

## **SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF CREATING SHARED VALUE IN SOCIAL FORESTRY ENTERPRISES: AN SROI AND SDGS PERSPECTIVE FROM KUPS KOPI RINGKEH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study evaluates the sustainability impact of the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program implemented by PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja in Tebat Benawa Village, South Sumatra, focusing on social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The research targets the Kopi Ringkeh Social Forestry Business Group operating within the Mude Ayek Customary Forest, South Sumatra's first legally recognized customary forest. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining survey-based Likert scale analysis with in-depth interviews. The census sampling covered all group members, enabling comprehensive data triangulation. Results demonstrate improvements in social cohesion, community participation, and knowledge capacity. Economically, income diversification and emerging employment opportunities signal local economic revitalization. Environmentally, increased awareness of sustainable practices is observed, though waste and water management require further intervention. The Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis revealed a favorable ratio of 1.99, indicating that for every unit of investment, nearly twice the value was generated in social and environmental benefits. These findings align with several SDGs, notably Goals 1, 8, 12, 13 and 17. The study concludes that CSV programs, when integrated with local wisdom and inclusive partnerships, can serve as a scalable model for sustainable rural development and long-term resilience. Strategic policy replication is recommended for similarly profiled communities.

Keywords: Community-Based Economic Development, *Creating Shared Value* (CSV), Social Forestry, Social Return Investment (SROI), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Creating Shared Value (CSV) program is a strategy designed to create shared value between PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja and the community that focuses on social, economic and environmental development (SARI, 2022). This program often involves collaboration between various parties including companies, government and local communities (Hutomi, 2023; Rahmawati et al., 2023). Currently, one of the villages that is a partner in the CSV program is Tebat Benawa Village. This village was chosen because in addition to having a social forestry business group, it is also one of the consumers of NPK Coffee Plant fertilizer. The social forestry program is a national program at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Mahardika & Muyani, 2021), especially the South Sumatra Provincial Forestry Service. The Creating Shared Value program in Tebat Benawa Village began at the end of 2022 and is still ongoing to this day. To increase the capacity of the social forestry business group, training was provided in making coffee derivative products in the form of soap from coffee grounds and tea from coffee skin, namely cascara tea as initial capital for processing derivative products, the group was given assistance with coffee making equipment.

Coffee plants are one of the plants planted by social forestry business groups around the customary forest area which function as productive plants and are useful for maintaining the sustainability of the Mude Ayek Customary Forest (Martin, 2023). The Mude Ayek Tebat Benawa Customary Forest is the first Customary Forest in South Sumatra Province (Siburian & Imron, 2023) stating that the letter of determination as a customary forest was given directly by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. There is a social forestry business group for the Mude Ayek Tebat Benawa Forest which is

divided into 2 (two) groups, namely the product processing business group and the eco-tourism business group. Specifically, the product processing business group is chaired by Mrs. Suraina and 30 (thirty) members, all of whom are women. During the journey of the Social Forestry Business Group, they still use manual equipment to process their coffee products so that their productivity is still low and they are not yet familiar with the processing of coffee derivative products. Social mapping in Tebat Benawa Village shows that most of the population relies on coffee farming as their main source of income. However, there are economic challenges, such as fluctuating coffee prices, limited access to markets, and lack of product diversification (Harahap et al., 2024; Rasmikayati et al., 2020). On the other hand, in terms of the environment, coffee farming also poses challenges such as efficient management of agricultural waste and water use (Viani et al., 2022). In this context, a partnership approach through the Creating Shared Value function with a focus on processing coffee derivative products is an urgent need. This approach will help increase the added value of coffee farming products, create new jobs, and diversify people's sources of income. This shows that the CSV program has the potential to provide positive impacts from various aspects (Hutomi, 2023).

