Market System Development Assessment for Milkfish and Carrot

Final Report Presentation

2024









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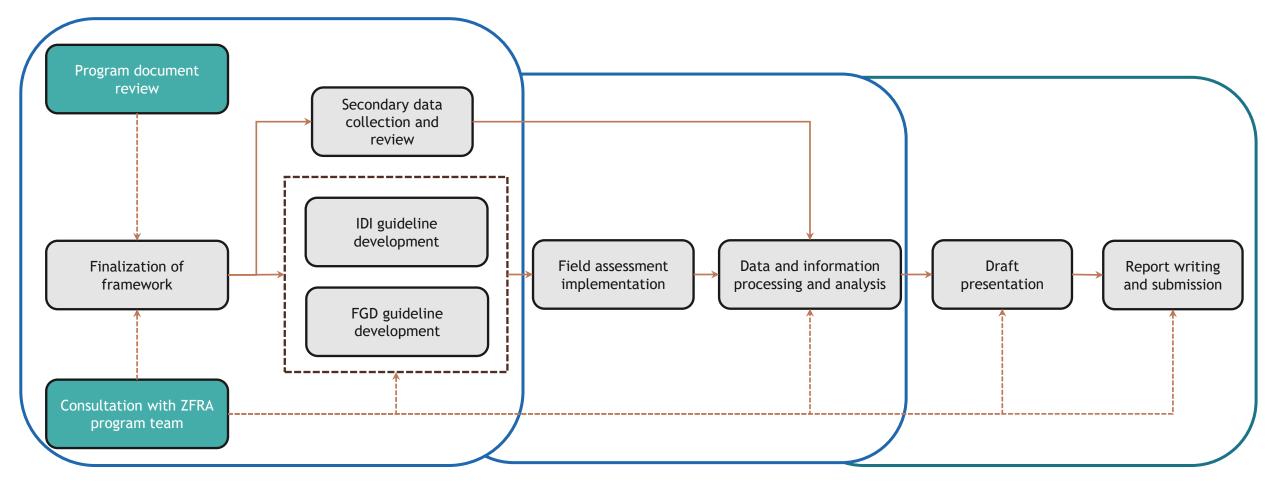
Introduction

This section comprises of demography area and sector overview





Consultancy Assignment and Design Process



STAGE 1: Preparation

STAGE 2: Field assessment & Data Analysis STAGE 3: Reporting and Final Presentation





Methodology

Assignment



Value chain information gathering



Market actors' identification



Innovative financing model identification and policy analysis



Existing financial product used identification



Innovative financing models recommendation development

Secondary data

- Desktop research;
- Program document review

CSI

CSI

Desk research from relevant sources

Share relevant program documents, such as the log-frame, previous

stages of project

MCI

MCI

reports, and other relevant documents.

Primary data

- In-Depth Interviews (IDIs)
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- Develop list of respondents
- Develop IDI guidelines based on type of respondent;
- Develop FGD guidelines based on type of participants
- Develop itinerary for 1st field visit.

- Review and approve the documents;
- Support for contacting and gathering FGD participants before FGD implementation
- Inform which stakeholders have been contacted by MCI.





Methodology: In-Depth Interview

Focus Group Discussion	Session
Farmers and Trader (Carrot)	1
Farmers (Milkfish fry and fresh)	1
Milkfish Processors (Presto)	1

In-Depth Interview (Carrot)		
Farmers	6	
Trader	3	
Government (PPL)	3	
Financial Institutions BPR BKK BRI Nanobank Syariah PNM	4	
Input Supplier	1	
ВМКС	1	
Total	18	





Methodology: In-Depth Interview

In-Depth Interview (Milkfish)	Person Interviewed
Milkfish fry Farmers	2
Milkfish fresh Farmers	5
Milkfish Processors	5
Traders	2
Local Government	3
Financial Institution	1
Input Supplier	1
Technology Provider	1
Universities	2
BMKG Maritim	1
Others (PT MBP)	1
Total	24



Contextual Analysis

It provides comprehensive understanding of the environment where the market system development assessment for carrot and milkfish commodities takes place in Pekalongan City and Regency, Central Java. It covers the current conditions of both commodities



Carrot





Geography and Demography: Village Level

Simego Village



634 HH

with total population is 1,963 (1034 L;929 P)



Agriculture

is the main livelihood in the village. The main commodities are:

 Carrot, Potato, Spring onion, Cabbage, Chilli



Accessibility of the village:

Traditional Market: 12 km

Subdistrict centre: 24 km

Regency centre: 80 km

Telogohendro Village



660 HH

with total population is **2,762** (1459 L; 1303 P)



Agriculture

is the main livelihood in the village. The main commodities are:

 Carrot, Potato, Spring onion, Cabbage, Chilli

Husbandry is the second main livelihood in village.



Accessibility of the village:

Traditional Market: 11 km

Subdistrict centre: 8 km

Regency centre: 48 km



Carrot Cultivation Practice: Local Varieties

Most farmers cultivate carrots year-round with traditional practice, usually practicing intercropping with other commodities

Productivity in Village : 0.3 tonnes for 500 m²

Productivity in District : 0.7 - 0.9 tonnes for 500 m² (BPS, 2021)

Price of Local Carrot (Aug 2024): Rp3,000

Soil Preparation

Sowing

Cultivation

Harvesting

- Farmers raised beds (bedengan) in preparation for planting.
- Chicken Manure is spreaded upper the beds.
- Most farmers use retained seeds. Farmer buy seed from nurseries or make their own seeds.
- Seeds are sown without any pattern
- Farmer will irrigate consistently especially during the early stage (3 weeks). Some farmers already have pump from nearest river.
- In the early stage, pesticide is used to mitigate worm
- Most farmers do not practicing thinning
- Farmers remove weeds during this stage
- Most farmers do not use fertilization after the land preparation.

