

Sustainability

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Make Sustainability Happen

**EUDR  
Ready  
or Not?**

**Empowering  
Collaboration for  
EUDR Compliance &  
Sustainability**



# EUDR Ready or Not?

Collaborating  
for Compliance  
& Sustainability

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In collaboration with



**Deforestation-free  
value chains**  
Technical facility



**Sustainable Agriculture  
for Forest Ecosystems**



**INTERNATIONAL  
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# PART 1 | Updates on EUDR





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Part 1

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# Updates on EUDR

Responsibilities, latest updates and trends in current implementation. **Is this it?**

**Hannelore Beerlandt**

Incoming Head of Operations - ICO



# Understanding EUDR – Key Requirements

## Understanding EUDR – Key Requirements

**What?** Ban on deforestation-linked coffee in the EU market (cut-off date: 31 Dec 2020).

**Who?** Operators & traders (except SMEs) responsible for due diligence.

**How?**

- Risk information, assessment & mitigation (exempt for low-risk countries).
- Plot geo reference data required (>4ha).
- Compliance must align with national laws.

## Ongoing EU Processes:

- Benchmarking deforestation risk (by June 2025).
- Preparation of EUDR application (end of 2025) + review of scope
- Omnibus Directive (Nov 2024) to simplify sustainability regulations.

An orange circle graphic containing the text "Is this it?".

Is this it?



## Challenges in the Market

**EUDR is binary but risk-based – minimum requirements**

**Distinction forests and coffee**

**Traceability from plot to cup** is complex & costly.

**Coffee is highly fragmented** – smallholders, mixed supply chains, free markets.

**Weak farmer engagement & data quality control**

**Private sector reacted in a competitive and fragmented way**

**Private sector faces interoperability issues & trust concerns**

An orange circle graphic containing the text "Is this it?".

Is this it?



## Solutions in the Market – Current Approaches

### Survey of 43 Service Providers (Oct 2024)

- 40% guarantees no mixing
- 67% use AI for deforestation checks, 30% high resolution
- 30% use high-resolution georeferenced maps
- 60% rely on “declaration in access” (mostly mills/cooperatives)
- Only 50% provide data back to farmers
- Weak mitigation measures
- Limited national legal mappings (25% of providers)
- 11% using data of national public systems



Is this it?



## Joint Action – Public & Private Data Systems

### Emerging National Data Models

- **Indonesia, Nigeria:** National warehouses incorporating private sector data.
- **Costa Rica:** Government-driven data system.
- **Brazil, Uganda:** Merging public & private platforms.
- **Colombia:** Federation-based data collection.

### Joint Solutions:

- Some private sector are **already** developing joint systems
- Open-source back-office traceability tools.
- Interoperable digital public infrastructure (DPI).
- **Developing global data quality standards.**



Is this it?



## Key Takeaways & Next Steps

- **Sector specific dialogue** with Competent and Control Authorities
- **Joint country legality risk assessments** for EUDR
- **Trust & Collaboration Are Critical** – Countries & private sector must co-govern & co-finance systems
- **Scaling Up National Data Systems** – Focus on **data integrity, interoperability & unique geolocation IDs**
- **Supporting Smallholders** – Farmer capacity-building & legal support are essential
- **Forest Monitoring** – Joint deforestation tracking with producing countries
- **Moving Toward Global Data Standards** – Shared frameworks for compliance & sustainability

An orange circle graphic containing the text "Is this it?".

Is this it?



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# PART 2 | Mapping the Challenges





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# Mapping the Challenges

**Matthew Himmel**

Senior Director Strategic Intelligence Systems





<https://forms.gle/J1JRbq3dRgi7ckGK9>



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# Mapping the Challenges

The SAFE Project: Insights from activities preparing for EUDR, with a focus on smallholder inclusion

**Vera Koeppen**

Advisor - Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE) Project/GIZ



# EUDR Ready or Not?

## Mapping the challenges



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german  
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



## Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems

Photocredit: iStock/GZ



# Team Europe Initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains

Background

Objective

Funding

TEI Hub

## Background

- Part of the **Global Gateway Initiative** and the **EU Green Deal**
- Coherent strategic policy framework for the EU's **geopolitical priorities**
- EU Commitment to support partner countries in their preparation for **EUDR compliance**
- **Team Europe Approach** to mobilise up to €300 billion investments until 2027 for sustainable and high-quality projects





# Objective

- Promote **engagement** between consuming and producing entities
- Build **inclusive partnerships** to facilitate the trade of deforestation-free products
- Support **inclusive transition** to legal, sustainable, deforestation and conversion-free production and supply chains



Commitment



Production



Land-use



Research & Technology



Support Communities

# Structure

Political Steering

**TEI Steering Committee**  
(DG INTPA & TEI MS)

Coordination  
and secretariat  
function



**Secretariat / TEI  
Hub**  
(hosted by SAFE)

Direct  
implementation  
measures



**SAFE programme**

Long-term support  
measures on deforestation-  
free value chains BRA, ECU,  
IDN, ZAM, DRC, VNM, PER,  
UGA, CAM

**Technical Facility**  
(TF) providing demand-  
driven support to partner  
countries  
(to be hosted by EFI)



Broader project  
measures

**AL-INVEST**

**Sustainable  
Cocoa Initiative**

**Other relevant  
EU/MS  
projects**



# Structure

Political Steering

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Broader project  
measures

**AL-INVEST**

**Sustainable  
Cocoa Initiative**

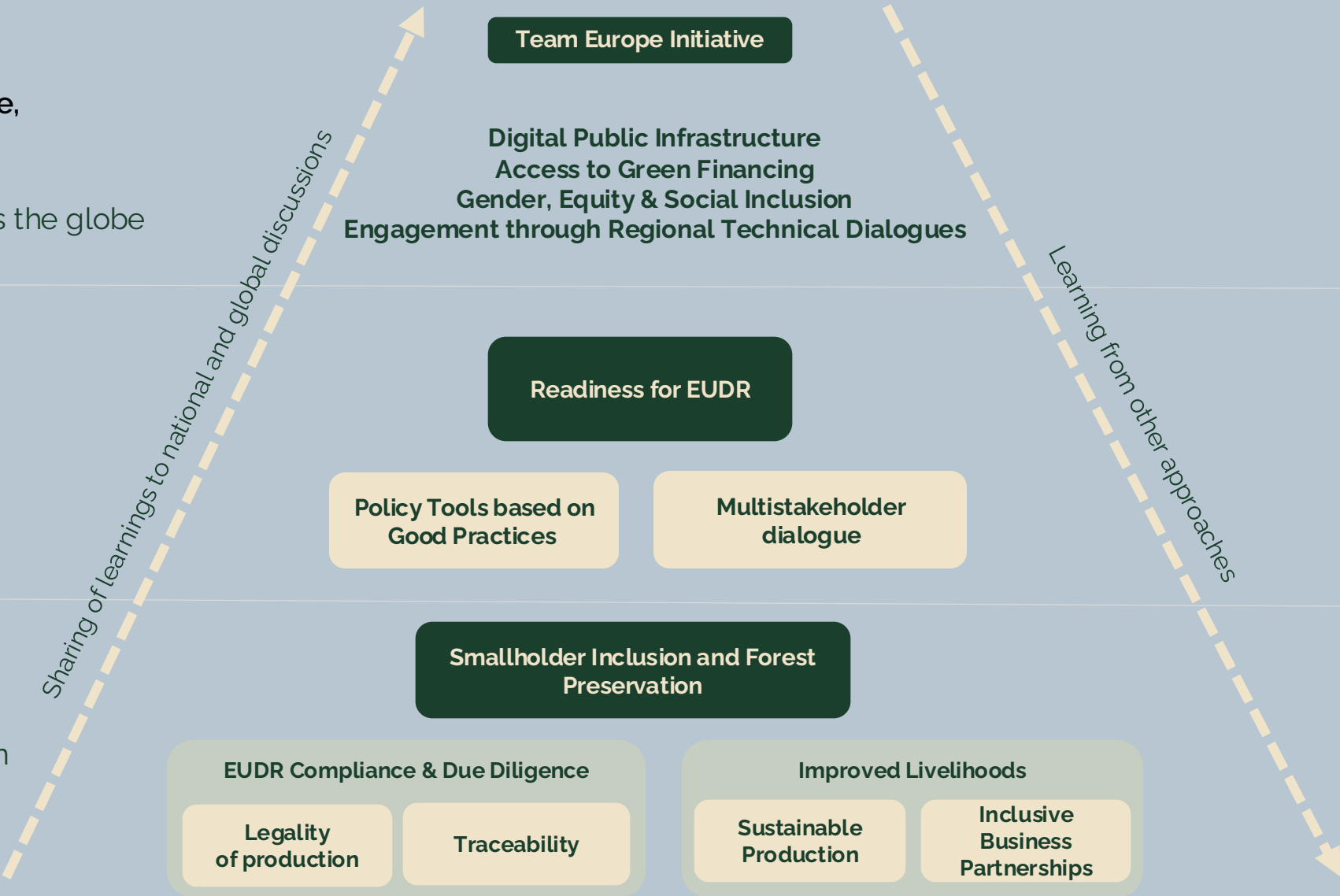
**Other relevant  
EU/MS  
projects**

# Overview of SAFE Activities

Sharing good practices, knowledge, experiences and solutions  
Among actors across the globe

Strengthening Governance  
Provide recommendations for policies

Support and Training  
Joint implementation of projects with the private sector and civil society, generate learnings



