

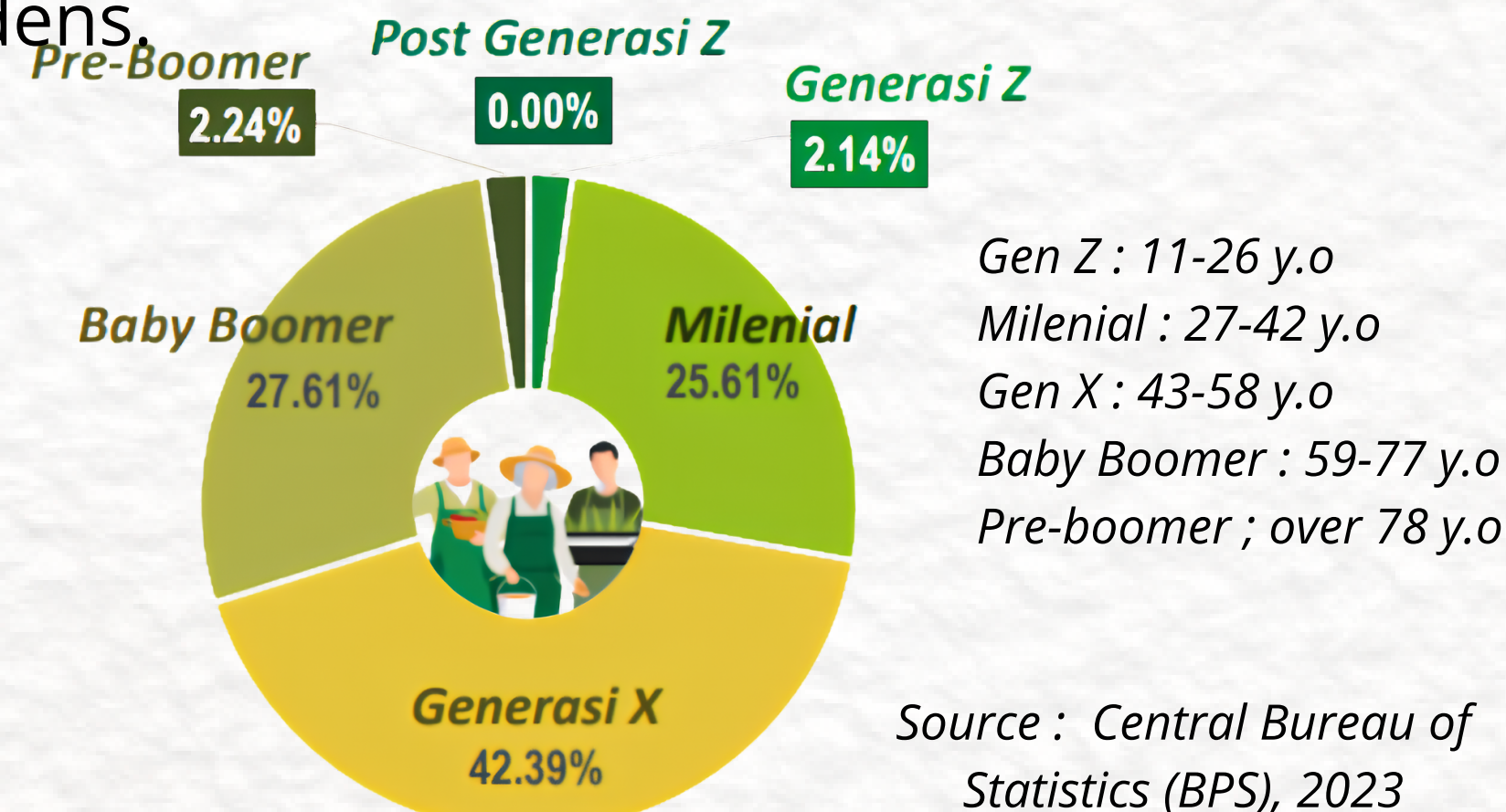
BEYOND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: CO-CREATING CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE WITH INDONESIAN YOUTH

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Introduction

Indonesia is facing a demographic crisis in its agricultural sector. As rural youth migrate to urban centers, the knowledge gap in sustainable farming widens.



