



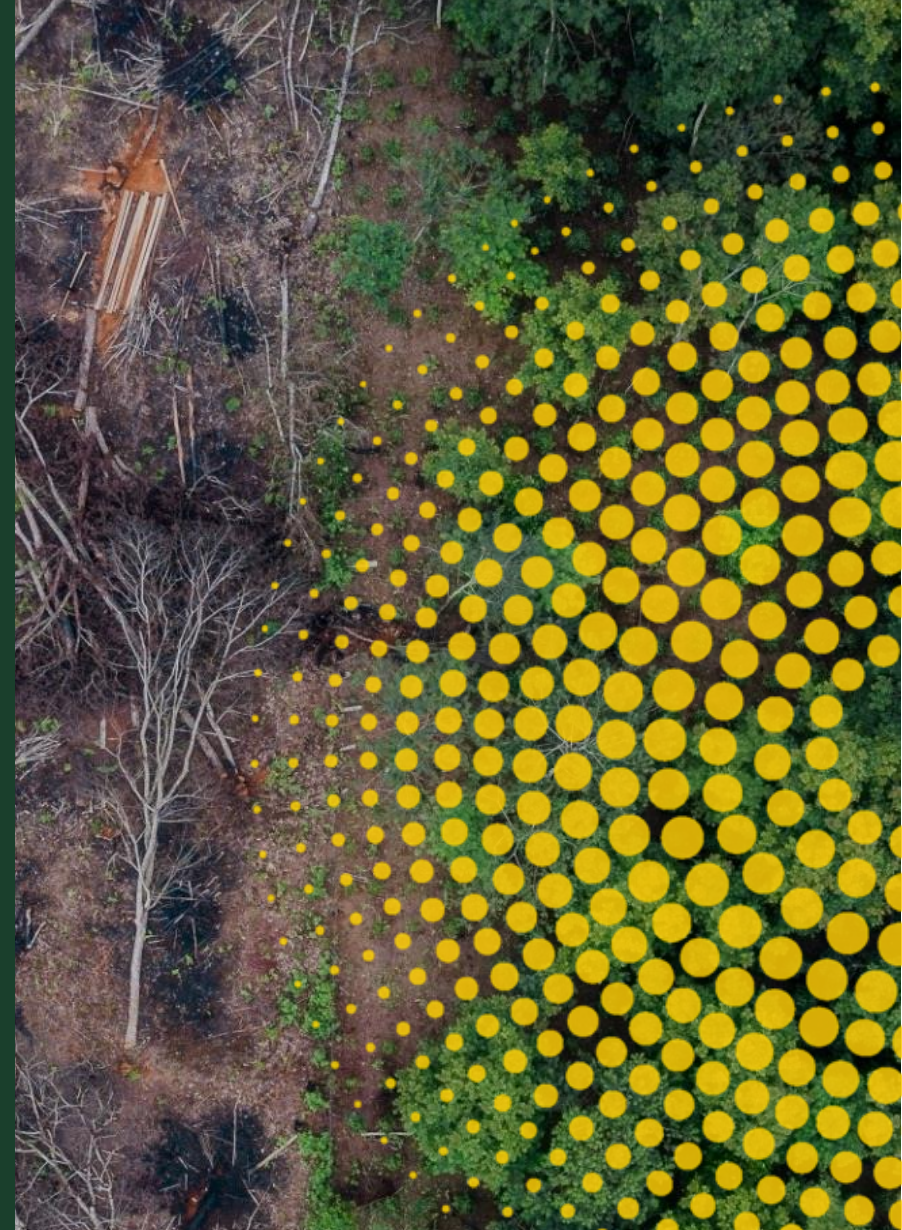
EUDR

(European Union Deforestation Regulation)

Learning Community for **Africa**

Official Launch

At AFCA on 6 February 2026



Co Funded by
the European Union



Team Europe Initiative
on Deforestation-free
Value Chains



Funded by

german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Facilitated by



AFRICAN FINE COFFEES
ASSOCIATION



Committee On
Sustainability Assessment

Supported by



INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE
ORGANIZATION



GLOBAL COFFEE
PLATFORM
An initiative of the
International Coffee Organization

Welcome

EUDR
Learning
Community
for **Africa**

David Kyeyune

GIZ



Matthias Reusing

EU Delegation to the
African Union

Hannelore Beerlandt

International Coffee
Organization - ICO

EUDR
Learning
Community
for **Africa**

Gilbert Gatali

AFCA



Introduction

Alison Streacker
AFCA



Registration



<https://bit.ly/4rp7r4t>



PART 1 | Updates on EUDR

Updates on **EUDR**

Common understanding and clarity
on the EUDR requirements,
responsibilities, and latest updates.

Matthias Reusing

EU Delegation to the African Union





EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) Overview and State-of-Play

Matthias REUSING

First Counsellor / Policy Advisor for Agriculture, Environment, Digital Transition
& Climate

Delegation of the European Union to the African Union

Launch of EUDR Learning Community for Africa, AFCA conference,
6 February 2026, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

European Commission

Rationale behind EUDR



Coherence with our Climate commitments. 11% of human-made **greenhouse gas emissions** are caused by deforestation and forest degradation



Coherence with our Biodiversity commitments. Past 30 years area of forest larger than the EU was destroyed, around 10% of the world's forests



Call from EU Consumers. EU's consumption amounts to 10% of global embodied deforestation consumption



Competitiveness: global level playing field, with high standard of environmental protection

Timeline



- **23 July 2019** - EU Communication (2019) on stepping up EU action to protect and restore the world's forests
- **November 2021** - Proposal for a regulation on deforestation-free products
- **December 2022** - the EU agreed to adopt the Regulation on deforestation-free products (EUDR)
- **June 29th, 2023** - EU Deforestation Regulation entered into force
- **December 2024 and December 2025** - The EU amended the Deforestation Regulation, introducing simplification measures which will reduce administrative costs and burden for companies covered by the Regulation
- **30 December 2026** – Rules begin for large and medium operators
- **30 June 2027** – Rules begin for micro and small operators (in low risk countries)

Commodities covered



+ some derived products (e.g. chocolate, furniture, tires)

Main elements

- **Obligations**: Commodities/products entering or leaving the European market are:



✓ **Deforestation free as of 31/12/2020 (cut-off date)**



✓ **Legal** according to the laws of the country of production including applicable human and labor rights and free, informed prior consent