Global level

National level

Local level



# Implementation at a glance

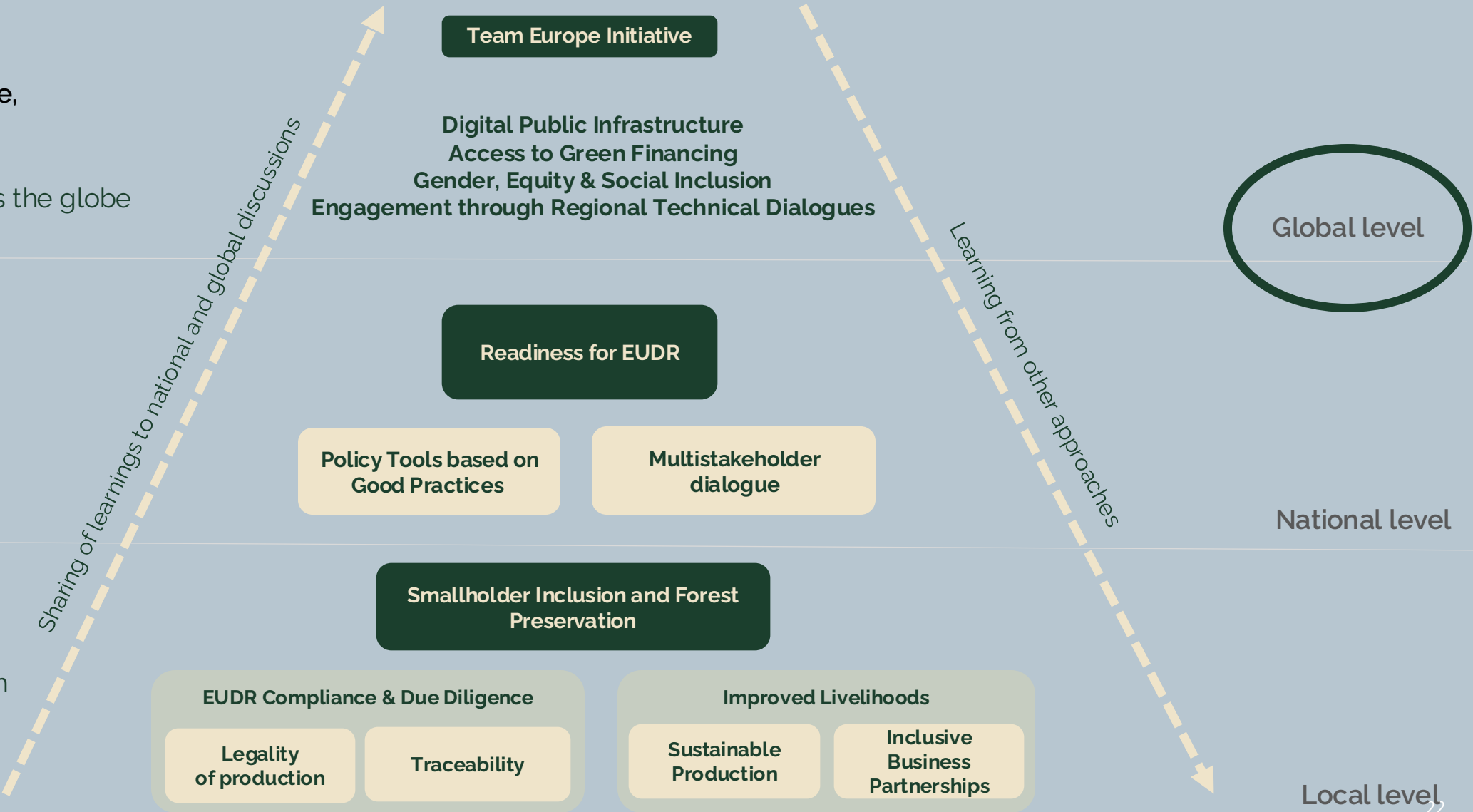


# Overview of SAFE Activities

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## Regional Dialog in Africa



- In the process of being set-up -

- **Countries:** tbd
- **Implementation Partners:** tbd
- **Focus:** tbd

## Regional Dialog Andean Community



- **Countries:** Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia
- **Implementation Partners:** CAN, GIZ, EFI, AL-Invest Verde
- **Focus:** Public sector advisory, training and exchange of approaches in the framework of CAN; Series of exchanges on the role of public sector to facilitate adaptation to EUDR requirements

## Regional Dialog in MERCOSUR Countries



- **Countries:** Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay
- **Implementation Partners:** Solidaridad, TFA, proforest
- **Focus:** Step-wise approach, fostering dialogue and exchange initially at country level and then bringing the local results and learnings to the regional level among the four countries

## Regional Dialog in South-East-Asia



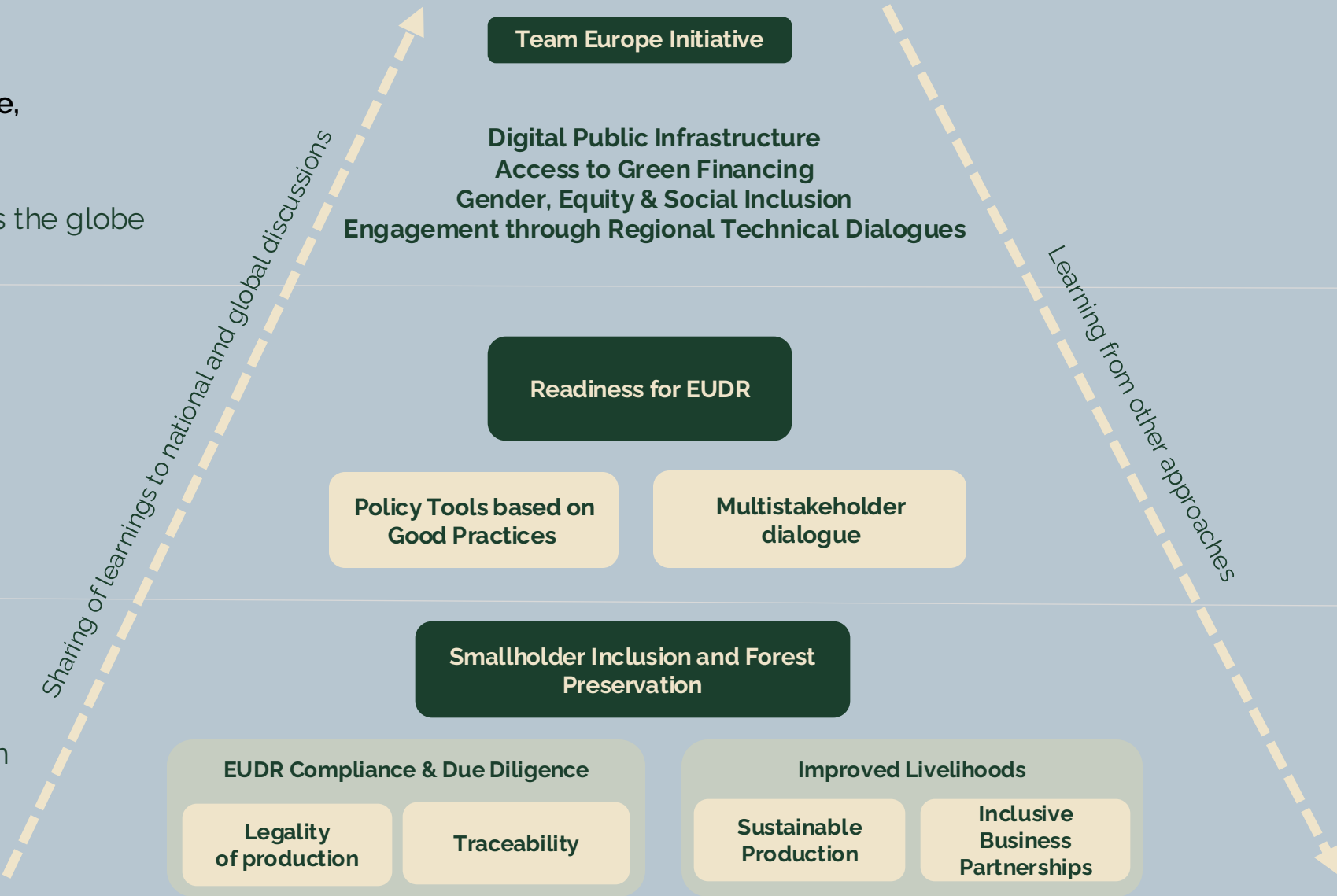
- **Countries:** Indonesia, Malaysia (+ Papua New Guinea)
- **Implementation Partners:** TFA, IBCSD, CSP, PISAgro, Solidaridad
- **Focus:** The National Dashboard for Commodities and STDB in Indonesia; Digital traceability tools; Data sharing systems (incl. data formats and data protection); Cost sharing in supply chains; Access to finance; Capacity building of smallholder farmers

# Overview of SAFE Activities

Sharing good practices, knowledge, experiences and solutions  
Among actors across the globe

Strengthening Governance  
Provide recommendations for policies

Support and Training  
Joint implementation of projects with the private sector and civil society, generate learnings



Global level

National level

Local level



# Activities

1

## **Sustainable value chains**

Strengthening in terms of sustainability requirements: legality, traceability and zero deforestation.

2

## **Governance, Public Policy and Financing**

Strengthening stakeholders to create favourable conditions and improve access to finance for sustainable and deforestation-free production.

3

## **Capacities of Producers**

Strengthening the capacities of small-scale producers for sustainable management of production systems.

## National level

4

## **Regional Dialogues**

Exchange of experience and knowledge on EUDR-compliant value chains.

5

## **Team Europe Initiative**

Contribution to the overall coordination of the EUDR.

## Global level

# Country examples





# SAFE Ecuador



Cocoa



Coffee

- **Duration:** 09/2022 – 06/2026
- **Implementation Region:** Orellana and Sucumbíos (light green)
- **Political Partners:** Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition; Ministry of Production, External Trade, Investments and Fisheries
- **Implementation Partner:** Preferred by Nature, Fundación Terra 360, FEPP, MJTech



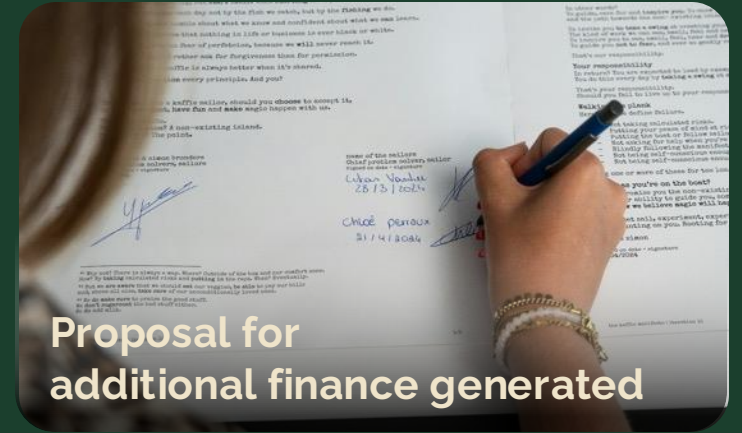
# Results Ecuador



## Orellana and Sucumbíos



Proposal for  
additional finance generated



# 11

cooperatives  
joined Due Diligence pilot

# 4



EUDR Guides



National risk analysis  
for cocoa conducted

# 3

Trade  
agreements

# 3

Policy tools

# 3



Virtual dialogues



Due diligence  
toolbox developed



# SAFE Cameroon



Cocoa



Coffee

- **Duration:** 10/2024 – 12/2027
- **Implementation Region:** tbd
- **Political Partners:** Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)
- **(Selected) Implementation Partners:**
  - Interprofessional Organisation for Cocoa and Coffee (CICC),
  - National Cocoa and Coffee Board (ONCC),
  - National Coffee Programme (PARF-CAFE),
- **Planned activities:**
  - Conducting a coffee traceability study & support to traceability systems of small exporters of coffee
  - Support establishment of a legal framework for compliance in the coffee sector and elaboration of a coffee EUDR strategy



Implementation region: tbd

# Thank you



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Visit the Zero-Deforestation Hub to learn more about the TEI and the SAFE project

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#### Realizing the Potential of Interoperability for Building More Trustworthy and Transparent Global Agrifood Supply Chains.

Through this working paper, the authors propose an approach to interoperable digital traceability systems that can serve as a foundation for building more trustworthy agrifood supply chains. A general trend toward supply chain regulation as a tool for human development and environmental goals is examined.

[Read More](#)

#### Forest Monitoring

The efficient exchange of data between different entities relies on the interoperability of their systems. Interoperability incorporates multiple components such as semantics (what is being measured), syntax (how it is measured), and structure (how data is stored and transmitted). Interoperability is particularly lacking in agrifood and supply chain systems. This results in significant difficulties in achieving traceability for products and fair compensation for producers.

[Read More](#)

#### Farmer Income & Cost of Production. Indicator and Methods Guidance.

The purpose of the Farmer Income & Costs of Production Working Group is to convene the public and private sector to create common guidance regarding metrics and protocols to measure farm and household income.

