

# KAPUCINO

Kabar Seputar Cerita Inspiratif SCOPI

## National Sustainable Coffee Stakeholders Meeting 2021



Opening Remarks

**Irvan Helmi**

Chairman of Executive Board of SCOPI, Anomali Coffee



Opening Remarks

**Paramita Mentari Kesuma**

Executive Director of SCOPI



Opening Remarks

**Irwan Gunawan**

Head of Forest & Freshwater Program Yayasan WWF Indonesia



West Region Discussion Facilitator

**Mardiana Pilawa**

PT. LDC Trading Indonesia



Central Region Discussion Facilitator

**Erwin Novianto**

Fairtrade Network of Asia & Pacific Producers



Eastern Region Discussion Facilitator

**Kiki Purbosari**

Rikolto



Moderator

**Abyatar**

Klasik Beans

Monday  
Mar 22, 2021

13:30 —  
15:30 WIB

Via **zoom**

Registration link:

<https://bit.ly/NSCS2021>

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SCOPI

Sustainable Coffee Platform of Indonesia

Sustainable Coffee Platform of Indonesia (SCOPI)

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## Highlight

# National Sustainable Coffee Stakeholders Meeting 2021

by David Nicholas Franztius & Natasha Trisyani Winata

On March 22, 2021, Sustainable Coffee Platform of Indonesia (SCOPI) held a virtual roundtable discussion at the National Sustainable Coffee Stakeholders (NSCS) Meeting 2021. This event involved different stakeholders within the SCOPI network, including members, partners, and Master Trainers (MT) and was attended by a total of 146 participants. NSCS Meeting 2021 aims to discuss the coffee supply chain from upstream to downstream with the various stakeholders, identify challenges in the coffee sector and formulate mutual action to encourage a sustainable coffee ecosystem – especially agroforestry. In addition, this roundtable discussion also acts as a continuation of the NSCS Meeting 2020 discussion, with the theme of "Action with Sustainable Coffee Warriors", which is an escalation of the National Master Trainers Meeting activities that have previously been held annually.

The NSCS Meeting 2021 aims to discuss three main topics where participants are divided into 3 groups based on the selected region – East, Middle and West to discuss and exchange ideas on the following topics; Submission of proposed definitions / criteria of the terminology "Sustainable Coffee" in Indonesia which may be prioritized by SCOPI, mapping of stakeholders who are willing to commit to engage that includes SCOPI members, Master Trainers, and partners as well as formulation of contributions from the parties referred to in previous point.

Through this meeting, the participants of NSCS Meeting 2021 were asked to provide input on keywords related to "Sustainable Coffee", where 4 keywords have been selected that are common amongst the stakeholders, namely – **Environmentally friendly, Climate, Productivity,** and



Menurut Anda, apa yang dimaksud dengan "Sustainable Coffee"? Isian Anda menjadi kriteria Sustainable Coffee yang patut diprioritaskan.

**Agroforestry.** During the discussion, participants are actively involved in the discussion. SCOPI members and partners were asked to express their opinions, inputs, and support regarding the definition of sustainable coffee and map out who are the actors who are interested in actualizing sustainable coffee in Indonesia. This discussion is guided by facilitators per region with 4 main topics that have been set in the beginning.