A dual-stage participatory model: Climate Business Field School (CBFS) (capacity building) and Young Cool Farmer Challenge (YCFC) (innovation challenge & seed funding as 750€) is given to 15 farmer groups in several areas in Indonesia to implement their ideas in one crop cycle. The winning groups in the challenge also received mentoring through out their project implementations

Objective

- How does the dual-stage **Field School** and **Farmer Challenge** model shape youth motivation, capacity building, and business readiness?
- What social, structural, and gender-related barriers explain why young people follow different empowerment pathways in the **Field School** and **Farmer Challenge** model?

Methodology

- Mixed-Methods Design: Explanatory sequential approach combining quantitative surveys (n = 46) with qualitative interviews and FGDs Java and Sumatra, Indonesia.
- Four Comparative Groups: **A** (CBFS + YCFC Winner, n = 7), **B** (YCFC Winner, Non-CBFS, n = 16), **C** (CBFS + YCFC Applicant, No Win, n = 13), **D** (CBFS Only, n = 10).
- Analysis: MAXQDA thematic coding, mean scores, and Kruskal-Wallis test

Conclusion

Integrating Field School with Farmer Challenge transforms youth motivation into stronger capacity building and business readiness, demonstrating that entrepreneurial support is most effective when combined with climate-smart skills development.



Source : RYCAM Documentation, 2024-2025

Key Findings



1 The CBFS-YCFC model builds youth empowerment

Group A achieved the strongest overall pathway, combining high motivation, capacity building and business readiness.

M = 4.10 • CB = 4.40 • BR = 4.35



2 Capacity alone does not guarantee success

Group C had high capacity and motivation but lacked execution skills, while Group D had capacity but limited opportunities.

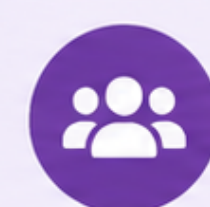
Different pathways require different support.



3 Opportunity without capacity creates risk

Group B won YCFC despite the lowest Capacity Building score, indicating vulnerability during implementation.

CB = 2.92



4 Structural barriers shape participation

Social support, gender confidence, and execution skills—not technical knowledge alone—determine whether youth convert capacity into opportunity.

Key barriers: peer support, confidence, pitching & proposal writing.

