

Story from the Field



Olivia Samber & Opi Kopi Manokwari: Challenges and Future Business Plans

Opi Kopi is a business built by Olivia Samber in 2021. In late 2020 she was involved in the Barista training held by the GEG program in collaboration with the Manokwari Coffee Community. Since then, Olivia has been actively involved in several community activities.

Seeing her enthusiasm in the coffee world, the GEG program supported Olivia to start her own coffee business by providing tools for manually brewing coffee as well as a container booth expected to house her business in 2021.

She immediately used the manual coffee brewing equipment to sell coffee offline and online in Manokwari.

In the last few months, she stopped selling because she had to complete the final stages of her studies at the forestry department, University of Papua, Manokwari. After graduating in March 2022, she was immediately accepted into a local NGO as part of the advocacy team but she still continued her coffee services online as it allowed her to continue her work at the same time.

However, On July 25, 2022, she reopened her physical business premises in the container which is located in front of her house. Currently She uses Dogiyai Blend coffee which is roasted and purchased from Roland Raweyai,

the leader of the Manokwari Coffee Community.

Going forward, Olivia plans to find a more strategic location in the middle of Manokwari city to place her container booth. Meanwhile she will continue to open her coffee booth in front of her house with the help of her brother and sister.

Follow Up Visit of Coffee Exporter to Jayawijaya Regency, Papua Province



Detlef Piatscheck, a coffee exporter from Medan, North Sumatera, who visited Jayawijaya and Lanny Jaya in May, made a follow-up visit to Jayawijaya on 18-19 July 2022. This time he came with his American business partner, Christian Pierro, from Café Imports. Café Imports is an American coffee importing company that specializes in high quality coffee beans.

Pierro's visit to Papua was to explore the potential for large-scale coffee purchases. Pierro looks for coffee with a cupping score of 84 and above. He hopes to get coffee with a score of 86 and above from Papua so he can buy around 1-2 tons per shipment.

During this visit, Danny and Pierro visited Perbaga Village in Pyramid to meet Dani Tabuni and to Walakma to meet Ishak Babingga. On this occasion, Pierro bought 100 kg of unhulled coffee beans to be promoted in a cafe importer network in America. Danny on the other hand, bought 25 kg of coffee beans. All the coffee purchased was unhusked coffee at a price of IDR. 60,000/kg from Mr. Tadius Gombo, a coffee farmer in Walakma village, Bpiri District, Jayawijaya Regency which according to coffee exporters is of good quality.

Danny Again emphasized that there is an opportunity to export coffee from Papua on a large scale, as many as 10-15 containers per year. According to him, it needs 2-3 years of preparation to achieve the production capacity and also the desired and consistent quality standard. One of the solutions he offers to overcome the different quality in this region is to build a centralized coffee processing center so that farmers do not carry out separate coffee processing processes by themselves.

Lessons Learned from The Distribution of Equipment, Agricultural and Post-harvest Processing Machines in Papua and West Papua



Agricultural tools and machines are very useful in accelerating the post-harvest processing of commodities in the community. Some of these tools also help intermediate service providers or ISPs to carry out their activities efficiently and effectively including obtaining high-value commodity derivative products. Throughout the GEG program, the program has distributed tools and machines to achieve the above objectives.

However, looking at the distribution process, utilization and development of the use of these tools, there are several lessons that can be taken to ensure that the distribution and utilization of these machines can be carried out better in the future.

- Identify the needs of the beneficiaries properly and adjust the specifications of the tools and

machines to the conditions of the recipients and locations. Not all villages in the provinces of Papua and West Papua have electricity with large power so that in the distribution of machines, it is necessary to check on the availability of electricity and the electrical power needed. Additionally, machine specifications need to be well discussed with the beneficiaries to prevent the machine becoming a problem and a burden instead of a solution as expected.

- Identify the recipients of tools and assistance properly and correctly. Choosing the right tools and machines is as important as choosing to whom the support of the machines and tools should be given. Tools and machines that are given to the right people are expected to benefit not only

certain individuals but must bring benefits to the target group or wider community.

- Large and sophisticated machines are not always the best choice for the community. The easier and simpler the operation of the tool, the more likely it is to be used by the recipients on a regular basis. One example of this is the coffee cherry peeler machine that has been regularly used by several coffee farmers in Jayawijaya and Dogiyai. The tools are very easy to operate and can be left in the coffee garden so that the cherry peeling process can be carried out immediately after the coffee is harvested.
- Ensure the availability of human resources with expertise in assembling, maintaining and repairing distributed machines or

tools. These resources must come from within the village or the nearest location so that they can be easily contacted by beneficiaries when needed. This is important to prevent the machine left to rust in the warehouses of the beneficiaries when broken.

- In order to ensure that the support of tools and machines provides benefits not only to certain individuals, the distribution of the machine and tools must be accompanied by a clear contract regarding the rights and obligations of the beneficiaries, including that the program has the

right to withdraw and/or transfer the machines and assistance received to the other beneficiary if the machine or tool is not utilized optimally within a certain period of time. This is intended to be a positive trigger to incentivise recipients to use the tools and machines more responsibly.



Yomber Village as the Centre of Seaweed Cultivation and the Future of Wondama Bay Seaweed

After the stipulation of Yomber Village, in Roswar District in Wondama Bay Regency, West Papua Province, as a seaweed cultivation center by Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries early this year, the development of seaweed in this location is going well.

In July 2022, almost all coastal areas in Yomber village have been covered by seaweed. The community have shown their seriousness and enthusiasm of cultivating seaweed. Some of them even started to build huts on the beach to look after and care for their seaweed.

Mr. Banshir from UD Nadifah said that now their work in assisting the community has become easier because the community already

understands how to care for and develop their seaweed. In each harvesting season, some of the harvested seaweed is dried for sale, but others are used as seedlings by the community to expand their seaweed garden area.

For him, it is important for Yomber to continue expanding their seedling nursery as this village is the only location in Wondama Bay area that produces seaweed now. Last February, UD Nadifah just sent 10 tons of dried seaweed to Surabaya which was the harvest from this village only. After the shipment, the village has just produced another 3 tons of dried seaweed.

According to Mr. Banshir, due to climate change and erratic weather

conditions, the yield of seaweed in other locations in Indonesia is also not so good, so the fact that Yomber seaweed that can still survive and maintain its productivity is a positive sign.

Currently, Mr Banshir and the community in Yomber village are waiting for the support in the form of seedlings from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries which was planned to arrive in March but has been delayed. This support of this new type of seaweed seedling, *Euchema Cottonii*, which has a shorter harvest period and is more resistant to weather changes is a chance to accelerate the development of seaweed cultivation in Wondama area





Green Economic Growth Programme for Papua Provinces

Jalan Ruko Pasifik Permai Dok II No G5 Jayapura, Papua

-  ekonomihjauapapua
-  Ekonomi Hijau Papua
-  www.ekonomihjauapapua.org