Based on the social aspect, the Creating Shared Value program includes how CSV can affect community welfare, changes in social structures, and increasing community capacity and knowledge related to forest management. (Faizal & Sunan, 2023) in their research mentioned several social impacts that arise from the CSV program on customary forest management, including increasing local capacity through training activities and developing member skills related to effective forest management with the aim of community-based social welfare. Another social impact that may arise from the CSV program is that it can increase access to health and education services which can indirectly improve the quality of life of the community (Harventy, 2020). Based on the economic aspect, the Creating Shared Value program includes an economic impact assessment that will involve analysis of income, welfare, increased market access and economic diversification (Widiati & Azkia, 2024) in their research showed that the CSV program can increase the income of existing communities through sustainable economic activities, such as crop cultivation, management of wood product forests or community-based tourism activities. This can indirectly increase family and community income. Based on environmental aspects, the Creating Shared Value program includes an environmental impact assessment that will evaluate how agricultural waste processing practices from coffee cultivation can affect the ecosystem, changes in biodiversity, soil quality and sustainability of natural resources.

Hutomi, (2023) in his research stated that the CSV program can increase environmental awareness through training in environmentally friendly practices and promoting responsible resource management. The social, economic and environmental impacts of CSV on coffee farming need to be approached using the SDGs. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are one of the long-term global programs that aim to maximize all the potential and resources owned by each country. Utilizing the problems and potential of coffee in Tebat Benawa Village, South Sumatra is one of the efforts to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs points that can be realized in this condition are point 1: No Poverty, point 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, point 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, and point 17: Partnership to Achieve Goals.

By analyzing the SDGs points on the CSV of coffee farming in Tebat Benawa Village, South Sumatra, it provides the potential to advance coffee farming in Indonesia sustainably which not only focuses on the economic aspect, but also has a positive impact

on the surrounding society and environment. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the sustainability of the Creating Shared Value program to realize several points of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Kopi Ringkeh Social Forestry Business Group, Tebat Benawa Village. The novelty of the research is obtained from the implementation of research activities carried out in business groups in the first customary forest area in South Sumatra. Thus, of course there are social and cultural characteristics as well as local wisdom that are different from previous research.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in Tebat Benawa Village, Penjalang Sub-district, Pagar Alam City, South Sumatra, from October 2024 to December 2024. The research site was deliberately selected based on the presence of the Kopi Ringkeh Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS), which operates coffee farming within the customary forest of Mude Ayek Larangan Tebat Benawa. The group has not previously been exposed to the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program, ensuring that the collected data are uncontaminated by prior development interventions and reflect genuine community dynamics. Moreover, Pagar Alam is widely recognized as a major coffee-producing area in South Sumatra Province, which strengthens the strategic relevance of this location for the study. This research employed a mixed-methods approach by integrating both qualitative and quantitative data to ensure a comprehensive and multidimensional analysis. Primary data were gathered directly through structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, while secondary data were obtained from official reports, institutional records, and supporting literature to provide contextual validation and triangulation.

The sampling strategy adopted was a census or total sampling technique, whereby the entire population of KUPS Kopi Ringkeh members was included in the study. This approach is appropriate given the manageable population size, enabling exhaustive data capture and minimizing sampling bias. To assess the long-term viability and social impact of the coffee farming activities, this study applied the Social Return on Investment (SROI) framework (Saenz, 2021). SROI offers a robust method for quantifying the social and environmental value generated relative to the investments made, translating complex social outcomes into measurable financial proxies. The SROI analysis was conducted through a structured process, including stakeholder mapping, impact pathway identification, input and output valuation, outcome monetization, and calculation of the SROI ratio. Data collection was executed through a standardized survey instrument using a five-point Likert scale, which ranged from 1 (very poor impact) to 5 (very strong impact) (Alabi & Jelili, 2023), covering critical social, economic, and environmental indicators. To enrich the quantitative findings, the study incorporated deep, semi-structured interviews aimed at eliciting detailed narratives, lived experiences, and nuanced perceptions from the respondents. This qualitative component was essential to contextualize the numerical data and uncover underlying social processes that may not be immediately apparent through survey responses alone.

