SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS AT SIDOMULYO SMALLHOLDER COFFEE AGRO-INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Sustainability of Sidomulyo smallholder coffee agro industry as a part of Jember coffee agribusiness should be attempted by improving their high quality of coffee bean. Development of sustainability assessment indicators is needed to determine the factors that are feasible to support coffee agro industry. Case studies conducted in smallholder coffee plantation at Jember District, East Java. Through Rap-Coffee simulation, sustainability status is moderate (58.94%). Improving the status can be achieved based on the key attributes of sustainability framework. Supports from stakeholders such as government, research institute and banking with incentives, credit, maintaining equipment and quality standards assistance would increase productivity and quality while improving smallholder coffee prices.

Key words: coffee, sustainability, Jember, Indonesia, Rap-Coffee, smallholder coffee plantation, agro industry

Introduction

Coffee is one of the Indonesian commodities which contributes as source of income of farmers, job creations and regional development. Indonesia also including one of the world’s largest exporter of robusta coffee after Vietnam. Nearly 90% of coffee, grown and produced by farmers which has many limitations. Fluctuating coffee prices and export markets dependency heavily influence the farmer decisions getting improved technology adoption for better quality of coffee products. Environmental awareness, health and lifestyles issues, as well as ICO (International Coffee Organization) agreement prohibiting to export low quality of coffee bean become a challenge and an opportunity for smallholder coffee plantations sustainability.

Sustainability development concept was popularized by The World Commision on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, meaning development that meets the needs of today’s society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs [1]. Sustainable development paradigm is based on three pillars of economic, environmental and social that widely applied at various sectors, so that the operational