<table>
<tr><th>Selection Criteria</th><th>Coffee - Malang</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Poverty Orientation</td></tr>
<tr><td>How many farmers can be reached</td><td>Government officials and trade sources suggest that around 10 percent of all farmers in Malang grow coffee. This would mean that approximately 60,000 farmers are currently growing coffee in Malang.
Dampit sub-district is the highest coffee producer in Malang with approximately 15,000 households growing coffee. Other districts growing coffee in Malang include Tirtoyudo, Ampelgading, Sumbermanking, Wonosari. Combined, these sub-districts produce about 70 percent of all the coffee produced in Malang (5,994 tons). The total area of this five sub-districts in 8,862 ha. Eighty percent of farmers grow Robusta beans, and only 20 percent grow Arabica.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of targeted group with low income</td><td>Government officials claim that at least 50 percent of households in these five key coffee producing sub-districts grow coffee (approximately 35,000 households), out of which at least 50 percent are poor (17,000 households).
Informants claim that poorer farmers prefer growing coffee over other commodities, such as cassava, because coffee provides a constant stream of income.</td></tr>
<tr><td>How important is this commodity to household income</td><td>Coffee represents between 40 and 60 percent of household income, according to industry sources. The prices of coffee fluctuate between IDR 15,000 and IDR 24,000 and the average productivity is 800 kilos per ha. The gross income of small holders (0.25 ha) is around IDR 4 million per year.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Growth Potential</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trends and expected trends</td><td>The number of farmers growing coffee has not increased in the last three years, according to government officials. However, the area harvested has increased and more farmers are switching to Arabica. Many farmers are also stopping the production of cocoa (due to price fluctuations).
For instance, in 2003 the area of coffee production in Malang was 11,982 ha. In 2010, this area was 11,951 ha.

Production of Cassava in Malang (2010-2012)
<table><tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2011</th><th>2012</th></tr><tr><td>Harvested area (ha)</td><td>11,951</td><td>12,138</td><td>11,957</td></tr><tr><td>Production (tons)</td><td>10,028</td><td>5,669</td><td>7,752</td></tr></table>Source: Malang in Figures, 2013</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential for productivity improvements</td><td>There seems to be limited potential for growth in the area of cultivation of coffee. However, yields are still low at between 500 kg and 750 kg per ha. This indicates that there is potential to increase yields with improved farming practices and better quality inputs.
Furthermore, local government officials claim that coffee growers can improve their income by switching from Robusta bean to Arabica; having access to improved seed varieties; access to other quality inputs and knowledge</td></tr>
<tr><td>Constraints</td><td>The Ministry of Agriculture has a few extension offices at the provincial level and district level. For instance, Dampit sub-district has nine extension officers to service 12 villages (30,000 households). This equals one extension officer for every 3,300 households and they have to provide advice and training on several commodities, not only coffee.
Infrastructure also remains limited. There is a lack of a containerized port, roads are in a poor condition, and farmers and traders are faced with high formal and informal fees</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Potential for systemic intervention</td></tr>
<tr><td>Availability and willingness of potential partners</td><td>There is one major private sector actor operating in the region, PT Asal Jaya, located in Dampit sub-district. Although they own some coffee plantations, they also buy coffee from local farmers and local traders.
Relationships between farmers and farmer groups and traders are stated to be poor. A few middle-size traders in Malang seem to hold a lot of power and are the main conduct to sell coffee out of the region. They seem a first natural private sector actor with which to work to help poorer farmers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Availability potential NGOs/CSOs</td><td>XXX <need to be filled in></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Government, Environment and GSI Priorities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relevance to government programs</td><td>The provincial government has a program to promote the growth of Arabica in East Java. So far, five groups of 30-40 farmers have been given free seed and some agricultural advice. The government also provides them with a machine to wash and shell the seeds, and advice on how to sort the coffee beans by quality. The aim is to cover an area of 300 ha and reach 600 farmers. The government will also facilitate the sale of coffee to local traders.</td></tr>
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Relevance to environmental aspect	Washing coffee requires large amounts of water which may not be accessible in certain areas, especially given that processing often coincides with the dry season. Climate change could further deepen or extend the dry season further exacerbating this problem. Climate change could contribute to occasional catastrophic pest and disease problems wiping out large percentages of plantations. Expanding coffee farms can lead to additional deforestation. Shade grown coffee can provide environmental benefits, but when not managed well can cause serious degradation. When coffee is harvested nutrients are removed from the system. Pulp can also cause significant pollution in water ways if not managed properly.
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	Women farmers tend to be more involved in harvesting and selling while men tend to be more involved in the preparation of the land, planting, and management. Maintenance is carried out by both men and women.