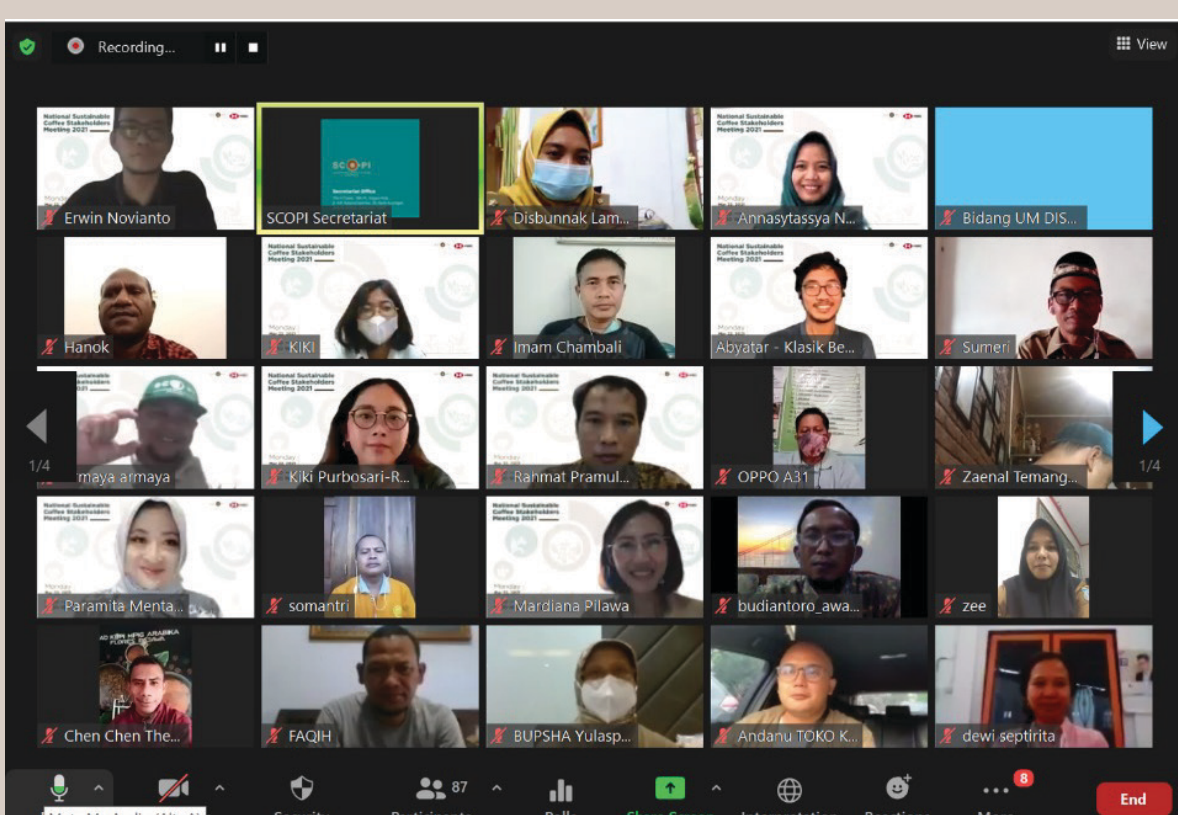
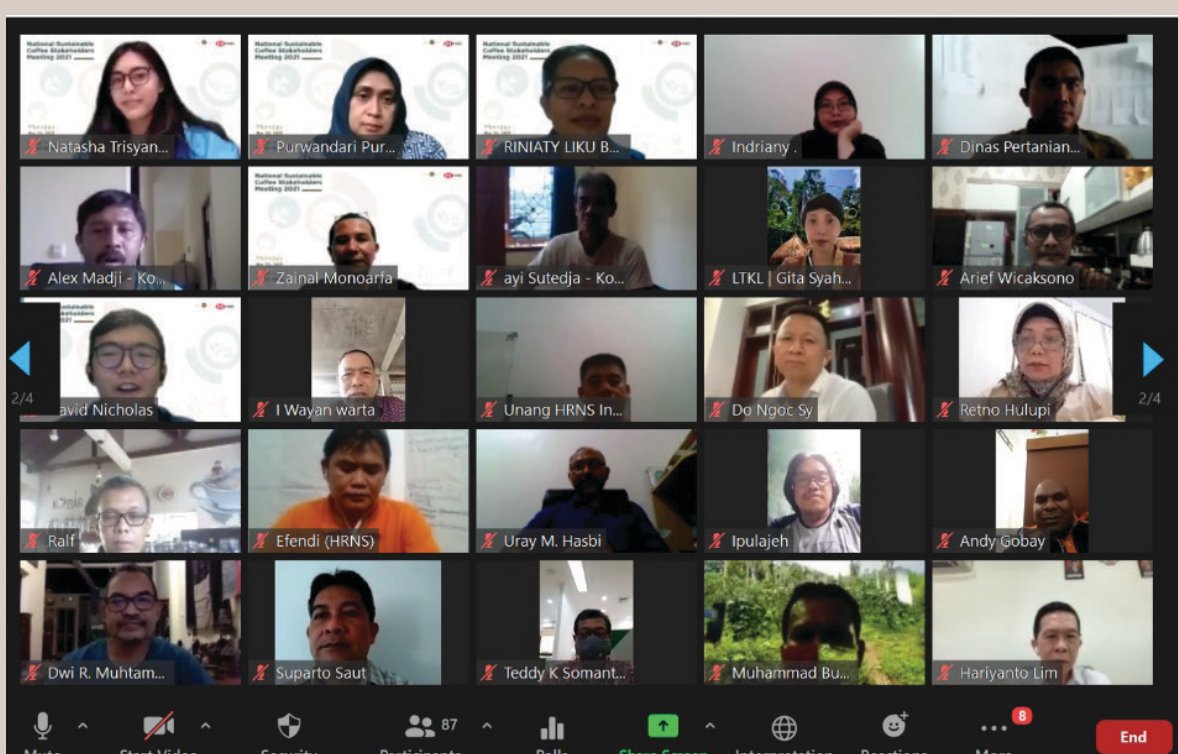
At the time of the breakout session, each regional group has been facilitated by one facilitator to lead the discussion for 60 minutes. The results of discussions from each regional group have greatly helped SCOPI to further narrow the definition of "Sustainable Coffee" in Indonesia and map more deeply who are the stakeholders who are an important part to realize sustainable coffee in Indonesia and its contribution. The three regional groups have similarities in conclusion, one of which is the strengthening of farmers institutions that are particularly important to build sustainable coffee and improve the welfare of coffee farmers in Indonesia. Not only that, the