- Carrot are ready to harvest 80-90 days after planting.
- Most farmers prefer use "borongan" by trader to sell and harvest the corps.



Carrot Cultivation Practice: Berastagi Varieties

Berastagi cultivation has higher productivity and fetches a higher price; nevertheless, there is still a gap compared to national productivity

Productivity : 0.5 tonnes for 500 m²

Price (August 2024) : Rp4,000

Soil Preparation

- Farmers raised beds (bedengan) in preparation for planting.
- Chicken Manure is spreaded upper the beds and mixed with the soil.
- Dolomit is used to enhanced soil quality and improve the productivity

Sowing

- Farmers create planting patterns for Berastagi carrot seeds.
- Eight to ten seeds are planted in the prepared soil
- Farmer will close the hole with the soil.

Cultivation

- Farmer will irrigate consistently especially during the early stage (4 weeks). Some farmers already have water pump.
- In the early stage, pesticide is used to mitigate the worm
- Farmer practicing thining in week 8th to maintain the carrot growing
- Farmers remove weeds during this stage
- Minimal usage of fertilizer

Harvesting

- Carrot are ready to harvest 120 days after planting.
- Farmers sell the berastagi carrot to PT PBM



Carrot Cultivation Practice



Common Practice

No pattern for local seed

Berastagi Cultivation



Berastagi seeds are sown with proper planting distance





Milkfish





Geography and Demography: Village Level

Jeruksari



2.525 HH

with a total population of 8.264.



Aquaculture

is one of the main livelihoods in the village. The main commodities are:

 Milkfish and whiteleg shrimp Manual labor (convection/ garment and construction) and Trading are the other main livelihoods.



Accessibility of the village:

- Traditional Market: 3.9km to Banjarsari, 3.5km to Kraton, 5.9km to Poncol.
- 5km to the sub-district capital (15 mins) and 30km to the district capital (1 hour). The orbital conditions and distance between Jeruksari Village and these areas are relatively accessible.

Krapyak



5.792 HH

with a total population of 18.527



Aquaculture

is one of the main livelihoods in the village. The main commodities are:

 Milkfish, whiteleg shrimp, parrot fish, tiger prawn, etc.
 Manual labor, Fishing and Trading are the other main livelihoods.



Accessibility of the village:

- Traditional Market: 1.8km to Banjarsari, 3.5km to Kraton, 2km to Poncol.
- 3km to the sub-district capital and 5km to the district capital (around 10 mins each). The orbital conditions and distance between Krapyak Sub-district and these areas are relatively accessible.

Degayu



2.457 HH

with a total population of 8.049



Aquaculture

is one of the main livelihoods in the village. The main commodities are:

 Milkfish, whiteleg shrimp, parrot fish, tiger prawn, etc.
 Masonry, Trading and Husbandry are the other main livelihoods.



Accessibility of the village:

Traditional Market: 4.9km to Banjarsari, 6.3km to Kraton, 4.1km to Poncol.



Milkfish Cultivation Practice

Milkfish Fry (Pendederan/ Pembesaran Nener)

Common Practice in Project Location

Milkfish are cultivated throughout the year (1-2 months for each cycle).

Production capacity per farmer with approx. 50-80% Survival Rate Selling price of Milkfish fry

: 2.000-3.000 (small business), 100.000-150.000 (medium to big business) per cycle,

: IDR 140-200 (for size up to 5 cm), IDR 500 (for size up to 15 cm)

Pond Preparation

Sowing

Cultivation

Harvesting

- The pond for the milkfish fry is filled with water and well prepared (paying attention to salinity, light, pest/predator control, etc.)
- Most farmers have basic knowledge and tools regarding the impacts of climate-related factors on cultivation practices (precipitation, lights, water quality, testing of water salinity level, etc.)
- Most farmers use simple traditional method using net or gauze ("Kasa") with varied production capacity (based on pond sizes and business capital.)
- Most farmers rent the field/ pond from local land-lords.

- After the fry are delivered to the farmers, the fry are released to start the acclimatization process, where the purchased fry are gradually adapted to the pond water for 15-20 minutes, by opening the bag slightly in the pond before fully released to avoid shock due the new water's temperature and quality.
- The price of milkfish fry is around IDR 50-60 per fry (size ~1 cm).
- The fry are then left to eat natural food (e.g. plankton) for the first 7 days. Alternatively, they can also be given special type of feed (finetextured and small-sized feed) 2 times a day, with a dosage according to the size and number of fry.
- After 1 week, the feeding frequency is increased to 3 times a day.

- The fry are ready to be harvested after 25-30 days (~3 cm) or later (~5-6 cm for > 1 month).
- The size is usually adjusted to meet the market demand and/ or the farmers' capacity.
- The milkfish fry are picked up by the local traders, or directly sold to milkfish farmers to be cultivated further.



Milkfish Cultivation Practice

Milkfish Fresh (Pembesaran Bandeng Segar)

Common Practice in Project Location

Milkfish are cultivated throughout the year (4-5 months for each cycle).

Pekalongan's avg. annual productivity

Production capacity per farmer

Selling price of Milkfish Fresh

: 131 kg/ ha (estimated)

: 30-150 kg/ cycle (small-sized business) to 4.000 kg/ cycle (medium to big-sized business)

: IDR 25.000-29.000/ kg (normal-high), IDR 17.000-19.000 (low)

Pond Preparation

Pond Preparation (2)

Sowing & Cultivation

Harvesting

- The ponds are cleaned and prepared properly (paying attention to salinity, light, pest/predator control, etc.).
- Most farmers have basic knowledge and tools regarding the impacts of climate-related factors on cultivation practices (precipitation, lights, water quality, testing of water salinity level, etc.)
- Most farmers use simple traditional •
 method using fixed net and bamboo
 with varied production capacity
 (based on pond sizes and business
 capital.)
- Most farmers rent the field/ pond from local land-lords.