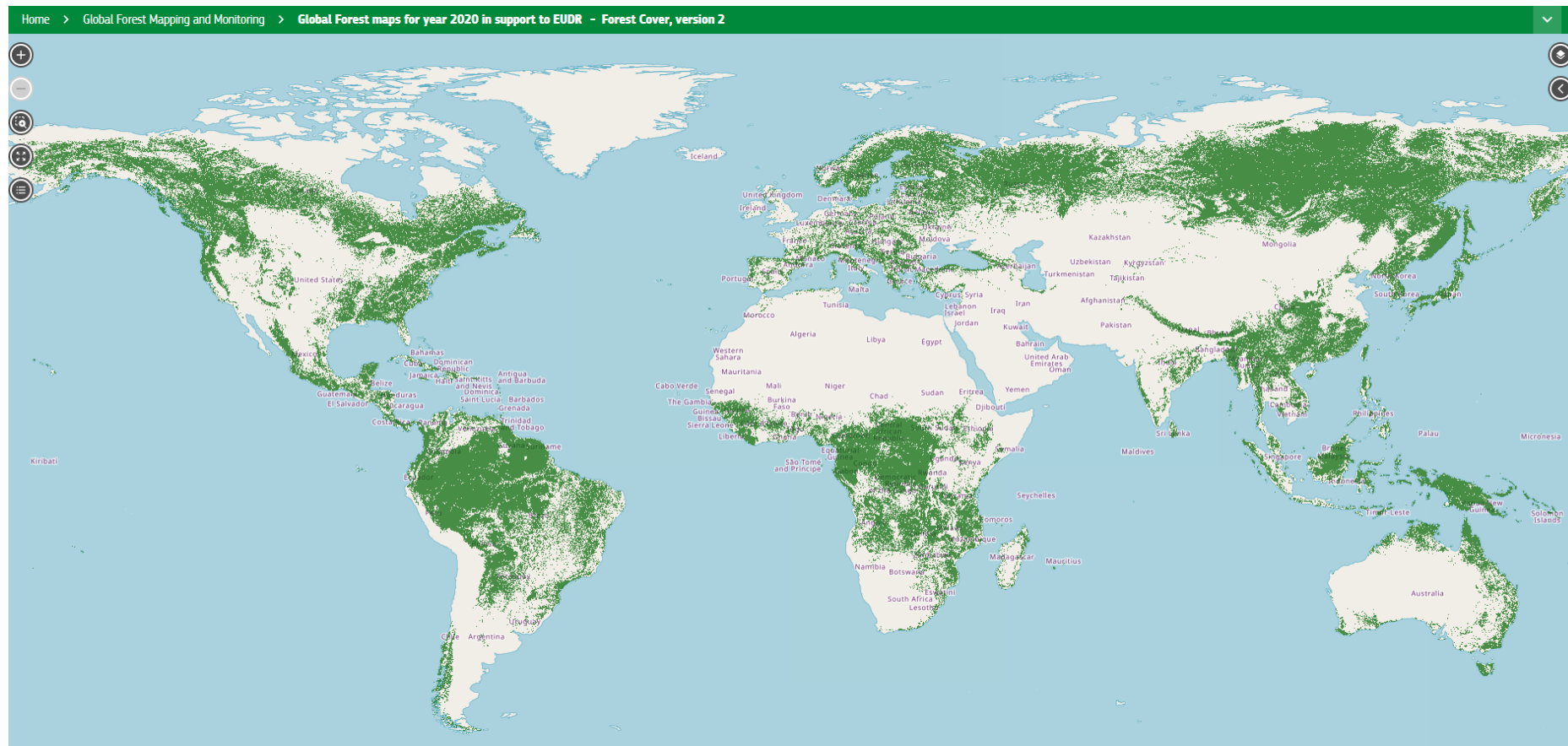


✓ **Covered by a Due Diligence Statement (DDS)**

Observatory (managed by JRC)

The EU Observatory on Deforestation & Forest Degradation - Global Forest Map v2

<https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest/rmap>



Due diligence responsibility

Operators that are the first to place product on the EU market (e.g. an importer of coffee into the EU)

- Must carry out due diligence and submit a **Due Diligence Statement (DDS)**
- Maintain an internal **due diligence system**
- Ensure **traceability** and separation of compliant goods from other goods