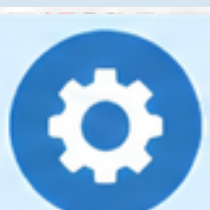
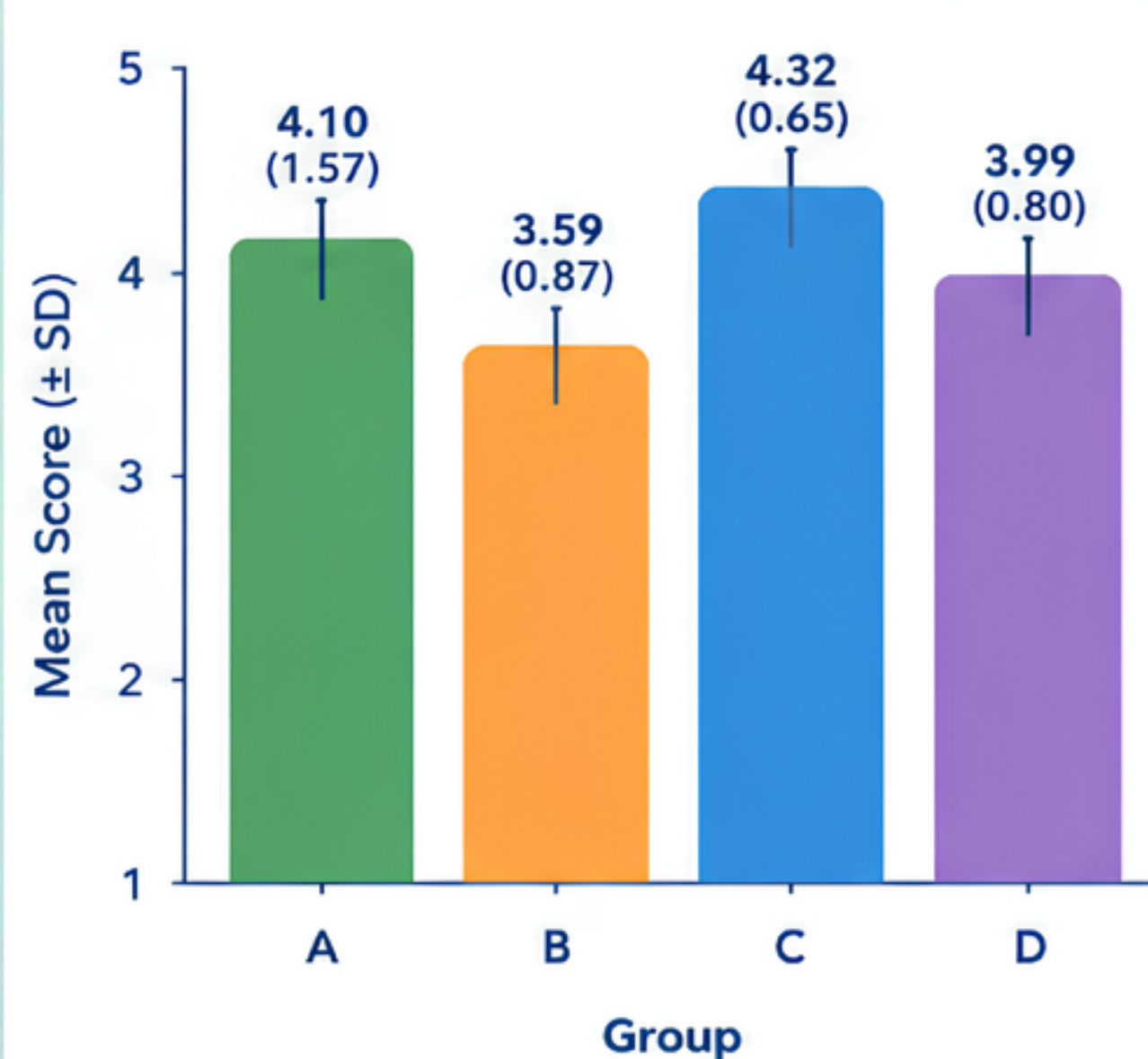
🌱 Motivation (M) 🧑‍🔧 Capacity Building (CB) 📁 Business Readiness (BR)

Result

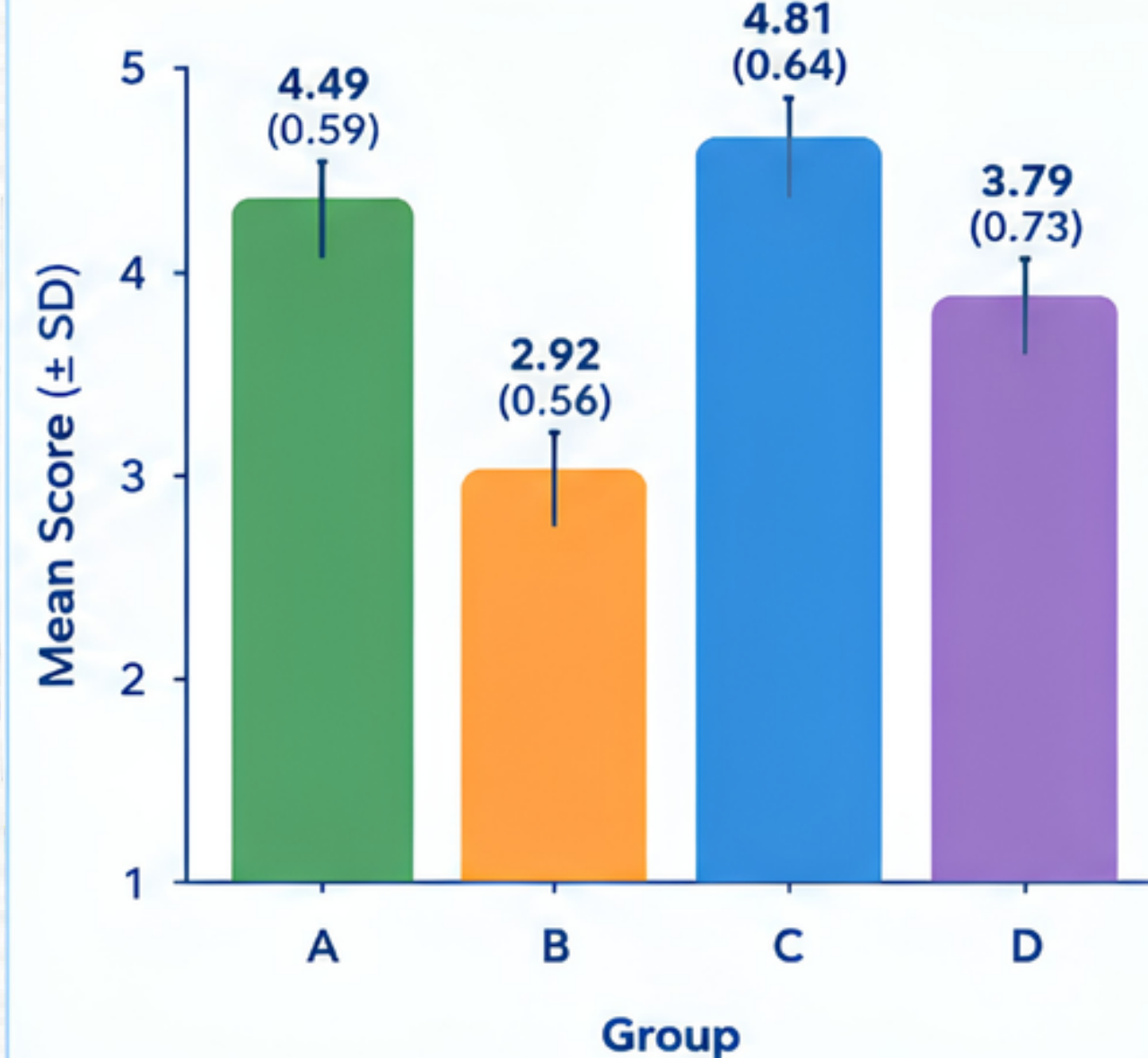
Participant Outcomes Across Four Groups: Motivation, Capacity Building, and Business Readiness