- For permanent (closed) type of ponds located in the south of the embankment (Krapyak and Degayu), farmers usually wait ~1 month to refill the water due to the construction of the embankment that limits the entry of brackish water. The ponds also need to be cleaned so that natural food (i.e. plankton) can grow.
- For ponds located in the open sea (Jeruksari), no drugs or inputs allowed since they can easily spread to other ponds.

- Start the acclimatization process.
- Fish are fed 2 times a day with a dose according to the size and number of seeds. Can also be combined with bread to reduce feed usage. If farmers rely on natural feed, milkfish seeds are left free and only eat natural feed available in the pond (plankton, etc.).
- Additionally, farmers tend to have additional commodities to breed to compensate the long downtime of milkfish cycle.

- The feeding frequency can also be increased in the 3rd or 4th month before harvest to achieve the desired milkfish growth (The size is usually adjusted to meet the market demand and/ or the farmers' capacity).
- Milkfish is ready to be harvested 3-5 months after release, or when the size is in accordance with the farmer's wishes or consumer demand.
- The milkfish fresh are picked up by the traders, or sold directly to Presto producers to be processed further.



Milkfish Cultivation Practice

Milkfish Processing (Bandeng Presto)

Common Practice in Project Location

Presto production takes approx. 1.5 to 8 hours, depending on each producer's pace and capacity/ quantity of fish processed. Production capacity per processor: 10-15kg (small), 25-35kg (medium) per cycle or 160kg/ day (large)

Selling price : Rp6.000-7.000/ pack (small business), Up to Rp50.000/ pack (medium to large business)

Preparation & Cleaning

Cooking/ Processing

Packaging

Sales & Marketing

- Fish Sourcing & Sorting:
 Producers buy fish from local markets or traders, depending on their financial capacity. After transportation, the fish are sorted to remove any that are of poor quality.
- Preparation Process: Fish, whether fresh or frozen, is cleaned, gutted, and soaked in salt water before further processing.
- Spice Preparation: Spices are measured based on the fish's weight, ground, and cooked until the water evaporates, with each producer having their own preferred seasoning blend.

- The fish are cooked in pressure •
 cooker for about 1-2 hour,
 depending on the size and
 quantity of the fish as well as the
 pressure cooker's capacity.
- The fish are usually moved to oven for more process to further soften the bones.
- The fish are then left to cooled down for about 30 mins before being packed.

- The fish then being vacuumed sealed to ensure the quality and hygiene.
- For mid to big-sized businesses, the fish then are being packed using their own label/ brand in a box, along with the spices.
- The products are ready to be sold to traditional markets or directly to customers (individuals or agencies).
- Small-sized business usually use door-todoor method for sales and marketing in the local area, with minimum digital platform usage.
- Mid to large-sized businesses usually produce in big scale and sold to agencies, events, households or outlets in bulks, utilizing e-commerce platforms to reach more customers.
- The remaining or unsold products are kept in a storage or chiller to keep them fresh.



Market System Analysis

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the carrot and milkfish value chains in Pekalongan, Central Java. It explores market dynamics, the roles of value chain actors, root cause analysis, and potential incentives from collaboration