application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is also no less important to grow good coffee with better quality.

From the results of discussions related to mapping stakeholders who are willing to commit to be involved in realizing sustainable coffee in Indonesia, it can be concluded that there are several actors that have been successfully mapped by the participants of the discussion, which includes - the Indonesian Government, SCOPI Master Trainer, Coffee farmers group, NGOs, private sector, and Financial Institutions. In order to actualize sustainable coffee in Indonesia, the contributions that will be given are; training and mentoring to coffee farmers in Indonesia, strengthening coffee schools / trainings, stopping the use of pesticides and herbicides, certification training to coffee farmers, APBD assistance, development of coffee commodities as one of the leading income potentials, as well as establishing better and independent coffee businesses or farmer cooperatives.

With the NSCS Meeting 2021, SCOPI hopes to be able to contribute more to the formulation of the definition of sustainable coffee in Indonesia so that stakeholders can get a better picture of what can be fulfilled to achieve a more environmentally friendly and sustainable coffee. Lastly, SCOPI would like to thank the participants who have been presented to provide support and are actively involved in discussions to express opinions, inputs and responses related to "Sustainable Coffee" in Indonesia.





# Editor in Chief's Notes

## Greetings, #CoffeeWarrior!

Through improving the global market demand and environmentally-friendly coffee with low pesticide residue, there are growing challenges for actors in the coffee supply chain in Indonesia. There have been many success stories related to the implementation of agroforestry system in coffee farming as a form of sustainable coffee. Not only that, it is useful for improving coffee productivity and/or quality, local community's economy, but also to conserve the environment.

There are many aspirations from SCOPI Members, Master Trainers and Partners related to coffee farming with agroforestry. Therefore in 2021, SCOPI intends to explore the collaboration potential among members and partners within that scope, as well as to initiate few discussions which is hope to be the foundation to formulate a module on agroforestry-based coffee farming.