#### Rural Credit Requirements for Financial Institutions in Brazil

This factsheet provides an overview of the Brazilian rural lending regulatory framework for preventing illegal deforestation, its evolution and key requirements applicable to financial institutions (FIs) providing rural credit. FIs play a key role in preventing deforestation, as they finance activities that can lead to forest loss. By applying due diligence, improving data transparency, and monitoring, the financial sector contributes to efforts preventing deforestation.

# INFORMATION BRIEFS AND SUPPORT MATERIAL

[Read More](#)[Read More](#)

## 3rd Finance Briefing: Carbon Crediting Mechanisms, Nature-Based solutions and Smallholders

This briefing aims to provide some insights and considerations on the state of play of Carbon Crediting Mechanisms (CCMs) for NbS and how these can support the transition to deforestation-free supply chains for smallholders.

[Read More](#)

## Navigating Traceability and the EUDR. A Guiding Document for Establishing Inclusive and Effective Traceability Solutions.

This document aims to inform stakeholders about the key features that make a traceability solution relevant in the context of the EUDR. It introduces the topic of traceability, provides an overview of the requirements related to traceability under the EUDR, and offers guidance to help stakeholders understand which elements should be considered when selecting, setting up, and implementing inclusive and efficient traceability systems in line with EUDR requirements.

[Read More](#)

## EUDR Factsheet for smallholders: What smallholders in third countries need to know

This factsheet focuses on elements of the EUDR which are relevant for smallholders in third countries.

[Read More](#)

## Towards a digital public infrastructure for deforestation-related trade regulations

The publication explores the "What is in that plot?" (Whisp) solution, a digital public infrastructure designed to support deforestation-related trade regulations. Developed by the FAO and partners, Whisp uses geospatial data and risk analysis tools to aid in compliance with evolving global deforestation regulations, such as the EU Deforestation Regulation.

[Read More](#)

## Guidance on EU Deforestation Regulation

This guidance document is, however, useful reference material for anyone who must comply with the EUDR as it further clarifies dedicated parts of the legislative text, meaning it can guide operators and traders. It can also guide national competent authorities and enforcement bodies as well as national courts in the process of implementing and enforcing the EUDR.

## Joint gap assessment of the EUDR information needs and information availability from the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification

Developed jointly by EFI and the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO), this report compares information collected as part of MSPO certification to information required by EU operators under the EUDR; identifies information gaps; and proposes adaptations to the MSPO certification to help provide EU operators with further information where gaps exist.





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Part 2

# Mapping the Challenges

Africa Readiness Assessment in 3 Countries:  
Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya

**Frederic Baron**

Land Use Governance Expert -European Forest  
Institute (EFI)



**Deforestation-free  
value chains**  
Technical facility

# Update on the state of preparedness of African coffee origins for the EUDR

*Focus on Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania*

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# The EUDR targets **EU operators combining a due diligence obligation and a prohibition**

What?



How?



**Obligation of means  
&  
Obligation of results**

Geolocation

Traceability

Deforestation

Legality

# Geolocation



## Geolocation

TZ Tanzania	KE Kenya	ET Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All smallholders, cooperatives and estates must be registered with Tanzanian Coffee Board.</li><li>• The farmer registry of Tanzanian Coffee Board so far does not have plots' geodata, but TCB is starting to pilot solutions and could start campaigning soon.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Directorate of Resource Surveys &amp; Remote Sensing (DRSRS) is leading a coffee geo-mapping project.</li><li>• There is no nationwide registry of growers (coops and estates) and farmers.</li><li>• Coops maintain records of active members, but data is fragmented across more than 605 cooperatives nationwide.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ECTA is collecting geodata of coffee plots and linking them with the Market Information Management System. ECTA has compiled data on about 200,000 ha of coffee as of July 2024 in collaboration with various supply chain actors.</li></ul>

## Challenges and opportunities

- Collecting farmers' geolocation data in a short period is a challenge given the fragmentation of production across millions of very small plots.
- Various actors are collecting information with different tools and methodologies: needs for reconciliation strategy as a precompetitive advantage and for demonstrating process of continuous improvement.
- Consolidate geodata of areas of production is relevant, if not necessary, beyond supporting operators' due diligence obligation under EUDR.

Traceability

## Traceability

TZ Tanzania	KE Kenya	ET Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For Arabica coffee, the regulated trade system creates a robust basis for traceability between AMCOS (about 588 cooperatives) and exporters.</li><li>• Coffee estates are generally vertically integrated with good traceability.</li><li>• Middlemen in the robusta value generate more opacity.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kenya has a well-established traceability system built around unique license codes given to dry mills. At the dry mill, all coffee consignments are assigned a unique number referred to as “out-turn number” until export.</li><li>• Dry mills can trace the coffee to the wet mill with unique grower codes.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The MIMS is a tracking system that allows ECTA to track the movement of coffee beans from the primary coffee transaction posts at the district level (Woreda) to export.</li><li>• MIMS information is not currently accessible by value chain actors.</li></ul>

## Challenges and opportunities

- First-mile traceability is always a challenge. But most other coffee producing countries have traceability challenges beyond the first mile.
- The three countries could host interesting cases of “Declaration in excess” approach at local level where risks are negligible and some governance exists between farmers (cooperatives, mills, ...).
- Need for public-private strategy on how to respect confidentiality while “aggregated” information could be public





Deforestation

## Deforestation

TZ Tanzania	KE Kenya	ET Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Various studies suggest that coffee is a negligible driver of deforestation.</li><li>• No national forest map available.</li><li>• TCB and Enveritas partnered for a deforestation-free 2024 harvest.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kenya Forest Service reported an increase in forest cover from 6.9% to 8.83% in the period 2010-2020.</li><li>• The Kenya Forest Service, in collaboration with the DRSRS and the Kenya Space Agency, is monitoring the country's forest area. Kenya produced a Land Cover Land Use Map 2021 and Kenya Forest Cover 2021.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ethiopia Forest Development (EFD) office, with CIAT and CIFOR-ICRAF, generate deforestation alerts publicly available but the national forest cover map, available for the years 2018 and 2023, has not yet been publicly disclosed.</li><li>• "Predominant use" needs clarification for forest and wild coffee.</li></ul>

## Challenges and opportunities

- Improving data availability and accessibility is key for providing equal access to information to operators and value chain actors.
- Differences between %tree cover in forest definitions might not generate too many interpretation errors
- Combining coffee geolocation data collected and EOS could help improve national maps quite significantly, and EUDR offers incentives for both efforts at the same time



Legality



## Legality

TZ Tanzania	KE Kenya	ET Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legal obligations on smallholders seem in general quite limited.</li><li>• Due diligence guidelines on legality to be developed in 2025</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The legal sub-committee of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Implementation of the EUDR developed a matrix of laws governing the coffee value chain in Kenya.</li><li>• Almost all coffee is grown on private land, and illegality of land-use rights seems not very likely but difficult to demonstrate.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Large-scale agricultural land registration system for farmers to access land certificates</li><li>• Stage 2 certificates issuance could speed up geolocation data collection at scale.</li></ul>

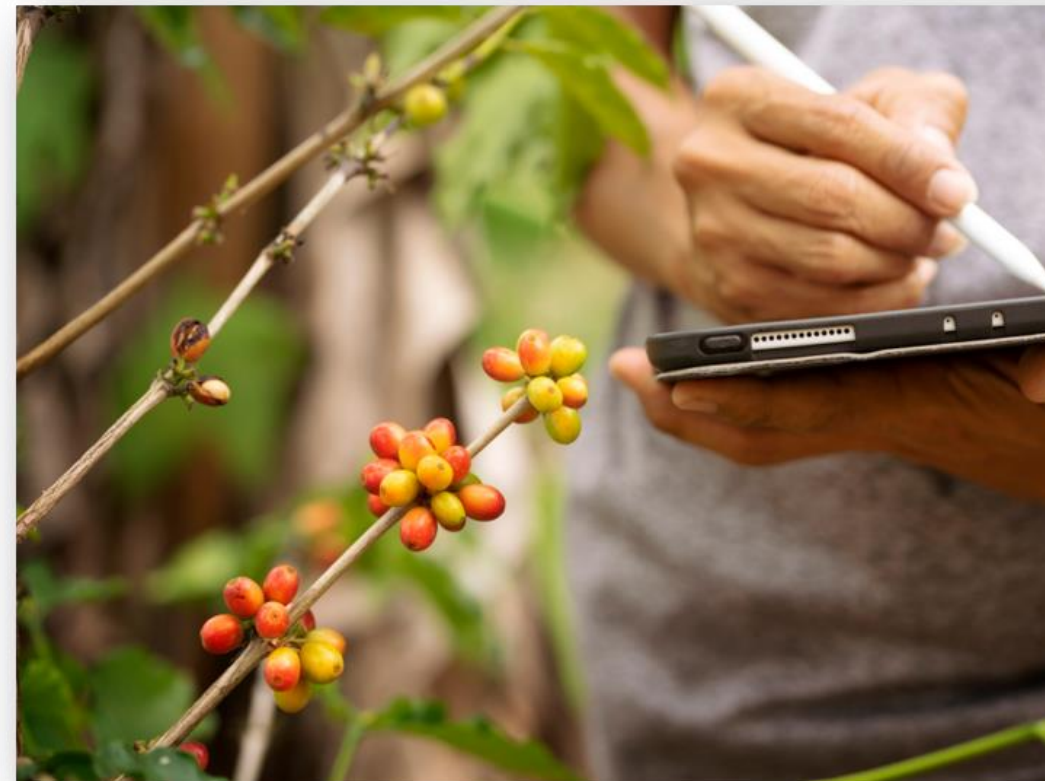
### Challenges and opportunities

- Clarifying and mapping the relevant legal framework in each country is a key step...
- ... that should lead to the development of due diligence guidelines on legality.
- Operators need orientations on what “information, data and documents” they can use. Exhaustively collect legal documents or certificates is not equal to conduct due diligence and is not always the most efficient approach

# Highlights

- **The information challenge:** fragmentation, limited accessibility, unverified.
- **The reconciliation and interoperability opportunity:** to speed up the development of trusted national data system and registry of coffee farmers as reference for operators' due diligence systems
- **The Cooperatives/farmers clusters opportunity:** the “first mile traceability” can be achieved through simple digital registry at cooperative level: kg/GeoIDs/dateofpurchase/age of plantation is a start and fits into an excel table.
- **The cross-cutting opportunity:** EUDR should not be the end goal especially for national actors. Improving productivity, sustainability and livelihoods also requires strong information systems

**If your controller knows, can access to and trust your sources, you should pass the test !**



# Thank you!

[frederic.baron@efi.int](mailto:frederic.baron@efi.int)

You can find the reports here: <https://efi.int/partnerships/valuechains>

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sana!





