Coffee (Coffea sp) is a commodity that has prospects for plantation development in Indonesia, and is a potential export commodity. Based on the statistical data of 2010-2014 Indonesian plantation coffee commodity land area until 2010 was 1,210,365 hectares, 96% of the area is Smallholders, Private Estates 2% and 2% of the Large country estates (Ditjenbun, 2011).

Directorate General of Estates Crops or Directorate of Estate Crops Protection since 1997 conducted a training program for farmers called IPM-FFS. The program aims to improve the knowledge, skills and expertise of farmers / farmer groups in analyzing the data and information agroecosystems, socialize and institutionalize the implementation of IPM in farm management and production increased security against harmful pests in achieving production / productivity and improving the welfare of farmers. However, since the holding of the FFS program, still encountered problems in the cultivation of the coffee plant, including the excessive use of pesticides and the productivity and quality of coffee is still low. Based on this background, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of the training program, by taking a sample of one of the coffee SLPHT ever carry that is in Temanggung Districts. To assess the effectiveness of the training program, there are four categories that can be measured that is reaction, learning, behavior and results. Evaluation of proper and effective training conducted through the four stages namely effectiveness of training, material absorption, the impact of training on work behavior, and the impact on organizational performance.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of the IPM-FFS program according to participants' perceptions on the benefits of FFS, materials, instructor quality, execution time, method, supporting facilities, and evaluation of FFS; analyze the level of knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior of farmers after FFS program particularly in the aspects of cultivation, Agro-ecosystem, and Integrated Pest Management; analyze the differences of Farmer’s productivity between before and after participating in FFS; analyze whether there is alih of knowledge and technology of the farmers participating in FFS to farmers who have not been following the FFS.

The experiment was conducted in Sub District Kandangan and Gemawang in Temanggung District. Sampling was choosed by purposive sampling with 130 respondents consisting of coffee farmers 90 farmers participating in FFS farmers and 30 non-FFS participants. Data were analyzed using mean scores, different test (Paired Sample T Test), test comparisons Independent sample t test and One Way ANOVA and Importances Performances Analysis (IPA). Results showed that participants perceived the implementation of FFS considered effective in terms of benefits, materials, quality instructors, execution time, the methods used, support
and evaluation facilities. However, the need for improvement in the amount of material presented in the FFS and training supporting facilities that improved farmers as a means of practice. Level of knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior of farmers participating in FFS are in medium and high scores. The introduction of FFS affect the increased productivity of coffee farmers participating. The adoption of science and technology of farmers participating in FFS to farmers who have not been following the FFS are in medium and high scores. The introduction of FFS is based on the statement of the respondent, but in terms of productivity the non-participant farmers were still lower than FFS farmers participating in FFS.

Keywords: FFS, effectiveness, perception, productivity, transfer of science and technology