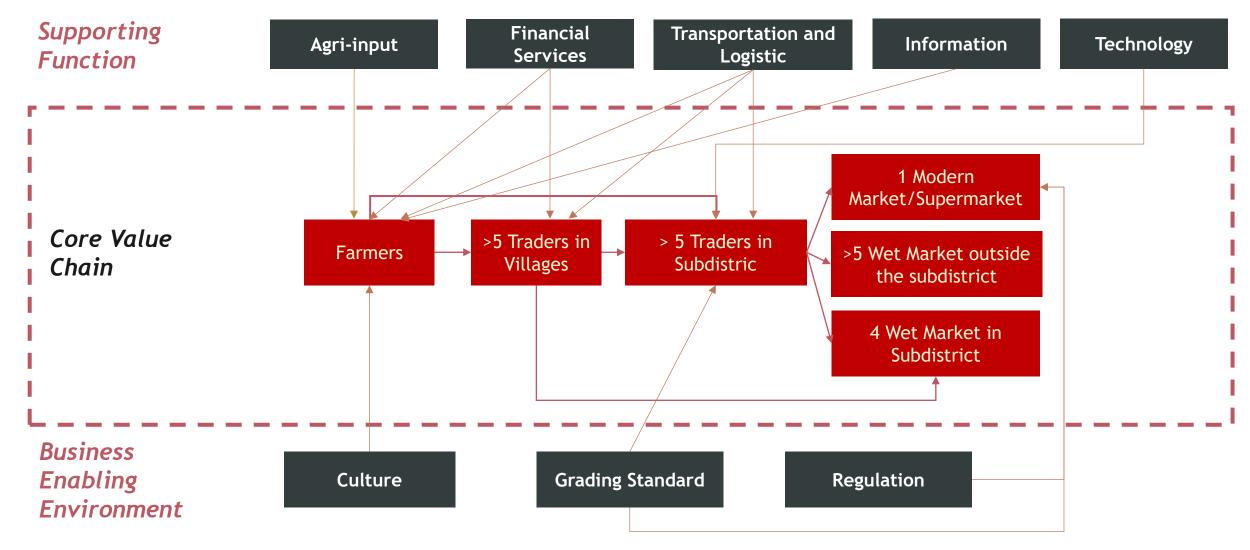


Carrot





Market Map of Carrot





No	Actors	Detailed Information
1	Farmer	 There are approximately ±1,000 households cultivating local carrots (carrots that use retention seeds). There are 2 farmers in Simego Village (Tunut and Nafsiah) who are still actively cultivating Berastagi carrots
2	Trader	 There are more than 5 collectors at the village level. The maximum load that can be transported by the collectors each day is 2-3 tons. If the load exceeds the maximum capacity, the collector will reschedule the plan for the following day. The collectors of local carrots sell at the wet market (to traders) in the sub-district area. If demand is low, the carrots will be sold at markets outside the sub-district.
3	Trader in Sub-district (larger trader)	 Berastagi carrots are sold outside the subdistrict by larger traders, mostly outside the village. One large trader was identified during the visit, U.D Dieng. U.D Dieng has sold Berastagi Carrot to Jakarta, West Java, and East Java
4	Modern Market	One of the market for Berastagi Carrot is Modern Market, such as Lotte Mart.
5	Wet Market in Subdistrict	 There are four markets that serve as the target for selling local carrots in Petungkriyono Sub-district. Collectors from Simego and Tlogohendro villages will sell the carrots, which are packaged in plastic bags, to traders at the wet markets.
5	Wet Market outside Subdistrict	• The market areas for Berastagi carrot sales include wet market in Cirebon, Majalengka, Kudus, Jogja, Mutilan, and several areas in East Java (although on a smaller scale)



Supporting Functions

No	Actors	Role	Relationship
1	Agri-input	 Seeds: Local carrot seed producers conduct self-seedling and sell seeds to farmers. Fertilizer: There are two fertilizer supplier (manure) in Simego and Tlogohendro villages. Crop Protection: Can be purchased at local kiosks in the village. There are about 6 (in Simego) people selling commonly used plant treatments (e.g., herbicides). Farmers purchase a wider variety in the sub-district kiosks at Pasar Kalibening 	Farmers (buyer)
2	Financial Services	Three financial service providers have been identified in the project location, namely: BRI, PNM, and BPR BKK. The loan product most commonly used by the community is the seasonal scheme product.	Farmers (borrower)
3	Transportation and Logistic	 The road infrastructure from village to sub-district and regency is well established, since it has been paved. Road access to Tlogohendro village is more challenging because some roads are unpaved, with several inclines and sharp turns. 	 Traders: own their own trucks with a capacity of 2 tons per truck (open-bed trucks) Farmers: Some farmers with fields/gardens located in hilly areas (high and steep terrain) transport their agricultural produce using motorcycles



Supporting Functions

No	Actors	Role	Relationship
1	Information	Information related to the agriculture practice can be accessed from extension service providers (PPL), however, PPL is not too active, since they have large coverage area.	Farmers: Some farmers obtain information on disaster and climate management through MCI programs, such as the Climate Field School (SLI). Farmers also continue to use Pranoto Mongso (seasonal guidelines), a traditional Javanese method for determining planting seasons.
2	Technology	Technology is being used by traders and farmer. There no extensive or modern technology is used by farmers	 Traders: The technology is used by the traders (U.D Dieng) in the sub-district and district area. This technology involves the storage media for Berastagi carrots. The carrots, which are collected from the Pekalongan district, are then stored in a cooler/freezer for 2 days before being sold outside the district. Farmers: The irrigation technology used by the community in the village is a large diesel pump to transfer water from the river to agricultural land. About 40% of the community owns a large diesel pump.



Business Enabling Environment

No	Actors	Description
1	Culture	 Horticultural farming has become a generational livelihood carried out by the community in the village. The youth in the village generally do not leave because they will continue their parents' farming activities. Farmers use Pranoto Mongso (Seasonal Guidelines), which is a Javanese calendar related to agricultural activities (some are also used for fishing), such as planting. Farmers in the project location village use the Pranoto Mongso calculation for planting. However, currently, farmers state that the Pranoto Mongso calculation often deviates or no longer aligns with the actual conditions. Relationship
2	Grading Standard	• Regulations related to sorting and quality control are implemented for Berastagi carrots. For local carrots, there are 2 quality grades, while for Berastagi carrots, there are 3 quality categories: (FS, S, and M).
3	Regulation	Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun 2021 concerning Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) governs the guidelines for horticultural farming practices aimed at improving the quality and safety of production, preserving the environment, and strengthening the competitiveness of horticultural products in both domestic and international markets.
		Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 46/Permentan/PP.130/11/2019 concerning the Development of Strategic Horticultural Commodities regulates the guidelines for developing horticultural commodities deemed strategic for the national economy. This regulation aims to increase production, competitiveness, and the welfare of farmers through effective and efficient management. The commodities include vegetables such as chili, shallots, and tomatoes.



Challenges and Opportunities of Sector

Challenges	Opportunities		
 Agriculture Practice Low productivity due to suboptimal cultivation techniques. Limited agri-input access Limited irrigation access, with water shared among farmers and households. Poor planting preparation reduces crop quality – soil preparation based on type. Improper pest control harms soil quality 	 Increasing productivity and quality with climate adaptive approach Soil and water conservation Increasing farmer capacites in post-harvest 		
 Market Access and Distribution Limited market information Price volatility 	 Expanding market access Assesing potential derivative product for carrot 		
 Finance and Investment Limited financial literacy 	 Innovative financing by involving community, cooperation, and digital financing Establish partnership with financial service provider 		
 Technology Adoption and Innovation Limited access to technological knowledge High cost of technology adoption Farmers resistance to change 	 Establish partnership with technology provider (e.g., smart farming provider) Increasing technology capacity for farmer and engaging youth in the implementation Build demonstration plot (demplot) for technology implementation 		