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Part 4

Sustainability

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# Mapping the Challenges

Key insights and learnings from Early Action  
Initiatives (EAI's) in Honduras

**Elena Serfilippi**

Research Director - COSA

# Which tools are the most cost-effective?

Honduras

5 partners

Central American Early Action Initiatives (EAIs)

1500 farmers

Various **polygon**  
detection mechanisms

Testing **EUDR deforestation  
detection solutions**

1. TradeSpace
2. Satelligence
3. Sentinel-2/PlanetScope satellite data accessible through Google Earth Engine and (GEE) and Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD)
4. Enveritas
5. INATRACE/WHISP

# Most cost-effective tools?



- **Ground truthing** the GPS/Polygons information provided by the EAI's using advanced handheld device (EOS Arrow 100 GNSS receiver) & in person interviews
- **Deforestation detection** at different levels of resolution.
  - High resolution and coverage commercial imagery: Planetscope 5m
  - Publicly available data: Imagery available from Landsat (30m resolution) and Sentinel (10m resolution)
  - Submeter resolution / custom tasking: Use of submeter resolution imagery
- **Calibration of remote sensing data** on deforestation including forest detection through ground truthing



# Most cost-effective tools?



- **Benchmark model:** Create a standardized benchmark model using the highest quality data for both deforestation and polygons detection;
- **Most cost-efficient approaches:** Identify the most cost-efficient approaches compared to the benchmark to ensure compliance with EUDR requirements while safeguarding the inclusion of smallholders and cooperatives in the supply chain
- **Scale up:** Gain understanding of shared challenges and potentially synergetic solutions for different aspects of EUDR compliance that could be supported by the EU-funded (and other) programs in Honduras and Africa



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# Mapping the Challenges

Key insights and learnings from Early Action  
Initiatives (EAI's) in Honduras

**Jacob Hall**  
Data Analyst - Aid Data

# Operational challenges?

## 1. Do farmers know about EUDR?

- 29.43% Nothing
- 50.35% Little
- 16.41% Some
- 3.74% Quite a lot
- 0.07% A lot

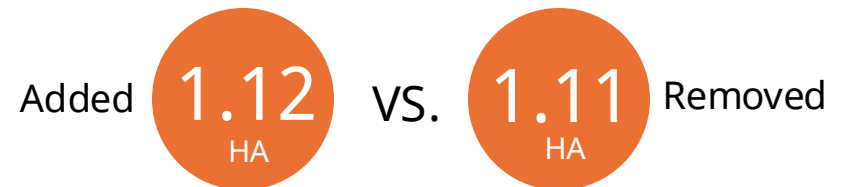
### What about women (21.75% of the sample)?

- 32.8% Nothing
- 46.5% Little
- 16.88% Some
- 3.5% Quite a lot
- 0.32% A lot

## 2. Did farmers deforest in the last 5 years?



of producers **did not change their coffee area** since 2021  
(EUDR cut-off date: 31/12/2020).



Those who increased did so by

- 45.45% (N=25) Reducing other crop areas
- 5.45% (N=3) Using land that was fallow, or
- 40% (N=20) Acquiring land through purchase or inheritance.
- 9.09% (N=5) Reducing grazing area



# Operational challenges?

## 3. Fine resolutions vs. ground truthing

40.86%

= over **75%**  
of shaded and

44.18%

= **40-74%** of  
shaded land

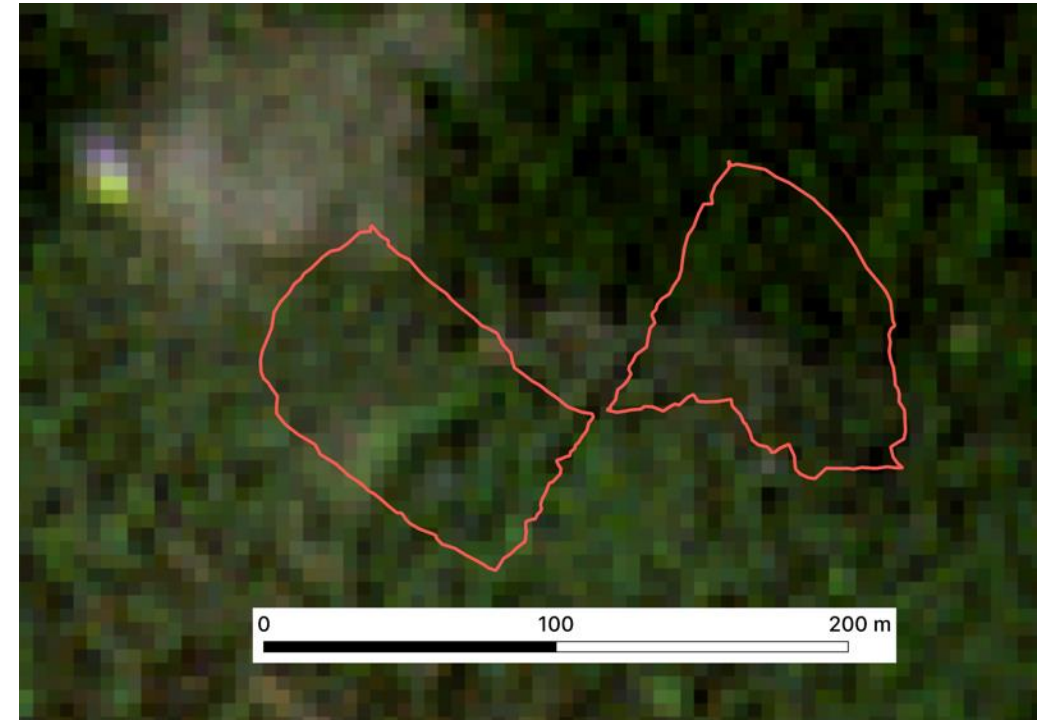
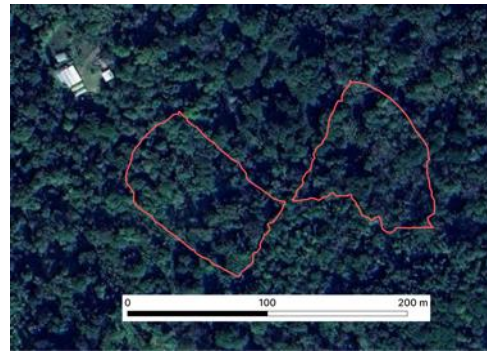
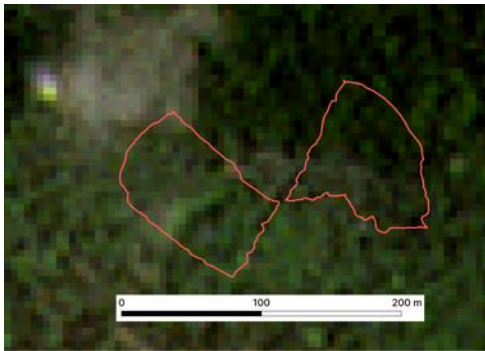
8.38%

= **15-39%** of  
shaded land

6.51%

= less than **15%**  
of shaded land

Even with fine-resolution imagery available, it would be difficult to replicate nuanced plot boundaries using remote sensing alone.





# Hardware and Software Requirements

## GPS Receivers (Hardware)

- Survey grade receivers
- Typical phone GPS
- Trade-offs (cost, accuracy, complexity)
- Terrain and satellite related limitations

## Data Collection Application (Software)

- User interface
- User error correction
- Receiver noise correction
- Data management

# Accuracy Assessments



Point + Buffer



Convex Hull

# Visibility in Satellite Imagery





# Visibility in Satellite Imagery





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# PART 3 | Insights from the field



# EUDR Ready or Not?

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& Sustainability

## Part 3

### How are **stakeholders** adapting?

**Samson Emong**  
Operations Manager  
- Café Africa **Uganda**

**Primus Kimaryo**  
Director General -  
**Tanzania** Coffee  
Board

**Gizat Worku**  
General Manager  
- **Ethiopian** Coffee  
Association

**Kibur Kibet  
Demisse**  
Impact Manager -  
Base of the Pyramid,  
Inc.

### What role do **standards** play?

**Juan Pablo Solis**  
Sr Advisor Climate and  
Environment - Fairtrade  
International



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# PART 4 | Unlocking EUDR Compliance



In collaboration



Deforestation-free  
value chains  
Technical facility



Sustainable Agriculture  
for Forest Ecosystems



INTERNATIONAL  
COFFEE  
ORGANIZATION





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# Unlocking EUDR Compliance

## Collaboration and Sharing

**Lars Kahnert**

Advisor Digitalisation in Agricultural  
Supply Chains - GIZ



# Unlocking EUDR Compliance

Collaboration & Sharing



**DIASCA**

Digital Integration of Agricultural  
Supply Chains Alliance



Sustainable Agriculture  
for Forest Ecosystems

**FOREST DATA  
Partnership**



Sustainable  
Agricultural  
Supply Chains  
Initiative



**Heading towards compliance....  
...yet: Everyone is building their own railway track  
....and their own trains!**

But what about....

- Cost / Reusability
- Accessibility
- Maintainability
- Interoperability / Standardization
- Trust (Neutrality, Security)
- Quality



# Tech Building Blocks

## Boundaries



## Traceability



TraceFoodChain

## Compliance Support Due Diligence Statements



GEODID	TMF	CFG	GAEZ	PA	Alert	LCLU
9b1d5ef8d45a4...	10	30	1	yes	1000	Trees
83c6a7f4b2e94...	9	30	1	no	200	Trees
1a9d4b7e2c5f4...	10	10	1	no	200	Agri.
4f8c1b3e7d2a4...	1	70	4	no	100	Bare

Unique Geo-IDs

Public Geodata

Analysis Models



+



+



Infrastructure



# Geo-IDs: Asset Registry

<http://asset-registry.agstack.org>

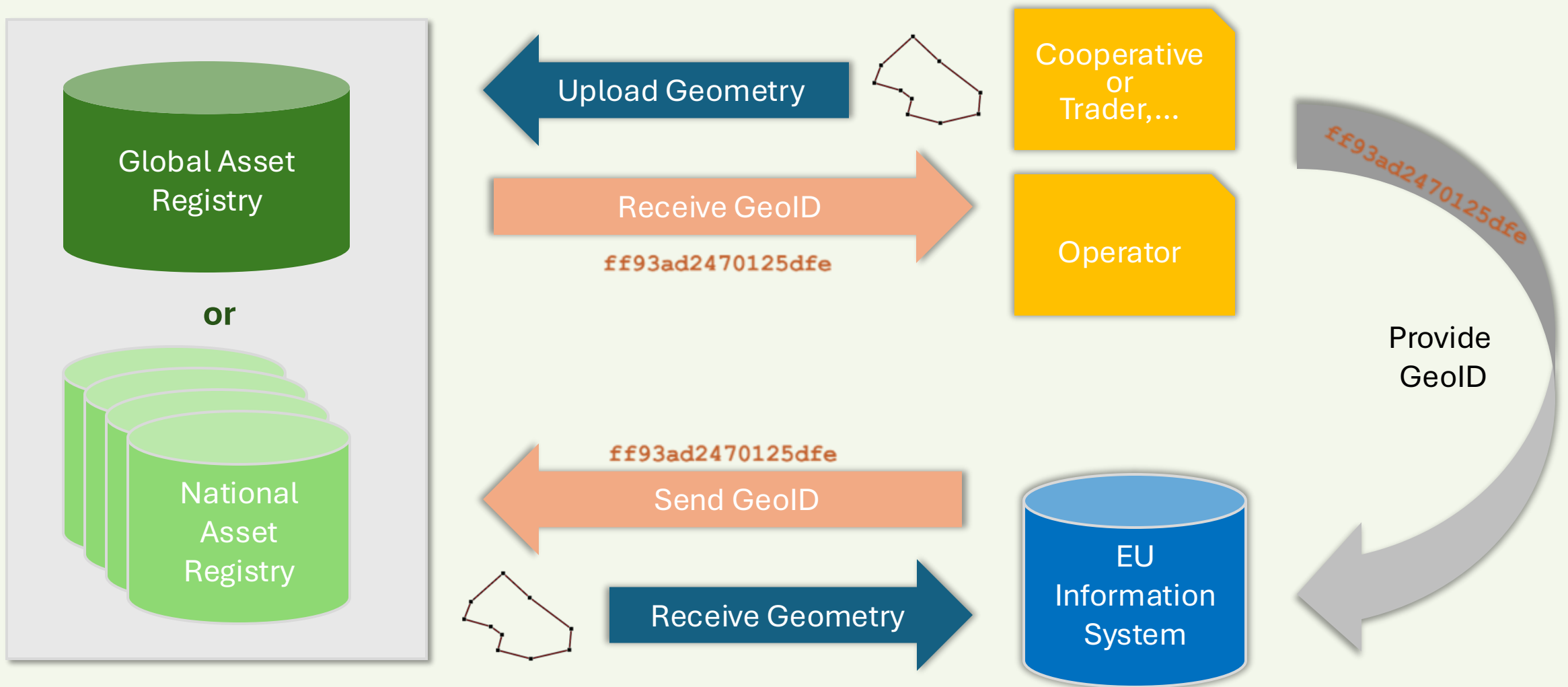
Geoid: **ff93ad2470125dfe0f21b7b857140c94efa635c8b6f25104419e88129db9f682**



