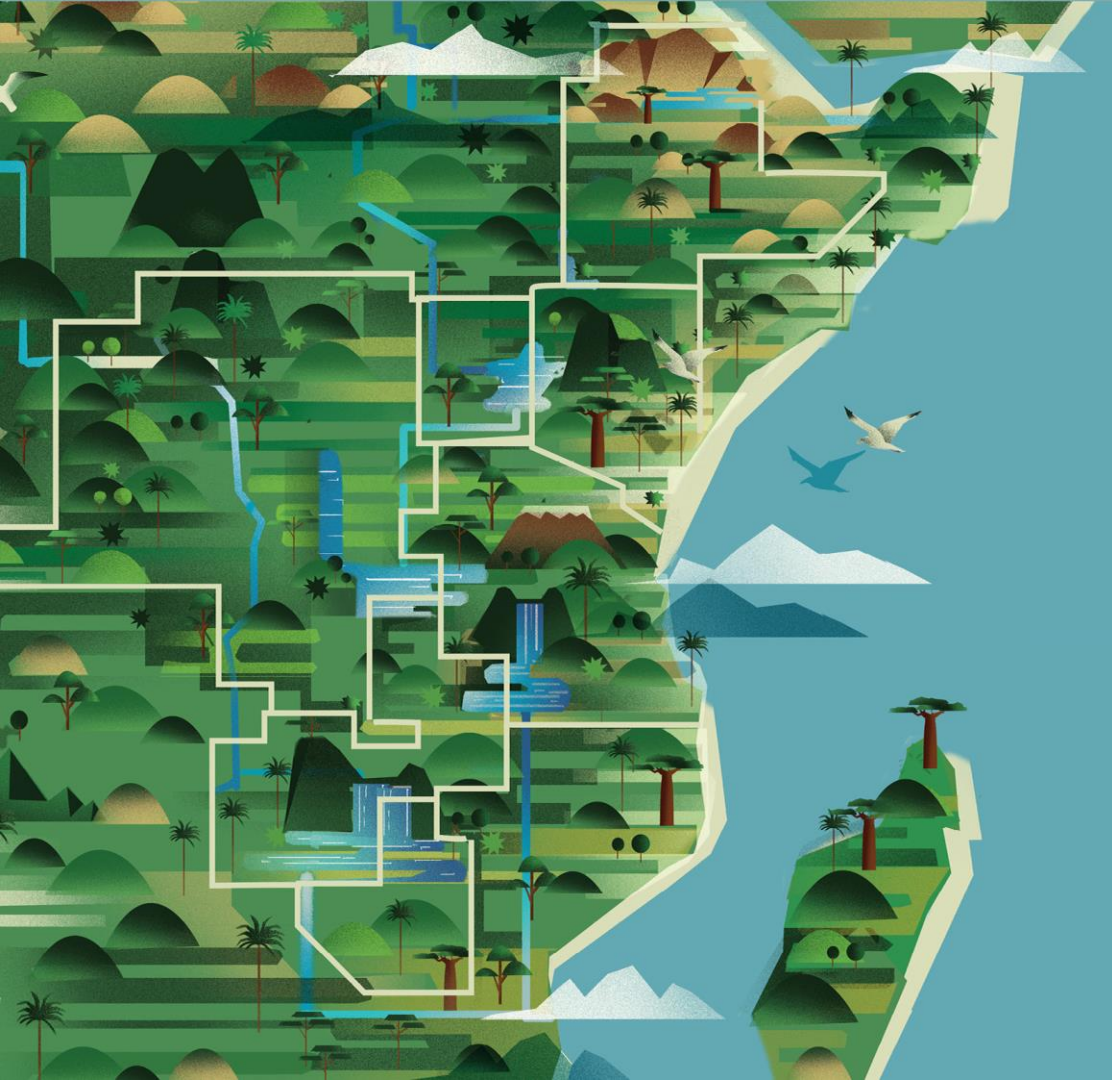

JDE
Common Grounds
Where we Work
November 2021 Update

Running Projects 2021

JDE | CommonGrounds

Farmers	Projects	Countries
380,000	48	18



Africa

Ethiopia	4-5
Uganda	6-7
Tanzania	8-9
Rwanda	10-11
Malawi	12-13
Kenya	14
Completed	15-18

Projects	Farmers
11	135,200

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Africa

Ethiopia

Region(s)

Jimma

Jacobs Douwe Egberts (JDE) is supporting an export-oriented coffee sector in Jimma and Lekempti, Ethiopia in order to increase the volume of sustainably produced coffee in its supply chain and improve the livelihoods of coffee farmers. TechnoServe continues to partner with JDE through a three-year project, which builds upon the successes of the first phase of a joint project that ran between 2014-2018 reaching over 33,000 smallholder farmers in Jimma and Welega and over 100 hulling stations. The aim of this project is to increase the scale and ensure sustainability of the activities launched during Phase I.

Partner

TechnoServe

4
Years

Project

Developing a Sustainable Supply Chain Model for Unwashed Coffee in Ethiopia - Phase II

The JDE Origin Project ultimately seeks to **deepen and expand JDE's coffee supply chain in Jimma**, Ethiopia by improving the productivity and sustainability of coffee production in the region.

By the end of 2021 the project will have achieved the following:

- **Improved the compliance of 22 privately owned hulling station** businesses from Phase I and an additional 30 businesses with sustainability standards through formal training, coaching, and verification services
- TechnoServe has developed and refined a comprehensive package of training modules and technical assistance to enhance the sustainability of hulling stations. This rigorous suite of **training sessions encourages compliance with the highest level of social, environmental, and economic standards.** Improving practices at the hulling stations benefit not only their employees and the local community but also reduces operational costs, resulting in a more efficient coffee value chain. When their incomes increase, hulling stations gain the opportunity to participate in a cycle of increased investment and increased returns.
- Trained an additional **7,500 smallholder coffee farmers**, of which at least **30% will be women**, to **improve coffee productivity, environmental sustainability, and financial literacy.**
- The 2019 Cohort of Farm College target is to train smallholder farmers in coffee agronomy best practices and **catalyze adoption of at least 50% of the best practices among 50% of the trained farmers.**
- The farmers will be **organized into 288 Focal Farmer Groups (FFGs)**, each of which has an elected Focal Farmer who volunteers a section of his or her land to serve as a **demonstration plot for hands-on practice during the monthly training sessions**.
- The training topics delivered are: **(1) Pruning and Rejuvenation, (2) Composting, (3) Coffee Planting, (4) Business Skills – Financial Planning, and (5) Weeding.**

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

7,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

37,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

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Africa

Ethiopia

Region(s)

Yirgacheffe, Jimma

Ethiopia has some of the best agroclimatic growing conditions and the lowest production costs in the world, at $188 ($13 operations, $20 inputs, $154 labor) per hectare (ha) compared to $493 in Kenya, $1,778 in Honduras, and $3,119 in Brazil. However, very low coffee yields significantly challenge Ethiopia's supply. Current coffee tree stocks do not produce enough cherry to meet buyer demand or government desired levels of foreign exchange earnings. In addition to low adoption of renovation and rehabilitation and good agricultural practices (GAPs), farmers lack access to a reliable supply and distribution system for seeds, seedlings, and other agro-inputs.

Currently, the largest impediment for increased coffee tree productivity in Ethiopia is the lack of tree rejuvenation, informally referred to as "stumping." Once a coffee tree starts bearing fruit, it is fully productive for 7 to 8 years, but productivity declines if stems are not recycled in subsequent years. Stumping a 25-year-old tree – the average age of coffee trees in regions such as Yirgacheffe and Jimma – can generate yields equal to or better than those of young trees. However, Ethiopian smallholder coffee farmers have been reluctant to stump primarily due to the immediate, acute, and short-term loss of income from the stumped trees which are taken out of production for two years.

Partners

TechnoServe, US Department of Agriculture

4
Years

Farmer Stumping Project - 2,000,000 trees

The Enhancing Market Efficiency and Resilience for Growing Ethiopia's New Coffee Economy (**EMERGENCE**) program seeks to **enhance the sustainable competitiveness of the Ethiopian coffee sector**, with a focus on the growing regions of Yirgacheffe and Jimma. Among other interventions that will strengthen the country's broader coffee sector, EMERGENCE seeks **to address the challenge of low productivity and incentivize smallholder farmers to rejuvenate old coffee trees** through the establishment of an innovative Rejuvenation Incentive Fund (RIF). The fund will **compensate farmers for each tree stumped to reduce the barrier of short-term income loss while trees re-grow.**

JDE's contribution will fund the cost of incentive payments for **stumping of at least two million coffee trees.** Through this investment, JDE would help to unlock an increased supply of coffee for its own supply chain from Jimma, as well as help farmers in Jimma and Yirgacheffe **to increase their incomes** and make meaningful investments in their personal lives, community, and the environment.
Approach:
To help farmers overcome the economic burden of stumping, EMERGENCE will launch a conditional transfer fund to compensate farmers in Jimma and Yirgacheffe to stump up to 500 trees (~40% of 0.5 ha farm containing 1,250 trees). We project that this will result in a **68% increase in annual yields after trees reach full productivity.**

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

37,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

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Africa

Uganda

Region(s)

Masaka, Rwenzori

The root causes of child labour are complex, studies and experience have shown that the root causes of child labour in the coffee growing communities in Uganda include: poverty, absence of schools or inadequate schools and infrastructure, demotivated and lack of teachers, illiteracy of parents or guardians and a lack of parent and caretaker awareness.

Partners

Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd, Rainforest Alliance, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)

4
Years

Project

Uganda Coffee Communities: Promoting Child Education

The project aims to affect change at the community, coffee farm and supply chain levels and to establish an enabling environment for promoting child education in the coffee areas and producer communities by creating strategies for behavior change.

The approach will tackle child labor and its root causes and will be focused on involving all stakeholders within the area including coffee exporter staff, teachers, parents, children, unions, community groups, local authorities and employers to work together to end all forms of child labor.
In order to ensure that the approach is sustainable, the activities will aim to embed awareness of the prohibition of child labor and the value of education in the whole area.

The project will work at the community level in two regions, Greater Masaka and Rwenzori.

What we aim to achieve with this project:
Increased school retention levels, decent employment opportunities for youth and a decrease in child labour among coffee farmers' families in Masaka and Rwenzori by 2023

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019-2023

Farmers

1,200

% Female Farmers & Youth

100%

Coffee Households

4,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Africa

Uganda

Region(s)

All regions

78% of Uganda's entire population is under the age of 35 with 89% of availble jobs being in agriculture. There is however a low engagement of youth in the agriculture industry, there are a number of parallel projects that do not interact and an overall disconnect between the urban and rural education system and resulting job opportunities. Most of the population in Uganda is concentrated in the central and southern parts of the country with the urban population making up 16.8% of the total population. JDE Common Grounds has found that in most cases no matter the background, location, how educated or higher up in society they are, most of the youth are aware and subject to similar challenges. Most youth will struggle to find a job and make a successful living due to some key challenges that are present countrywide. In this program we are addressing some of these challenges.

Partners

DuRoc, Marula

3
Years

Project

Youth 4 Youth Project

The project aims to create 1,000 youth jobs in agriculture in Uganda.

- Marula Research Centre will link international universities, agricultural stakeholders and Ugandan students. The objective is knowledge transfer, practical experience in the field, exposure to industry, company based (relevant) research in Uganda
- Social Business Association providing the practical arm and industry relevance to theoretical educational institutions, career guidance, practical and business skills, network development, workshops
- Rural Youth Smart Services: Integrating the youth into agriculture through ICT smartphone technology and agronomy training, farming as a business (commission), improve seedling survival, national ICT integrated farmer profiling, set-up demo plots
- Rural Business Hubs (Incubator): Bringing (urban educated) youth back to their rural areas to start companies and absorb other youth in the area

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

1,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

100%

Coffee Households

2,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

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Africa

Tanzania

Region(s)

Kagera Region, Western Tanzania

The potential for high coffee production in Tanzania is yet to be realized. In 2017/2018, coffee export from Tanzania contributed to 5% of the total country's export earnings. The area of focus, which is Western Tanzania - in specific the Kagera region - produces 43% of total national production. There are 170,353 registered farmers in Kagera who work under village level cooperatives known as AMCOS (Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies).

Productivity is low due to various factors (old trees, poor coffee farming know-how, inadequate coffee extension services, poor livelihood and well-being of farmers, policy uncertainties. old farmers and reduction of coffee farming land)

Café Africa Tanzania (CATZ) sees an opportunity to improve production and ultimately the well-being of coffee farmers. Tanzania remains an important current and future potential source of coffee for global consumption.

Partners

Cafe Africa Tanzania

3
Years

Project

Sustainable Rejuvenation of Coffee Production in Western Tanzania

Project Objective:

To increase coffee production and productivity, and to improve farmers' livelihoods through specific interventions at farm level by strengthening the capacity of the agricultural extension services in Kagera region both through Local Government and the AMCOS.