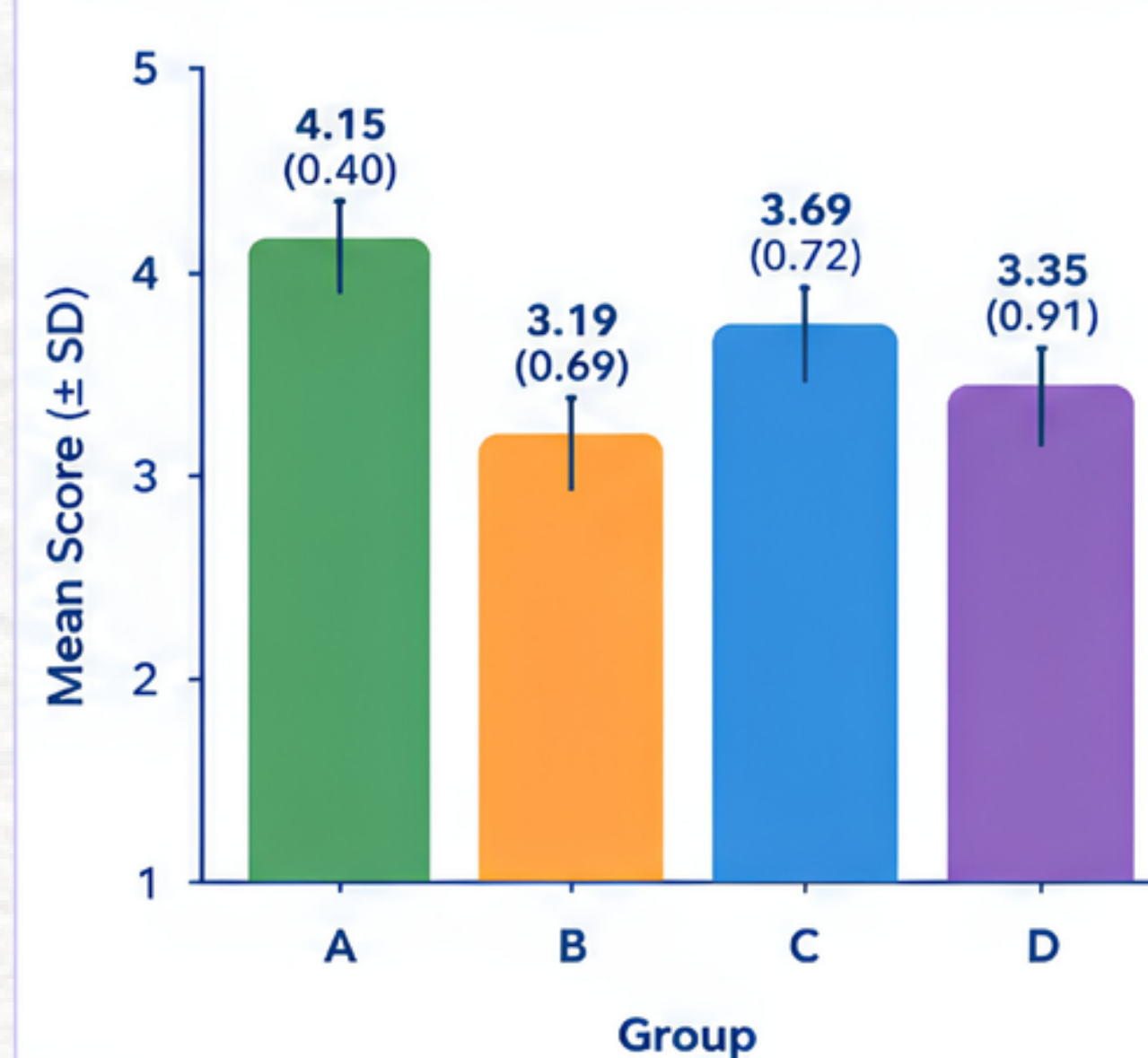
Youth Motivation (M)



