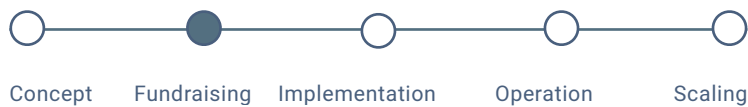


Healing the Matrix, Cisitu, West Java, Indonesia

Development Stage



Formed as part of the Cikananga Wildlife Centre (YCKT), in association with Wanicare, this project aims to improve the ecological, economic and social stability of the local rural landscape, specifically small-scale farmers. It will support local small-scale farmers to transition towards regenerative practices, conduct habitat restoration and foster local business creation through a coffee agroforestry program. reNature and PPSC will work together to set up a Model Farm to demonstrate the efficacy of a coffee agroforestry program, before scaling to a Model School, which will provide education both on regenerative agriculture and conservation, as well as field training programs for the community participants to implement regenerative practices.

Finance & Planning



€360,000

Total Investment for
Model Farm and
School



Cikananga Wildlife
Centre (YCKT)

Initiator



LOCATION:

Cikananga, Cisitu, West Java, Indonesia

SIZE OF PLANTED PLOT:

8 ha

SIZE OF POTENTIAL AREA:

98 ha

CLIENT:

Manba Coffee Processing Facility

KEY CROP:

Coffee, intercropped with spices and fruits

INDUSTRY:

Food and beverage; coffee

GOAL:

Conduct habitat restoration, foster local business creation and reintroduce Indonesian species of conservation concern through a coffee agroforestry program.

MAIN FOCUS:

Improve the livelihoods of small-scale farmers

PARTNERS:

Cikananga Wildlife Centre (YCKT)

Assignment & Impact

Number of expected beneficiaries

Around 500 farmers will be involved in the project initially. The total population covering the 4 villages is estimated at 5,062 people.

Development Challenge

Farmers in the local area are dependent on agroindustrial inputs which contaminate soil and aquatic ecosystems, whilst being toxic to a host of organisms. Therefore, the ability of species to migrate these landscapes is drastically reduced, severely impacting biodiversity and potentially causing regional extinctions. Additionally, due to consistent agricultural expansion, there has been a noticeable increase in landslides, water soil sedimentation and a visual decline in available intact habitat (deforestation). Wildlife poaching is also an existing threat, especially for birds. From a social perspective, unemployment is especially high in this area, currently estimated at 30%. The inclusion of coffee agroforestry is intended to help alleviate unemployment whilst improving the area's biological complexity and economic reliance.

Intervention

Using an already existing 8 hectare plot currently cultivating 3 types of organic coffee, the project will convert this into a regenerative coffee system. The plot already has some coffee drying and roasting facilities on site. In the first year, this will be used to demonstrate the efficacy of a coffee agroforestry system. Following this, we will set up a Model School inviting the 428 farmers who have already registered interest to participate, using this Model farm as the basis for capacity building and workshops.

Financial Details

reNature Model Farm: est.	€ 40.000 - 60.000
reNature Model School: est.	€ 150.000 - 300.000

Objective

Conduct habitat restoration and foster local business creation through a coffee agroforestry program.



5,062

Community
Members



61% More

Biodiversity



45% More

Soil Humidity



23% More

CO2 sequestration
per ha/year



Inspirational Impact

The project will use the 8 ha model farm to demonstrate the efficacy of a regenerative coffee system. Then, it will provide conservation education and training opportunities to around 500 local farmers.

Educational and technical classes will cover the economic, ecological and practical benefits/techniques of regenerative farming and coffee agroforestry practices.

Environmental Impact

As determined from local in-person interviews, all farmers surveyed utilize agro-industrial chemicals, which kills pests but also all microorganisms in the soil. The transition from an agro-industrial system to a regenerative one will allow the agroenvironment and associated ecosystems to heal, and over time sustain and support the species that inhabit and rely on these ecosystems to survive and reproduce. Additionally, the planting of trees beyond food production will help connect fragmented habitats, improve carbon sequestration, and provide additional food sources and breeding habitats for wildlife.

Social Impact

The majority of people living within the project area are subsistence farmers. The project will educate these farmers on the benefits of alternative agricultural practices that not only improve the health of the environment but also the farmers livelihood. Financial benefits will also help participating farmers to transition, which include removing the financial burden of agroindustrial chemicals, the increased market value of their products and the potential profit earned from the community coffee agroforestry project.

Economic Impact

As mentioned, unemployment is high in the area at around 30%. If successful, the potential economic capital associated with international coffee sales could greatly increase the household income of the participants of the project. This income is more secure due to an established off-taker, a coffee processing facility called Manba in Bandung, Java Indonesia.

Additionally, the price premium for regeneratively grown coffee and the reduction of farmer external costs e.g., agroindustrial chemicals will also improve household incomes. Looking ahead, the potential of job creation associated with the coffee production facilities should improve the economic situation of the 4 surrounding villages.

Impact Metrics

Outcome Metrics

- 1) Improve soil fertility and quality due to decreased agrochemical inputs
- 2) Improve economic resilience of local farmers through cultivation of regenerative coffee.
- 3) Increased biodiversity, specifically animals targeted by Cikananga Wildlife Centre (YCKT).
- 4) Provide capacity building for over 500 farmers.

Evaluation Method

- 1) Use M&E methodologies to measure soil fertility and biodiversity, such as bioacoustics and DNA analysis.
- 2) Reach around 500 farmers as part of the project.
- 3) We will likely use FAO TAPE methodology to measure improvements in livelihood metrics for participating farmers.