Specific Objectives:

1. To provide sustainable coffee production training to 445 extension officers- at district, ward and cooperative (AMCOS) levels over a three-year period. This will in turn serve and reach an estimated 22,250 farmers in three years.
2. To support and assist coffee farm rehabilitation & rejuvenation through gradual stumping of coffee trees of 6000 farms out of the 22,250 total over three years.
3. To ensure financial inclusion to coffee farmers by registering 22,250 farmers with a financial institution.
4. To establish 90 coffee nurseries at cooperative level over the 3 years.
5. To continue with advocacy activities and dialogue for coffee policy certainty through the coffee stakeholders' platforms, both national and regional.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019-2022

Farmers

22,250

% Female Farmers & Youth

8%

Coffee Households

111,250

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Africa

Tanzania

Region(s)

Kagera

The key challenge is to reduce GHG emissions from coffee production in Kagera through the implementation of sustainable and climate friendly agricultural and processing practices. To do so, it is key to understand the main drivers of GHG emissions and to identify and prioritize GHG reduction measures to be up-taken by supply chain actors. Currently, essential resources such as technical assistance and financial support is missing, which is crucial to implement GHG reduction and in-setting measures throughout the coffee supply chain.

Partners

4C Services, Touton Ltd, KDCU

3
Years

Reduced GHG emissions and increased yields from Robusta coffee production by 7.000 smallholder farmers and processors in Tanzania.

The overall objective of this project is to reduce GHG emissions from Robusta coffee production by smallholder farmers and processors in Tanzania within JDE supply chain by measuring and assessing the carbon footprint of coffee production, identifying core impact factors and improvement potential, implementing mitigation strategies (incl. in- and off-setting), supporting market uptake of climate friendly coffee and with this, creating positive socio-environmental benefits for the farmers and local communities of the coffee sector in Tanzania and beyond.

A minimum of 7,000 Robusta smallholder coffee farmers will benefit from the project learnings and recommendation on appropriate and cost-efficient practices they can implement on their farms. Not only will they benefit from the adoption of these climate-smart practices to improve the resilience of their coffee trees to the impacts of climate change on a total area of approx. 8,000ha, but also from marketing around 6,000mt of their coffee as sustainably, climate friendly produced.

Output:

- Identified measures to reduce and in-set GHG emissions
- Provided technical and financial support to 7,000 farmers to implement measures
- Explored and proposed suitable off-setting options
- Monitored GHG emissions reductions and carbon stock accumulation
- Developed 4C Climate Friendly Coffee add-on under which 7,000 farmers are certified

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021 - 2024

Farmers

7,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

35,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

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Africa

Rwanda

Region(s)

Western Province

With high elevations and an ideal climate for coffee, Rwanda has great potential to increase smallholder incomes and export revenues as global demand for specialty coffee continues to grow. Despite two decades of tremendous growth, the coffee sector must address significant challenges to realize its full potential as a driver of sustainable, inclusive growth. These include low on-farm productivity, insufficient focus on quality and sustainability at the farm and Coffee Washing Stations (CWS) levels, low CWS operational efficiency, access to finance constraints, and insufficient access to higher value markets.

Partners

TechnoServe, European Union

4

Years

Rwanda Ikawa Nziza Cyane (“Best Coffee Quality”)

Equipped with improved knowledge, access to inputs, and incentives to invest in their farms, 50,000 smallholders will increase coffee yields and incomes. 50 cooperative and privately owned Coffee Washing Stations will operate with greater efficiency and transparency to better serve their members and suppliers, while aligning operations with sustainability standards that unlock opportunities in high value markets.

In this project exporters will use digital tools to efficiently deliver and monitor on-farm extension, allowing them to better allocate resources that increase smallholder productivity and strengthen supply chains. The project will further unlock finance from farm to export by linking market actors with the digital tools and knowledge needed to access capital and decrease risk. The project will introduce proven approaches, test innovative solutions with private sector partners, and work closely with government partners to ensure sustainability and impact at scale.

Overall objective:
Potential of Rwanda's coffee value chain unlocked to ensure the supply of safe and high-quality products to local, regional, and international markets

Outcome 1:
Increased household income through improved on-farm performance and motivation;

Outcome 2:
Improved efficiency and market opportunities through strengthened Coffee Washing Stations (CWS) and empowered coffee farmers' organizations;

Outcome 3:
Increased access to finance in the coffee sector;

Outcome 4: Improved access to and optimized use of quality certification and standards

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

50,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

400,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Africa

Rwanda

Region(s)

Nyamashake, Ngororero, Nyamagabe, Rulindo, Rubavu, Rusizi (Southern, Northern and Western Regions)

Tea lies at the heart of this East African country: it's Rwanda's second export and there are 45,000 small-scale tea farmers. As a relatively small country, farms tend to be limited in size and consequently earning potential.

Long-term sustainable supply of tea is critical to the project partners and therefore a strong interest in activities that secure continuous production and supply of good quality tea while providing decent livelihoods to smallholder farmers and protecting them against the impacts of climate change.

Partners

Strategic Alliance with Tea Companies and GIZ and Ethical Tea Partnership

3
Years

Decent Livelihoods for Tea Workers and Farmers

Project Objective:
The livelihoods of smallholder farmers and estate workers in the tea value chain are improved.

This will be done through various interventions and activities as below:

- Living wage and living income benchmarks established
- Farmer Field School Training (productivity and income diversification
- Farmer Business School Training
- Village Savings and Loan Associations established
- Gender Programmes

Approach:

- The interventions will contribute to 4,500 farmers in Rwanda having higher, more secure and diverse sources of income and understanding better how to manage their income.
- As part of the Farmer Field Schools, farmers will have training and support to start income-generating activities contributing to each farmer having started a new income diversification activity by the end of the project.
- The activities will also contribute to identifying the best strategies to work towards a living income, which will be discussed with the platform of stakeholders.
- Finally, the activities will encourage cooperatives to reduce the deductions from Greenleaf payments, meaning that the farmers will receive a greater share of the made tea price.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019 - 2022

Farmers

4,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

70%

Households

22,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

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Africa

Malawi

Region(s)

Mulanje and Thyolo (Southern Region)

Malawi is one of the world's poorest countries, and most of the population live in rural areas. Tea is one of the country's most important industries and main export crops. Tea is Malawi's biggest employer, with 50,000 people working in the sector. While these jobs pay above the national average, tea workers remain poor. The 16,500 small-scale tea farmers in Malawi also find it challenging to make a decent income and provide for their families.
Poor diets are a fundamental issue in Malawi, and malnutrition is one of the reasons why one in ten children in tea-growing regions don't live past the age of five.
Malawi is highly vulnerable to climate change, which affects where and how tea can be grown. The impact of deforestation in the country has been significant, causing flash floods and limiting firewood for the rural population.

Partners

Strategic Alliance with Tea Companies and GIZ and Ethical Tea Partnership

3
Years

Decent Livelihoods for Tea Workers and Farmers

Project Objective:
The livelihoods of smallholder farmers and estate workers in the tea value chain are improved.

This will be done through various interventions and activities as below:

- Farmer Business School Training
- Entrepreneurship Training
- Ongoing participation in Malawi Tea 2020 strategy
- Dialogue platform between stakeholders for progression towards living wage and living income

Approach:
The activities in this work package will contribute to 3,500 farmers in Malawi having higher, more secure and diverse sources of income and understanding better how to manage their income.

- Entrepreneurship Training: training on developing business plans and be able to diversify the sources of income through small business ventures to meet basic, needs particularly during the low tea season.
- Farmer Business Schools: This training aims to build farmers' business and financial management skills to enable them to manage their farms as businesses, plan ahead and foresee business risk. Lessons include record keeping, financial management of all farm operations (including non-tea), tools to mitigate against risk, and the roles of farmer organizations.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019 - 2022

Farmers

3,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Households

17,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Africa

Malawi

Region(s)

Blantyre

Poor diets are the leading cause of global ill health and a driver of poor nutrition, leading to undernutrition and deficiencies such as anaemia, decreased energy levels, reduced health, and lower productivity. Tea workers and farmers often suffer from high undernutrition rates than because their diets, which consist largely of staple foods such as rice, bread, maize and wheat, are often not varied and balanced, lacking foods rich in essential nutrients and vitamins needed for good health and for supporting the many physical functions needed for an active life.

Partners

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP)

3
Years

Healthy Diets for Tea Communities

The ‘Healthy Diets for Everyone in Tea Communities’ programme is a sector-wide nutrition programme in Africa and Asia to improve the diets in tea communities. The programme is led by GAIN and ETP and funded by both private and public sector partners.

The programme spans over 3 countries (Kenya, Malawi and India) and works on different areas in each country context, but focuses on:

- **Increasing demand for nutritious foods** through interactive communication and education activities interventions which improve people’s food knowledge and choices, for example training, street theatre or cooking demonstrations.
- **Increasing access to nutritious food** through a variety of methods, including vegetable gardens, fruits trees and fortified lunches at work.
- **Improving the enabling environment** by promoting the importance of investing in workforce nutrition programmes to businesses and governments.

In Malawi, the project focuses on quality checking of the fortification of maize flour at the tea estates, mapping of fortified food products at local markets, sensitization on healthy diets and fortified foods for tea estate management, workers and farmers, and training on crop production for smallholder farmers.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, there have been delays in initiating training and field activities in all countries. We have taken the opportunity to adapt including the use of digital methods for sharing nutrition messages and monitoring, promoting nutrition messaging through local radio and the development and dissemination of Covid-19 specific information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on nutrition/WASH for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2023

Farmers

-

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Households

35,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Africa

Kenya

Region(s)

Kapkatet & Tegat factories, with 1 satellite factory each

Poor diets are the leading cause of global ill health and a driver of poor nutrition, leading to undernutrition and deficiencies such as anaemia, decreased energy levels, reduced health, and lower productivity. Tea workers and farmers often suffer from high undernutrition rates than because their diets, which consist largely of staple foods such as rice, bread, maize and wheat, are often not varied and balanced, lacking foods rich in essential nutrients and vitamins needed for good health and for supporting the many physical functions needed for an active life.

Partners

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP)

3
Years

Healthy Diets for Tea Communities

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- **Increasing access to nutritious food** through a variety of methods, including vegetable gardens, fruits trees and fortified lunches at work.
- **Improving the enabling environment** by promoting the importance of investing in workforce nutrition programmes to businesses and governments.

In Kenya, the project reaches smallholder farmers and farm workers through training at the tea buying centre, radio programmes and promotion of nutritious foods at the point of purchase. For those interested, small group trainings are provided in addition. These trainings include nutrition education, cooking demonstrations and training on vegetable gardens.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, there have been delays in initiating training and field activities in all countries. We have taken the opportunity to adapt including the use of digital methods for sharing nutrition messages and monitoring, promoting nutrition messaging through local radio and the development and dissemination of Covid-19 specific information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on nutrition/WASH for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2023

Farmers

-

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Households

26,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Africa

Malawi

Region(s)

Malawi

Malawi is the world's seventh poorest country. Although tea sector jobs are considered good, paying more than the Malawi average and providing a range of benefits, living standards for tea workers are still poor. Smallholder tea farmers in Malawi also struggle to make sufficient income to provide well for their families. Tea estates in Malawi are the second largest employer in the formal sector directly employing over 50,000 workers and providing livelihoods to more than 14,000 smallholders. Wages for tea workers fall short of the living wage benchmark.

- A living income is the income (in cash and in-kind) sufficient to meet the basic needs of the income earner and his/her family including some discretionary income

Partners

Ethical Tea Partnership, Oxfam, IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative

5 Years

Project

Malawi Tea 2020 Revitilazation Programme

- Supply Chain Commitment to Living Wages on Tea Plantations and Living Income on Smallholder Farms in Malawi by 2020
- A joint approach to achieving living wages is needed where stakeholders including brands, retailers, suppliers, manufacturers, trade unions, governments, NGOs work together
- Support along the supply chain for a tea revitilzation programme that will improve the economic competitiveness of the industry (improved quality, productivity)

Expected Outcomes:

- An industry that is investing in its future and its workforce
- Improvements in wages and benefits to ensure a living wage for all workers
- Improvements in smallholder farming practices, yields, quality and income and income diversification
- A healthier, motivated and productive workforce, with greater opportunities for women
- An improved wage-setting process with greater worker representation

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2015-2020

Farmers

30,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

Households

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Africa

Rwanda

Region(s)

Eastern Province, Ngoma District

We are partnering with International Trade Centre, Sucafina and Sake Farm to help increase productivity and improve the operations through a programme aimed at strengthening women's participation at all levels of the coffee supply chain and improving processing throughout the coffee sector in the country.

Partners

International Trade Center, Sucafina

2
Years

Project

Empowering women coffee producers in Rwanda

Sake Farm was chosen as a pilot program. The components of this project fall into two main categories:

- Investment in technical infrastructure and technical skills
- Improving Sake Farm's ability to transfer this technical knowledge to the farmers

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2017-2018

Farmers

2,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

75%

Coffee Households

10,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Africa

Uganda

Region(s)

Masaka, Kamuli,
Mukono/ Kayunga, Gomba

With JDE's strategic partners we have engaged in a Service Delivery Model which is a supply chain structure that provide services such as training, access to inputs and financing to farmers to increase their performance and sustainability. In this project in Uganda we recognize that the sustainability of coffee production by smallholder farmers is only feasible if the farmers have access to services that will enable them to improve productivity, quality, market access and diversification of income.

Partners

UGACOF, IDH, AIM Coffee, National Forest Authority

3
Years

Project

Provision of financial and non-financial services through coffee service centres

Address the challenges of coffee farmers in Uganda having little or no access to services, such as provision of credit and inputs that would help them to improve their productivity, income, net profit and improve their living conditions.