The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to systematically interpret the social, economic, and environmental perceptions of the community. The Likert-scale responses were tabulated to generate frequency distributions, while the interview data were thematically coded to identify key patterns and emerging insights. This methodology allows for an evidence-based evaluation of the sustainability and social value creation of the KUPS Kopi Ringkeh's operations. The SROI process adhered to internationally recognized guidelines to ensure methodological rigor and comparability.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Social Economic Respondent

The demographic characteristics of the respondents reveal essential dynamics within the Kopi Ringkeh Social Forestry Business Group. Most farmers are within a mature and productive age, indicating strong practical experience but raising concerns about the low involvement of younger generations. This demographic gap could potentially challenge the sustainability of coffee farming in the future if youth engagement is not strategically addressed. Household sizes are generally small, which may limit the availability of family labor in managing coffee farms. Labor shortages could become a structural issue, particularly in labor-intensive agricultural practices. Interestingly, women dominate the coffee farming activities in this community, contrasting with typical gender roles in agricultural settings. This highlights the significant role of women in the local coffee value chain and suggests the potential for gender-inclusive development strategies to improve social forestry outcomes.

Most respondents possess secondary education, which may enhance their openness to innovation and capacity to adopt sustainable farming practices. A higher educational background is an advantage in introducing improved agricultural techniques and participatory market access strategies. The occupational profile shows that coffee farming is the primary livelihood, and some members are integrated into other coffee-related economic activities, indicating potential for strengthening value chain resilience. These demographic features suggest that KUPS Kopi Ringkeh is well-positioned for sustainable development through targeted capacity building and gender-responsive interventions.

Table 1. Social Economic Respondent

Variable	Percentage (%)	Average	Standard Deviation ( $\pm$ )
Age (Years)			
21-30	13,33	44,6	9,72 (24,58)
31-40	12,33		
41-40	43,33		
51-60	30		
Number of Family Members (People)			
0	10	3,13	1,37 (0,5)
1-2	6,67		
3-4	70		
>4	13,33		
Gender			
Woman	86,67	-	-
Man	13,33		
Education			
Elementry School	13,33		
JHS	16,67		
SHS	56,67	-	-
SMK	3,33		
D3	3,33		
S1	6,67		
Main Occupations			
Farmer	93,33	-	-

PNS	6,66		
Side Jobs			
KUPS	90		
Traders and KUPS	6,67	-	-
Collectors and KUPS	3,33		

Source: Primary Data Processed (2025)

## Sustainability Analysis

### *Stakeholder Identification and Priorities*

In the implementation of the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program in Tebat Benawa Village, various stakeholders are involved with different roles and contributions, but they complement each other. Each stakeholder has a priority level determined based on their influence on the sustainability of the program and the benefits obtained from this initiative. Coffee farmers and KUPS Kopi Ringkeh are the main actors in coffee production and processing, while PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja as the program implementer plays a role in providing financial, technical support, and capacity building. The government also has a strategic role in creating policies that support and ensure the sustainability of the program. On the other hand, local communities, investors, and business partners contribute to supporting the supply chain and community-based business development. The synergy between these various stakeholders is a key factor in creating sustainable economic, social, and environmental impacts in Tebat Benawa Village. This table shows how each stakeholder has a strategic role in the sustainability of the CSV program, with the government as a key actor that supports policies and infrastructure to ensure the sustainability of the program in the long term.

Table 2. Stakeholder Priorities

Interest	Role & Contribution	Priority
Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) Coffee Ringkeh	Main Actor in collectively managing coffee businesses, coordinating production and marketing, and accessing training and mentoring.	High
Coffee Farmers	Play a role in coffee bean production activities.	High
PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja	Runs the CSV program by providing financial, technical support, and strengthening the capacity of farmers and business groups.	High
Tanisani Project	Plays a role in training and empowerment activities.	High
Government (LPHA Pagar Alam City)	Provides policies, regulations, and technical assistance to support the sustainability of the program and ensure long-term impacts.	High
Local communities	Support coffee production and supply chain activities, and benefit from open employment opportunities and improved infrastructure.	Medium
Investors & Business Partners	Provide funding, market access, and innovative technology to improve the competitiveness of local coffee products.	Medium