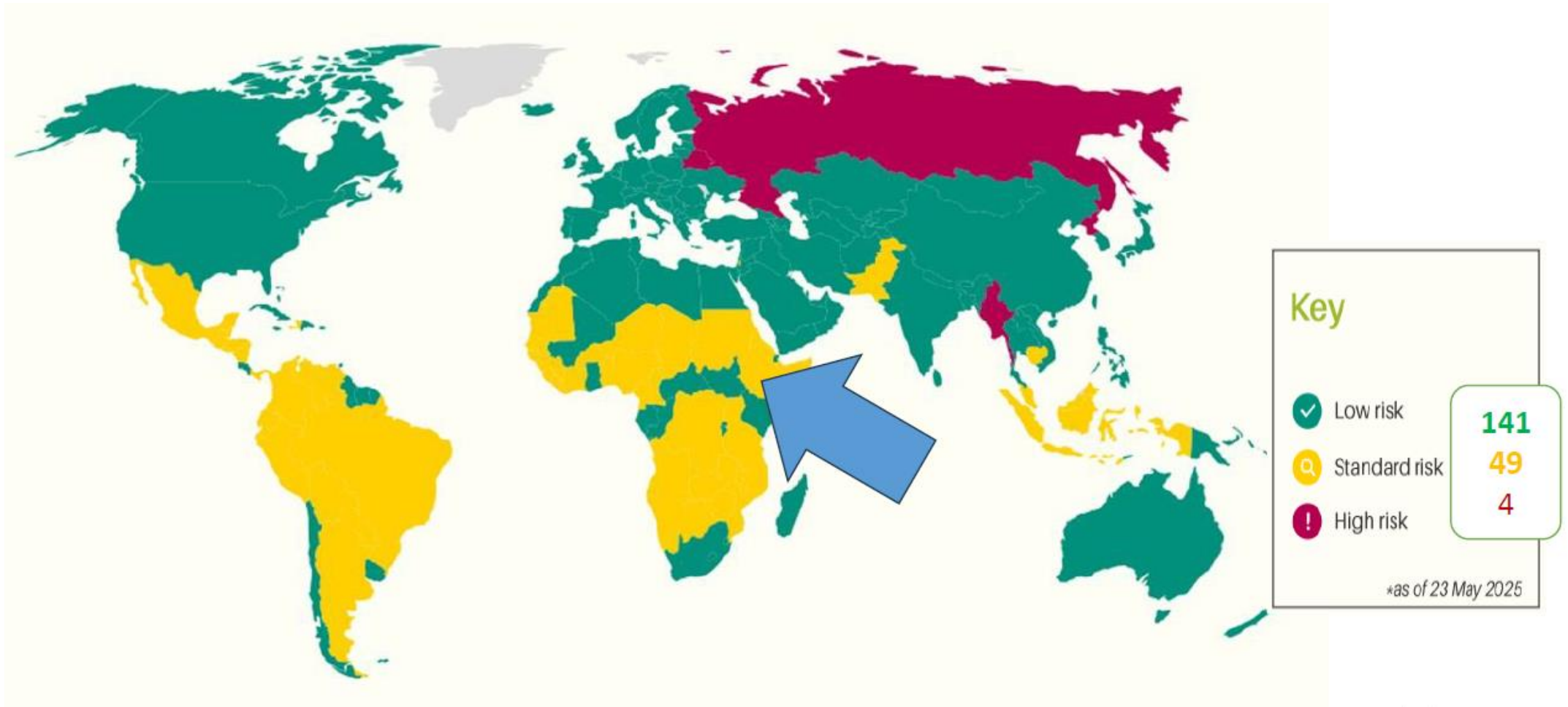
The first downstream operator

- Must collect and store the reference number of the due-diligence statement issued by the initial operator.

Micro and small primary operators from Low Risk Countries (an operator who is a natural person or a micro-undertaking or small undertaking):

- Required to submit a single, simplified one-off declaration. The resulting declaration identifier will be sufficient for traceability purposes.

Map of EUDR Country Risk Classification



Traceability

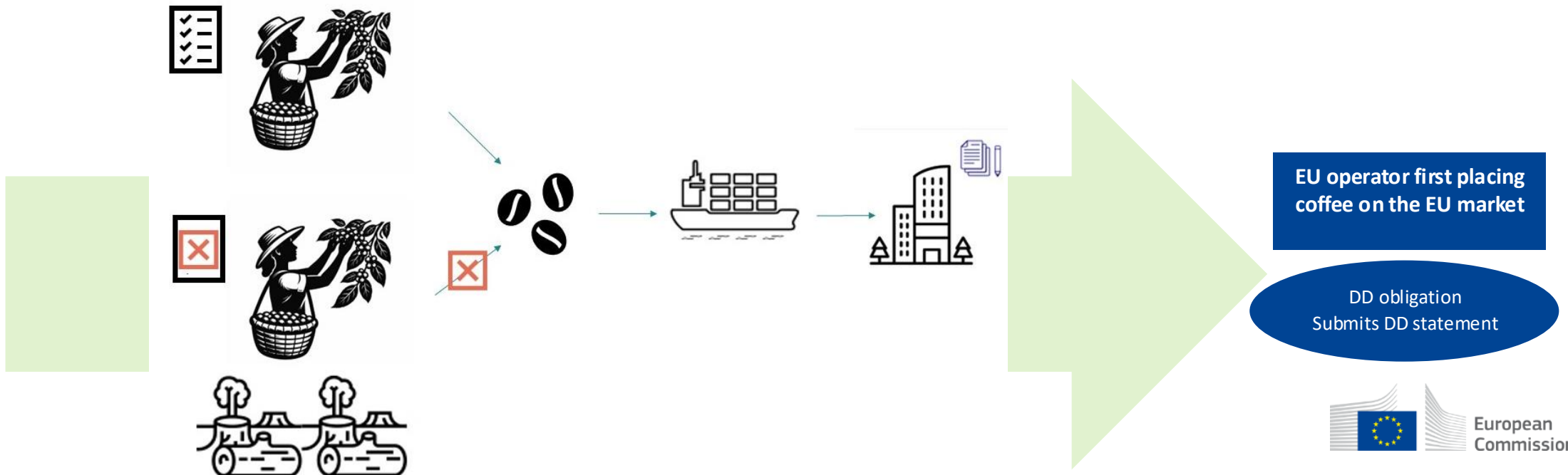
1. Coffee plantations are mapped, and their **geolocations** are assessed to ensure deforestation-free coffee

2. Georeferenced coffee beans are **kept separately** (from possible non-deforestation-free ones)

3. The deforestation-free coffee is **shipped** to the EU

4. EU operator places the coffee on the **EU market**

Connection with customs via DDS



Information System - Article 33

IT system to submit and manage DDS

- **User registration:** Nov 2024
- Two systems open for **DDS submission:** 4 Dec 2024
- **Figures** (middle 2025)
 - Over 150.000 due diligence statements up to May 2025, also via API
- Interconnection with other systems via **Application Programming Interface (API)**

User support

- **Video tutorials & User Guide** on the use the Information System and its functions published on our website; translated into all EU languages
- **Trainings** - >60 online trainings with over 20.000 participants since October 2024
- Centralized **TRACES technical Help-desk** managed by DG SANTE



Delivering on Simplification & Clarification

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- A total of 171 FAQs with 41 new and 67 updated FAQs
- Latest update in April 2025 (4th iteration)
- 20 new FAQ in Chapter 7 covering Digital Implementation
- Translations published in August

Guidance Document

- First published in October 2024
- Update: April 2025

Future simplifications

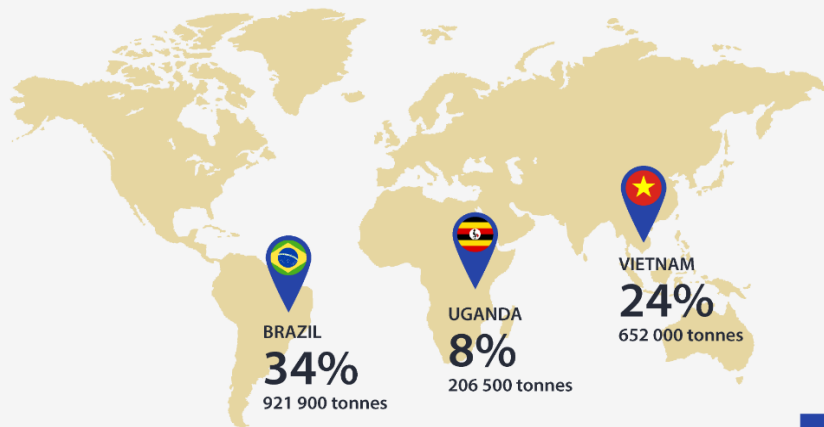
- The European Commission has been tasked to conduct a simplification review and present a report on potential additional simplifications by 30 April 2026.