- Transformation of 4 dry mills (KIBOKO MILLS) and connected into service centres
- Provide farmers with direct access to exporters and collective marketing through farmer led Depot Committees
- Value addition services at Kiboko Mills (milling, transportation, storage)
- Provision of rental equipment facilities to smallholder farmers and their communities (knapsack sprayers, pruning saws, tarpaulins, drying trays, crop protection equipment)
- Nurseries to sell quality planting material (disease resistant, high yielding varieties)
- Access to reliable crop nutrition, crop protection and other inputs for smallholder farmers by bulk buying at competitive prices

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2016-2019

Farmers

22,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

110,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Africa

Uganda

Region(s)

Iganga, Kamuli, Mayuge, Mityana, Luwero, Rubirizi

One of the key ways of improving smallholder productivity and coffee production in a sustainable manner in Uganda is to ensure frequent and quality coffee production, post harvest handling, trading information and training to smallholder farmers and farmer groups. Qualified, motivated and well-facilitated extension workers are for the foreseeable future a fundamental tool in delivering this. To increase the outreach and frequency of farm visits, extension officers need to be supported by respected and trusted coffee community based facilitators (CCBFs), who are preferably good coffee farmers in their own right.

Partners

Café Africa, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

Project

3

Years

Towards an Integrated Coffee Extension Service (TICS)

Towards Integrating Coffee-extension Services (TICS) is a 3-year project (2018-2021), jointly funded by Jacobs Douwe Egberts BV (JDE) and IDH. The project is implemented by Café Africa Uganda (CAU) in 6 districts of Uganda with 5 coffee growing sub-counties each.

The goal of this program is to integrate the CAU coffee-specific extension service into a Unified National Agricultural Extension Service delivery system at the National and District level. The implementation model involves Coffee Community-Based Facilitators (CCBFs, also called CCBFs) whose coffee extension capacity was built by a predecessor District Coffee Extension project (DCEP) providing extension to farmers and supported by a network of Agricultural Officers (AOs) and district Focal Persons (FPs) trained in coffee Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

- The project established the set-up and maintenance of 180 demonstration plots, hosted by 180 Coffee Community Based Facilitators (CCBFs). The focus for year 2 and 3 is rehabilitating and renovating existing old coffee gardens/trees, under the theme: *'Rehabilitate and Renovate (R&R) your coffee; every tree counts'*, as a key step in achieving the coffee roadmap target of 20 million bags
- The project facilitates 30 district agronomists to support the CCBFs in their work
- Agronomists and CBFs will deliver practical quality coffee specific training to 40,000 farmers
- Integration of the model into the National Agriculture Extension Service
- Youth involvement through internship attachment/placement

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

40,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

40,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Asia

Vietnam	20-32
Indonesia	33-38
China	39
Papua New Guinea	40
India	41-44
Malaysia	45
Philippines	46
Completed	47-50

Projects	Farmers
27	106,760

JDE | CommonGrounds

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Daklak, Daknong and
Gia Lai province

Based on our experienced agronomists together with our large internal database and referred to findings from Agri-Logic's consultants - a part of JDE's assessment, the most significant challenges that the coffee regions in Central Highland face are pesticides handling and selection, soil degradation, unsafe working conditions and effects of climate change

Partners

Louis Dreyfus Company, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

4
Years

Project

Develop models of sustainable landscape in coffee plantations and capacity building for stakeholders aiming to reduce soil degradation, conserve irrigation water and improve resilient capacity to climate change effect

The average cultivation area of each farmer in the project region is 2.08 ha. According to the farmer field book report in 2016, on an average coffee contributes about 67% of the total income in the farmers' households in Dak Lak, whereas, the contribution is higher in Dak Nong and Gia Lai provinces because of higher proportion of coffee mono-cropping. Besides coffee, farmers in these regions source their income from other crops such as pepper (32.4% of the farmers) or poultry (56.5% of the farmers) and non-farming income sources (15.4% of the farmers).

By end of 2021:

- 6,000 farmers in Dak Lak, Dak Nong and Gia Lai provinces will receive capacity building services (training and demo plots) on climate change effects and resilient solutions, agro chemicals management and safety.
- About 70% of farmers will have improved awareness and about 60% will facilitate to adapt good practices on their farms related to climate change resilience and fertilizers and biocides management.
- 40% production area will apply revised protocol of fertilizers, biocides and saving water irrigation forwarding to friendly environmental approach and more effectiveness in investment.
- 30% of the project households could improve their farm income at least 10% by applied resilient practices and project investments in their farm.
- Stakeholder engagement of project farmers, community and local organizations such as provincial extension centres (PECs) or Crop and Protection Departments (CPDs).
- Thanks to trainings and surveys, about 50% of the project farmers will be made aware of banned pesticides, will be trained to judicially use them to pave way for more safe and eco-friendly usage that's good for personal health and environment.
- 80% trained students improve actual knowledge on climate change effects and resilient solutions, agro chemicals management about coffee production in highland area. Project creates the linkage between local university to companies and the development organizations. This collaboration will create opportunities for students learn
- 44 group leaders/local facilitators will be developed with the help of this project. These group leaders will become community promoters in their communities after the close of this project.
- 100% trained farmers will have received good PPEs with an expectation of a minimum of 50% of them to use them during their farm activities, especially during biocides application.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2016-2021

Farmers

6,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

14,100

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Gia Lai Province
Pleiku city, Iagrai, Ia Ly and
Chu Pah districts.

Farmers in Lagrai and La Ly saw a significant drop in production last year, as irrigation water shortages occurred due to lower than normal rainfall. The farming systems in Gia Lai are very different from Dak Lak and mono-cropping of coffee and pepper is far more prevalent. This makes the farms more susceptible to climate change, as evapotranspiration on unshaded farmers is higher, as are soil temperatures

Partners

Mascopex (Intimex Group)

3
Years

Project

Empowering Robusta Farmers for Coffee Garden Rejuvenation and Enterprise Development to Strengthen and Diversify Incomes (EMPOWER)

The overall project objective:
To improve sustainability of coffee production through improved pesticide handling and more resilient farming practices of 2,000 coffee farmers in Gia Lai province.

The project specific objectives:

- Farmers and pesticide dealers' knowledge, awareness on pesticide handling is improved to reduce the use of inappropriate pesticides (particularly banned products).
- Improving farmer's awareness and practices to reduce unsafe disposal of pesticide packages.
- Farmers improve production efficiency and climate change resilience through more sustainable farming practices.
- Train 2,000 target farmers on adapting coffee production practices, particularly water management and shaded farm with fruit trees.
- Establish demonstration farms, (total 8 demo farms) on the trained topics. This also includes installation of water saving irrigation system.

Approach:
To achieve the objectives of the project, the focus will be on training activities including in-house training, on-field training.

The project aims to target 2,000 farmers over three years, it represents 10,000 beneficiaries. The number of farmers' reach will gradually increase following socialisation, social network and communication in the targeted areas. The number of women involved in this project will be at least 600.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

2,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

10,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- ~~Yield Improvement~~
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Lam Dong, Daklak

In Vietnam, there are many problems around the over-use of resources – mainly water and agro-inputs – leading to water shortages in the dry-season, climate change and soil depletion. Over-use is sparked by low levels of trust in the system, risk-averse behavior of farmers and a mindset which is about maximizing yields rather than optimizing efficiency to get the best financial return.

Partners

ACOM-Ecom, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

Project

4

Years

ECOM Innovative Commercial Coffee Services in Vietnam

Launched in October 2018, the Coffee Program addresses the priority issues identified in the Vietnamese coffee supply chain, through innovative commercial services, developed in partnership with JDE, IDH & ACOM.

Main Objectives:

1. optimal use of reliable fertilizer and soil-testing leading to lower amounts of input use with similar yields and better soil quality
2. moving towards fertigation via the irrigation system, improving yields with lower or similar amounts of fertilizer
3. introducing spraying teams that use the optimal amounts and products for the identified pests and diseases and
4. precision-farming that will reduce water use. Working towards the optimum is based on knowledge, data-intensive and skill-based agricultural practices, such as the MimosaTEK precision irrigation technology.

Overview of Interventions:

- Farmer Training & Compliance – training on GAP, internal & external inspection on certification needs
- Direct Sourcing – piloting direct sourcing, cherry collection and quality based payment system
- Farmer Organization support – transitioning of collaborative farmer groups to cooperatives
- Soil Testing – using soil scanners, optimizing applications, saving costs and reducing environmental impact
- Agro-inputs and safe application – fertilizer and crop protection packages
- Renovation & planting material – in partnership with CIRAD and WASI providing high quality planting material
- Precision irrigation – drip irrigation using new technology

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

6,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

30,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Krong Nang district - Dak Lak province

This project will help farmers by providing them with knowledge and access to making their decisions on choosing reliable input suppliers and access to agricultural services to protect their health & environment.

The objective of this project is to build a sustainable coffee landscape. It is implemented through Public-Private Partnerships. In the long-term, the project area is the central place for sustainable development and toward the Verified Sourcing Areas concept and the PPI Compact.

Partners

Simexco Daklak Ltd, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

3
Years

Improving GAP practices, agro-input use and water use efficiency via service delivery (SDM) for farmers in Krong Nang district, DakLak Province.

Specific Objectives:

- Reduce production costs via agricultural services provided by Agriteam, through farmers and input suppliers connection.
- Capacity building for collectors and cooperative members to ensure coffee products with higher quality.
- Improve farmers awareness on environmental protection and help farmers have responsibilities in landscape development.
- Reduce use of pesticides and encourage farmers to intercrop other crops on their farms to increase their income and make use of these kinds of trees as shade trees or wind-break trees.
- Combine the strength between different sides, Farmer Union, Women Union, Youth Union join hand together for district development.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019 - 2022

Farmers

5,200

% Female Farmers & Youth

40%

Coffee Households

12,400

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

National level and the Central Highlands (Lam Dong, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai and Kon Tum Provinces)

Although most coffee farmers across Vietnam apply pesticides and herbicides, this is hardly ever done based on adequate knowledge resulting in excessive and improper use. In addition, producers have limited understanding about (new) diseases and pests such as helopeltis or nematodes. As a result, they often tend to inappropriately apply chemicals, leading to additional, unnecessary costs and adding to the problem of excessive use of pesticides.

Partners

Global Coffee Platform

5
Years

Collective Action Initiative: Responsible Use of Agro-Inputs for Coffee in Vietnam

Objective:

Improving the sustainable and responsible use of agro-inputs (pesticides, herbicides), testing and introducing alternatives and disseminating best weed management practices in order to reduce environmental pollution, improve well-being of farmers, reduce costs of production and meet regulatory requirements at destination.

The initiative will focus on two complementary and related levels of intervention to allow sustainable uptake of results:

- Conducting applied field research to understand current practices and shortcomings of agro-input use, particularly glyphosate, with the aim to develop and introduce suitable alternatives in order to comply with regulatory MRL requirements of the destination countries.
- Restricting the use of glyphosate and other hazardous agro-inputs through awareness raising and dialogues with farmers and stakeholders to develop policy recommendations.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

200,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

-

Coffee Households

200,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Ea Hiao district, DakLak Province,

The selected area has several sustainability issues. Fertilizer use is currently based on consultation by collectors, rather than soil analysis and scientific recommendations. 80% of farmers overuse up to on average double the amount of water needed for coffee irrigation. This affects the growth and development of the crops, leads to soil degradation and increases production costs.

20% of coffee farmers in Ea Hiao commune live below the poverty line. Most of them belong to ethnic minorities (36% of total population). In general, coffee prices are volatile and prices can decrease prices dramatically (30% in 2018-2019). 40% of farms in Ea Hiao work with a mono-cropping system. The dependency on coffee with these fluctuating prices makes farmers vulnerable.

Partners

Intimex Buon Ma Thout, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

3 Years

Provision of Service Delivery Models for Sustainable Coffee Production

Approach:

Via direct sourcing and service delivery models (SDM) focused in specific communes we aim to change Intimex's strategy towards a more integrated supply chain which allows for real adoption of farmers towards sustainable practices.

In order to do that we propose to go through gradual steps from a simple value chain project, to a more complicated SDM project, and finally the VSA pilot. In this process, it is critical to have IDH staff to coach Intimex team under the on-the-job training manner, along with JDE to provide support and necessary push at times for the change.

The different environmental problems have different solutions:

- For fertilizer we aim to provide training and soil analysis, working with input suppliers to create a supply of good quality fertilizers via service delivery.
- For pesticide management we aim to have spraying teams that can deliver the service with high quality products
- Income diversification models via appropriate intercropping/agroforestry systems in coffee gardens and landscape will be introduced and seedling supplying services will be provided to farmers.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2022

Farmers

3,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

42%

Coffee Households

15,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Gia Lai and Daklak

Assessments conducted by project partners in recent years and independent audits have detected some current and historical child labour cases in coffee farms, particularly among families from ethnic minorities, who often migrate to work as seasonal workers during the harvest. Interviewees reported that children from ethnic minority families drop out of school at an earlier age for multiple reasons, including early marriage (especially in the case of girls), poverty, child labour and limited ability to speak Vietnamese. Moreover, audits highlighted that awareness on child labour among RA certificate holders is still low and that assessments are not always carried out thoroughly enough to detect the risks, leading to an underreporting of cases. These findings are confirmed by other reports by governments, UN agencies and NGOs.

Partners

Vinh Hiep Coffee Company, Simexco Daklak Ltd, Rainforest Alliance, RVO

4
Years

Tackling child labour in coffee supply chains in Vietnam

Approach:

Detailed research by a local research partner will increase the understanding of the specific local risk factors, root causes and power dimensions between the different actors in the coffee sector.