The table above identifies the various stakeholders involved in the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program in Tebat Benawa Village. Each stakeholder has different contributions and benefits, but all play a role in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the program. The program involves various parties, from key actors in coffee production such as farmers and business groups, to the government, companies, and business partners who support the development of a broader business ecosystem. High priority stakeholders, such as KUPS Kopi Ringkeh, coffee farmers, PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja, and the government, play key roles in the success of the program. Coffee farmers are the main group that carries out production activities, from cultivation to coffee processing, and feel the direct benefits of increased productivity and market access. KUPS Kopi Ringkeh plays a role in coordinating collective coffee business management, accessing training and mentoring, and increasing the scale and efficiency of production. PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja as the implementer of the CSV program contributes by providing financial, technical, and capacity building support for farmers and business groups, thereby helping them develop their coffee businesses more professionally and sustainably. The government, both at the regional and central levels, plays a role in providing policies and regulations that support this program, as well as providing technical and financial assistance to ensure its long-term impact on community welfare and environmental sustainability (Leonhardt et al., 2022).

On the other hand, medium-priority stakeholders, such as local communities, investors, and business partners, also play an equally important role in supporting the CSV program ecosystem. Local communities are involved in various supporting activities, such as labor in coffee production, and benefit from increased employment opportunities and potential improvements in village infrastructure. In addition, the existence of this program also provides opportunities for communities to develop community-based businesses, such as coffee derivative products or agro-based tourism-related services. Investors and business partners support the program by providing access to capital, expanding marketing networks, and presenting innovative technology to increase the competitiveness of coffee products from Tebat Benawa Village. With investors, the coffee products produced can penetrate national and international markets, which ultimately increases farmers' incomes and expands local coffee export opportunities. Collaboration between these stakeholders is key to creating sustainable economic, social, and environmental impacts (Cui et al., 2022). With the synergy between the private sector, community, government, and investors, the CSV program not only improves the welfare of farmers and business actors, but also encourages wiser management of natural resources (Ollivier de Leth & Ros-Tonen, 2022). In addition, ongoing support from various parties allows this program to become a pilot model that can be applied in other areas.

### **SROI Calculation**

The Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis was applied to assess the overall impact of the Kopi Ringkeh Empowerment Program in delivering social, economic, and environmental value to the community. SROI is an effective tool to capture the broader benefits of community-based initiatives by translating social outcomes into measurable value relative to the investment provided.

Table 3. SROI Calculation for Empowerment of Coffee Groups

Description	SROI 2023-2024
NPV of Benefit	163.708.380
NPV of Investment	82.405.800
SROI	1,99

Source: Primary Data Processed (2025)

The results indicate that the program successfully generated social returns that exceeded the total investment made. This demonstrates that the empowerment activities provided substantial value to the community, including improved coffee farming practices, enhanced household welfare, and strengthened social cohesion among group members. The positive SROI outcome suggests that the program was both socially and economically beneficial, delivering meaningful returns for the stakeholders involved. It reflects the effectiveness of the initiative in supporting local livelihoods and contributing to the sustainable management of social forestry resources. When compared to similar empowerment programs in rural areas, the Kopi Ringkeh model shows strong potential for replication and scalability. Future efforts could focus on increasing the social return by improving access to markets, enhancing capacity building, and introducing more sustainable and innovative farming practices. This approach would not only strengthen the current impact but also ensure the long-term sustainability of the community's coffee-based social forestry enterprise.