Coffee imports to the EU

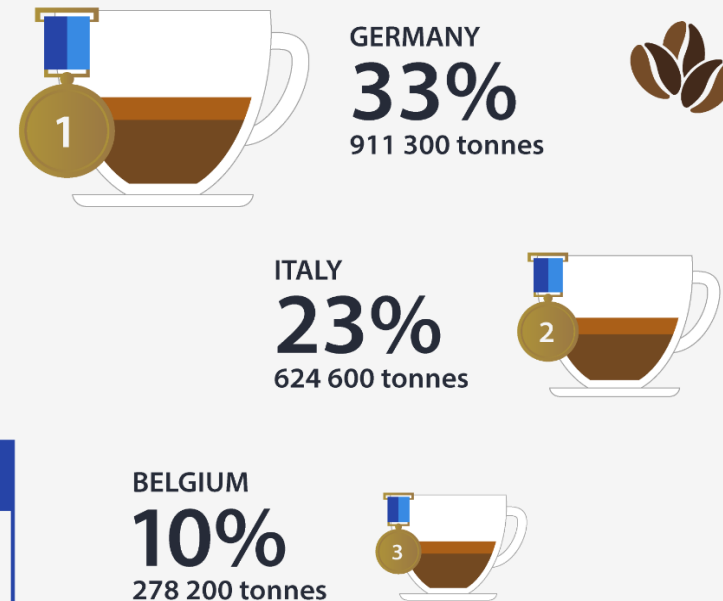
EU coffee imports, 2023

Where does EU coffee come from?



Total
imported to EU
2.7
million tonnes

Top importing EU countries



Africa–EU coffee Trade: Key Facts (2022)

- Africa exported **USD 3.4 billion** of coffee globally in 2022
- **USD 1.4 billion (≈40%)** exported to the EU
- EU imported **USD 20.8 billion** of coffee from all origins
- Africa supplies **6–7% of total EU coffee imports**

Main African exporters to EU

Uganda • Ethiopia • Kenya • Tanzania • Côte d'Ivoire

Main EU import hubs

Germany • Italy • Belgium • Spain • France • Netherlands

Focus on Cooperation and Outreach



Cooperation with producing and consumer countries

- **EUR 86M Team Europe initiative** on Deforestation-free Supply Chains;
- **Communication** on Strategic Framework for International Cooperation;
- **Active outreach** to stakeholders through EU Delegations, EU Member States, etc.



Political dialogue, public diplomacy and technical assistance

- **Scaled up dialogue** with partner countries, businesses, civil society and global partners (in line with Strategic Framework), both bilaterally and in multilateral fora



Multi-stakeholder Platform on Deforestation

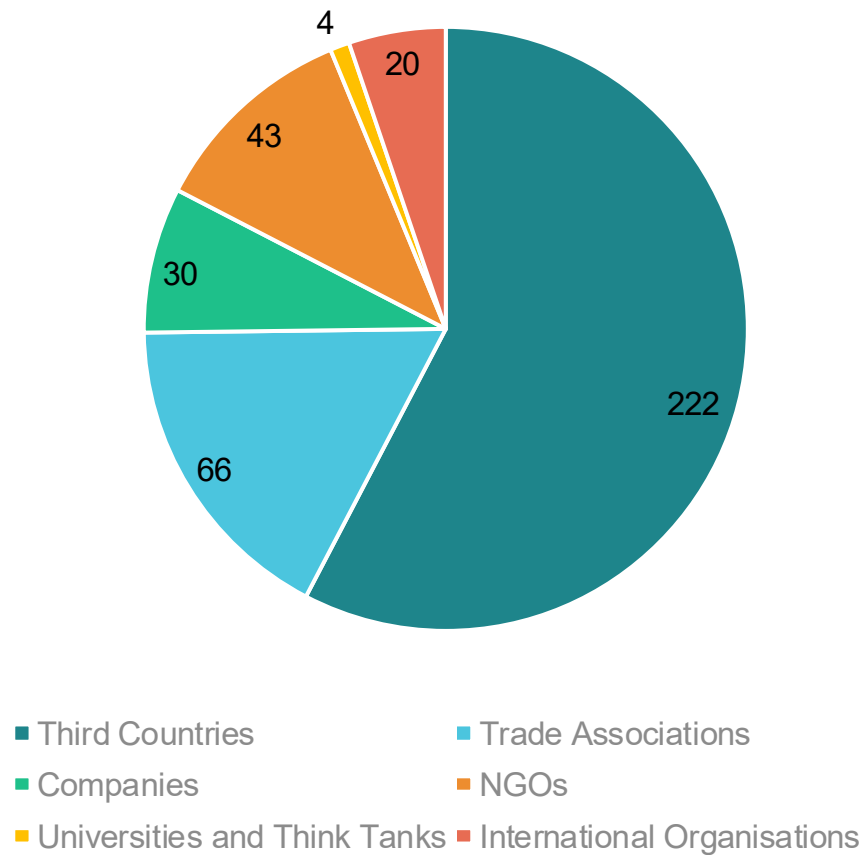
Interested producer and consumer countries, key sectorial associations and civil society organization invited to:

- **Work on implementation;**
- Share **best practices** and cooperation initiatives



