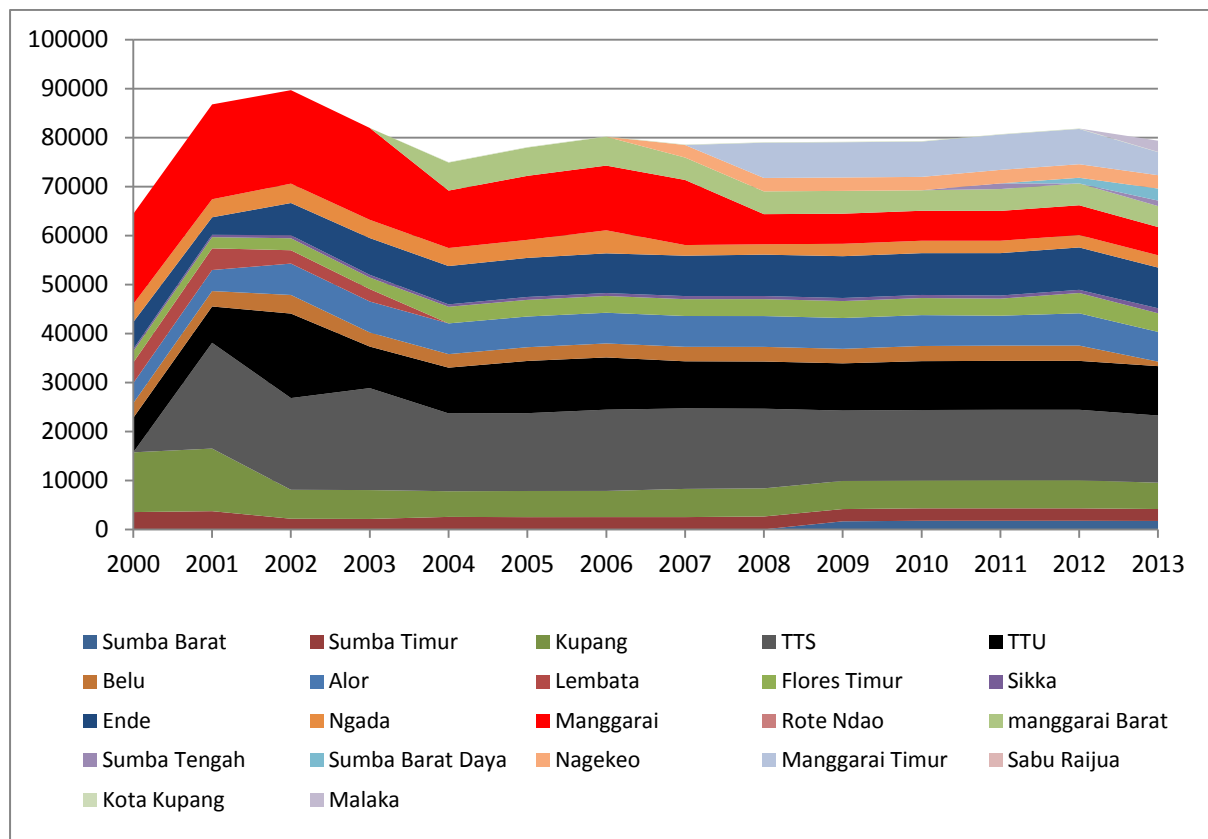


Figure 4. Trend of Candlenut area by district of NTT 2000-2013



The share of candlenut land area is led by TTS (

Figure 5. Trend of Candlenut damage/loss/harvest failure by district of NTT 2000-2013

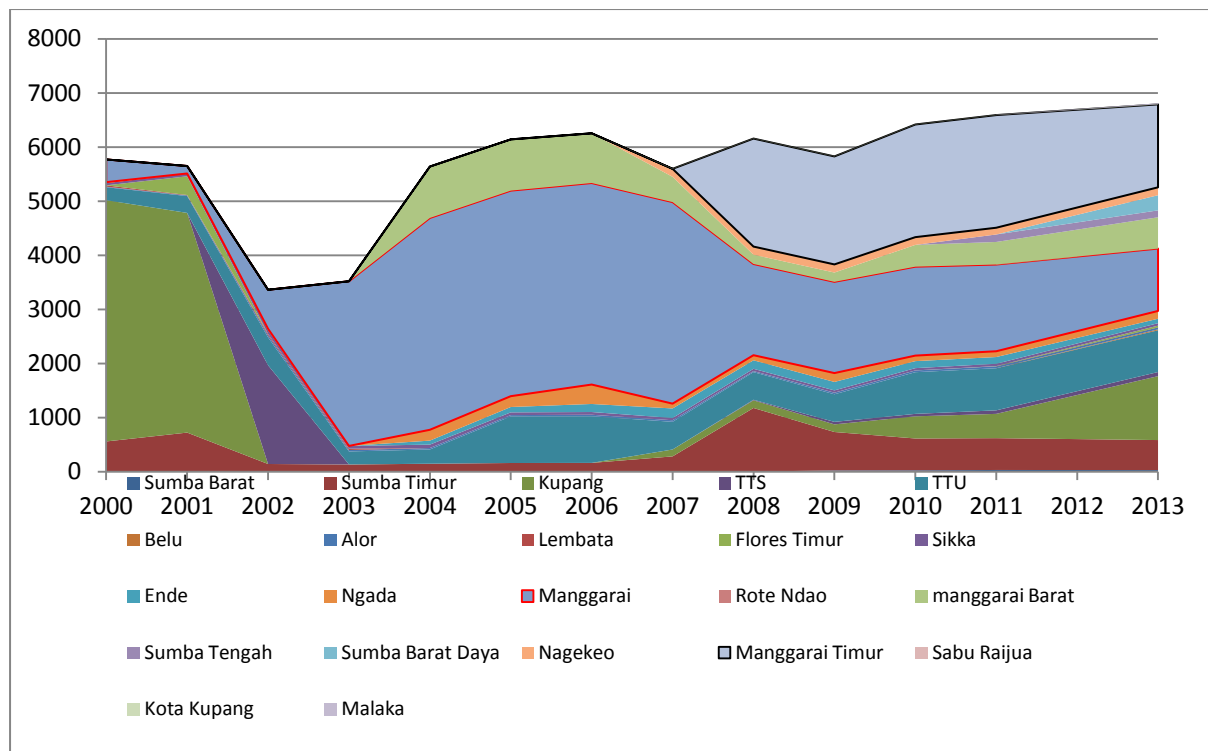


Figure 6 – Share of Candlenut Area in NTT 2013