The research will also focus on the gender dimensions of child labour in coffee. This understanding will help project partners to develop a context-specific approach that is in the best interests of children.

Implementation:

Following the findings of the due diligence research the implementation could include the following activities to prevent, remediate and monitor child labour.

- Capacity building of farmers to develop and maintain a risk-based system
- Increasing income through improved farm management practices
- Support to income generating activities
- Awareness raising campaigns in local languages
- Improving access to education
- Development of coffee specific guidelines to tackle child labour on farms

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

1,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

50%

Coffee Households

7,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Cư M'gar District,
Communes of Quang Hiep, Cư M'gar, Ea H'mlay

Rapid growth in agricultural output in past decades, due to favourable economic policies, has led to improvements in income and livelihoods for large portions of the population. However, the future of agricultural production and its access to export markets is threatened by extreme climate events (in particular recurring droughts, irregular rain) and degradation of soil and water caused by toxic loading of pesticide, improper use of fertilizer and unsustainable cultivation practices. Another threat is the farmers' low resilience against price volatility of main crops, such as pepper and coffee, which has resulted in negative impacts on farmers' income in long term.

Partners

Sucden Coffee, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative,

4
Years

Realizing the potential of regenerative agriculture and agroforestry to address current social and environmental challenges

JDE and Sucden Coffee aim to partner up for the implementation of a sustainability project in Vietnam within the SD Coffee Asia Landscape Program. The common objective is to **increase the resilience of landscapes and coffee livelihoods** as well as to **collaborate on long-term sourcing from the targeted coffee regions.**
With the support and co-operation provided by IDH, the project will aim to integrate the district's agricultural development, forest management and protection priorities and thereby collaborate on piloting the model of PPI compact units which will be a part of the **Verified Sourcing Area** of Cu Mgar district in the future.

The Vietnamese Cư M'gar Project, as part of the Asia Landscape Program, aims **to increase the resilience of landscapes and coffee livelihoods by promoting regenerative agricultural, agroforestry, and tree production systems.**

This encompasses the following Key Objectives:

- INCLUSION: Increasing economic & climate resilience of the farming households, empower women and ethnic communities
- PRODUCTION: Reducing land degradation & agrochemical use, increasing climate resilience
- PROTECTION: Restoring biodiversity & conserving water

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2024

Farmers

4,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

CuMgar district, Daklak province
Commune: Eatar, Eakiet, CudlieMnong

The background and overarching aim of this project is to continue to raise awareness of sustainable farming practices for both certified and non - certified coffee farmers living in three proposed communes above.

A landscape will be gradually formed in three communes participating in the program towards sustainable certified large-scale raw material farming without banned pesticides / herbicides, more shade trees and vegetation ground cover.

Partners

Dakman VN Ltd, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative,

5
Years

Develop three verified sourcing coffee communes in CuMgar district

This is a **sustainable landscade program** that Dakman VN will implement with investments from IDH, JDE, co-sponsorship from three local Government communes and three Fairtrade Cooperatives on a large scale in all three communes of Ea Kiet, Eatar,Cu Dliêm M'nong **within an area of 12,000 ha of coffee and 6,000 households/ farmers.**

Farmers participating in this project will benefit from sustainable cultivation including intercropping crops/plants to earn a stable income and contribute to reduce global climate changes, in addition these agricultural products will be highly valued and can be branded. All the farmers living in these three communes will link together and share their experiences towards responsible and sustainable production.

Project objectives

- Strengthen the protection of the existing forests and diversify intercropped trees, cover crops on coffee farms, establish buffer zones to protect water sources, wells in the project areas creating the sustainable landscape to enjoy fresh air and gradually restore the local soil fertility.
- Limit the use of toxic pesticides/ herbicides and chemical fertilizers which don't support biodiversity.
- Raise awareness of local farmers about the quality of safe/ sustainable agricultural products and occupational safety in production, as well as producing responsible products

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2025

Farmers

6,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

30,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

DakLak, DakNong, LamDong & Gia Lai

Over the last 2 years, many coffee consuming markets have issued warnings about Glyphosate residue, including the EU market with the MRLs regulated at 0.1mg/kg coffee beans. In Vietnam, according to Circular No. 06/2020/TT-BNNPTNT issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on 24 April 2020, “Agrochemicals containing Glyphosate are not allowed to be produced or imported; only allowed to be traded and used until 30 June 2021” which extended the time limit for trading and using Glyphosate-based herbicides in Vietnam until June 2021.

Partners

IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative, MARD, PPD, NAEC, DARDs

2
Years

JDE-IDH collaboration to address management of Glyphosate-based herbicides trade and usage in Vietnam Coffee production

IDH and JDE have closely worked with the **national and local government** agencies and coffee supply chain stakeholders to agree on an **aligned action plan to manage the usage and trade of Glyphosate-based herbicides** in Vietnam coffee production.

Under this framework, IDH and JDE will be collaborating to **restrict and/or stop the trade and usage of Glyphosate-based herbicides at 2 different scale.**

At provincial level (Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Lam Dong): via policy lobby, communications, promotion of Glyphosate-free weed management practices, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation

At the production areas (Krong Nang and Di Linh district), via grass-root propaganda, trainings, promotion of landscape approach and Verified Sourcing Areas as a long-term solution for the management of weed and agro-inputs application and monitoring, inspection and evaluation activities

Approach:

- Policy lobby and communication on stopping glyphosate usage in coffee production.
- Development and distribution of weed management handbook/guideline
- Capacity building for extensionists, coffee farmers and technical staff of coffee companies
- Promote landscape approach for glyphosate free weed management

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2021

Farmers

10,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

50,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Son La Province: Muong Chanh, Chieng Kheo, Chieng Ve (Mai Son district), Muoi Noi (Thuan Chau district) and Chieng Den (Son La city).

The project's approach is to link and cooperate with various professional organizations, relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to support technical knowledge, capacity building for local farmers on sustainable farming and processing Arabica coffee in compliance with Rainforest Alliance standards to overcome the identified challenges and improve the situation of Son La farmers; setting up production linkages to build a wide network of farmers in the project districts to help farmers access to a transparent and sustainable coffee supply chain/sourcing system.

Partners

Cat Que Ltd

3
Years

Sustainable Arabica Coffee Production Towards Quality Improvement & Reduced Carbon Emissions

There are several challenges in local farmers' coffee farming and preliminary processing practices.

- Although the government has made efforts to improve farmer's technical knowledge through training activities, the number of people reached is limited, usually only village representatives and a few key farmers are involved.
- Moreover, the training duration is usually half a day, not enough for people to absorb all the technical knowledge provided.
- Another fact is that usually, men will be the ones to attend the training, while women are mostly in charge of looking after the family's coffee gardens. Therefore, their farming practices are still mainly based on experience and learning from each other.

Project Objective:
Enhancing sustainability in Arabica coffee production through capacity building and improving access to transparent supply chains for smallholder farmers in Son La.

How Will this be Achieved:
Conservation
Reduce unnecessary use of inorganic fertilizers and chemicals, adopt good agricultural practices to protect soil and water resources from pollution, increase shade trees and ground cover to prevent erosion, runoff and climate change mitigation.
Production
Promote sustainable production practices in compliance with internationally recognized agricultural standards; provide training to farmers on harvesting and post harvest handling to improve coffee quality; establish a traceable and direct sourcing system between the participating company participating and target farmers; promote crop diversification, biodiversity.
Social Inclusion
Empower women in the family as well as in production activities; strengthen the capacity of ethnic minority farmers and smallholder farmers, enabling them to participate in sustainable agricultural product supply chains, be linked directly with the sourcing companies; improve household income through crop diversification and certification mechanism.
.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021 - 2024

Farmers

3,390

% Female Farmers & Youth

40%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Hoa Bac, Hoa Nam Hoa Trung and Hoa Ninh in Di Linh district, Lam Dong province

This project will pilot the Coffee Landscape PPI Compact approach in 4 communes of Hoa Bac, Hoa Nam Hoa Trung and Hoa Ninh in Di Linh district, Lam Dong province, Vietnam to achieve a sustainable coffee landscape based on green growth and sustainability. In addition, the project also helps the farmers to improve their knowledge, skill and capacity of farming practice in order improve their farming efficiency.

With the support and co-operation provided by JDE, Intimex and IDH, Di Linh District People's Committee will integrate the district 's agricultural development, forest management and protection programs in the province and district GGAP.

Partners

Intimex My Phuoc, IDH – The Sustainable Trade Initiative

4
Years

Landscape Approach in Coffee Production Towards Sustainable & Reduced Carbon Emissions

The project aims at reducing CO2 emissions in coffee production by reducing input emission sources, increasing CO2 absorption, sustaining and increasing forest/green coverage, improving soil quality/conditions and water quality/availability and expediting reductions & removals of GHG emission (Better Environment) through a number of interventions.

The project will develop and pilot a jurisdictional nested carbon framework and protocol for regenerative agriculture with Di Linh local authority, under support from Department of Crop Plantation and Agriculture NDC office (MARD) in Vietnam. This includes but not limited to

- quantification of carbon impact of the PPI compact,
- development of the verification / certification options for carbon claims through a jurisdictional approach
- support revenue flow from these carbon credits to the producers / communities that are leading the forest protection and low carbon agriculture transitions on the ground.

The project key activities and approach:
Landscape approaches will be applied to set up a framework for inclusive and multi-sectoral land use management and territorial development.

To successfully achieve objectives set in this project, some models and interventions will be considered for application including:

- Mini- coffee landscape approach/ the Sustainable Coffee Regions model
- Service Delivery Model (SDM)
- Blockchain system for transparent supply chain
- Application of ID system and measuring the adoption of sustainable practices
- Agrochemical apps

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2025

Farmers

8,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

45%

Coffee Households

40,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Lam Dong

Vietnam coffee farmers follow a high-input high-output cultivation system, especially through heavy fertilizer use. Higher fertilizer use resulting in higher yield is a common belief among farmers. But overuse of fertilizers for prolonged periods result in soil degradation. Enveritas research conducted among 6,000 farmers in the Central Highlands show that around 50% of farmers use more than the recommended fertilizer dose of approx. 2,000kg/ha of NPK.

Partners

Enveritas, WASI (The Western Highlands Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute)

4 Years

Correcting overuse of fertilizer for long-term sustainable coffee production in Vietnam

Coffee represents 30% of the area under cultivation in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, contributing significantly to the region's economy and development.

A typical farmer in the region is a smallholder with an average farm size of 1.1ha. There are 600,000 such smallholders who grow coffee and rely on it for their income. Also, the 664,000ha area under coffee cultivation has a significant environmental impact (MARD, 2019 and Enveritas, 2019) such as soil degradation, water contamination, algal blooms, and greenhouse gas emissions.

The study's ultimate objective is to research and recommend optimal fertilizer levels that can be a useful anchor for supply chain actors who aim to promote sustainable coffee supply chains. We believe the right modification of use of current levels of fertilizer should result in achieving the following objectives:

1. To reduce the cost of production.
2. To preserve and protect soil health for long term sustainable production
3. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions
4. To act as a valuable tool for farmers on their decision about fertilizer application practices.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2025

Farmers

3,050

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Coffee Households

12,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Bukit Barisan Selatan,
South Sumatra

Forest conversion for agriculture is a major current and future threat to the intact forests and unique biodiversity of Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP), a UNESCO World Heritage Site in southern Sumatra. Smallholder coffee farms cover more than 10% of the park; cultivated by over 18,000 farmers and producing over 26,000 MT of coffee per year. Smallholders in the southern Sumatra Robusta sector often lack tenure security and have limited access to finance, extension services and other agricultural inputs. Existing sustainability efforts have supported farmer livelihoods by, among others, improving production practices, but have had little impact in addressing deforestation.

Partners

Wildlife Conservation Society

4
Years

Project

The Bukit Barisan Selatan Sustainable Commodities Partnership (BBS KEKAL)

BBS KEKAL works to address deforestation and support livelihoods through strategies both within and outside of the National Park.

BBS KEKAL is working with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to develop and implement a roadmap to address historical deforestation and restore priority areas within BBSNP, while continued monitoring and patrols reduces the risk of future encroachment.

Outside of the park, to reduce encroachment pressures and to improve livelihoods, BBS KEKAL is supporting farmers in the 'first mile' around the National Park to transition to deforestation-free Robusta production. This includes the delivery of GAP training and support for improved farmer organization, the development of a landscape monitoring and farmer mapping system, and the provision of performance-based incentives linked to encroachment criteria, such as access to finance and markets.

Goals
BBS KEKAL aims to contribute towards reduced deforestation of around 20,000 hectares in the park compared to a business as usual scenario; equivalent to the avoidance of 13,167,109 MT of CO2 emissions (2020-2050).

The project aims to restore the ecological integrity of BBSNP, securing c.318,000 hectares and restoring an additional 2,500 hectares of degraded forests, while engaging and supporting the livelihoods of an estimated 20,000 farmers cultivating in the buffer zone of BBSNP.

Watch a video about the project:
https://www.wcs.org/our-work/bbs-sustainable-commodities-partnership

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2022

Farmers

2,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Pagar Alam

The EMPOWER program is aimed at capacity building, improving livelihoods, and addressing deforestation. This project intends to target those producers and volumes of coffee that are not yet environmentally, economically and or socially responsible therefore bringing up the conditions of the bottom line of coffee in this region. Such a strategy aims to build the resilience of future generations of farmers, so that they can manage through bad crops and support themselves by nurturing a diversity of income sources and in time a higher quality and quantity production revenue.