Closed-loop Business Model

Practices in Agriculture Sector

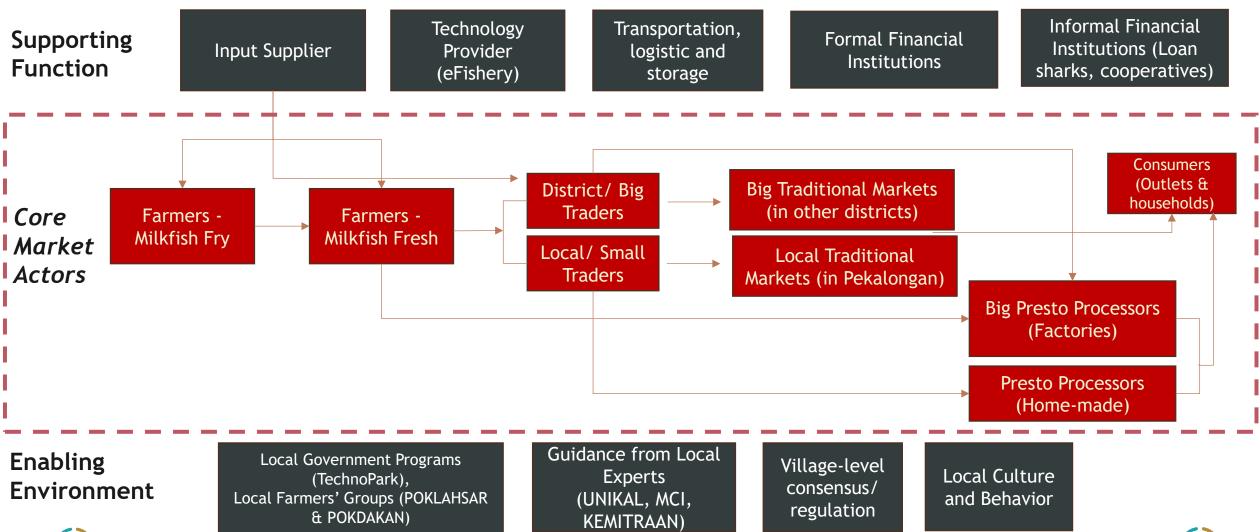
Practice	Market Actor/Stakeholder	Lesson Learned
Closed-loop business model for Horticulture in Garut	 Government (Dinas Pertanian) Financial Service Provider Agri-input companies (seeds and fertilizer) Non-profit organization Farmer groups Academician 	 Institutional and operational standards present challenge for closed-loop model, it need to be robust All market actors in the collaboration must have credibilite and capacity to meet their commitment. Closed-loop business model is involving numerous actorrs, identifying incentive and risk is needed as a mitigation and create same expectation
Closed-loop model for horticulture in Sikka, NTT	 Government Technology provider Agri-input company (seeds, fertilizer, and crop protection) Financial Service Provider Farmer groups 	 Involving youth farmers is prominent for fostering technology adoption



Milkfish



Market Map of Milkfish





No	Actors	Detailed Information
1	Milkfish fry farmers (Pendederan nener)	 Description Approx. 200 farmers (inc. Milkfish fresh) in the project locations, where ~100 are SLBB participants. They cultivate/ breed the milkfish fry to be further raised by local milkfish farmers. SLBB participants (PT MBP): Utilize semi-intensive method to cultivate 3.000 fry from BBPBAP Jepara in 4 bioflocs in Jeruksari and Krapyak. Supply for internal use (KJA in Jeruksari). Non-SLBB participants: Utilize traditional method to cultivate fry sourced from local traders or non-local suppliers (e.g. BBPBAP Jepara, Gondol village in Bali) in their permanent or closed ponds. Supply to local traders and farmers. Cultivate other commodities (e.g. shrimps and parrot fish) for additional income. Relationship SLBB participants (PT MBP): PT MBP's milkfish fresh farmers, BBPBAP Jepara, input kiosk Non-SLBB participants: Local traders & farmers, non-local supplier (e.g. BBPBAP Jepara, Gondol village in Bali), input kiosk Incentives The SLBB participants (PT MBP) have guaranteed supply and market (supply directly to PT MBP's milkfish fresh farmers) as well as equipped with training and facilities. Non-SLBB participants usually cultivate other commodities to compensate the long cultivation cycle of milkfish and for additional income to cover their daily needs.
2	Milkfish fresh farmers (Pembesaran bandeng segar)	 Description Approx. 200 farmers (inc. Milkfish fresh) in the project locations, where ~100 are SLBB participants. They cultivate milkfish fresh for consumption or further process (e.g. presto). SLBB participants (PT MBP): Has 2 ponds of KJA in Jeruksari, with fry supplies directly come from PT MBP's biofloc. Priority supply to Moya Bandeng Presto, or local traders. Non-SLBB participants: Utilize traditional method to cultivate fish sourced from local traders or non-local suppliers (e.g. BBPBAP Jepara). Supply to small and big traders or local presto producers. Cultivate other commodities (e.g. shrimps and parrot fish) for additional income.