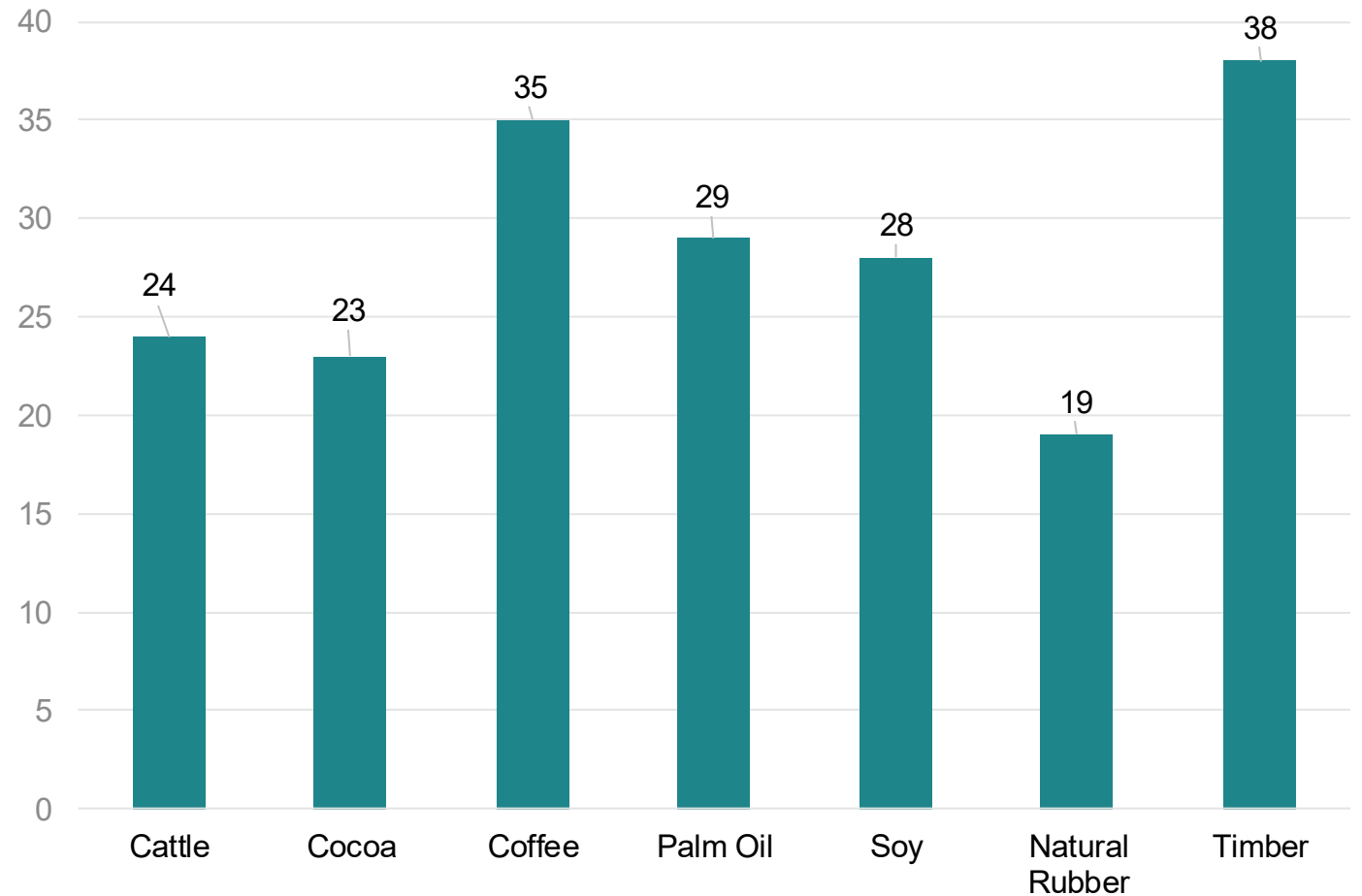
Engagement and Outreach

Meetings with stakeholders in 2024



Total number of meetings: 382

Meetings focused only on one commodity



Statements

- A letter from **Indonesia CSOs** representing smallholders: *“The narrative that EUDR negatively impacts smallholders is a distorted narrative. Independent smallholders’ support for the EUDR policy is ensuring the involvement of independent smallholders in the deforestation-free palm oil supply chain entering the European Union market.”*
- A letter from **Brazil CSOs** representing smallholders and indigenous people on EUDR: *“Every second counts to protect human lives today, as well as humankind’s future, avoid climate change, and stop biodiversity losses.”*
- Statement from **Fredrick Bwino Kyakulaga, State Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries, Uganda**: *“We are at a crossroads. The EUDR isn’t just another regulatory hurdle. It’s a wake-up call for the entire coffee value chain to become more transparent, traceable, and sustainable”.*
- A statement from **Carrefour**: *“This regulation represents a real step forward by aiming to ensure fair competition and requiring all players to adhere to traceability and biodiversity protection standards.”*
- A letter from **timber & packaging companies** (Danzer, DHG, and SIG): *“We are committed to a deforestation-free and transparent design of our supply chains, because we see it as our responsibility to drive the transformation to a sustainable and climate-friendly economy.”*

Examples of change already happening around the World

- **Argentina:** developing national traceability systems for beef and soy.
- **Honduras:** a container of deforestation-free coffee was sent to Europe by developing an open-source infrastructure that ensures EUDR compliance without excluding smallholders.
- **Thailand:** developing new high standard traceability system for rubber and aligning forest monitoring tools with FAO definitions.
- **Malaysia:** taking stronger policies to address deforestation and strengthening palm oil and rubber certification scheme.
- **Côte d'Ivoire:** strengthening forest maps towards FAO definitions and stepping policy to address all deforestation.



Traceability is the new normal; increased forest monitoring and mapping of farmers