Capacity Building (CB)



Business Readiness (BR)

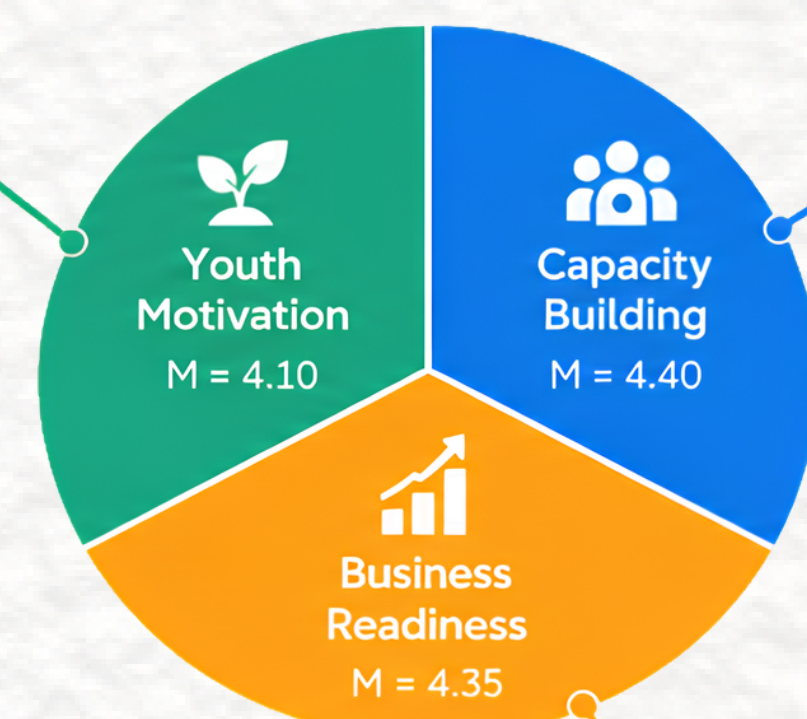


CBFS Strengthens Three Foundations of Youth Empowerment Group A represents the strongest outcome pathway in the CBFS-YCFC model.



1. Youth Motivation (M = 4.10)

- Strongest drivers: meaningful farming, interest in sustainable practices, and environmental satisfaction.
- Built by intrinsic factors (e.g., purpose, learning, confidence).