- It is a free, open source, public registry to create and maintain ubiquitous, geo-intelligent unique “public geoIDs” for field boundaries without requiring any other attribution
- geoIDs are anonymous, addressable but not discoverable

**To be hosted by FAO globally, complemented by national instances**

# Geo-IDs: Asset Registry - Potential Data Flows

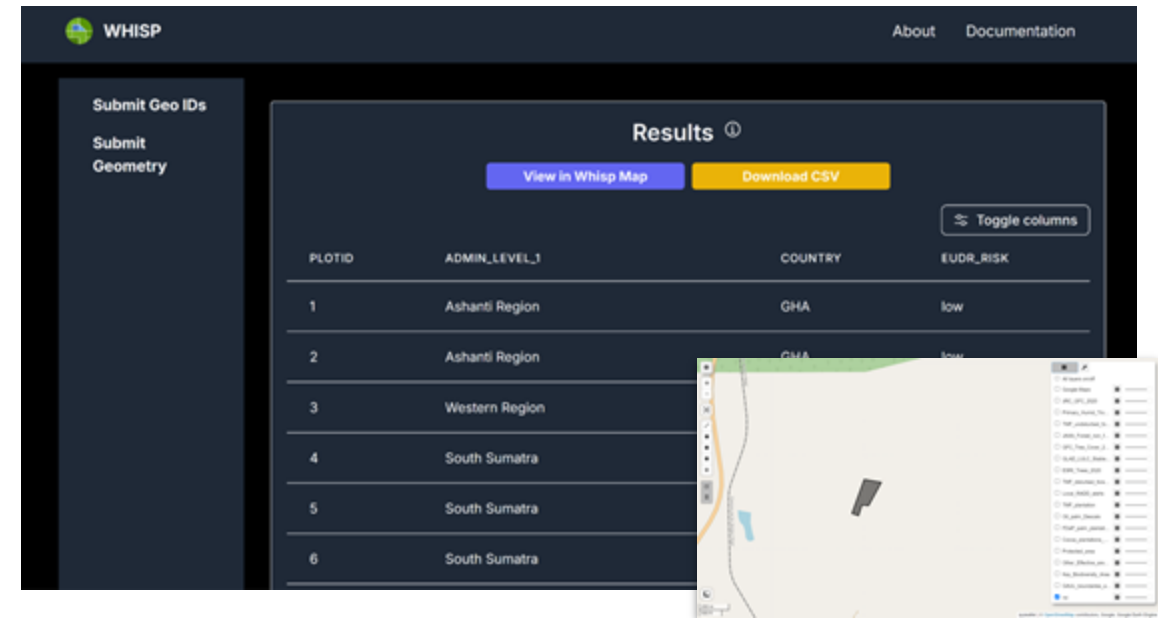
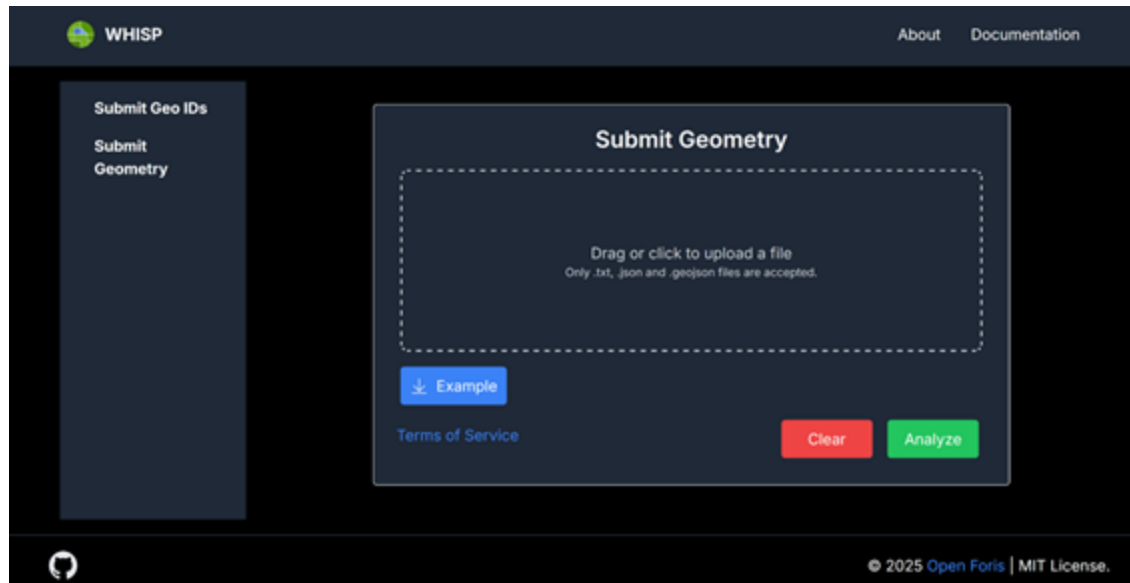


# What is in that plot? - WHISP

## Convergence of Evidence



- A simple zonal statistics algorithm that scans your geodata against publicly available map products for indicators around deforestation and produces a non-binding risk estimate:  
→ “High risk”, “Low risk”, or “More info needed”
- Useable through API or web browser application with geometry files in GeoJSON format (& WKT)





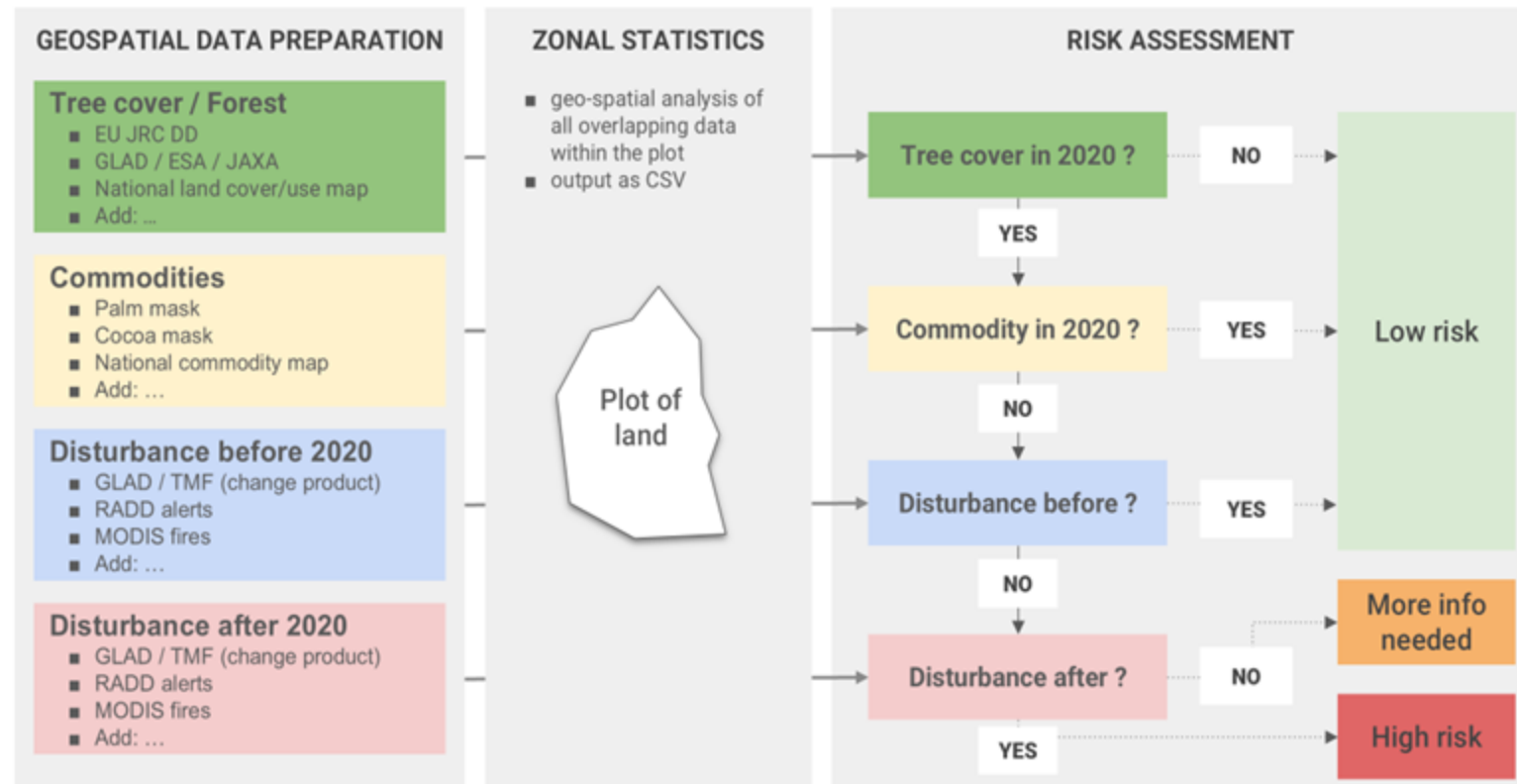
# What is Whisp?



Algorithm bringing together [multiple open-source maps](#) relevant to deforestation

([Convergence of Evidence approach](#)):

- EUFO JRC map of forest cover 2020 and multiple other tree cover maps;
- Commodity maps from individual countries, e.g. Côte d'Ivoire;
- Forest disturbance maps (e.g., GLAD and RADD-Alert);
- NO MAP CREATED BY FAO ITSELF!



Whisp is fully [open-source](#) and may be forked from [Github](#) so you can adapt it to your individual needs!