The distribution of benefits among stakeholders in the Kopi Ringkeh Empowerment Program illustrates the varying degrees of impact experienced by each party involved. The largest share of benefits was directed to the local farmer group, KUPS Kopi Ringkeh, which signifies that the core value generated by the program predominantly supported community-based coffee farming activities. This concentration of benefits aligns with the primary objective of the social forestry initiative, which seeks to empower local farmers and strengthen their economic resilience. The corporate partner, PT Pusri Palembang, also received a considerable portion of the distributed benefits, reflecting the mutual value created through their participation in the program. This reinforces the principle of Creating Shared Value (CSV), where business entities gain reputational, social, and economic returns while contributing to community development. Additional beneficiaries included training participants and members involved in cooperative benchmarking visits. These stakeholders gained from capacity-building activities, knowledge exchange, and exposure to best practices, which are essential for improving community competencies and supporting long-term sustainability. The Tanisani Project, as a supporting partner, also captured meaningful benefits through collaborative program delivery and network expansion. The balanced distribution across multiple stakeholders indicates that the empowerment program successfully integrated diverse actors, ensuring that the benefits were shared across community, corporate, and institutional levels. This equitable distribution demonstrates a well-structured value chain partnership and highlights the potential for replicating such multi-stakeholder collaboration in similar social forestry initiatives.

Table 4. Impact Distribution Table for Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholder	Benefit Distribution	Serving (%)
1.	PT Pusri Palembang	41.625.000	24,21
2.	Coffee Roasting Coffee Roasting Cups	100.747.799	58,61
3.	Trainees	5.771.000	3,35

4.	Cooperative Comparative Study Participants	9.900.000	5,75
5.	Tanisani Project	13.850.000	8,05
Total		171.893.799	100,00

Source: Primary Data Processed (2025)

### Impact Fixation

Findings from field studies and interviews with beneficiary groups indicate that all outputs and outcomes of the program show zero percent (0%) values for deadweight, attribution, displacement, and drop-off. This suggests that the observed positive changes are entirely attributable to the intervention, with no significant influence from external factors, no harm caused to other parties, and no indication of diminishing impacts over time. These findings indicate the effectiveness and sustainability of the program's impact in enhancing the community's economic and social capacities. This result aligns with the study by (Anugrah, 2024), which asserts that participatory and contextually designed programs tend to generate high-impact outcomes with low corrective values. It also supports (Kholek et al., 2024) assertion regarding the importance of validating deadweight and attribution metrics to ensure the reliability of Social Return on Investment (SROI) measurements in community empowerment projects. In the SROI analysis of the KUPS Ringkeh Coffee Program, the four key parameters deadweight, attribution, displacement, and drop-off were each set at 0%, based on field observations, in-depth interviews, and an assessment of baseline conditions prior to program implementation. This determination reflects that all positive impacts were directly derived from the program interventions, with careful consideration of the beneficiaries' socio-economic context. The deadweight was assigned a value of 0% because all improvement such as increased production capacity, post-harvest efficiency, packaging quality, and expanded marketing network were clearly the direct results of the intervention. These achievements would not have occurred organically in the absence of the program, considering the group's initial condition, which included limited production tools, lack of technical knowledge, and no prior training. This is consistent with the findings of (Muñoz & Cohen, 2018), who noted that significant social impacts typically emerge from programs that provide comprehensive support from the outset, rather than from naturally evolving circumstances.

Similarly, the attribution was determined to be 0% since no third-party contribution was identified in either the execution or funding of the activities. All outcomes were directly linked to the KUPS Ringkeh Coffee Program, as confirmed by the beneficiaries. The displacement value was also 0%, indicating that the program did not disadvantage any other parties. In fact, it contributed to market expansion and fostered collaboration among micro-entrepreneurs. As for drop-off, a 0% value was maintained because the program is still in its first year of implementation, with no observable decline in benefits to date. As such, long-term corrections are not yet applicable at this initial stage of evaluation (Nurindrasari et al., 2024) emphasized that drop-off is generally relevant only for programs that have been running for more than a year and require progressive adjustments to long-term impacts.