Partners

Sucden Coffee, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

4 Years

Project

Empowering Robusta Farmers for Coffee Garden Rejuvenation and Enterprise Development to Strengthen and Diversify incomes (EMPOWER)

This project invests in capacity building and agroforestry training of about 4,000 farmers over the course of three years.

- Preparing farmers for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change
- Nurseries to grow appropriate varieties to be able to replace old/ low producing plants
- Adoption of coffee agroforestry management practices, improving biodiversity and soil health
- Understanding of markets to engage in value chains
- Produce more quality, and an overall marketable product
- Farmer extension training, key farmers as change agents in adopting agroforestry practices
- Produce additional crops as alternative income sources

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2017-2021

Farmers

4,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Tanggamus, North Lampung, West Lampung in South Sumatra

Following the self assessment of the Supplier Initiative, the LDC agronomists have come up with the main challenges within the supply chain in Indonesia. This project has been designed to address a continuous improvement approach to address the main identified challenges:

- Poor working conditions
- Poor agricultural practices
- Inadequate usage of pesticides and fertilizers
- Lack of general information (practices, regulations, market)
- Climate change effects
- Land degradation and deforestation

These issues cause income inconsistency and put farmers into difficult situation, without long term perspective

Partners

Louis Dreyfus Company

4
Years

Project

Increase Earnings Capacity for Indonesian Coffee Smallholders

The project objective is to increase the earning capacity on a long-term perspective. The focus will be on training and agro-forestry.

- Agricultural practices in respect with environment and safety while working in the fields
- Economic topics on coffee market and finance
- Social conditions; specific training for women
- Collect and analyze soil samplings cross project area to help fertilizer management
- Invest hand testers to check pH and moistures of the soil to promoters who will facilitate directly in local and farmers
- Improve responsible use of pesticides and fertilizers to reduce toxic loading into environment (water, soil) by training for local facilitators and farmers, practicing technical application in farms
- Dedicated training to women – only with women and if possible provided by a woman
- Joined training with both husband and wife.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2017-2021

Farmers

3,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

5%

Coffee Households

14,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Kromengan, Wonosari, Jabung

The farmers in this area lack knowledge, skills and often attitudes in farm management in GAP (Good Agricultural Practices), GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices), quality control, chemical used and post-harvest handling. The unavailability of a trainings and mentoring infrastructure being the main cause.

As a consequence coffee farms in these 3 districts area are ecologically unbalanced / underdeveloped (soil, farm environment, air circulation, irrigation flows), insufficiently managed and have a low productivity and profitability (+ USD 1,300/ha/year) limiting investments.

The current coffee trees are quite old. Rejuvenation using local seedlings contributed to the low productivity, demotivating farmers, and discouraging youth to take over the farms. Superior clones are needed to improve the yield (but this takes a long time, thus this project prioritizes to change the mindset of coffee cultivation, such as organized pruning, fulfillment of soil nutrients and planting, maximizing of varieties with high production rates).

Low access to working capital (from saving or loans) and livestock result in less input (organic materials) and a low capacity of farmers to expand their coffee business. The project directly addresses this problem of urgently needed innovation.

Partners

PT. Asal Jaya

3

Years

Optimization of the Coffee Supply Chain

Project Objective:

Create an ecologically sustainable and a balanced, economically profitable environment for coffee farms in the project area with an appropriate participation of women and youth that improves the livelihood of the farmers and guarantees a steady supply of good quality coffee beans.

Upgrade the human and physical capital of the farmers (male, female, youth) by theoretical and practical trainings in coffee farming through creating a training and mentoring infrastructure using a system of master trainers, build Demo Plot in each districts and build a pilot field in each farmer group that provide innovation, learning and improved agro-inputs as physical capital

- At least 80% of the target group practice the integrated farming system with food crops and livestock.
- Quality of coffee beans fulfills the national standards and specifications (insects, foreign matters, defects, mold and moisture).
- The income of the farmers from coffee and other crops will increase through implementing integration and diversification.
- Provide equal opportunity for men and women.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021 - 2023

Farmers

4,300

% Female Farmers & Youth

40%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Dairi Region – North Sumatra

There are currently 1,720 UTZ-certified farmers working in partnership with Sari Makmur, but their productivity is limited, trees are aging, farms are in need of rehabilitation, women have to pursue other streams of income, and young farmers are leaving the area to find work in cities. Productivity is limited because of poor planting material and poor agricultural practices. This means minimal livelihood improvement, environmental damage, and no business case to attract women and youth into the profession of coffee cultivation.

Partners

Sari Markmur

3,5
Years

Sari Markmur Sumatra Seedlings Project

Coffee farming is the primary source of income for most families in the Dairi Regency. We aim to see them become stronger partners with increased yields, quality, and income, guiding them along the way to incorporate good and regenerative agricultural practices. **We want to make an impact that lasts, while building a future together with these communities in a way that is socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable.**

Recognizing that long-term partnership with farmers requires a working relationship where farmers experience improved livelihoods, **the overall vision is to provide a secure enabling environment for coffee farmers to succeed, where environmentally-conscious coffee cultivation becomes an attractive proposition for women and youth.**

Project Objectives

- Produce and distribute **627,000 certified arabica coffee seedlings** to 1,720 UTZ-certified smallholder farmers covering over 300 hectares of land in a minimum of four villages
- Produce and distribute **157,000 shade trees** to the aforementioned farmers
- Provide **training and guidance** on land preparation, soil maintenance, fertilization, pruning, and pest control
- Promote the **business case** associated with the distributed seedlings including clear market access, with an emphasis on **youth and women engagement**
- Promote **regenerative agricultural practices** and conservation in the face of climate change

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021 - 2024

Farmers

1,720

% Female Farmers & Youth

45%

Coffee Households

6,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

Ketapang, West Kalimantan

Ketapang District in West Kalimantan has been known as important sourcing areas for palm oil. Based on 2015 data, palm oil production in Ketapang District reached up to 153,564 tons per year over a land area of 80,126 ha, which place the District as the second largest plantation area in West Kalimantan Province while the forest cover is still 1 million ha with approximately 90,000 ha is located in APL area.

In 2019, IDH convened key stakeholders in Ketapang including key palm oil mills and growers and local government to work together on PPI Compact with time bound targets. It aims to improve production and sustainability practices in the Jurisdiction. The compact is also being integrated to the SourceUp https://sourceup.org/compacts/ketapang a platform for collaboration in supply chain sustainability. It connects buyers of commodities with coalitions of stakeholders in regions producing these commodities, to jointly improve sustainability along the supply chain.

Partners

Cargill, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

3
Years

Accelerating Verified 3rd Party Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain

Project Objective:

IDH together with Cargill and JDE have agreed on the main objective which is to improve the capacity of at least 4,600 targeted smallholder palm producers on productivity and sustainability with at least 2,000 smallholders to be ready for ISPO and RSPO certification, while developing a regional verified supply area in conjunction with a no-deforestation and social harms impact.

The project will mainly support Ketapang PPI Compact from the production and inclusion components and contribute to VSA pilot implementation in West Kalimantan.

In order to support the main objective, the project will address the below specific objectives:

- To map and to verify at least 9,000 ha of land under independent smallholders' plantation or 5,400 of independent smallholders. It includes collecting premier information from targeted smallholders and their polygon mapping.
- To conduct Social and Environmental Impact assessments for the targeted independent smallholders.
- To accelerate land legality and STDB for the for the targeted independent smallholders.
- To organize the targeted independent smallholders.
- To train at least 4,600 independent smallholders on GAP and Sustainability Principles to get at least 2,000 smallholders well-prepared for certification process.
- To provide alternative business model for identified new smallholders who are located in HCV/HCS area.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2024

Farmers

4,600

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Households

9,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Asia

China

Region(s)

Baoshan and Simao in Yunnan Province

Coffee is regarded as one of most important agricultural commodities in Yunnan province. In China, coffee consumption and production have been growing at double digit rates since the mid-90s and, according to the International Coffee Organization (ICO), this trend shows no sign of slowing down. Over 95% of the coffee grown in China is sourced from Yunnan Province, a region traditionally devoted to tea cultivation. Its mild climate and mountainous landscape offer optimal growing conditions for Arabica coffee.

Partners

Kunming Import & Export Co.
Yunnan Agicultural University

3
Years

Improving agricultural practices and introduction of a coffee APP in Yunnan Province, China

This project aims at improving Yunnan coffee farmers' good agricultural practices and better management on their farms in a long term. Specifically, knowledge and understanding of shade trees and pollution free prevention and control of pests and diseases, focus on scientific planting and control of diseases will be the key points in this project.

In addition to this a mobile phone APP will be developed to help farms to record and report farming information At the same time, coffee farmers can access agricultural knowledge from this APP.

This project will train 2,000 coffee farmers over the three years, and we plan to cover our "Smart Coffee" to around 3,000 farmers in Baoshan and Simao. With the training and spread of the APP, the indirect beneficiaries will be at least 10,000 farmers. in the meantime, relevant organizations, companies and research centers will also benefit from this project.

Specific Objectives:

- Using "smart coffee" App to collect relevant data and achieving resourceful e-learning
- Improved farmers' knowledge and awareness on shade trees to reduce the occurrence of pest and diseases and awareness of glyphosate, research on the effects of application of glyphosate
- To reduce the use of insecticides and improve sustainability of coffee production through pollution free prevention and control

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019 - 2022

Farmers

5,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

15%

Coffee Households

10,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Papua New Guinea

Region(s)

Provinces of Eastern Highlands, Chimbu, and Morobe

The vast majority (>95%) of PNG coffee is produced by smallholder subsistence farmers that live in remote rural areas, oftentimes without access to basic services. Coffee is one of few means for subsistence households to generate an income. It is believed (although very little hard data is available) that about 2 million people in PNG are involved in the country's coffee industry.

Partners

Sustainable Management Services PNG Ltd

3

Years

Prosperity for Next Generation Common Grounds Program

This project builds on prior work to support coffee farmers in some of PNG most remote areas through quality control, increase yield training and selling of coffee at a premium price through its certification program. While the previous program was specifically on Best Coffee Management practices, other social services are still lacking and would enhance the implementation of best farming practices either because it guarantees farmers a healthier environment, reduce efficiently the time spent on tasks such as collecting water on long distances, or quicken the exchange of information. The following challenges were identified:

- Access to Water
- Access to education for tertiary college/university
- Access to rural health
- Access to information
- Transfer of appropriate technology for better coffee farming and income

Specific Objectives:

- Renovate & Rehabilitate nurseries with 25,000 seedlings annually
- Renovate 23 ha of model farms
- 3500 pruning saws distributed
- Coffee Berry Borer pest control
- Brocap tapping in 960 ha installed , 96 ha treated
- Improve training curriculum for farmer training
- Address identified social challenges in the communities:
- Access to water for domestic use
- Access to education for tertiary college/university
- Access tor rural health, combat polio outbreak and risk of spreading to coffee growing community

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019 - 2022

Farmers

4,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

10% 20%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Asia

India

Region(s)

Assam

Building on the first phase of the program (2014-2017) that worked with 350 communities linked to more than 100 tea communities in Assam to help give young people brighter futures and a good quality of life. JDE has joined the partnership in the next phase of the programme 2018-2020 which aims to improve the lives of an estimated 250,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries. It will reach more than a quarter of all tea estates in Assam and is the biggest programme of its kind there.

Partners

Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP), UNICEF

3
Years

Project

Improving the Lives of Women and Children in Assam's Tea Communities

- Tea garden workers, their families and communities have increased access to high quality healthcare
- Tea garden workers, their families and communities have access to food that meets their nutritional needs
- Systemic drivers that keep children out of school are better understood and being addressed on the tea estates
- Children and women are being better protected from gender-based violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, unsafe migration and child marriage
- Children have increased access to quality primary and secondary school education, as well as vocational skill training, which develops their personality, talents and abilities
- Women workers have better access to equal employment opportunities and maternity benefits that protect the health and development of themselves and their children, enabling them to achieve a decent standard of living
- Lactating women are better able to breastfeed in safe spaces without being penalised for taking time out of the working day
- Parents have increased access to quality childcare facilities
- Living conditions for workers and their families are safe, clean and decent

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2021

Farmers

-

% Female Farmers & Youth

70%

Households

250,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

India

Region(s)

Pollibetta, Kodagu

Climate change has impacted the distribution of rainfall in the coffee plantations since 2016/2017 in a significant manner through irregular patterns of drought and excess rain. Tata coffee has assessed the impact of climate change at various stages of coffee growth and development and have developed a mitigation plan to address this.

The outcomes and learnings from the projects will be shared with the Planting Association Farmers resulting in further cascading effect and outreach to a larger growing community across various locations.

Partners

Tata Coffee Ltd

4
Years

Coffee Sustainability: Preserving the Natural Eco-System with a focus on water conservation

This project combines 2 objectives:

- Water Conservation for coffee production
- Pollinator management in coffee production

The water conservation project aims to improve the yield of the Robusta coffee crop in Kodagu district through winter irrigation. This initiative supports the sustainability agenda focused on improving agricultural methods that protect our planet with focus on adapting to climate change while achieving more coffee/ha through harnessing water and enriching the soil through winter irrigation.