 Relationship SLBB (PT MBP): PT MBP's milkfish fry farmers, other SLBB participants (milkfish fry farmers), local traders, Moya Bandeng Presto, input kiosk, local experts and government Non-SLBB: Non-local supplier (e.g. BBPBAP Jepara), local and district traders, local presto producers, input kiosk, local government Incentives SLBB (PT MBP) have guaranteed supply (from PT MBP's biofloc) and market (to Moya Presto) as well as equipped with training and facilities. Non-SLBB participants usually cultivate other commodities to compensate milkfish's long cultivation cycle and for additional income to cover their daily needs.
 Description Process milkfish fresh into a value-added products (presto) for public consumption. SLBB (Moya Bandeng Presto): Sourced fish from PT MBP's KJA or other SLBB participants (local farmers). Production runs for approx. twice a month. Have standards licensing (PIRT, NIB, Halal, SKU) with their own labels. Serves local outlets or bazaars, institutional and individual orders using (mostly) outright buy system. Non-SLBB: Produce other processed milkfish products such as grilled fish cake, chips, and steamed as well as products from other commodities (parrot fish, iridescent fish, skipjack tuna, etc.). Sourced fish from local traders (mid to large) or traditional market (small businesses). Production runs 1-3 times a week (small-mid) to daily (big businesses). Have no BPOM or SNI for modern market and nation-wide distribution. Serves local outlets or bazaars, souvenir shops, and individual orders using consignment and outright buy system. Relationship Moya Bandeng Presto: PT MBP, local traders and traditional market, customers, local experts and government Non-SLBB participants: Small and big traders, local traditional market, local government Incentives Moya have guaranteed supply (from PT MBP's KJA) as well as equipped with training and facilities. Non-SLBB have other product variations and wider customer base. For CV New Istiqomah, it is equipped with Surat Kelayakan Pengolahan and has a nation-wide market coverage, with regular supply to souvenir shops and traditional markets.

No	Actors	Detailed Information
4	Small/ Local Trader	 Mainly sell Shrimp and Milkfish (each about 75kg of total transport capacity of 200kg per day). Runs for 5-6 days per week using a motorcycle. Selling fish at the Banjarsari traditional market (has a shop outlet) and local pressure cooker producers (in the Pekalongan area and surrounding areas).
5	Big/ District Trader	 There are approx. > 10 big traders in Pekalongan. Usually the fish supply comes from > 200 fish farmers spread across Pekalongan (Jeruksari), Pemalang, Kudus, Batang. Have 2 fleets (trucks) with a capacity of 5-6 tons each and transport to wet/traditional markets in big cities such as Jakarta, Semarang, and Solo with a capacity of tens of tons in one week (6-7 days) of delivery. Usually can give financial aid to farmers in a form of <i>kasbon</i> or feed products to support the farmers. In turn, the big traders will take the harvest production of the farmers.
6	Traditional Market in Subdistrict	 Approx. 13 traditional markets in Pekalongan city including Pasar Banjarsari, Pasar Poncol, Pasar Kraton, etc.
7	Traditional Market outside Subdistrict	 Large markets outside the city of Pekalongan include Jakarta (Karanganyar), Semarang, Bandung, Purwokerto, Solo, Boyolali, Salatiga, Karawang, etc. Customers in Boyolali and Solo are large-scale home presto producers (dedicated up to 2-3 tons/ day) while Jakarta market only demands for big-sized fish (dedicated 16-20 ton/ week). Presto factory in Semarang demands up to 6-18 tons/ week.



Supporting Functions

No	Actors	Role	Relationship
1	Technology Provider	 eFishery provides a one-stop-solution platform for value chain businesses in the milkfish sector: eFeeder, eFisheryku (Contract Farming), eFresh, eFarm, and Kabayan. 17 Pekalongan farmers have partnered with eFishery, each with a productivity of 27 tons/ cycle. eFishery also covers almost end-to-end value chain business: As the off-taker/ trader, financing and technology provider, local technical assistance to farmers, as well as feed supplier. 	 Input suppliers Big traders Individual farmers and local farmers group (POKDAKAN) Local government
2	Financial Institutions	 Identified several financial institutions operating in the project locations (i.e. BRI, Bank Jateng, BCA, BTPN Syariah) with BRI dominating the market. Provide financing, usually in a form of KUR, to farmers and presto producers. Tend to use personal and cluster approach for better reach and minimize default risk. 	 Individual farmers and local farmers group (POKDAKAN) Presto producers Small and big traders
3	Input Supplier	 Identified 1 local kiosk in Wonokerto (i.e. Kios Tani Makmur) and 2 input (milkfish fry) supplier outside of Pekalongan (i.e. BBPBAP Jepara, Desa Gondol Bali). Sell vitamin, feed and fry for farmers. In addition to local input kiosks and eFishery, big traders also play a role in input supply through their cash advance system (kasbon) or direct non-monetary aid (feed products). 	FarmersBig traders
4	Logistics and Transportati on	 Dedicated vehicles are owned by small (motorcycle) and big (trucks) traders that are used to transport fish to traditional markets in Pekalongan area and other districts. Farmers do not have their own vehicles for transportation and cold storage for stocks since the harvest are being picked up directly by the traders. Home-made small presto producers usually do not have their own vehicles and storage. Medium to big presto producers usually have motorcycle or car to transport their products to customers (households or outlets) or utilize local delivery services (e.g. JNE, Gojek). 	FarmersPresto producersSmall and big traders



Business Enabling Environment

No	Actors	Role	Relationship
1	Culture	Low financial literacy: Strong preference to avoid formal financing due to income instability and to avoid credit risk. Prefer to use their own savings or loan from relatives to cover businesses' needs.	FarmersPresto producersFinancial institutions
2	Local government	The local government (DKP) supports and guides the cultivation and processing practices of local businesses in the milkfish sector through TechnoPark (inc. Gerai UMKM or Rumah Kemas) and field counseling and guidance by the staff (PPL). Also collaborates with other parties or experts, e.g. local-based NGOs.	Local farmers and producers' groupsLocal-based NGOs
3	Local farmers & producers' groups	 Approx. 52 POKDAKAN and 30 POKLAHSAR in Pekalongan city, each with approx. 10-25 members. As platforms for information-sharing on climate and disasters, as well as cultivation and processing practices and trends. 	Local government
4	Local experts	Other than eFishery, several experts are identified that provide technical assistance and facilities to farmers and presto producers, such as universities (UNIKAL, UNDIP) and NGOs (MCI, KEMITRAAN). Conducts piloting projects and programs to improve the local farmers and presto businesses.	FarmersPresto producersUniversitiesLocal-based NGOs
5	Local regulation/ consensus	Jeruksari village agrees to consent to a regulation on prohibiting the use of chemicals or other harmful inputs in their ponds due to their nature of being in open waters.	Local farmers' groupsLocal government