Overall, the assignment of a 0% value to these four indicators presents a strong case that the program's impact is directly attributable to its interventions and has not diminished during the observed period. This approach is consistent with conservative evaluation practices in the early stages of program implementation, aiming to yield focused and valid measurements of the program's direct contribution to the socio-economic changes experienced by its beneficiaries



### Social Impact Analysis

The Creating Shared Value (CSV) program implemented in the Kopi Ringkeh social community group in Tebat Benawa Village has generated substantial social transformation, as evidenced by improvements across four key social indicators: social networks, meeting participation, knowledge acquisition, and mutual cooperation. The CSV initiative has significantly expanded the community's social networks, facilitating stronger interpersonal and business relationships that are essential for collective success in agricultural enterprises. Enhanced interactions through structured group discussions and collaborative marketing efforts, now extending to modern retail outlets, have fostered more resilient and dynamic community linkages. Simultaneously, meeting participation has shown notable growth, reflecting the community's increasing recognition of the importance of inclusive decision-making in managing coffee-based social enterprises. These meetings, which serve as platforms for strategic planning, production coordination, and performance evaluation, have empowered community members to engage actively in shaping their shared future (Winans et al., 2021).

The program has also catalyzed a substantial increase in community knowledge, particularly concerning sustainable coffee cultivation, high-quality processing techniques, and adaptive market strategies. Through targeted training, workshops, and technical assistance, the community has not only enhanced its processing capabilities but also diversified its product portfolio to include ground coffee, coffee-based cosmetics, and cascara-based beverages. Furthermore, the revitalization of mutual cooperation, a deeply rooted cultural norm, has become integral to the community's joint production processes, collective marketing, and social initiatives (Menghwar & Daood, 2021). This strengthened collaborative ethos underpins the community's enhanced productivity and long-term resilience, directly supporting Sustainable Development Goal 17 by demonstrating the power of inclusive partnerships in advancing sustainable development.

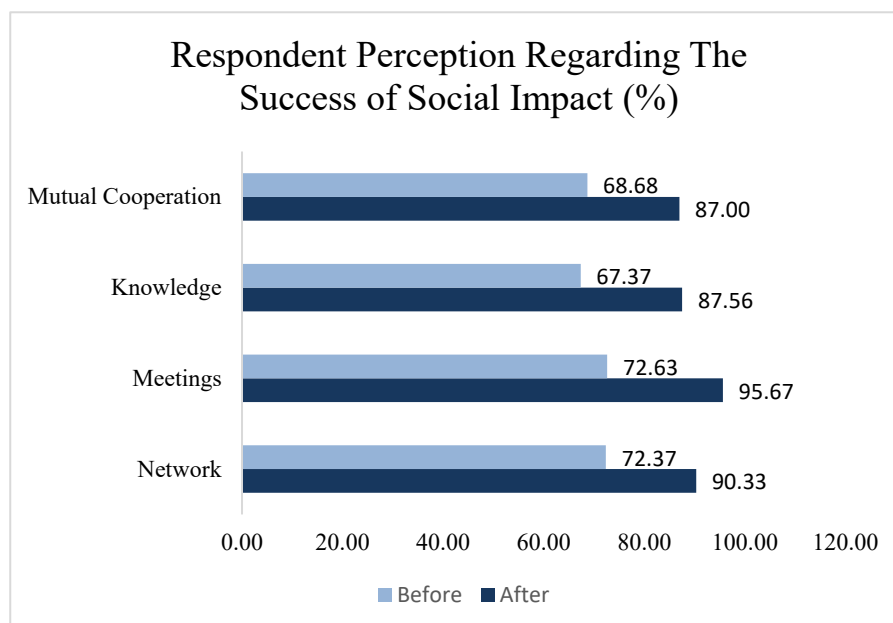


Diagram 1. Differences in Respondent Perceptions Regarding the Success of Social Impact

### Economic Impact Analysis

The implementation of the Creating Shared Value (CSV) program in Tebat Benawa Village has significantly improved community perceptions regarding local economic conditions, particularly in the areas of income diversification and employment opportunities. The community has demonstrated greater capacity to develop multiple sources of income by utilizing local resources, which strengthens economic resilience and reduces dependency on single-commodity agriculture.