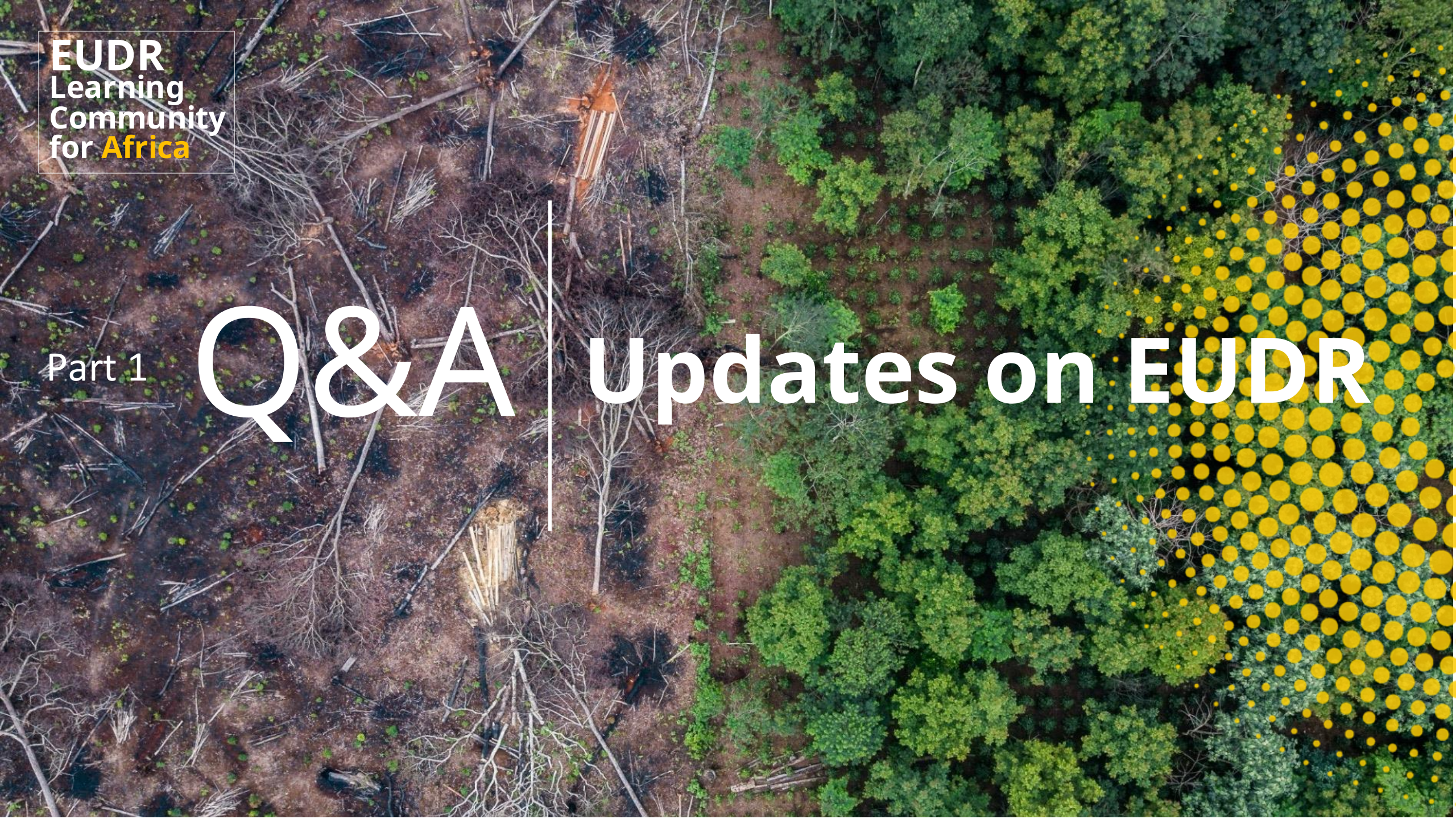
Thank you for your attention

[Visit our website](#)



[Subscribe to EUDR updates](#)



An aerial photograph showing a stark contrast between a deforested area on the left and a dense green forest on the right. The deforested area is covered in brown soil, fallen branches, and some sparse vegetation. The forest edge is marked by a line of trees. On the far right, there is a decorative pattern of yellow dots.

EUDR
Learning
Community
for **Africa**

Part 1

Q&A | Updates on EUDR

PART 2 | Learnings from the **field**

Learnings from the **Field**

Learnings from SAFE project activities concerning the preparation for EUDR with a focus on smallholder inclusion.

Vera Koeppen

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



Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE)

AFCA Conference
6 February 2026



Co-funded by
the European Union



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Implemented by

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Sustainable Agriculture
for Forest Ecosystems

Photocredit: istock/GIZ



SAFE in a nutshell

Total Budget: 66.55 Mio EUR

- BMZ Contribution: 26 Mio EUR
- EU Contribution: 20.5 Mio EUR
- NL Contribution: 20 Mio EUR

Duration

01.01.2022 – 31.03.2028

Partner Countries

Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia (plus additional activities in regional and global formats)