The pollinator management project focusses specifically on the role of pollinator management in coffee production. The project aims to enhance coffee production by around 15% to 20% on the existing average by improving the Agri habitat and biodiversity through apiculture. This project aims to study the efficiency of boxed colony of bees for coffee pollination, while creating an avenue for income diversification for the communities.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

3,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

-

Coffee Households

30,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

India

Region(s)

Kodagu district, state of Karnataka
Taluk: Virajpet/Ponnampet

Kodagu is extremely vulnerable to climate change and increased deforestation risk threatening the nature of agro-forestry in the region. The district has observed frequent floods, landslides as well as drought. These erratic climate conditions make farm cultivation economically stressed and impact the quality of coffee and other commodities produced in the district. A change in rainfall pattern has also been observed with monsoon being unusually fragmented and unevenly distributed in the district. Due to the heavy rains, in recent years, the problem of berry dropping in moisture-rich estates has become worse.

Partners

Sucden Coffee, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

4
Years

Sustaining the unique biodiversity of the Kodagu coffee landscape through optimization and innovation (SUSTAIN)

The Indian Virajpet/Ponnampet project, as part of Sucden Coffee's Asia Landscape Program, aims to increase the resilience of landscapes and coffee livelihoods by promoting regenerative agriculture, agroforestry, and tree production systems.

This encompasses the following:

- INCLUSION: Increasing economic resilience of the local farming households
- PRODUCTION: Increasing climate resilience and reducing human-wildlife conflict
- PROTECTION: Protecting biodiversity and restoring protected forests/degraded landscapes

APPROACH & MAIN COMPONENTS

System diversification through regenerative agriculture/agroforestry:

- Optimize/rejuvenate current agroforestry systems
- Develop/support nurseries and mother gardens to promote quality planting material
- Promote native trees which have higher carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation potential
- Farmer training and participatory research

Income diversification / Living income

- Expand the range of marketable products for farmers or products that will increase their food security
- Diversify coffee qualities and target different markets
- Linkage to carbon financing and markets

Landscape approach

- IDH will work to convene multiple stakeholders on a Landscape-wide program
- The project will aim in the 2022-24 timeframe to deliver an inclusive approach for local farmers in the landscape

Women and Youth mainstreaming in agroforestry

- Design gender and youth sensitive interventions

Carbon foot-printing

- Quantification of carbon footprint of sourced coffee

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

2,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

12,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

India

Region(s)

Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagnar, Jorhat and Golaghat regions in Assam

Poor diets are the leading cause of global ill health and a driver of poor nutrition, leading to undernutrition and deficiencies such as anaemia, decreased energy levels, reduced health, and lower productivity. Tea workers and farmers often suffer from high undernutrition rates than because their diets, which consist largely of staple foods such as rice, bread, maize and wheat, are often not varied and balanced, lacking foods rich in essential nutrients and vitamins needed for good health and for supporting the many physical functions needed for an active life.

Partners

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP)

3
Years

Healthier Diets for Everyone in Tea Communities

The programme spans over 3 countries (Kenya, Malawi and India) and works on different areas in each country context, but focuses on:

i. **Increasing demand for nutritious foods**
ii. **Increasing access to nutritious food**
iii. **Improving the enabling environment**

The India programme is planned to be implemented in 114 tea estates in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat regions in Assam targeting more than 89,490 tea workers and their families as direct beneficiaries.The programme is to be implemented in 4 phases with each phase lasting for about 12 months. A total of four phases are planned.

The project has three main pillars:

- **BCC campaign:** Intensive community engagement activities, and Behaviour Change Campaigns (BCC) consisting of street plays, cooking demos, home visits and cooking competitions to enhance demand for nutritious foods and improve handwashing practices.
- **Access to Nutritious foods:** This will be facilitated through market-based approaches to improve access to nutritious foods. Two distinct approaches have been finalized
- a) nutritious food and hygiene products through Dharmalife Entrepreneurs (a local rural women who visits door-to-door for sale of products and awareness generation); and
- b) Nutritious food and hygiene products made available through neighbourhood retail shops known as 'Healthy Line shops'.
- **Governmental Synergies:** Building synergies with relevant governmental programmes on exploratory basis. This include Government of India's initiative to promote safe and healthy eating in tea estates called ''Eat Right Tea Estate', and complimentary efforts to improved IFA compliance amongst vulnerable population.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2023

Farmers

-

% Female Farmers & Youth

80%

Households

89,490

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Malaysia

Region(s)

Sabah

The geographic focus of the project are on the Sabah districts with the most number of oil palm growers and mills, building on the existence of Wild Asia's existing smallholder and small grower group network. This is likely to include: Tongod, Telupid, Beluran, Kinabatangan, Sandakan and Tawau

Partners

Wild Asia, Wilmar, Earthequalizer, IDH the Sustainable Trade Initiative

Years

Small Producer Inclusivity and Resilience Alliance (SPIRAL)

This project aims to increase the livelihoods for independent oil palm small producers by including them in the RSPO certification programme and by providing access to the global certified palm oil market, not only would be able to improve current agricultural practices by following best practices, but also earn additional income from the premiums of certified products.

On top of this, this project will also increase local natural biodiversity by the implementation of Wild Asia's BIO programme (chemical-free and regenerative agriculture methods) in the small producers' farms.

Objective 1 – Where: Identifying and mapping extent of smallholders in Sabah, Malaysia through satellite mapping platform, and enabling monitoring for the Sabah Jurisdictional Committee

Objective 2 – WAGS Certification: To increase the economic return per unit area under Sustainable Land Management. Expanding the options for organization of smallholders and improving oil palm management to be identified and included in programmes to meet certification requirements, improve livelihoods, and community resilience in Sabah.

Objective 3 – WAGS BIO: Increase of management areas under sustainable land management including enhancing Biodiversity. The Objective develops a working model for smallholders to improve farm profitability, by adopting low-carbon, organic, soil improvement methods and increasing diversity of produce within their farms.

Objective 4 – Workers: Reducing human rights risks in the labour force within smallholders managed farms through access to locally available estate management services and to provide logistical support where necessary for FFB evacuation from field to palm oil mill.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2025

Farmers

3,500

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Households

15,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Philippines

Region(s)

Southern Mindanao, Palawan

The Philippines are the world's second largest producer of coconuts with a production of 15.4 million tons in 2018 (following Indonesia with 18.3m tons). Smallholders account for about 95% of total production.
In the Philippines, coconut smallholder farmers are some of the poorest households in the country. 60% of them live below the poverty line and earn little over a dollar a day leaving them among the least resilient to environmental and economic shocks, such as natural calamities, market volatility, and crop failure. At the same time, many rural communities depend on coconut (oil) production for their livelihoods.
Reasons for low incomes in coconut (oil) production range from improper crop management to old plantations and uncoordinated and dispersed plantations, hardly grouped under organizations or associations. Specifically, improper crop management and old coconut trees increase the plantations' vulnerability towards climate change, particularly natural calamities and changes in the micro-climate.

Partners

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Cargill, Philippine Coconut Authority

Years

Towards a sustainable coconut (oil) production at scale - Supporting sector transformation in the Philippines

To address key challenges in the Philippine coconut sector the project brings private as well as public resources and expertise and works along international coconut oil supply chains.
Overall, the project will **train 110 trainers who will train 10,000 farmers** across two project regions on **good agricultural practices** according to the LandScale approach, **on farming as a business** and on **intercropping options.**
These trainings will be conducted by trainers and extension staff of PCA as well as from Cargill. Furthermore, project staff together with PCA will conduct **a virtual Training of Trainers program for an additional 1,000 PCA extensionists**. A radio Programme informing on sustainable coconut (oil) production regions will sensitize approximately 100,000 farmers.

The primary aim of the project is to improve the sustainability of coconut (oil) production in key coconut production areas in the Philippines.

The overall objectives are:

- Coconut productivity of 10,000 farms within the LandScale verified region increases by 20%.
- Income from agriculture of 10,000 farms increases by 20% on average.
- Increasing volumes of coconut (oil) sourced from LandScale verified regions.
- Sector dialogue on sustainability in the coconut sector established.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2025

Farmers

10,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Households

15,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Vietnam

Region(s)

Lam Dong, Daklak

We are partnering with IDH, the Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes Cooperation Agreement (ISLA) and key JDE suppliers in the Central Highlands of Vietnam a landscape program that addresses two key issues: extreme climate events, particularly recurring droughts and agrochemical overuse. Through these interventions we have a positive impact on sustainable agricultural production, rural livelihoods, and economic development. ISLA is an initiative convening coalitions of public & private stakeholders to jointly formulate strategies for and invest in, sustainable land and water management in a specific landscape.

Implementer

IDH, Simexco, Acom, LDC, Agrilogic

4 Years

Project

Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes Cooperation Agreement

Several field level projects are incorporated under the ISLA program and contribute towards achieving the below objectives

- Sustainable water use by the agricultural and hydropower sectors, contributing to sustainable water levels in surface and ground water in the landscape
- Reducing deforestation and promoting reforestation and agroforestry
- Preventing and mitigating land degradation, soil erosion and pollution
- Preventing the use of hazardous agrochemicals and chemicals discharge into soil and water
- Improved climate change resilience of farms

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2016-2020

Farmers

9,839

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

49,195

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Asia

Laos

Region(s)

Bolaven Plateau; Paksong District of Champasak Province, Tadeng District of Sekong Province, Laongam District of Salavan Province

Over 95% of the Lao coffee production originates from the Bolaven Plateau in southern Laos. The land available on the Plateau is limited, so is the area suitable for agriculture, respectively coffee planting, and the land pressure is rising. Thus the future perspective to increase the coffee production on the Bolaven Plateau should be sought after in ways to optimise the existing production rather than expanding acreage, without resulting in overuse of fertilizers and biocides as is happening in Vietnam.

Partners

Olam-Outspan, IDH

5 Years

Project

Enhancing Sustainability of Coffee based Agriculture in Laos

- Contribute to the long-term social, commercial and agronomical viability of Arabica and Robusta farming by promoting coffee as a family business
- Professionalize existing high and medium potential Cooperatives and Farmer Groups
- Consolidate internal service supply of Cooperatives and Farmer Groups to members (mutual collateral for (fertilizer) credit, saving schemes, processing, training)
- Establish a commercially viable service supply model within the Cooperatives and Farmer Groups and within the Outspan operation to ensure continued access to services for farmers after the project ends
- Make available project findings to national and international stakeholders

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2016-2020

Farmers

2,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

10,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

South Sumatra - Muara Enim

With JDE's strategic partners we have engaged in a Service Delivery Model which is a supply chain structure that provide services such as training, access to inputs and financing to farmers to increase their performance and sustainability. This project combines the follow up of Phase I with 3000 farming households and adding 2000 more new farming households. A coherent farmer family oriented message must be established in order to achieve higher productivity and quality results, a better management of the natural resources and a wider understanding of the coffee market.

Implementer

Ecom-Indocafco, IDH

4 Years

Project

Improving smallholder coffee quality yields and productivity via the integration of women and youth in a family farming approach

- Increase farmers' business skills
- Increase access to financial services
- Increase farm yield
- Increase skills in Good Agricultural Practices
- Improve protection of forest, water and soil quality
- Improve efficiency of use of agrochemicals
- Increase women and youth engagement

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2018-2019

Farmers

5,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

35%

Coffee Households

25,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Asia

Indonesia

Region(s)

South Sumatra

The project builds upon the achievements, capacity and organizational structures which have been built during the initial phase of the project (2015-2017). With the aim to create sustainable impact and structures, the project will focus on the strengthening and capacity building of a group of 7 farmer organizations which have the potential to further develop and grow. As strong, business oriented and performing organizations they will provide key services to their members and serve as examples for replication.

Implementer

Hans R Neumann Stiftung

2 Years

Project

Promotion of Sustainable Robusta Production in South Sumatra - Phase II

The project focuses in first place to the professionalization of smallholder coffee farmers, improvements on productivity and quality of coffee, establishment and strengthening of farmer organizations as service providers and improved access to markets

- Through targeted training and coaching, coffee cooperatives will be empowered to take the lead in improving coffee marketing and agronomy thus serving an expanding amount of farmer groups
- In partnership with local government extension services, support the activities of first-tier farmer groups and farmer-to-farmer extension
- This will enable to diffuse innovations and services to 5,000 coffee smallholders in the target area.