Therefore, in this March 2021 Edition of KAPUCINO, SCOPI raises a few stories of SCOPI members and Master Trainers which have implement agroforestry for coffee farming. Besides, SCOPI will tell story on National Sustainable Coffee Stakeholders Meeting 2021 which had been held in 22 March 2021. To know the result of the meeting, let's view it further in this Highlight section.

Toward #sustainablecoffee!

**Paramita Mentari Kesuma**

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# Agroforestry-based Coffee Cultivation Practices in West Java

by Natasha Trisyani Winata

The concept of agroforestry has become a well-known concept amongst farmers from different parts of the world when it comes to farming. In Indonesia, many farmers from different provinces have integrated the concept of agroforestry into their farms and plantations, including coffee plantations. Since 2015, SCOPI has successfully trained a total of 190 Master Trainers (MT) in 15 different provinces around Indonesia. As one of SCOPI's coverage working area, the West Java Province has also been applying agroforestry-based coffee cultivation for many of their coffee plantations. This time, the SCOPI Team will highlight the agroforestry practice that has been done in West Java Province.

On the 17 – 19 February 2021, the SCOPI Team had the opportunity to visit three different coffee plantations located at Puntang Mountain and Pangalengan, West Java Province, which are managed by SCOPI's members – Klasik Beans Cooperative, Java Frinsa Estate, and Murbeng Puntang Cooperative. Through this visit, the team had gained knowledge regarding the importance and the benefits of the integration between agroforestry and coffee farming from SCOPI's MT in West Java – Mr. Ayi Sutedja and Mr. Wildan Mustofa.



According to Mr. Ayi Sutedja, the owner of Murbeng Puntang Cooperative, the concept of agroforestry in his coffee plantation has been applied in his coffee plantation area since 2011, at the same time when he first replanted the coffee trees in the area. Mr. Ayi also explained the concept of “*Talun*” – a Sundanese living concept, where the source of living and income comes from the mountain (consisting of water source), therefore, the more benefits which can be obtained from the mountain means more welfare for the people living around the area. Previously, the forests in Puntang were exploited for the woods and to plant vegetations around the area which leads to more and



more land clearing. Since coffee is one of the commodities that does not require constant land clearing, coffee seeds were planted. Along the years, Mr. Ayi has planted other trees, such as – Jackfruit and Avocado around the coffee plantations. By having the right type of shading trees, the coffee quality will also be better. Through this, Mr. Ayi claims that the concept of agroforestry has changed the perspective of the farmers regarding the forest, from being a place that is exploited for economical reason to an area that has become a source of income for the people living around the area.

Additionally, Mr. Wildan Mustofa, owner of Java Frinsa Estate also has been integrating agroforestry into his

According to Mr. Wildan, the practice of agroforestry in his coffee plantation area has become an alternative for his coffee farmers to have a source of income without damaging the environment, and foster the farmers to conserve the environment. Mr. Wildan also claims that as time goes by, the interest of other farmers to do agroforestry has been growing. However, the challenge that is currently being faced by Mr. Wildan is to introduce the product to the market since coffee is not the main commodity in Pangalengan.



coffee plantation since 2010. The concept of agroforestry has been initiated with conservation purpose, which was to have a coffee plantation that is also environmentally friendly. One of the efforts put in his practice of agroforestry is the zero waste management system, where the organic wastes are being placed back in the plantation area, including the coffee shell as well as weeds that grow within the coffee plantation areas. Although chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides are still in use, the usage is being kept to the minimum.



Lastly, agroforestry is also known to affect the coffee taste depending on the trees or fruits that are planted alongside with the coffee plantation. This also creates an advantage for the coffee farmers to increase the quality of their coffee beans and thus will be able to sell their products at a higher price. Through this, agroforestry is proven to not only become one of the solutions to conserve the forest but also to increase the welfare of the coffee farmers.