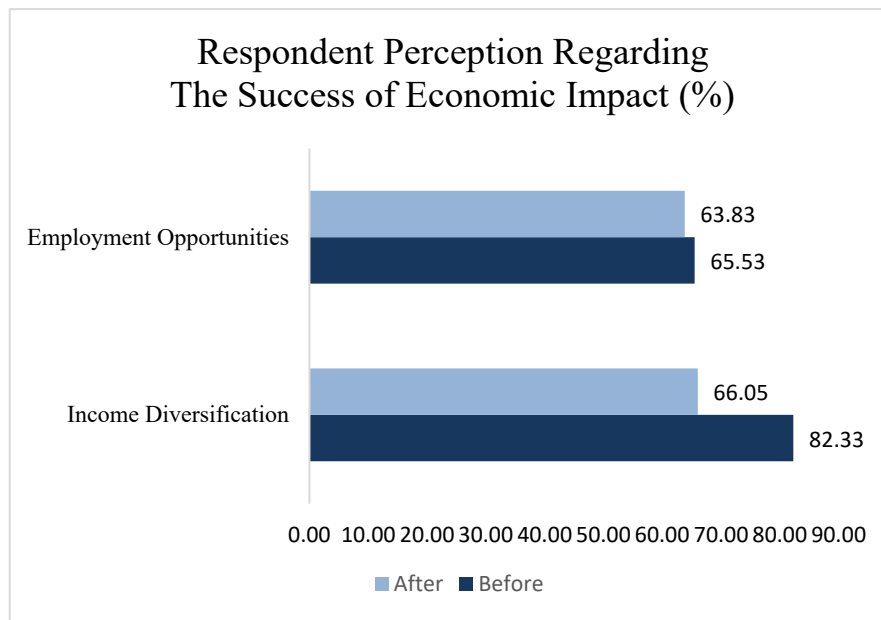


Diagram 2. Differences in Respondent Perceptions Regarding the Success of Economic Impact

This finding aligns with (Kasim et al., 2025), who emphasize that income diversification is a fundamental strategy in rural communities to mitigate financial risks and promote household security. The CSV program directly contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by expanding the potential for new economic activities and creating more employment opportunities. (Ebaidalla, 2022) highlights that engaging communities in non-agricultural sectors can significantly improve rural incomes and contribute to local economic growth. The program also supports SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by facilitating access to alternative economic sectors, particularly through the development of community-based tourism and creative industries (Khourouh et al., 2019). Coffee agrotourism has emerged as a key driver of local economic development, offering opportunities in homestay management, tour guiding, and cultural entrepreneurship. This growth has empowered women and youth, enhancing their participation in creative businesses and promoting inclusive development. However, the scaling of local enterprises remains a challenge, particularly in accessing capital, market linkages, and institutional support (Chaniago & Koesrindartoto, 2025).

The CSV program's success is further supported by capacity-building efforts through training, mentorship, and enterprise strengthening (Fadhillah & Yuniarti, 2023; Sabolak & Zebua, 2024). As noted by (Teguh et al., 2021), human capital development is essential in improving competitiveness and facilitating access to broader markets. To ensure sustainability, ongoing partnerships, financial inclusion, and innovative product

development are required to solidify Tebat Benawa Village as a model for inclusive, community-based economic growth.

### Environmental Impact Analysis

The Creating Shared Value (CSV) program implemented in Tebat Benawa Village has demonstrated varied impacts across environmental and public health indicators. While improvements were evident in air quality and noise levels, slight declines occurred in environmental cleanliness, water quality, and community health.