2. Capacity Building (M = 4.40)

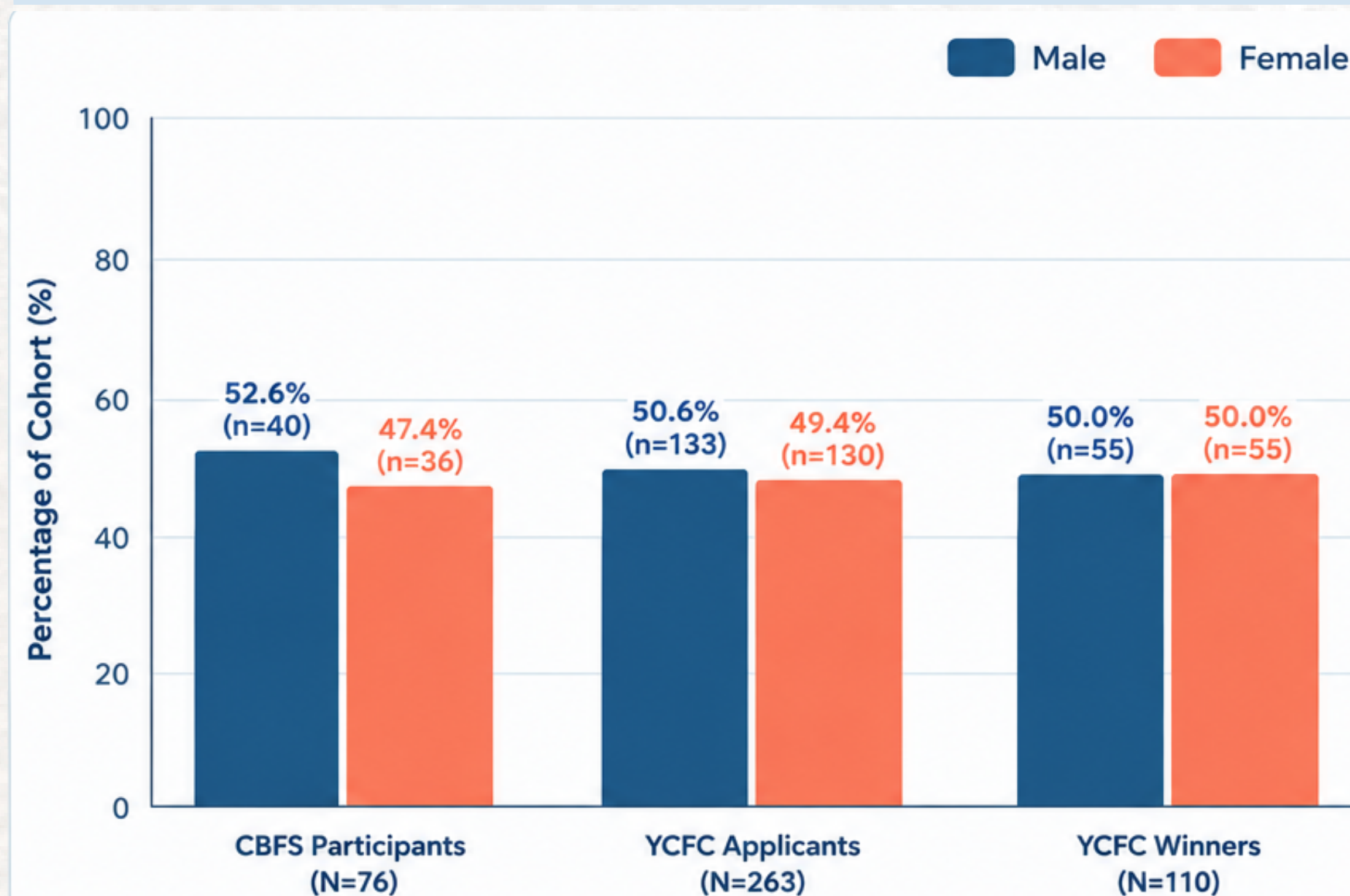
- Highest score among the three domains.
- Key strengths: technical skills, practical training, and access to resources.
- Essential for improving competence and confidence.