# What is in that plot?

## Convergence of Evidence



FOREST DATA  
Partnership

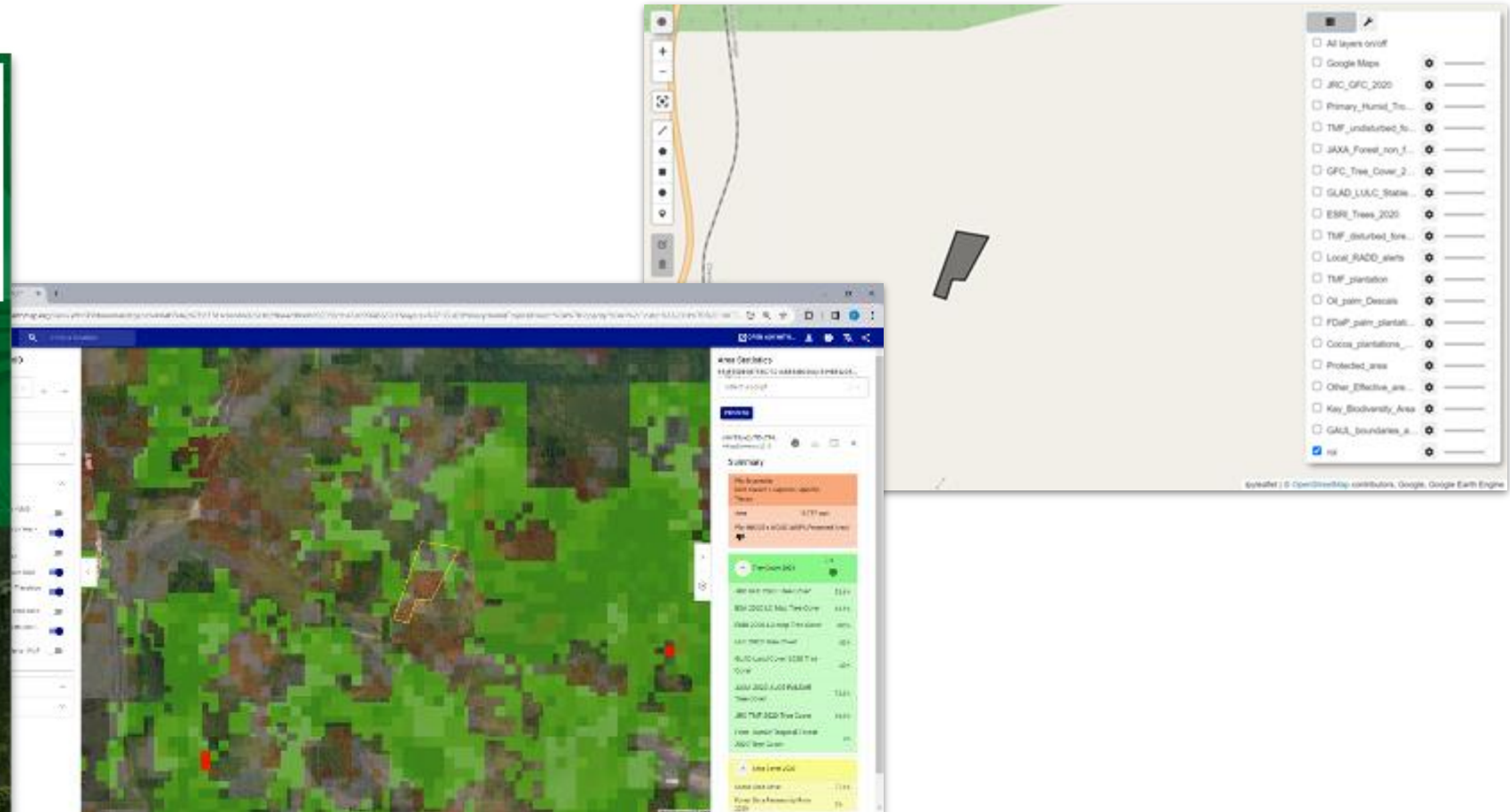


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**Towards a digital public infrastructure for  
deforestation-related trade regulations**

What is in that plot? (Whisp) solution to implement convergence of evidence



<https://whisp.openforis.org/>

<https://whisp.earthmap.org/>

<https://github.com/forestdatapartnership/whisp>

# Open Source Traceability




- Free to use
- Highly adaptable & scalable
- maps all process steps and transactions, from the field to the end product
- Includes a polygon mapping app
- Integrated with WHISP and Asset Registry
- Integration in national DPIs ongoing
- in productive use in many countries and supply chains