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2018-2019

Farmers

5,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

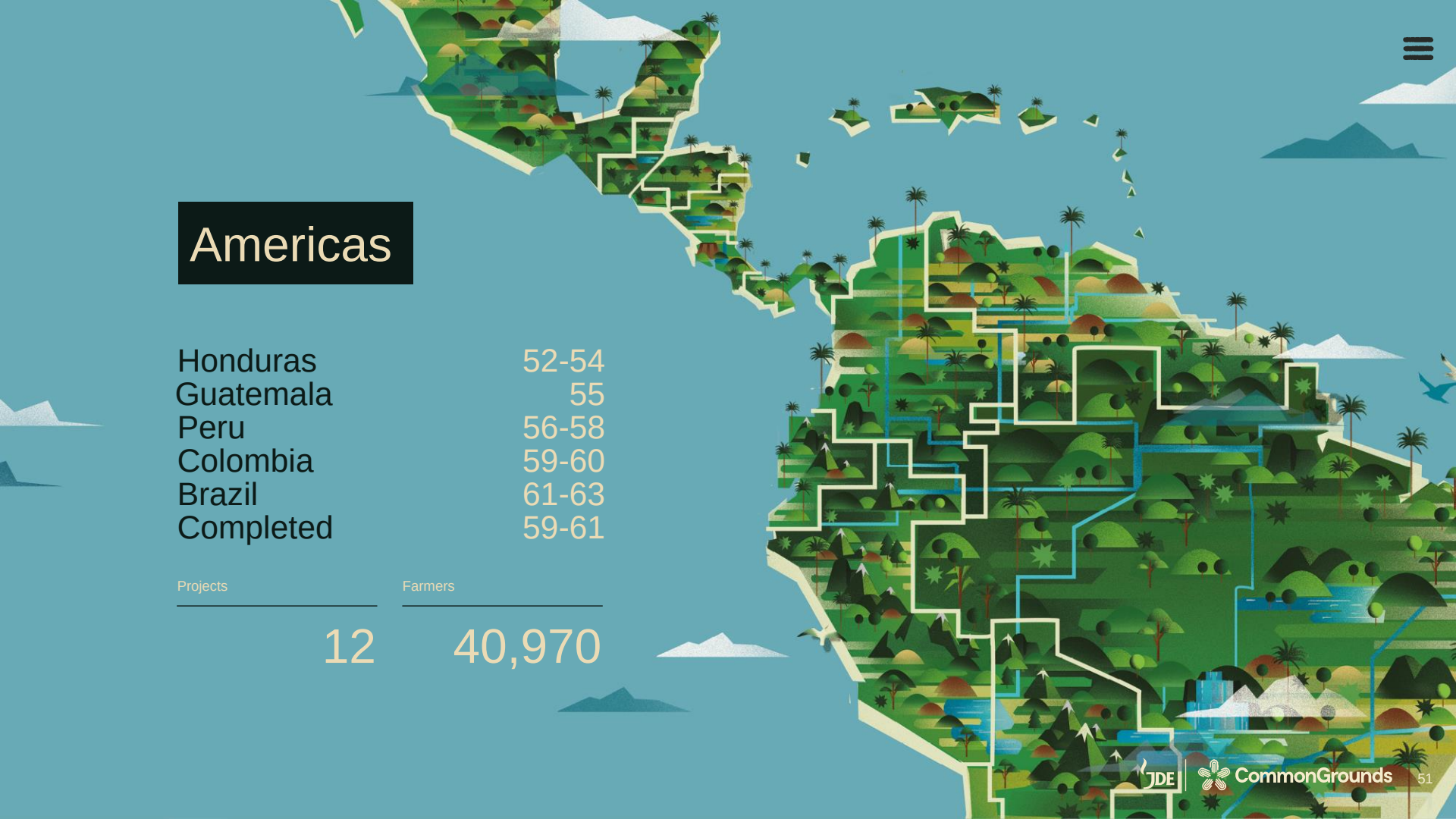
18,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification



Americas

Honduras	52-54
Guatemala	55
Peru	56-58
Colombia	59-60
Brazil	61-63
Completed	59-61

Projects	Farmers
12	40,970

Central America

Honduras

Region(s)

Comayagua, Copán, Cortés, Intibucá, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara and Yoro

According to Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE), Honduras is the largest producer of Arabica coffees in Central America and the third in the American continent, after Brazil and Colombia. In socio-economic terms the coffee sector is very important for the country's development because more than 120,000 households depend on coffee, and more than one million people are employed for harvesting. According to the statistics of IHCAFE, 92% of producers are in the category of small producers with less than 5 hectares, of which 84% of official owners are men and 16% women. Coffee production faces challenges such as: low production of the farms, inconsistency in the quality of coffee, lack of access to training and technical assistance and financing. In addition, women generally have limited participation in decision making on use of income and investment in farm and household. Honduras is seeing a strong expansion of the coffee producing area which creates environmental risks when natural vegetation is converted into coffee fields. Such conversion may result in reduction and contamination of water supplies and create more erosion, negatively affecting the environment and the resilience of the sector to the effects of climate change.

Implementer

Honducafe, USAID

6 Years

Project

Sustainable Coffee Farming in Honduras

Contribute to promote sustainable coffee production, which promotes the protection of natural resources and improving socio-economic development and resilience to the challenges of climate change.

- At least 3,600 households producing coffee actively involved in training processes on sustainable production practices
- Increase farmers business skills; 2,400 farming households trained to have better access to financial services (60%)
- 3,200 households trained to increase access and efficiency use of agro-input (80%)
- At least 2,000 households will also be supported to access a fund of $3.03 million for credit through the project
- At least 3,600 households have increased resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change
- At least 3,600 households have access to training in GAP; at least 2,400 households trained to adopt GAP (60%), which is expected to increase productivity relative to the baseline production with on average 20% in the long run
- Improve the protection of forest, water and soil quality through watershed management, whereby at least 3,600 farmers are engaged in soil and water conservation on their farms and 1 million forest and fruit trees are planted on coffee farms and watersheds
- At least 1,600 women participating in the project trained on coffee and other topics of business interest (40%); and 1,600 youth adults (below 35 years old) are active in the program as trainers of households (40%)
- 30 organizations strengthened by improving their efficiency in procurement, processing and selling, in providing services to producers such as credit provision, better access to quality agro-inputs and in facilitating direct selling exporter

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2023

Farmers

5,600

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Honduras

Region(s)

Departments of Intibucá, Copán, Santa Bárbara and El Paraíso

On July 1, 2017, a pilot experience was started between the Asociación de Exportadores de Café de Honduras (ADECAFEH) and World Vision Honduras (WVH) for the prevention of child labor in its worst forms, the project is being held in 5 communities of the municipality of San Juan, Department of Intibucá (Agua Caliente Norte, Cataulaca, El Zarzal, El Naranjo, Jagua) where 5 Child Care and Development Centers (**CCDI** by its acronym in spanish) were built. The duration of the project is three years, it ended June 30, 2020.

A new phase is needed since in each coffee harvest season the same problem presents itself, mothers and fathers take their children to the farms to pick coffee. The alternative of having CCDI in their communities gives parents a safe and reliable place to leave their children, encouraging a change in family culture to provide better life opportunities for their sons and daughters.

Partners

ADECAFEH, World Vision

4
Years

Child Labour Prevention Project Coffee Sector

In line with the implementation of the first phase of the project for the prevention of child labor, the non-formal educational methodology called “Educational Bridges” was developed during the coffee picking season, benefiting 411 families in the municipality of San Juan, Intibucá.

The objective of the project´s new phase is to:

Prevent child labor in the coffee sector by raising awareness and promoting good practices for the protection of children in 9 communities in 4 departments in Honduras.

Specific Objectives:
To promote access to education for children in situation or at risk of child labor.

- Boys and Girls with access to life skills training
- Teachers of educational centers in communities with improved skills for the prevention of child labor.

To strengthen communities for the protection of children in situation or risk of child labor

- Established spaces for the protection of children between the ages of 5-11 years in a situation or at risk of child labor.
- Organized communities for the protection of children and the prevention of child labor around the coffee culture
- Communities sensitized to the negative consequences of child labor, through the development of community assemblies

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Children

675

% Female Farmers & Youth

100%

Coffee Households

360

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Central America

Honduras

Region(s)

Western Honduras: Departments of Copán, Lempira, Ocotepeque, and Intibucá
East- Center Honduras: Department of Santa Bárbara.

While Honduras is the sixth largest exporter of coffee in the world, farmers, particularly small farmers who constitute approximately 95% of coffee producers in the country, are not as profitable as they could be due to challenges in production and commercialization. These include low yields as a result of insufficient application of good agricultural practices including inadequate rehabilitation and renovation of plants, low quality, poor access to short, medium, and long term financing, and a lack of traceability. A majority of farmers lack high quality training, and commercialize their coffee through low value trading models that do little to incentivize the adoption of practices that can lead to higher yields quality.

Partners

TechnoServe, MOCCA Program, BECAMO

4
Years

MOCCA-BECAMO Partnership to support farmers in Western Honduras

The project seeks to achieve the following main objectives:

- Boosting farmer incomes from coffee production, through increases in productivity and stronger market linkages
- Improve farmer capacity to conduct coffee rehabilitation and renovation
- Facilitating short, medium, and long term access to finance for farmers.

Training farmers. BECAMO will train farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) including climate-smart practices to help farmers become more resilient to climate change, and practices to increase coffee quality. Trainings will also help farmers fulfill certification requirements.
Strengthening formal commercial relationships. The Project will strengthen its relationship with networks of coffee farmers, providing them the opportunity to market their coffee directly to the exporter.
Disseminating research results.

Facilitating access to finance. BECAMO will lend farmers $6 million, using funds from the NKG BLOOM program, the financing department of NKG, which received $25 million from a credit facility involving three banks: ABN AMRO, Rabobank, and BNP Paribas, along with loan guarantees from USAID and the Sustainable Trade Initiative and Farmfit. The Sustainable Trade Initiative's fund is valued at $100 million, and includes a $10 million Euro investment by JDE, to lend to coffee farmers. Farmers participating in this project will be able to receive long term loans for rehabilitating and renovating their farms, with loan periods of up to seven years, with a grace period of two years, and a favorable interest rate in comparison to other financing options available to farmers. In addition, TechnoServe will help farmers to access short and medium term loans.
Facilitating access to high quality genetic material for planting.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

2,600

% Female Farmers & Youth

30%

Coffee Households

13,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Central America

Guatemala

Region(s)

Huehuetenango

Coffee farmers in Guatemala face many challenges, including rising production costs, low coffee prices, outbreaks of plant diseases, erratic rainfall, and occasional volcanic eruptions. In 2018, a volcanic eruption destroyed the first coffee harvest in the Acatenango Valley in southern Guatemala. To address these concerns, many coffee farmers are joining cooperatives and diversifying their sources of income by growing additional crops such as avocados and nuts. Yet coffee production still represents a promising path out of poverty for many small-scale farmers in Guatemala.

Partners

Olam Coffee,
MOCCA/TechnoServe (USDA)

Years

Maximising Opportunities in Coffee in Huehuetenango

Some of the finest and most expensive coffees from the Americas are produced in these highlands of western Guatemala, yet most producers still live in poor conditions relying on vulnerable livelihoods.

Challenges and socio economic context in Huehuetenango

- Isolated communities from any urban centers limiting their access to goods and markets
- Limited access to Good Agricultural Practice trainings and proper agro input application in their farms
- Limited access to formal buyers which have direct access to international markets
- Poor environmental education stewardship leading to swelling landscape degradation (land, water, natural habitats)

PROJECT GOAL

Through dynamic alliances we will increase farmer income by increasing production and providing direct market access through digitalisation to 4,000 coffee farming households in Huehuetenango

OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES

- Project beneficiaries have improved their coffee yields, demonstrating good uptake of technologies, practices and approaches through directed Good Agricultural Practice trainings
- Project beneficiaries have incorporated the GAP training and applied their appropriate use on their farms through farm improvements
- Beneficiaries now access improved and higher value markets availed by Olam (Olam Direct) from more consistent quality and GAP trainings, resulting in a substantial volume of coffee produced by project beneficiaries sold through Olam supply chain, increasing volumes of certified coffee

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2021-2023

Farmers

4,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

15%

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Peru

Region(s)

San Martin, Huanuco

These regions were severely affected by coffee rust between 2012 and 2014, and have not recovered since. Coffee makes up to 20% of total agricultural employment, with over 95% of farms being less than 5 hectares in size. Farmers are not organized nor have a well defined supply chain. As such, the vast majority of Peruvian coffee farmers live in poverty caused by low farm productivity, high production costs and low coffee quality exacerbated by an inefficient market system.

Partners

TechnoServe, USAID

4
Years

Project

Coffee Alliance for Excellence (CAFÉ)

The objective of the Coffee Alliance for Excellence (CAFE) project is to support coffee growing families from the San Martin, Huanuco and Ucayali regions to **efficiently manage their farms and other income generating activities to increase their licit incomes and avoid their return to growing coca.**

To achieve this, CAFE will promote the establishment of a profitable and sustainable coffee market for 10,000 coffee producing families that will increase household incomes by 50% on average and thus "graduate" these farmers from future direct assistance requirements.

COMPONENT 1:
Farmers increase sustainable production practices
- Training on the agricultural curriculum
- Climate smart and environmental sustainability modules

COMPONENT 2:
Farmers strengthen access to markets

COMPONENT 3: Farmers improve access to formal financial markets
- Mobilization of financial services

COMPONENT 4: Farming households diversify income
- On-farm diversification
- Development of small business ventures

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2017-2021

Farmers

10,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Coffee Households

50,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Peru

Region(s)

San Martin, Cajamarca and Amazonas

Peru is the 5th largest Arabica producer with 4% of global Arabica supply. Coffee is the most important crop in Peru in terms of the income generated the value of agricultural exports and the number of people directly and indirectly connected to this sector.

San Martin, the coffee growing region in this project, is typically hilly with steep gradients. This along with poor producer practices contributes to high rates of soil erosion and poor soil quality. Agricultural production depends on healthy soil life and a good soil structure. Increased deforestation and the associated changes in land use and land cover, and the changing climate conditions (higher or more intense rainfall patterns) are expected to intensify the issue even more, exacerbating coffee producers' vulnerable position.

Partners

OLAM, Solidaridad, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)

5
Years

Project

Circular Coffee from Peru: creating value across the chain

This project builds on the first phase of the partnership between JDE and Olam Peru from 2017 – 2020.

The project targets 1,600 coffee producers in Peru together with supply chain partners Olam Peru and JDE. To promote adoption and replication of circular coffee cultivation at national level, the project will provide training to field staff from the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture. Farmers will reduce their waste water pollution from coffee processing, prevent nutrient losses and combat deforestation. Acquiring formal land titles will ensure long-term land stewardship by farmers and support them to access finance. Circular coffee practices in the field will be supported by two cross cutting approaches: gender, to address inequality at cultivation level, and ICT tools, to increase reach and scale of these interventions.