3. Business Readiness (M = 4.35)

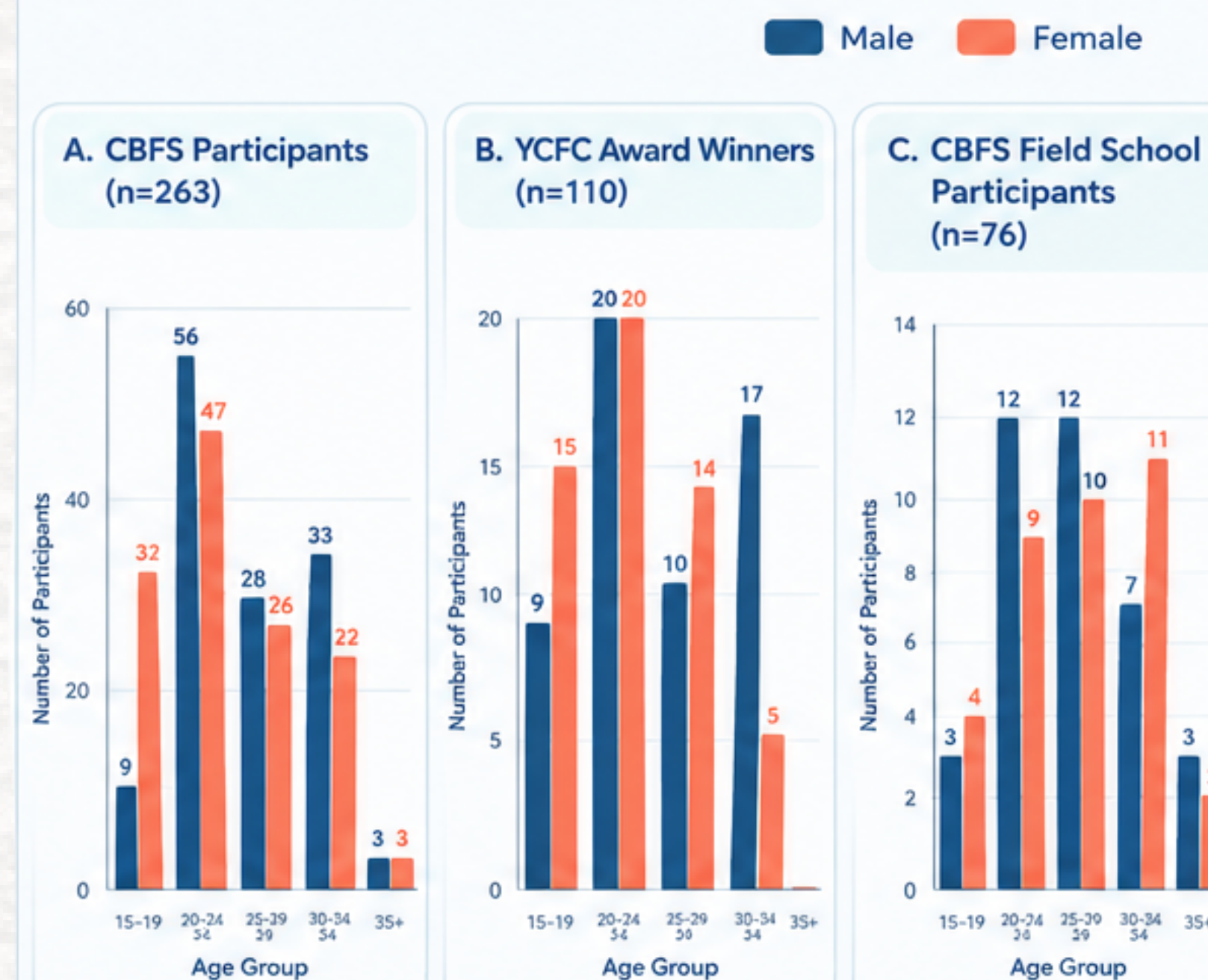
- Strongest in business planning and market orientation.
- Supported by financial management and value chain understanding.
- Shows good preparedness to start and grow a business.

Gender Balance and Age Distribution Across the CBFS-YCFC Model



Source: JAMI-AMI Program Records (CBFS Season 1-3), YCFC Season 1-2) & Survey (n=33).
Note: Gender parity is sustained from enrollment through competition application, winning, and evaluation survey.

Age Distribution by Gender



Over 59% of award winners were under age 25. Crucially, in the youngest cohort (ages 15-19), young women led applicant engagement, proving that early-stage climate intervention effectively empowers young female leaders in rural communities