<https://inatrace.org/>  
<https://github.com/inatrace>



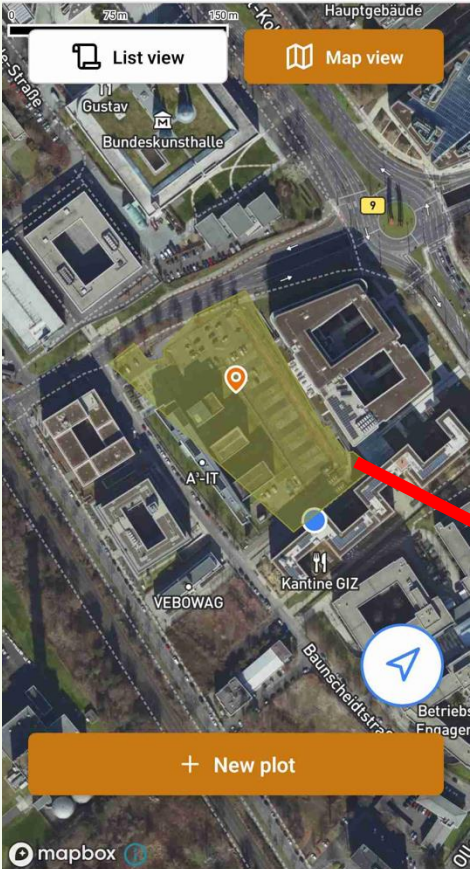


# Convergence of DPI open-source building blocks



< Back View plots

List view Map view



+ New plot

< Back View plots

List view Map view

Summary

Coffee 1 plot/s, 129.88 ha total area

Plots


Home

Crop Coffee


Number of plants 0

Geo-ID 3f0a3bcb401764db3193975cc3ae2e231324888408aa48dbcc825fc7fa9e155b

Certification




https://asset-registry.agstack.org



Dashboard Logout

```
{
  "data": {
    "GEO Id": "3f0a3bcb401764db",
    "Geo Data": null,
    "Geo JSON": {
      "geometry": {
        "coordinate": [
          [
            [
              7.111111111111111,
              50.33333333333333
            ]
          ]
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```



Whisp powered by EARTH MAP


Find location/enter coordinates

Select boundary or draw polygon

Plot 1: 3f0a3bcb401764db319...

Filter layers

Agriculture Forestry Imagery



Legend

WorldCover 10m 2020/2021 (ESA)

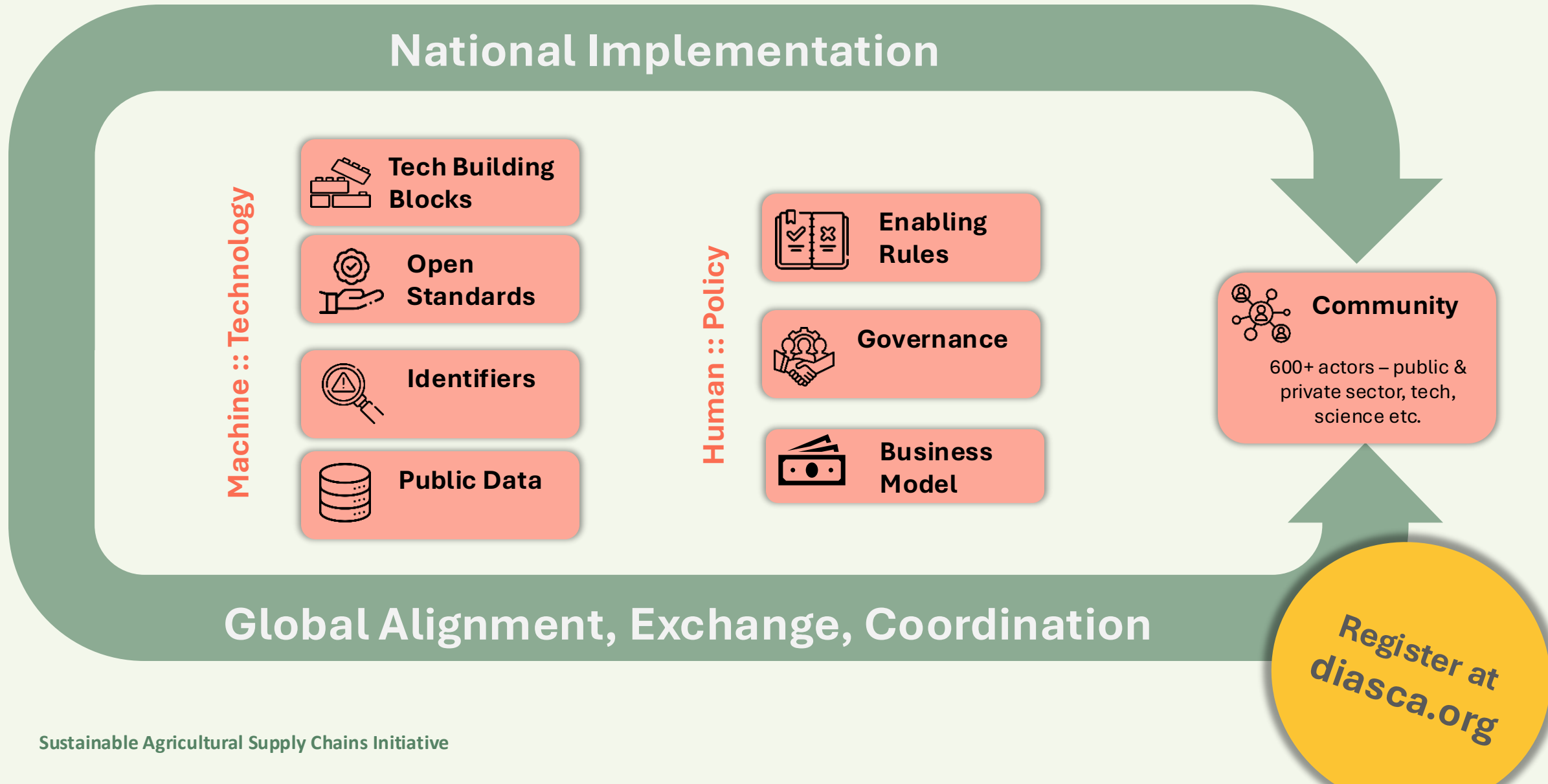
Trees Shrubland Grassland Cropland Built-up Barren / sparse

Snow and ice Open water Herbaceous wetland Mangroves Moss and

Oil palm (FdaP)

JRC - EUDR Global forest cover 2020

# Towards DPI for Agriculture





[lars.kahnert@giz.de](mailto:lars.kahnert@giz.de)  
[diasca@giz.de](mailto:diasca@giz.de)  
<http://diasca.org>

# Asante sana!

**SASI – Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains Initiative by**

On behalf of





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# PART 4 | Unlocking EUDR Compliance





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# Unlocking EUDR Compliance

## Governance, Ownership, Sovereignty

Results from Honduras Multi-stakeholder  
Governance Model, and replication in Kenya

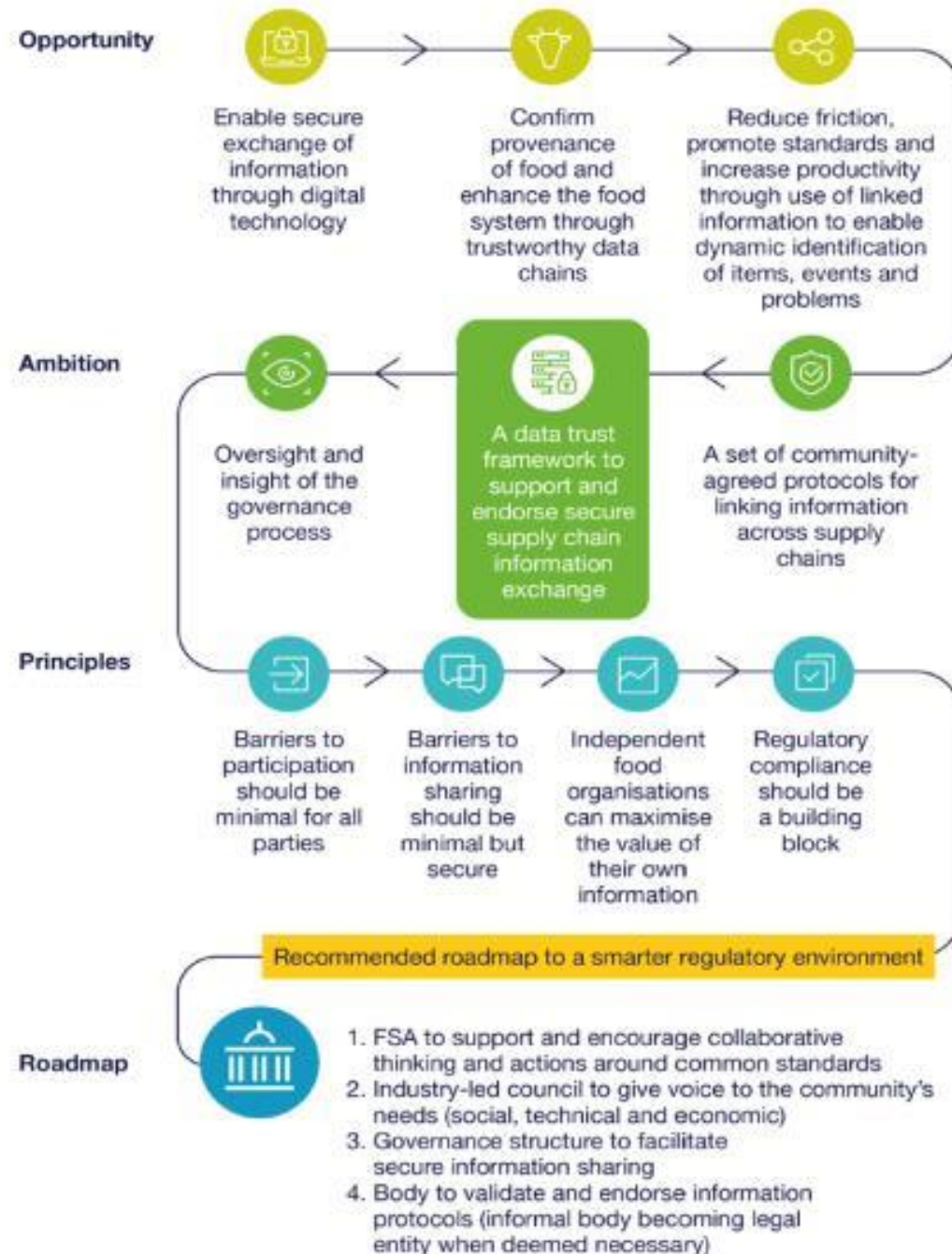
**Brian King**

Technology Integration - Alliance Biodiversity  
& CIAT/ CGIAR



# A Trust Framework Approach

## The vision for information sharing in the food system

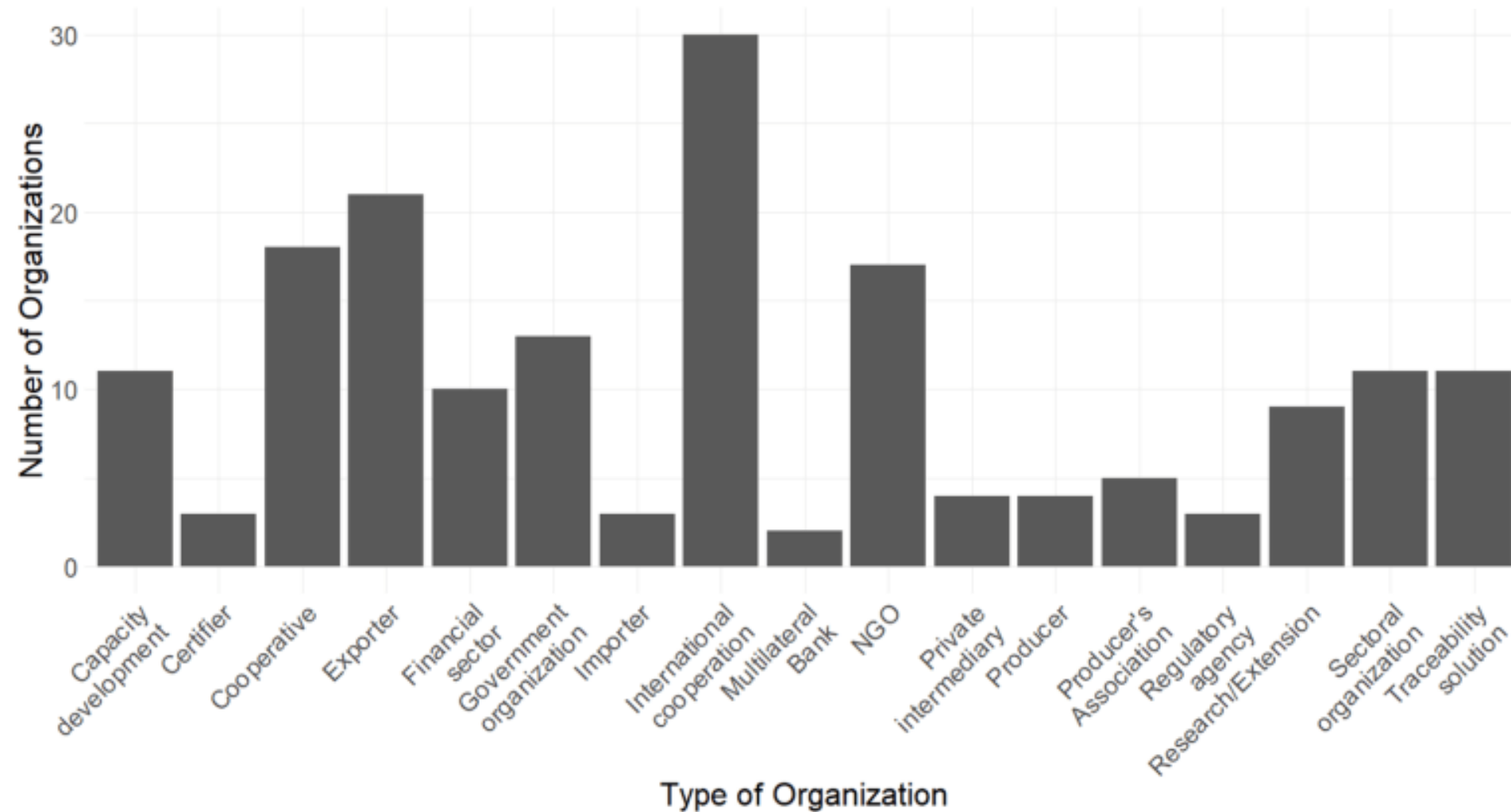


See: Brewer, S., Pearson, S., Maull, R. et al. A trust framework for digital food systems. Nat Food 2, 543–545 (2021).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00346-1>



# The case of Honduran coffee



# Group mediation toward a “trust framework”



# The core development group





# ESTATUTO PROTOTIPADO INFRAESTRUCTURA COMÚN-EUDR

Nombre del Grupo		GRUPO DE DESARROLLO Prototipado de Infraestructura Común para el Cumplimiento de EUDR en Honduras	
Propósito			
Facilitar el desarrollo y prototipado de una infraestructura común en Honduras para cumplir con el Reglamento Europeo de Deforestación (EUDR) y es establecer una cooperación efectiva entre diversas organizaciones para <b>poder exportar el primer contenedor completamente trazable de café</b> proveniente de canales de intermediación privada.			
Agenda común		Reglas de participación	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Normas y procedimiento de colaboración</li><li>• Actualizaciones sobre el Reglamento Europeo de Deforestación (EUDR)</li><li>• Actualizaciones de los Servicios Digitales sobre: iniciativas estratégicas y principales, hoja de ruta y prioridades.</li><li>• Implementación, escalamiento, riesgos / problemas y decisiones</li><li>• Nuevas iniciativas</li><li>• Documentación de las discusiones y las decisiones y comunicación con el grupo de partes interesadas.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Todos son bienvenidos y todos contribuyen</b></li><li>• <b>Toma de decisiones: mayoría simple y capturamos posiciones en contra, pero avanzamos.</b></li><li>• Esfuerzo de <b>código abierto, estándares abiertos, aprendizaje abierto -- gobernado colaborativamente</b></li><li>• Participación de la Fundación Linux como personas recurso; decisiones definidas por actores de la cadena de valor hondureña</li><li>• Normas de Chatham House: no se atribuyen observaciones individuales; se comparten conclusiones generales</li><li>• Participación estable: es deseable tener mismo(s) representante(s) autorizado(s) de la organización a lo largo del proceso</li><li>• <b>Un sesgo hacia la acción</b></li></ul>	
Insumos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Declaración conjunta de actors del sector café de Honduras</li><li>• Contexto regulatorio del EUDR y la legislación Nacional</li><li>• Contribuciones de organizaciones participantes</li><li>• Productos de investigación y documentos de referencia del sector y externos</li></ul>	Productos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Entregables relacionados a una Declaración de Debida Diligencia (DDD) verificable: Sistema de manejo de riesgo, herramientas de trazabilidad y estrategia de verificación de legalidad</li><li>• Arquitectura conceptual que soporte el desarrollo de los entregables requeridos para la preparación de DDD en cumplimiento de EUDR</li><li>• Versiones sucesivas de un prototipo de servicio</li><li>• Hoja de ruta desde el prototipado hacia la implementación de un servicio o infraestructura común</li></ul>
Hitos de progreso	(i) Definición de Reglas de Participación (Estatuto), (ii) Desarrollo de Normas de Cooperación entre Organizaciones, (iii) Desarrollo de la Arquitectura de la Infraestructura y (iv) Creación de la Hoja de Ruta para la Implementación		
Frecuencia y duración de las reuniones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Semanalmente (reevaluación a finales de junio), 2 horas</li></ul>		
Medidas de éxito	KPIs: Contenedores trazables exportados, pequeños agricultores vinculados a la infraestructura, documentos de soporte EUDR		

# Integrated open source building blocks:



**Asset Registry (Linux Foundation AgStack)** an open, decentralized service for registering polygons and minting of unique alphanumeric GeoIDs, can support a shared services for deduplication of data generated from multiple sources. **(43,000 polygons registered in 40 countries)** <https://github.com/agstack/asset-registry>



**Whisp (FAO). Whisp**—"What is in that plot"—an open service supporting relevant information for forest monitoring and supporting the due diligence process for EUDR. Whisp takes a 'convergence of evidence' approach with multiple sources of public satellite data to analyze what is in a particular plot of land. <https://github.com/forestdatapartnership/whisp>

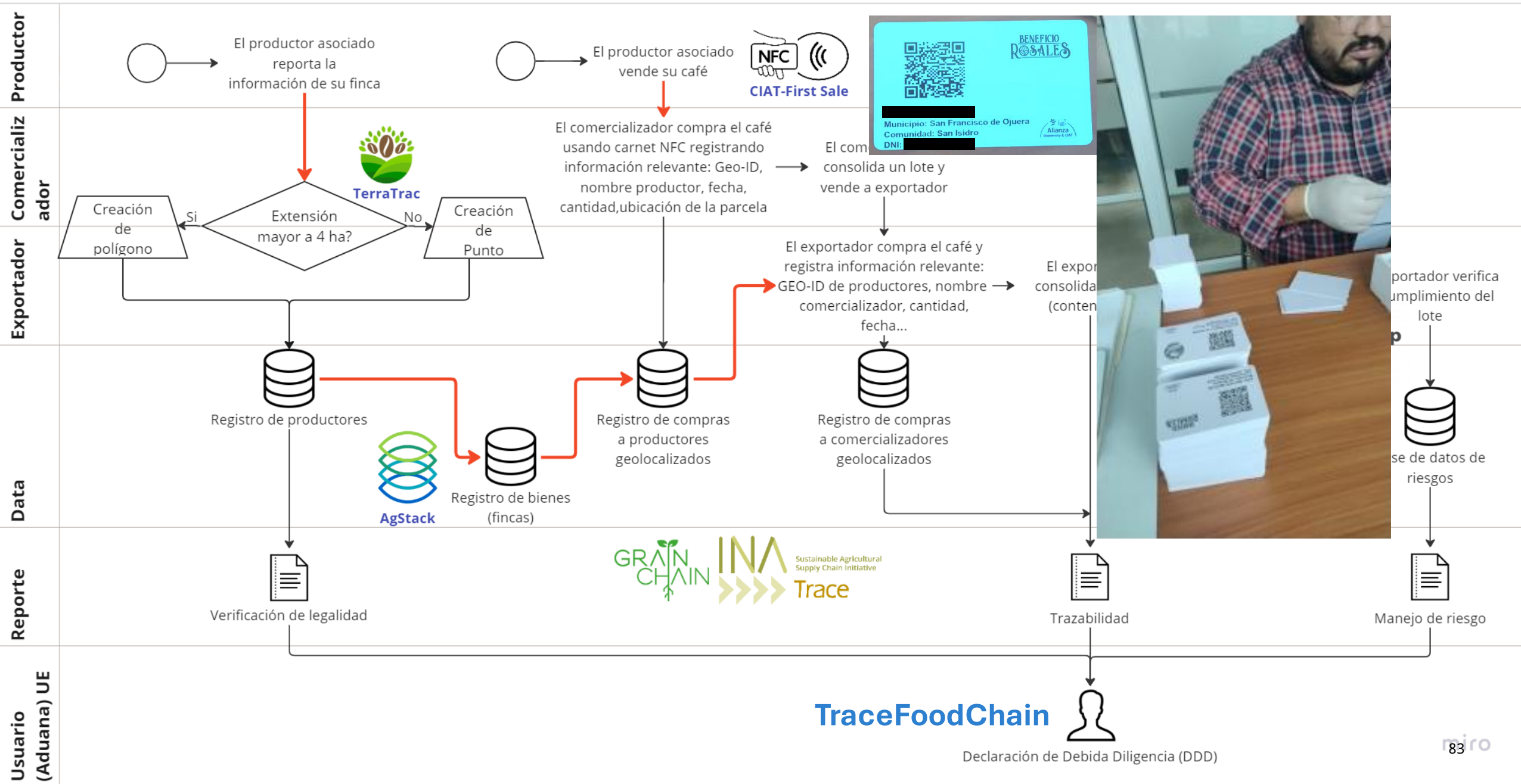


