

Selection Criteria		Coffee – Sumba Barat Daya
Poverty Orientation		
How many farmers can be reached	Local sources claim that less than 1,000 farmers in the district grow coffee. This represents only about 2 percent of all the farmers in the district. Most of the production (81 percent) is concentrated in Wewea Barat and Kodi Utara sub-districts.	
Percentage of targeted group with low income	Local observers of this sub-sectors claim that most coffee producers in this district are poor.	
How important is this commodity to household income	About 20 percent of farmers' income comes from coffee. Other important sources of income are cacao and candlenut	
Growth Potential		
Trends and expected trends	Over the last three years, the harvested area of coffee has grown by an average of just under one percent, from 2,183 ha in 2009 to 2,223 ha in 2011. However, the production of coffee in this same period has increased from 969 tons to 2,500 tons. This represents an average increase of 80 percent per year. About 27 percent of the area planted is not yet yielding (young trees) which indicates good potential for expansion. The number of young trees planted but not yielding has increased by an average of 2 percent per year over the last 3 years from 856 ha in 2009 to 887 ha in 2011.	
Potential for productivity improvements	Potentials for productivity increases may come from helping farmers address pests and diseases that harm trees. There is a prevalence of bad roads and limited physical access to villages and markets. Electricity is limited and some areas have no access to power except through generators and solar power. Water storage and water capture infrastructure is also limited, although the government is currently investing in building of dams.	
Constraints	Farmers lack marketing skills and they have limited access to markets due to the lack of transportation and the poor state of the roads.	
Potential for systemic intervention		
Availability and willingness of potential partners	There are three agents / traders (Sinar Baru, Monika and Surya Senja) who buy most of the commodities produced in this district, through collectors and minor agents.	
Availability potential NGOs/CSOs	XXX <need to be filled in>	
Government, Environment and GSI Priorities		
Relevance to government programs	Coffee is not a priority for local government, and although it is a priority at the provincial level, local farmers are not highly interested in this commodity.	
Relevance to environmental aspect	No district specific environmental issues were raised that were different to the national issues.	
Relevance to gender & social inclusion	While women do not seem to have a particular role in coffee cultivation in SBD, local informants claim that they could benefit through, for instance, scaling up and/or replication of women's groups cultivating and selling coffee.	