Challenges and Opportunities in the Milkfish Sector

Challenges	Opportunities	
 Business Practice Limited production capacity, efficiency and management Climate-related impacts Brackish water supply shortage due to embankment 	 Use semi-intensive method and relevant technology for cultivation and post-harvest Provide access to local milkfish fry's supplier for better SR Provide access to high quality and probiotic feed 	
 Market Access and Distribution Limited Market Information Barriers in transportation & infrastructure Price Fluctuations 	 Develop value-added products Strengthen distribution networks Utilize digital channels for marketing 	
 Financing and Investment Collateral Requirements and other indicators by FIs Limited Financial Literacy Income Instability 	 Partnership with microfinance institutions or fintech Implementation of cultivation insurance schemes Development of financial literacy training programs 	
 Adoption of Technology and Innovation Low digital literacy High cost of technology Businesses' resistance to change 	 Increasing technology adoption through pilot programs or incentive scheme Partnerships with technology providers Sustainable technical training for businesses 	



Closed-loop Business Models

Practice in Aquaculture Sector

Practice	Market Actor/Stakeholder	Lesson Learned
Value chain financing for milkfish and shrimp commodities by eFishery - "Kabayan" (Kasih, Bayar Nanti) Financing	 eFishery Big traders Input suppliers (e.g. STP) Individual farmers and Local farmers group (POKDAKAN) Government (KEMENKOPUMKM/ LPDB, KEMENKEU/ PIP, OJK) 	 Ownership of ponds/fishponds among farmers in the project location, most of which are still rented, is one of the biggest obstacles in accessing financing. Lack of digital infrastructure in rural areas can hinder the adoption of technology-based models Lack of financial literacy among farmers and small business actors is an obstacle to adopting innovative financial products. Personal approach and clustering scheme (grouping) in socialization, coaching and community assistance have proven effective in increasing community knowledge and interest in accessing these products and minimizing the risk of default.



Strategic Recommendation

This section provides strategic recommendations focused on market development, farmer and fish farmer capacity building, innovative financing, and partnership opportunities. The goal is to identify sustainable strategies, including stronger institutional roles for farmers and fish farmers to enhance their market position.



Strategic Recommendation

Carrot and its Farmers









Market Development Strategy

- Market expansion and create added value
- Foster market linkages
- Commodity diversification

Capacity Development and Technical Support

- Integrated training program
- Technical support for market information
- Knowledge sharing forum

Innovative Financing Model

- Tailored financial services product
- Development of risk transfer schemes such as Weather Insurance

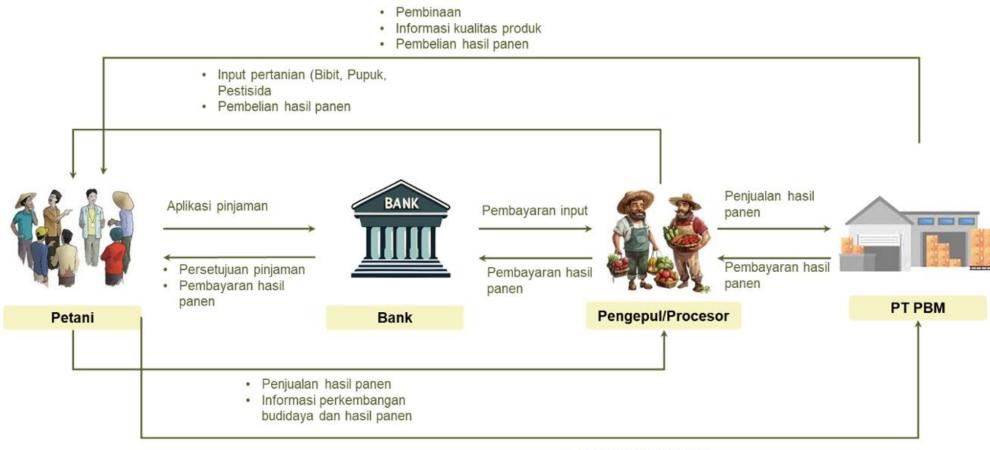
Partnership and Collaboration

 Establish partnership with relevant private sector and government



Potential Strategic Role for PT. Petung Bumi Makmur

Petung Bumi Makmur take a role as a value chain ecosystem driver, providing guidance, quality monitoring and manages product distribution to market





Strategic Recommendation

Milkfish









Market Development Strategy

- Market expansion and create added value
- Product innovation

Capacity Development and Technical Support

- Sustainable cultivation method
- Improve processing and storage skills
- Knowledge sharing forum

Innovative Financing Model

- Tailored/ commoditybased financial services product
- Development of risk transfer schemes such as Weather Insurance