**INATrace (GIZ)** -Open-source chain-of-custody solution developed to ensure that smallholder farmers are not excluded from the market. Used by 40 organizations to improve supply chain traceability. Includes polygon mapping and satellite monitoring to comply with the EU Deforestation **Regulation (40 companies in 3 countries)**. <https://github.com/INATrace>



**TerraTrac (TechnoServe)** Facilitates the recording of points and polygons in the field and their verification with a central registry—without an internet connection. Offers a simple interface ideal for rural areas. As an open-source option, it promotes interoperability with other solutions. <https://github.com/agstack/TerraTrac-field-app>

# Debida Diligencia para cumplimiento de EUDR





# Understanding field complexities







communication (NFC) cards to partners at Beneficio Rio Frio, a coffee buyer. NFC cards enable capture of the first transaction, between farmer and buyer.





# Due Diligence Statement

## 1. Operator Information

Name: Sample Operator  
Address: 123 Sample St. Sample City, 12345  
EORI Number: SAMPLE123456



## 2. Product Information

HS Code: 1234.56.78  
Description: Sample product description  
Trade Name: Sample Trade Name  
Scientific Name: Sampleus productus  
Quantity: 1000 kg



## 3. Geolocation Information

Country of Production: Sample Country  
Deforestation risk is determined by AgStack (<https://whisp.openforis.org/>)



Plots and Deforestation Risk

Plot ID geolD by AgStack ( <a href="https://agstack.github.io/agstack-website/">https://agstack.github.io/agstack-website/</a> )	Deforestation Risk
c73172da7a0a50c87eed2a08c3acd65f8c8dd1033e84f1fcbe6ce2b90701ce0d	low
2ff3962841cdf820b31e03c54b774b724afbc5dafbf742bd0c8a0fc3a664a36	low

## 4. Compliance Statement

By submitting this due diligence statement the operator confirms that due diligence in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 was carried out and that no or only a negligible risk was found that the relevant products do not comply with Article 3, point (a) or (b), of that Regulation.

## 5. Signature

Signed for and on behalf of:

Date: 2024-09-09 11:15:40.523236

Name and function: John Doe, CEO

permarobotics



<https://github.com/agstack/tracefoodchain>



## Next Steps

Maturing governance and co-investment in Honduras

Launching "Trust Framework" with Nairobi Coffee Exchange and Kenya Coffee Platform





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# PART 4 | Unlocking EUDR Compliance





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# Unlocking EUDR Compliance

## Farmer Incentive: ACORN/Rabobank Model

**Leonard Kachebonaho**  
Kaderes Cooperative, Tanzania



# AFRICAN FINE COFFEES

## KADERES Peasants Development PLC Kagera Region



***Acorn***



# Historical Background



KPD PLC was born from KADERES NGO to support smallholder farmers in Karagwe and Kyerwa Districts, helping them achieve economic sustainability.



Since its establishment, KPD has been involved in the business of two major crops: coffee and beans.







KPD PLC in partnership with Rabobank implement Acorn project to empower smallholder farmers to improve their livelihoods.

# Acorn Project

Agroforestry Carbon Removal Units for the Organic Restoration of Nature (Acorn) is built on Rabobank's heritage, the world's leading food and agribusiness cooperative bank founded by Dutch farmers.





To support farmers transition to sustainable agroforestry practices



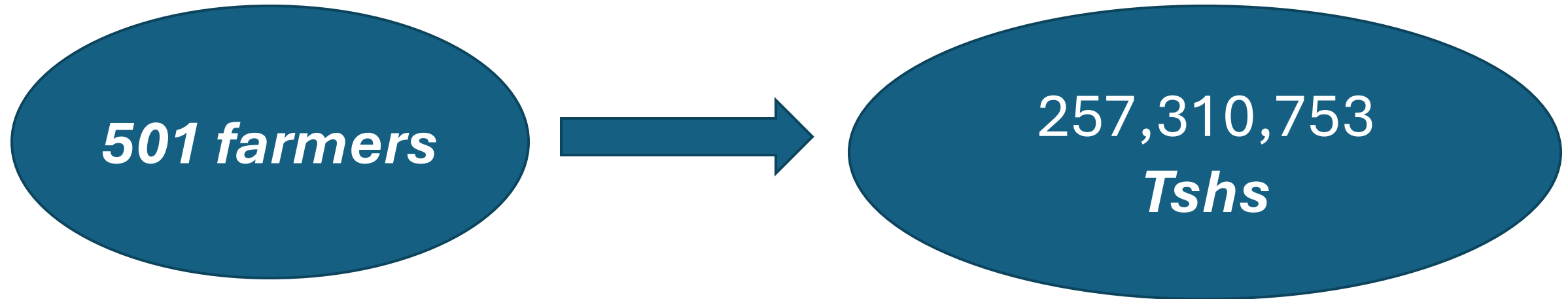


# Why Transition?

Improve farmers' livelihood through

1. Increased food security,
2. Increased farmer income,
3. Increased productivity, and
4. Increased biodiversity on farms

The project started in March 2021 with 2,000 farm plots as pilot and the results were superb.





In January 2023, the project was officially launched.



# Where are we?

- The carbon credits received by the first (501) farmers encouraged sustainable behaviours and created better practices at scale.
- A total of 74,715 farmers with 84,324 plots on boarded digitally by Data Collection Tool (DCT)



# Farmers CRUs Payment

S/N	# Farmers	CRUs ID	Total Amounts Received
1	501	5915	257,310,753.15
2	5751	31,895	1,520,765,742.44
3	604	15,00	103,970,037
4	8659	17,484	1,178,281,728
5	905	1161	71,866,828
	<b>15919</b>	<b>50540</b>	<b>3,132,195,088.59</b>



# Establishment of Agro forestry Development Centre







A total of 5,845,250 tree seedlings were distributed to 11,345 farmers under the Agroforestry Centre and planted their trees on over 7,563 ha.



An increase in smallholder farmers with a specific emphasis on organic agriculture and agroforestry.





# Success stories and testimonies



**Richard Banyamulama**  
**Kamagambo Village**  
**Karagwe**

I got 2,600,000 Tshs and bought a cow for 1,100,000 Tshs, the cow was pregnant, and when I brought it home, it gave birth to a male calf; I sold it for Sh450,000. We get some milk, and every day we drink three liters. Of those, one we sell and two we drink.





**Enock Christian Bagamba,  
Kijiji cha Visheshe, Karagwe.**

I got 4,500,000 Tshs from the Acorn Project and started building my dream house; the money ended at this stage. I am waiting for the next payment to finish it.



I got 1,200,000 Tshs, and from this amount, I took 900,000 Tshs and bought a fried bread (mandazi) production machine. I now produce 700 pieces of mandazi daily, and my income has increased greatly, I earn between 70,000 and 80,000 Tshs a day. I have hired four young guys sell mandazi in the villages. The market is huge. When I get money, I will buy a motorcycle to expand the market.

Pelesi Fute Bagume

Muleba



# Future Plan

- Tree nurseries establishment in (6) Districts & (14) Village nurseries
- Farmer tree seedlings distribution (30,000,000) in the next 20 years
- Farmer data collection (950,000) in the next 7 years
- Conduct (4500) stakeholder and coordination meetings
- Project council meetings (Village, Ward/Zone/Division, District, Regional level & National level-as the project grows in the country)
- Provision of insurance (Health, life and general insurance)
- Establishment of Micro Credit for Social Investment and Livelihoods
- Modern farming (Dairy cattle's, Dairy goats and Chickens)
- Expansion of the project to the Southern Highland Regions of Tanzania and Kigoma



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# Group Work | Barriers & Solutions

Facilitated by  
**Brian King and Matthew Himmel**



Q. What are the top 3 challenges faced?

Q. What are the solutions for each of those challenges?





<https://forms.gle/wWEiKFcfuzGtAsjt8>



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**Empowering  
Collaboration for  
EUDR Compliance &  
Sustainability**