# Early Year Discussion with SCOPI Master Trainer in Indonesia

by *Natasha Trisyani Winata*

On 19 - 25 January 2021, the SCOPI Secretariat Team had held an early year discussion with SCOPI Master Trainers (MT) from 13 different provinces in Indonesia. The early year discussion was held virtually through Zoom call within 5 days period, where the MTs were divided according to each of their provinces. This discussion was held with the objectives to build and strengthen the network amongst MTs from the same as well as different provinces in Indonesia. Other than this, the

purpose of this discussion was to receive an annual evaluation from the MTs for the year 2020 which will equip the SCOPI Secretariat Team to identify their room for improvements in 2021.

As one of the most important stakeholders for SCOPI, the early discussion with all MTs was a great help for the SCOPI Secretariat Team to gain insight regarding the condition of coffee plantations around Indonesia as well as the different problems and obstacles faced by the MTs currently. After the discussion was held, there are several problems that are faced commonly amongst MT, which includes - marketing sales of coffee products, training of farmers, collaboration with Government officials, program initiations, and agroforestry and replanting.



## Things to be prioritized:



**Marketing  
sales of  
coffee  
products**



**Training of  
Farmers**



**Collaboration  
with  
Government  
Officials**



**Program  
Initiations**



**Agroforestry  
&  
Replanting**

Through this discussion, the SCOPI Secretariat Team were given the chance to understand the MTs' perspectives regarding the situation on the ground. All feedback which have been received are hoped to improve SCOPI's knowledge as a platform, which will be delivered into a series of programs which is hoped to provide additional value and utilization for MTs and the trained coffee farmers in various locations in Indonesia.



# MT Profile

## Arief Wicaksono

*Arabica Master Trainer -  
East Java*

*by Annasytassya Nurul Hidayati*



For more than 14 years, Mr. Arief Wicaksono has been involved in farming industry, from tea, cocoa, coffee, and rubber in East Java. Before being active and focused as SCOPI's Arabica Master Trainer (MT) in Jember during 2017, he was a plantation manager at East Java PTPN XII. Mr. Arief also served as one of the revision team for the Arabica National Sustainability Curriculum (NSC) module in 2019. According to him, the existence of the NSC module that involves Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) approach greatly helped him in increasing the effectiveness of Training of Trainers (ToT) program to farmers. Since the NSC module has been implemented by the farmers, the productivity of Arabica coffee plantations has increased from 300 kg/ha to 500-750 kg/ha, while Robusta coffee plantations has increased from 500-600 kg/ha to 1000-1500 kg/ha. Besides this, the confidence level of the coffee farmers has increased significantly since the farmers are braver to market their products and are able to calculate and plan the productivity of their coffee plants. The coffee produced and sold by the farmers towards several large off-takers and other local markets are in the form of green beans and red cherries, thus very few of the farmers sell in the form of roasted beans. According to Mr. Arief, the effects of COVID-19 is not too significant towards the coffee cultivation in East Java as well as the demand from the market that is still considered as stable.

From his previous experience as a plantation manager, Mr. Arief is acquainted with the concept of Integrated Farming System (IFS) and agroforestry since 2006 through the planting of timber and fruit trees amongst other plantation on the land he managed. Currently, many coffee farmers in East Java have understood and applied agroforestry system, however, only 20-25% of the farms in East Java are effective. Farmers plant their coffee plantations side by side with other fruit crops such as durian,

avocado, orange, as well as ginger, pepper, and other spices. This method produces a unique coffee taste for each region, for example - in Bondowoso, coffee plants are being planted alongside with ginger or other spices resulting the coffee to taste slightly 'spicy'. The application of agroforestry towards coffee plantations is especially important for the continuity of sustainable land management, as a guarantee for farmers of their income, and the variety of flavours of coffee produced. Another example includes - Mount Arjuno in Pasuruan, where some farmers have succeeded in increasing land productivity by implementing agroforestry and IFS. This is one of the triggers for farmers in East Java to be interested in implementing a proper agroforestry system.