Partnership and Collaboration

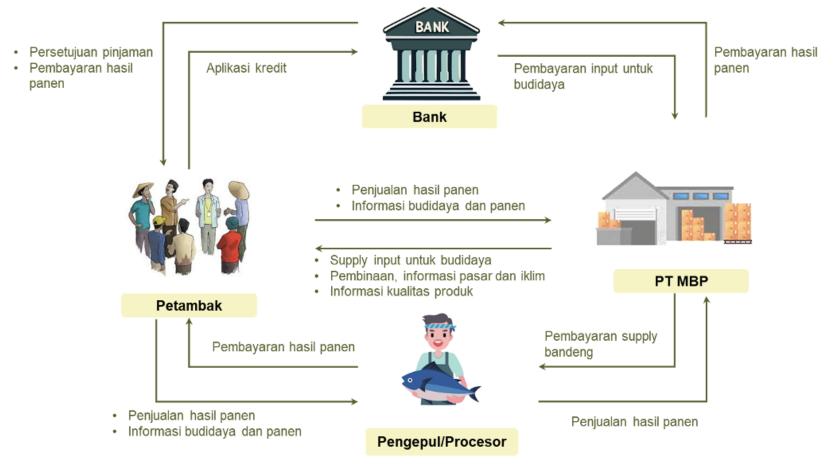
- Establish Public-Private Partnership with relevant private sector and government
- Collaborative network and research partnerships





Potential Strategic Role for PT. Moya Bahari

PT MBP plays a strategic role in developing a closed-loop milkfish farming system by coordinating value chain actors, enhancing internal capacity in logistics and quality management, facilitating market access through partnerships, and providing digital platforms for market and climate information.





Strategic Recommendation

Climate Adaptive Integration – Carrot and Milkfish

Promoting sustainable aquaculture and agriculture

Practice

Adoption of climate-adaptive practice: climate-adaptive input

Reducing chemical substance in the practice

Providing climate and weather information

- Creating local information related climate and weather
- Providing cultivation practice based on climate and weather information

Developing Incentive for Farmers for Conservative

Practice

Incentive scheme for farmer

• Subsidy for environmentally-friendly input

Implementing monitoring system to track environment impact

 Monitoring and evaluation with environment standard

Increasing awareness and knowledge of conservation and climate resiliency

- Educational campaign
- Integrate climate-adaptive and nature based solution in the agriculture and fisheries practice



Strategic Recommendation Roadmap

This roadmap provides a strategic guide for building a resilient and sustainable carrot and milkfish market system in Pekalongan Regency. It emphasizes climate adaptation, technological innovation, and cross-sector collaboration, outlining key actions and expected outcomes to ensure long-term sustainability and local impact.



Timelines: Short Term (0-12 months)

Technical Training

Resource Distribution

Climate Information and Market Predicition

Key Activities

Focus on carrot and milkfish cultivation, including water-efficient irrigation, pond water management, and biofloc technology.

Provide climate-resilient carrot seeds, aerators for ponds, and biofloc technology to enhance milkfish farming efficiency.

Develop a weather and market information app and offer training for farmers and fish farmers on its use.

Expected Output

Skill Enhancement: Improve farmers' and fish farmers' skills in efficient production techniques that are adaptive to climate change.

Productivity Increase: Achieve up to a 15% productivity improvement in the first 12 months.

Better Decision-Making: Enable farmers and fish farmers to make informed decisions about planting, harvesting, and product distribution.

Main Stakeholders

- Local Government
- Non-profit Organization
- Training Institution

- Input Providers (company, kiosk)
- PT MBP
- PT PBM

- BMKG
- Application Development
- Non-profit organization





Timelines: Medium Term (1-3 Years)

Infrastructure Development

Expanding Market Access

Commodity Diversification

Key Activities

Build cold storage facilities for carrots, milkfish processing, and local distribution infrastructure.

Link farmers and fish farmers to domestic and international distribution networks, including modern retail and e-commerce.

Promote intercropping for carrot farmers and develop silvofishery integration for milkfish ponds.

Expected Output

20% reduction in post-harvest losses and increased value-added production capacity.

A 25% increase in farmers' profit margins through access to premium and modern markets.

Economic risk mitigation through income diversification for farmers and fish farmers.

Main Stakeholders

- Local Government
- Private Sector
- Donor Institution

- National Distributor
- E-commerce platform

- PT. MBP
- PT. PBM
- University





Timelines: Long Term (3-5 Years)

Sustainability and Institutions

Environmental Conservation

Sustainable Financing Scheme

Key Activities

Strengthen farmers' and fish farmers' organizations and encourage local institutions to become centers for innovation and training.

Restore coastal ecosystems to support milkfish ponds, and promote organic fertilizer use and crop rotation for sustainable carrot farming.

Develop harvest-based financing schemes and weather index-based insurance across target areas.

Expected Output

Farmers and fish farmers will have sustainable access to technology, financing, and training.

Local ecosystem restoration and improved sustainability of farming practices.

Increased access to financing that aligns with the business cycle of farmers and fish farmers.

Main Stakeholders

- PT MBP
- PT PBM
- Local Government
- Research Institution

- Non-profit organization
- University
- Local Government

- Financial institution
- Government
- Non-profit organization



Conclusion



Key Findings and Strategic Implications

Key Findings

- Market Value Chains: Carrot and milkfish value chains face challenges like market uncertainty, dependency on conventional inputs, and climate risks.
- Innovation: Technological and financial innovations (e.g., water-efficient irrigation, sustainable feed) can improve sustainability and productivity.
- Opportunities & Gaps: Opportunities in product diversification and value-added products. Gaps in infrastructure (cold storage, logistics) and innovative financing adoption.

Recommendations

- Market Development: Diversify products, improve market access, and add value to products.
- Capacity Building: Provide ongoing training and climate-resilient technologies.
- Innovative Financing: Access to risk-based credit and weather insurance to reduce vulnerability.
- Climate Resilience: Incorporate climateresilient practices and environmental monitoring systems.



Thank You