Value Chains

Cocoa, Coffee, Palm Oil, Soy, Beef, Natural Rubber, Wood

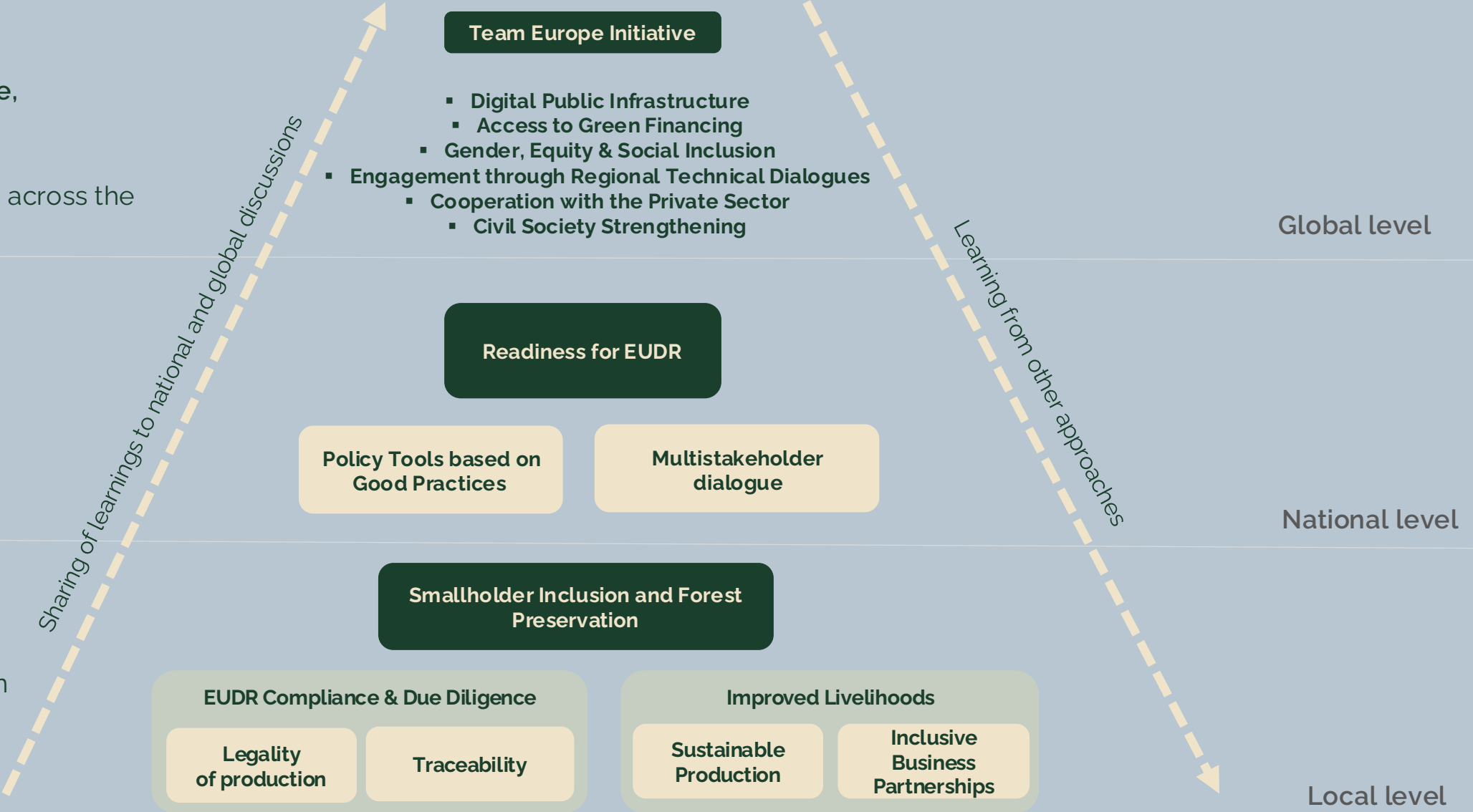


Overview of SAFE Activities

Sharing good practices, knowledge, experiences and solutions
Among stakeholders 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



Implementation at a glance



Supporting the transition to deforestation-free value chains:

Results so far and lessons learnt



Outreach and awareness on deforestation-free value chains



Local level

- Flyer, brochures, meetings, radio campaigns
- How is data collected, what happens with it and why?



National level

- Guidelines and policies, stakeholder dialogue, EUDR readiness



Regional

- Regional dialogues / learning communities, Delegation visits "Eurotrip", exchange events, peer-learning



Global

- Peer-learning, conferences, website zero deforestation hub, south-south exchange (ex. VN-ET)

Knowledge management, trainings and coordination



Local / national level

- Farmer Business Schools, land (use) rights, cooperative management, sustainable production systems
- Due Diligence concept and risk assessment
- Legality assessment
- Geomapping and data collection



Regional / global level

- [Digital public infrastructure](#), traceability, data management
- Options for [green finance](#)
- [Gender Equity and social inclusion](#)
- Cooperation with private sector and civil society
- Website Zero Deforestation Hub



Thank you



Vera Köppen

Advisor

vera.koeppen@giz.de



David Sengozi Kyeyune

Regional Advisor Africa

david.kyeyune@giz.de

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

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn, Germany

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32 + 36
53113 Bonn
Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 - 5
65760 Eschborn
Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Its contents are the sole responsibility of GIZ and do not necessarily reflect the views of the EU, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and The Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Learnings from the **Field**

Due diligence in practice – insights from EUDR dry runs and from the visit of the Italian Competent Authority to Ethiopia.

Abdi Itana

European Forest Institute (EFI)





Joint EUDR Preparedness Exercises (‘dry runs’) in the coffee sector

AFCA Conference, Addis Ababa, February 2026

Abdi Itana Tumtu, Sustainable Coffee Advisor in Ethiopia
European Forest Institute (EFI)



Funded by
the European Union



Team Europe Initiative
on Deforestation-free
Value Chains

In partnership
with



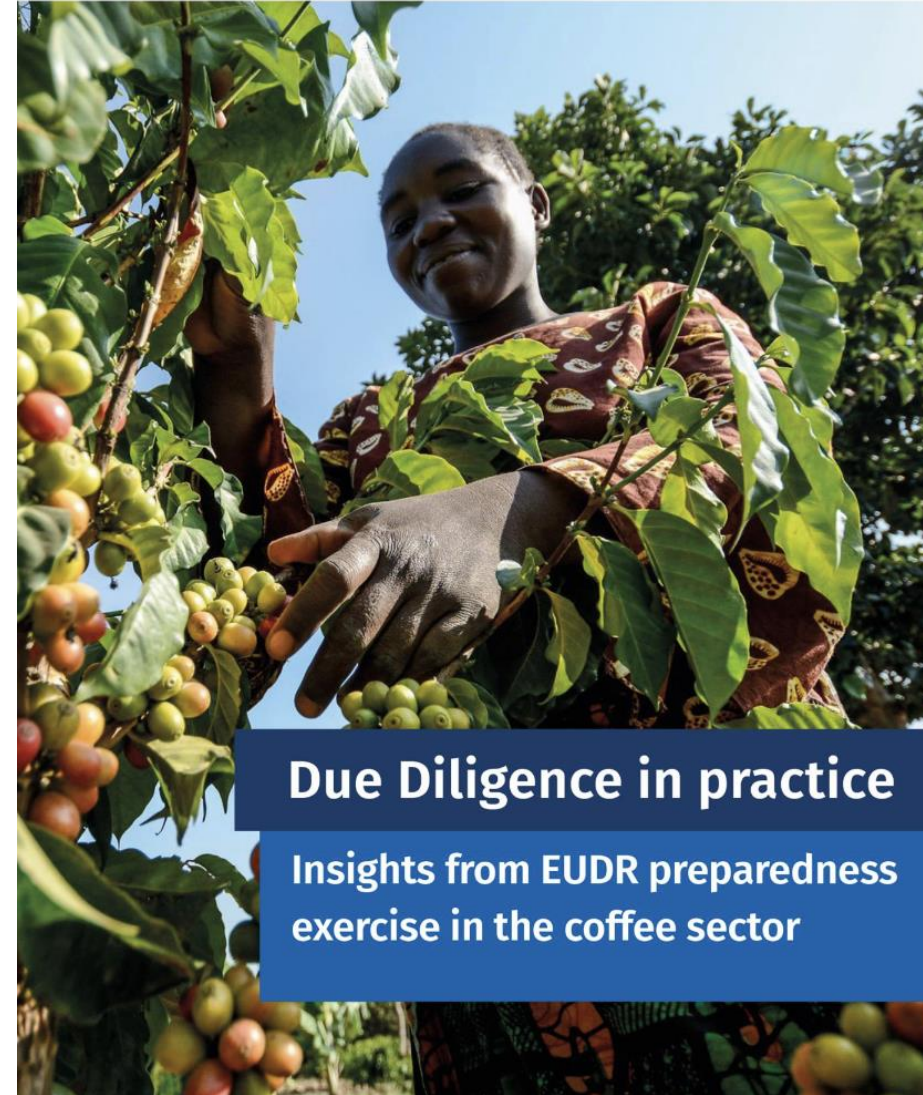
**Deforestation-free
value chains**
Technical facility

Voluntary '**dry runs**' simulating checks on an operator's DD-System and shipments. Learning experience responding to stakeholder demand in partner countries.