The challenge in implementing agroforestry that Mr. Arief currently feels is the arrangement of cropping patterns and the suitability of plants (plant strata) with coffee plants and the suitability of the land. For example, for Arabica coffee, the plants that are usually used as side plants are avocado, ginger, and orange, while for Robusta coffee, pineapple, pepper, and ginger plants are used. The 57-year-old man shared his concern that if there is no module or training regarding agroforestry, the increase in farmers' interest in coffee cultivation might bring negative impact. "I am afraid that farmers will plant in the forestry areas," he said. Furthermore, generally the coffee plantations in East Java are in Collaborative Forest Management (PHBM) and village forest areas. One of the functions of agroforestry systems is to prevent the expansion of degraded land. This system is also in line with SCOPI's common vision and mission for sustainable coffee because along with the encouragement of the application of agroforestry, he believes in ecological stability that is economically sustainable, equitable, and humane. He aspires that soon there could be a module discussing agroforestry in the NSC and training related to agroforestry.



# MT Profile

## Endang Sutiono Robusta Master Trainer - South Sumatera

by David Nicholas Franztius



Mr. Endang Sutiono (49 years old), otherwise known as Mr. Endang is a Robusta Master Trainer (MT) from Pagar Alam City, North Dempo District, South Sumatra Province has joined SCOPI since 2016. Currently, Mr. Endang is a part of Mangkuanom Coffee Farming Group in South Sumatra that consist of 15 people and have trained more than 135 farmers.

The world of coffee has been pursued by Mr. Endang long before he knew SCOPI. He was firstly introduced to SCOPI during training and education about coffee plantations. Furthermore, Pak Endang and five other coffee farmers were selected and received the opportunity to participate in Training of Trainers (ToT) program to become Robusta Master Trainer (MT) in 2016. Mr. Endang admitted that he received many insights regarding Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), which includes - planting distance for coffee planting, how to grow coffee, and better maintenance of coffee farms. Not only this, he also mentioned the effects and current condition of his coffee farm that apparently does not have much difference when being compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic situation; in terms of agricultural, maintenance, harvest, and post-harvest activities. However, the unstable coffee prices become a challenge for Mr. Endang because his coffee prices are set according to the international market coffee price.

Since joining SCOPI, Mr. Endang admitted that he has gained more knowledge in the agricultural system, such as rejuvenation and maintenance of coffee plantations, which indirectly also

improve the quality of coffee as well as adding value and incentives for the coffee farmers. Mr. Endang claimed to feel incredibly happy and very benefited from the trainings as well as education provided by SCOPI. However, there are some challenges and obstacles faced by Mr. Endang as an MT, where the guided farmers and their partners do not easily believe in something without any evidence or proof, thus, Mr. Endang is first required to create a pilot coffee plantation in order to build trust within the coffee farmers in order to also apply GAP in the other coffee plantations.

Mr. Endang has implemented GAP, including connecting coffee tree shoots more effectively in a shorter period (8 months), than having to plant coffee trees from scratch which took 3 years. It is also helpful for Mr. Endang in increasing the quantity of coffee production during harvest and has been proven in increasing coffee production from 900 kilograms per hectare, to 1.800 kilograms per hectare. Besides connecting coffee shoots, Mr. Endang also does land preparation training for planting coffee plants, selection of superior planting seeds and multiplying coffee plants, fertilizing and making organic fertilizers, and also trimming the coffee plants.

Regarding agroforestry, Mr. Endang has also implemented agroforestry practices since 2019 as a program from Pagar Alam City, also called as empower project activities, in the form of breeding and planting agroforestry crops, so that farmers can earn income from other types of crops. Plants that have been planted are avocados, durian and mindi wood plants that can be the material of making furniture.