- This project introduces circularity principles in the coffee value chain from Peru to the Netherlands. It aims to reduce the use of resources whilst creating an economically viable solution to manage waste material. The project focuses on three areas.

- Circular coffee cultivation practices in Peru.
- Upcycling of coffee ground waste into high value, low-cost construction panels in the Netherlands. This will create an economically viable solution to reduce waste and prevent use of primary resources.
- Creating a Circular Coffee Fund from the earnings of coffee waste upcycling. This will be managed by Olam Peru and will increase investments in circular coffee cultivation.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019-2023

Farmers

1,600

% Female Farmers & Youth

20%

Coffee Households

7,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Peru

Region(s)

Cajamarca

In Peru, coffee is the main agricultural export product. Approximately 223,000 families cultivate coffee on a total of 425,400 hectares (CENAGRO, INEI, 2012); 85% are small-scale farmers and own between 1 and 5 ha. According to data from 2018, Cajamarca is Peru's fifth region in terms of numbers of hectares under coffee production, i.e. 60,087 hectares; in terms of production volume, Cajamarca is Peru's second region, with yearly 67,897 tons of coffee being produced by about 20,000 coffee producers. Cajamarca forms part of Peru's "Coffee Belt of Excellence", which includes several regions in the North-East: Cajamarca, Amazonas and San Martin.

Partners

Rikolto

2
Years

Public-Private Platform Promoting Prosperity and Sustainable Coffee Production in Cajamarca

In the spirit of continuing the participatory approach towards a sustainable, inclusive and competitive coffee sector, Rikolto, in partnership with key players in Cajamarca's coffee value chain, proposes the **development of a public-private multi-stakeholder coffee platform.**

The set-up of such a multi-stakeholder platform is extremely relevant considering the need to strengthen the governance and institutionalization within Peru's coffee sector. In this particular case, operating at the sub-national level will make it possible to strengthen the associativity of farmer organisations and the linkages between different segments within the coffee value chain.

The topics that are prioritised by the *Eje Cafetalero del Nororiente*, and the basis for the platform are:

Increase coffee productivity under sustainable production systems
- quality training and technical assistance services
- reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) by promoting the management of coffee under Agroforestry Systems

Improve the consistency level of the quality of Peruvian coffee
- Strengthen/develop mechanisms to guarantee traceability

Improve the positioning and marketing of Peruvian coffee
- professionalise business management of the cooperatives

Promote territorial linking processes for the improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions in coffee growing areas

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2021

Farmers

-

% Female Farmers & Youth

-

Coffee Households

20,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Central America

Colombia

Region(s)

Tolima and Cauca

Water management and climate change are increasingly becoming a problem in coffee producing areas in Colombia, with effects on the coffee production (coffee productivity falls 30% due to water variations) and in human health (diseases that affect quality of life).

Partners

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (FNC)

4
Years

Project

Water at the core of coffee growing communities of Tolima and Cauca

Objectives:

- ✓ Empower communities in Tolima and Cauca to make decisions for their economic well-being, social and environmental development through water access and management community initiatives.
- ✓ Promote environmental sustainability, climate-intelligent coffee crops, profitable farms and female leadership in coffee-growing landscapes.

- Integrated water management
- Strengthen community organization for the landscape – water management. Inclusion of women and youth as key actors
- Elimination of gaps in productive knowledge and capacity
- Build commercial capacities and knowledge
- Innovation of knowledge-transfer systems

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2019-2022

Farmers

2,895

% Female Farmers & Youth

48%

Coffee Households

14,475

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Central America

Colombia

Region(s)

Risaralda, Cauca, Tolima and Huila

Most of the coffee farmers in Colombia are smallholder farmers (~two ha of coffee), with a relatively low productivity and hence a relative low income, this is especially concerning given the current market setup where prices have fallen below the average cost of production for Colombian farmers. It is thus indispensable to find ways to shied farmers from market volatility by increasing productivities and, hence, reducing their overall cost of production. Some of the most predominant reasons for low productivity in Colombia are that farmers don't optimize their fertilization programs, use inappropriate fertilizer mixtures, don't have—or can't afford-- proper soil-analysis, don't monitor and manage pests & diseases adequately, and are unfortunately forced to make poor business decisions due to lack of cost-understanding which leads to limited cash-flows for inputs when needed.

Partners

Louis Dreyfus Company

4
Years

Towards a Sustainable Coffee Farming for Present and Future Generations

Objectives

1. Increase the resources and knowledge of farmers related to good agricultural practices and farm management to strengthen the coffee farmers and their livelihoods.
2. Decrease the costs of production in order to limit the exposure to price volatility
3. Facilitate access to inputs and a better understanding of the benefits of properly utilizing inputs
4. Decrease pollution from water sources

Approach:

The promoters of the project will facilitate work at a community level: motivate farmers, organize the clusters, follow-up the activities under the agronomists' guidance. They will run the demonstration farm and provide a set of training defined jointly with the agronomists' team.

The key to the success of this project is to focus on a few good practices and how to execute these really well. Based on a series of priorities, which will be determined at the project onset, we want to select 2 or 3 key practices that would have the biggest impact on productivity and can be improved through training and demonstrations

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

1,600

% Female Farmers & Youth

40%

Coffee Households

4,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Brazil

Region(s)

Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Paraná and Rondonia

Brazilian coffee farmers use agrochemicals in a variable way, from 1-2 times to even 10-12 applications a year (excessive use) depending on the region, year/season, climate and technology. Agrochemicals control pest and diseases and allow growers to reach high productivity, profitability and stability of production.

Partners

Global Coffee Platform

5 Years

Project

Collective Action Initiative: Responsible use of agrochemicals in Brazil

By adopting safe and efficient approaches, coffee growers can improve output, ensure crop sustainability, worker health and mitigate future issues. With a focus on worker education, access to information, and the adoption of even simple practices like personal protection equipment usage, farmers will be empowered to use agrochemicals responsibly to ensure that coffee production will be sustainable in the long term.

The main goal of the project is to improve practices of the Coffee Sustainability Curriculum related to agrochemical issues at farm level. Target achievements of this initiative include:

- Agrochemical handlers use personal protection equipment in all situations of risk of contamination.
- Participating growers in this initiative are properly trained in agrochemical application.
- Proper agrochemical storage places in the farm of participating growers.
- Return all agrochemical packages and have return receipts.

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2018-2023

Farmers

7,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Coffee Households

35,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Central America

Brazil

Region(s)

Minas Gerais, Espiroto Santo

Emerging social and labor issues that result in exploitative and degrading working conditions at field level are an area of primary concern for stakeholders throughout the global coffee chain. To address this critical matter, GCP Members and partners will execute a ground-breaking, multi-year Collective Action Initiative to improve the living and working conditions of coffee farmers and workers in the Brazilian coffee-producing sector.

Partners

Global Coffee Platform

4
Years

Social Well-Being Collective Action Initiative: Improvement of Living & Working Conditions in the Brazilian Coffee-Producing Sector

The initiative aims to:

1. Identify and change social practices that cause degrading labor conditions,
2. Increase education, awareness and collaboration to improve working conditions,
3. Monitor progress and impact using field tools and information management systems, and
4. Create long-term benefits at field level for coffee farmers and workers.

Objectives:

- Improve communications and facilitate discussions to raise awareness about unacceptable social practices in coffee (ie. labor exploitation, degrading working conditions and child labor)
- Expand “training of trainers” and educate technicians, growers and other stakeholders about working conditions, labor legislation requirements and good social practices at farm-level
- Develop regional interventions and specific actions (where social risk is higher) based on InPACTO’s Vulnerability Index, the CSC App (CSC = Coffee Sustainability Curriculum) and group discussions facilitated by this initiative
- Implement parameters for corrective actions related to social conditions in GCP’s Internal Management System, linking to data collected and monitored by the CSC App
- Define minimum productivity levels and farm size to reach minimum living income/living wage in different Brazilian coffee areas

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020 - 2024

Farmers

5,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

25%

Coffee Households

5,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Vietnam, Nicaragua, Mexico, Brazil

Region(s)

Multiple Regions

To address the risks of negative impact of pesticide use in coffee farming, the legitimate concerns of consumers and citizens, as well as the strong regulatory constraints that are likely to increase in the coming years, there is a urgent need for stakeholders to pave the way for a gradual reduction of pesticide use in coffee farming.

Partners

CIRAD Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement

3

Years

ECOFFEE R&D Initiative

ECOFFEE is built as an initiative aiming at making coffee sector an exemplary value chain by progressively reducing the use of pesticides and targeting ultimately zero pesticide, while ensuring viability and sustainability for the farmers. The ECOFFEE partnership involves Cirad, several of the largest companies in roasting and trading and local value-chain partners (including the Western Highlands Agriculture & Forestry Science Institute (WASI) in Vietnam and the NicaFrance Foundation in Nicaragua), who agreed to join forces, expertise and resources to reach ambitious environmental goals.

The long term objective of ECOFFEE is to set up a 10 year Research and Development program consisting essentially in **developing and assessing products, methods and other innovations having the potential to allow reduced pesticide application by the farmers.** These tests will be performed within an international on-farm evaluation network.

Before launching the larger program, the Partners agreed to start with a **Preparatory Stage of 19 months – this project.** This initial stage is required to build the global initiative and its Roadmap. Indeed, **a clear assessment of pesticide use and current environmental impacts** in representative coffee producing countries is of primary importance for the Partners to be able to launch an ambitious, longterm program at later stages.

The main activities to be achieved during this Preparatory Stage are to:

- Get insights into pesticide use impact on various crops thanks to a thematic workshop
- Conduct **thorough baseline studies on pesticide use** in coffee farming in Vietnam, Brazil, Nicaragua and Mexico
- **Connect with existing sustainability initiatives and platforms** on coffee value chain
- Set up our **operating mode to build the future ECOFFEE program** and design its **governance**

Status

Ongoing

Time Frame

2020-2022

Farmers

120

% Female Farmers & Youth

-

Coffee Households

-

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Income Diversification

Central America

Colombia

Region(s)

Risaralda, Cauca and Tolima

Most of the coffee farmers in Colombia are smallholder farmers with less than 2 hectares of coffee per family and relatively low productivity, hence a relative low income. For those smallholders to survive they need to increase their productivity while reducing the costs of production per unit of coffee. Several reasons for low productivity are that farmers don't fertilize well, use inappropriate fertilizer mixtures, make wrong business decisions due to lack of cost-understanding and have limited cash-flow for inputs when needed.

Partners

Louis Dreyfus Commodities

3
Years

Project

Increase the income earning capacity through participatory training approach and access to fertilizers

The program aims to lower production costs while also increasing yields. It uses a participatory training approach to teach small farmers about soil regeneration, income diversification, and access to fertilizers.

- Training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- Increasing income earning capacity
- Improving productivity
- Boosting self-sufficiency
- Promoting income diversification
- Helping with soil regeneration and analysis

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2016-2019

Farmers

1,000

% Female Farmers & Youth

12.5%

Coffee Households

5,000

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

JDE | CommonGrounds

Central America

Brazil

Region(s)

Minas Gerais

Sustainability challenges in the medium and large-scale estate sector have been gaining increased attention in recent years. The individuals that provide temporary labour on these farms at times of peak labour demand can be characterized as the poorest of the poor in the coffee sector, and potentially the most disadvantaged and vulnerable coffee-dependent populations in the world.

Implementer

CRS, Verité, Cecafé, InPacto

3 Years

Project

Improving understanding and awareness and engaging stakeholders on farm labour in the Brazilian Coffee Sector

- Improve awareness and understanding of the nature, extent, scale, and scope of the labour abuses, including forced and child labour, among farmworkers in the coffee sector of Minas Gerais
- Develop and refine tools to identify, and develop strategies to address labour risks
- Share information, experiences, and lessons learned from the rapid appraisals and SAQ pilot and work toward sector-wide solutions to the labour problem with key coffee sector stakeholders in Brazil

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2017-2020

Farmers

300

% Female Farmers & Youth

35%

Coffee Households

1,500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
- Child Labour
- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
- Diversification

Central America

Honduras

Region(s)

San Juan in the department of Intibucá.

The prevention of child labour is a multidimensional social problem that requires the participation of different actors. The dynamics of child labour in the coffee sector includes an intervention at the level of the communities of origin, as well as the workers destination farms. For this reason, we propose the development of an intervention in communities where there is a large concentration of coffee producing farms, in which the local population, as well as the migrant population, participate in the harvest of this crop.

Implementer

ADECAFEH, World Vision

2 Years

Project

Improve conditions for children at coffee farms

The prevention of child labour in the coffee sector through awareness-raising and promotion of good practices for the protection of children in the communities of El Zarzal, Agua Caliente Norte, El Naranjo, Cataulacas and El Cocire in the municipality of San Juan in the department of Intibucá.
Activities will be developed in the following three components:

- Education
- Awareness
- Child Protection

Status

Completed

Time Frame

2017-2019

Farmers

100

% Female Farmers & Youth

100%

Coffee Households

500

Areas of Work

- Sustainability of Land
- Equality of People
- Prosperity of Farmers

Project Themes

- Climate change
- Soil
- Water
- Gender & Youth Equality
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- Working Conditions
- Farm Management
- Yield Improvement
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Project listing

Glossary of all projects

Our Global Partners


JDE
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