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ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DEL CAFÉ
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Pest control model and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) application in different coffee growing areas in Indonesia

Project proposal – Indonesia

Background

1. This document summarizes the project 'Pest control model and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) application in different coffee growing areas in Indonesia' [formerly: 'Pilot project on implementation of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to control the Coffee Berry Borer (CBB) in Arabica and Robusta coffee smallholdings in Indonesia'], submitted by the Government of Indonesia.

2. The proposal has been circulated for the second time to the Virtual Screening Committee (VSC) for assessment and will be considered by the Executive Board in September 2010. A copy of the full project proposal is available upon request from the Secretariat.

Action

The Executive Board is requested to consider the proposal together with the recommendations of the VSC and, if appropriate, to recommend approval by the Council.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project title:	Pest control model and GAP application in different coffee growing areas in Indonesia [formerly: 'Pilot project on implementation of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to control the Coffee Berry Borer (CBB) in Arabica and Robusta coffee smallholdings in Indonesia']
Duration:	3 years
Location:	Indonesia
Nature of project:	To establish a model for CBB control on Arabica and Robusta coffees at farm level. The model is expected to be adopted by coffee farmers on a large-scale in order to minimize the impact of CBB in Indonesia and to prevent it from spreading to neighbouring countries.
Brief description:	The specific objective is to establish a model of pest control as an effective and efficient measure to control CBB acceptable to smallholder Robusta and Arabica farmers in different geographic and climatic conditions. The broad objective of the initiative is to prevent yield losses and avoid quality deterioration due to CBB attack on coffee, to maximize profits of smallholder farmers and alleviate poverty through income improvement.
Estimated total cost:	US$500,000
Financing sought from the Fund:	US$435,000
Mode of financing:	Expected as grant
Co-financing:	US$0
Counterpart contribution:	US$65,000
Project Executing Agency:	Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute (ICCRI)
Supervisory Body:	International Coffee Organization (ICO)
Estimated starting date:	2011/2012

Expected results by project objectives

The objectives and expected results are as follows:

Objective 1
To organize a preliminary workshop to formulate an action programme and prepare materials for Training of Trainers (ToT) on GAP and pest control for CBB.

Result and impact

A preliminary workshop (50 participants) will be an important means of disseminating the project to coffee stakeholders and obtaining inputs from the participants. The inputs will be used to formulate an action programme for the project, establishing pilot areas and measures to disseminate project outputs.

The results of the workshop will be used to disseminate the methodology by producing materials for ToT on GAP application as pest control for CBB as well as to determine pest control procedures for the pilot areas.

Objective 2
To determine pilot areas, to negotiate with farmers, to conduct ToT for technical staff and to provide training for coffee farmers involved in the project.

Result and impact

Pilot areas for conducting pest control on CBB and GAP implementation will be set up in four locations namely (1) Arabica area with wet climate and close to the Equator, (2) Arabica area with dry climate and far from the Equator, (3) Robusta area with wet climate and close to the Equator and (4) Robusta area with dry climate and far from the Equator. The coffee area with a wet climate and close to the Equator is Sumatra, and the area with a dry climate and far from the Equator includes Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara (Sunda Lesser). The project area will cover between 100 to 150 ha of smallholders' coffee growing land.

Before conducting pest control and GAP application in the four project areas, the farmers will be trained in order to harmonize understanding and learning on the standard operational procedure which will be applied. Around 200 farmers will be trained on GAP and pest control of CBB, particularly in pilot areas. Information about impact of the project on CBB control in Indonesia will be disseminated as well as a basic policy to follow up the results of the project.

Related projects and previous work

There were a number of previous activities to control CBB in Indonesia, such as:

- Common recommendation to control CBB by applying good sanitation on coffee husbandry. In Indonesia sanitation is already done properly at large farms, however this is not happening at small farms.
- Trials on biological control using the parasitoid of *C. stephanoderis* were conducted at ICCRI, however up to now the method has not been applied due to many constraints.
- Research on pathology of *Beauveria bassiana* fungus to CBB has been conducted for the last decade, and so far ICCRI produces only pure spores formula for CBB application. Therefore the use of *B. bassiana* is still very limited and the impact has not yet been assessed yet.
- Implementation of an ICO approved project 'Integrated Management of the Coffee Berry Borer' (CFC/ICO/02) financed by the CFC.
- At the moment a project on CBB control is also being carried out in Indonesia. The project is conducted in the Papua Province of Indonesia (western part of Papua Island) to prevent the insect from spreading to the neighbouring country of Papua New Guinea, still free from CBB.

Beneficiaries and benefits

Around 200 farmers will obtain benefits such as having better knowledge and skills in implementing GAP and IPM on coffee farms. By applying GAP and the pest control model the farmers will get a bigger harvest and a better quality product too, hence they will get more income from selling their coffee.

The policy authority, mainly the Government, will have a recommendation of how to control CBB by using a pest control approach in different geographic conditions. The recommendation can be used as a base to set up a policy to control CBB in Indonesia.

Coffee consumers will benefit from food safety since pest control will be done by keeping the ground under coffee trees clean, and the use of pesticides will be minimized or avoided. Pest control application in such a way will be in line with environment protection customers expectations.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and publications

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), ICO and CFC will jointly own the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) to the technical and scientific results of the Programme. All draft papers prepared by the MoA will be sent to the other two partners for evaluation, before publication. The ICO and the CFC will be acknowledged in such papers.

Costs and Financing (in US$000)

					Source of financing	
Project Component	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total Cost**	**CFC Grant**	**Counterpart**
1. Workshop, formulation of action programme, preparing material for Training of Trainers (ToT) on GAP and pest control for CBB	50	25	0	75	68	7
2. Dissemination of GAP application and Pest Control Model	20	20	20	60	54	6
3. Determination of pilot areas, negotiation with farmers, training at farmers' level on GAP and Pest Control Model for CBB	40	40	40	120	108	12
4. Project Management	50	50	50	150	135	15
Subtotal (1)	**160**	**135**	**110**	**405**	**365**	**40**
5. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation	10	20	20	50	40	10
6. Contingency (5% of sub - total)	15	15	15	45	30	15
Subtotal (2)	**25**	**35**	**35**	**95**	**70**	**25**
Grand total	**185**	**170**	**145**	**500**	**435**	**65**