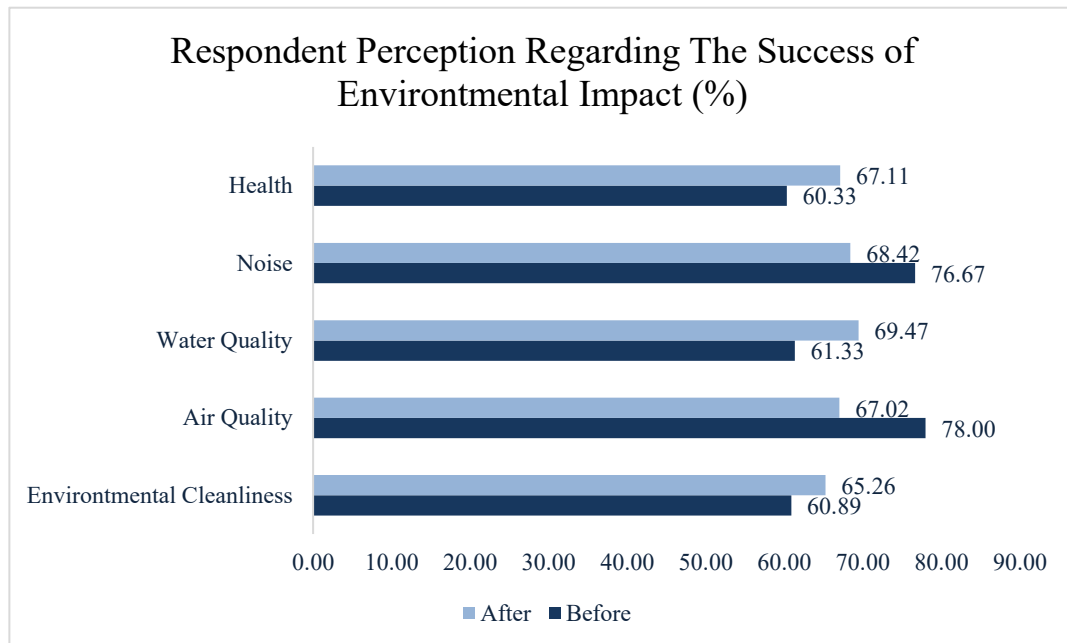


Diagram 3. Differences in Respondent Perceptions Regarding the Success of Environmental Impact

The reduction in environmental cleanliness is likely linked to increased production activities and social interactions, leading to higher waste generation. To address this, the Kopi Ringkeh group and PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja are preparing a coffee waste composting program aimed at promoting circular waste management and reducing organic waste, supporting SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (Bimantara et al., 2021). Air quality has shown significant improvement due to the adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices and responsible coffee processing techniques. This shift also reflects increased community awareness of pollution prevention, aligning with SDG 13: Climate Action (Hussain et al., 2024). Noise levels have decreased as coffee grinding is now relocated closer to the plantations and is scheduled efficiently, reducing disturbances to residential areas and contributing to SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Water quality experienced a minor decline but remains within acceptable limits, requiring proactive management to prevent future contamination, which supports SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation (Jones et al., 2022). Community health indicators also saw a slight decrease, potentially influenced by reduced cleanliness, though no critical health concerns were detected. Continuous improvement is needed through better waste management, efficient water use, expanded health services, and environmental conservation. These efforts collectively contribute to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusions

Strengthen institutional support for local enterprises through improved access to capital, continuous mentorship, and integration into broader market networks. Expand training programs focused on product innovation, financial literacy, and digital marketing to enhance competitiveness. Foster multi-stakeholder collaboration involving government, private sector, and academia to amplify resources and scale up impact. Replicate the CSV model in other rural communities with similar socio-economic profiles based on the positive SROI results. Promote adaptive strategies that integrate local wisdom and environmental sustainability to ensure long-term community resilience and economic self-sufficiency.

### Suggestions

Enhance access to capital and business mentoring to support the scalability of local enterprises. Prioritize capacity building through training in product development, marketing, and digital skills to increase competitiveness. Integrate community businesses into wider market networks to expand economic reach. Promote collaboration with government, private sector, and academic institutions to sustain program impact. Encourage environmentally responsible practices in all business activities. Replicate the CSV program in regions with similar characteristics, supported by the positive SROI outcome. Monitor and evaluate regularly to ensure that economic gains align with social and environmental sustainability goals.

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