- Improve understanding of how robust due diligence can be implemented in practice
- In late 2025, two exercises in the **coffee sector** with the **Belgian, French, German & Dutch** CAs with shipments from **8 origins: Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya**, Vietnam, Brazil, Honduras, Colombia, Peru
- Visit of the Italian Competent Authority to **Ethiopia**
- Operators selected through a process with the European Coffee Federation
- Commitment: feedback lessons to stakeholders (ongoing)

First coffee report published
10 lessons

Second coffee report
(forthcoming)



Due Diligence in practice

Insights from EUDR preparedness
exercise in the coffee sector

Lesson Learned

- Lesson 1 – Quick spatial and geometry checks can reveal issues with geolocation data quality and consistency
- Lesson 2 – Cross-referencing different maps gives confidence to deforestation risk assessments
- Lesson 3 – Non-spatial evidence could be key to verifying deforestation-free status in complex landscapes
- Lesson 4 – Spatial data has the potential to inform legality risk assessments
- Lesson 5 – Risks cannot be meaningfully assessed based on broad global or national statistics alone
- Lesson 7 – The use of a risk-based approaches to legality due diligence should be documented and explained
- Lesson 8 – For secondary Due Diligence Statements (DDS), a simplified approach is welcomed
- Lesson 9 – Mitigation measures are a critical component of a robust Due Diligence System
- Lesson 10 – Volume checks can provide some general insights on the traceability logic

Disclaimer

This documents a process that happened in September-November 2025 as part of a learning experience in the coffee and palm oil sectors for operators and Competent Authorities, at a time when the EUDR had not yet entered into application and all stakeholders were still preparing for it. The insights contained in this presentation are meant to stimulate further understanding, preparation and alignment between the different actors; in no way should they be taken as definitive stances on what may be considered as 'compliant' by the Competent Authorities who participated in this exercise.



Examples of
lessons from
coffee dry runs

1 Quick spatial and geometry checks improve geolocation data quality and consistency



Inconsistent polygons - Different DDS submissions showed mismatched plot boundaries due to varying methodologies from different service providers.

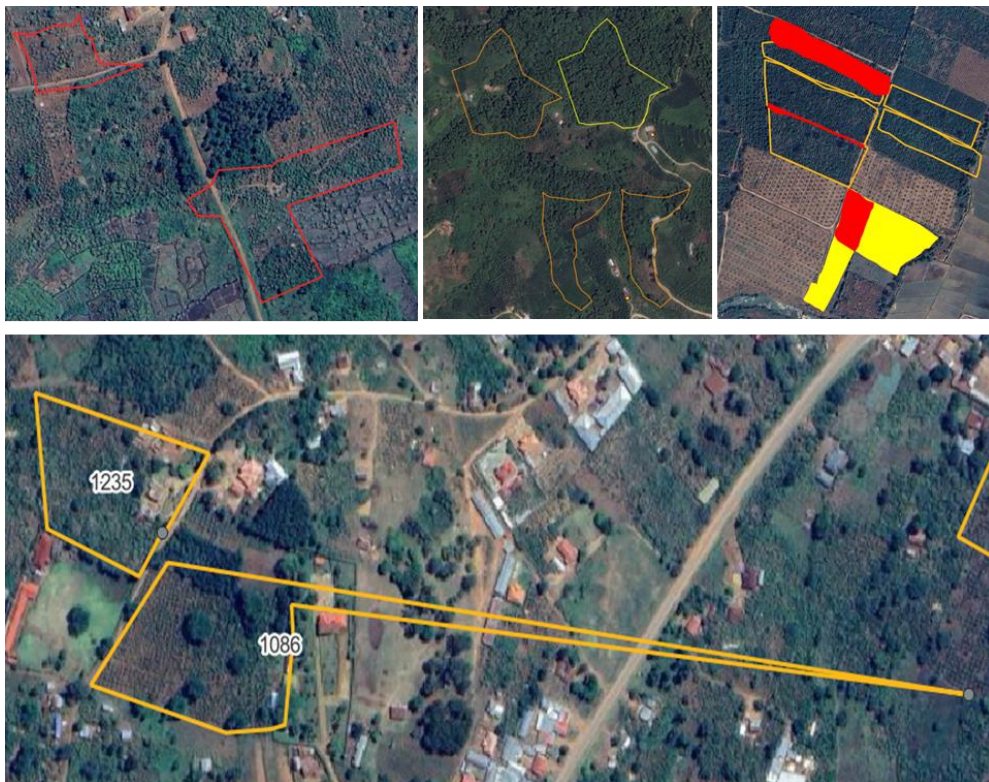


Duplicated polygons - Duplicate geometries due to map projections. The EUDR requires all geospatial data in **WGS84**, ensuring consistency and reducing alignment errors.



Geolocation points placed outside the plot - Some single-point coordinates (<4 ha plots) were positioned on residential houses instead of within coffee plots—highlighting the need to verify that points represent the true production area.

Minor errors in the geolocation data were not a major issue for the CAs



Five-point quality check process:

1. Check for duplicates
2. Check for overlaps
3. Check for self-intersections
4. Check for spikes
5. Check for illogical locations (e.g. plots in water, in another country, outside production areas)



[GeoRoots](#) - This is a simple free tool for visual inspection of EUDR DDS files.

Non-spatial evidence can help in verifying deforestation-free status in complex landscapes



The challenge of demonstrating agroforestry coffee with remote sensing (Honduras)

Combine spatial and non-spatial evidence for stronger credibility

- Non-spatial evidence examples:
 - Farm records or tenure documents
 - Management plans
 - Audit reports or certificates (from certification schemes)
- If documents unavailable:
 - Use field surveys in high-risk areas



e.g. geolocated pictures showing perennial tree crop age

Integrating risk management principles into legality due diligence

“Due diligence is not just a document gathering exercise”

- The CAs were exposed to the use of a risk-based approach in data-poor environments, especially with large numbers of smallholders
- The CAs and the Operator had different expectations on how to implement this approach to legality

Information



Documents



Data



Practical resource:
[Legality Due Diligence Navigator](#)

And other
lessons...
First coffee
report available
here

https://efi.int/sites/default/files/files/flegtredd/Insights_EUDR%20exercise_Coffee.pdf

Visit of the Italian
Competent
Authority to
Ethiopia

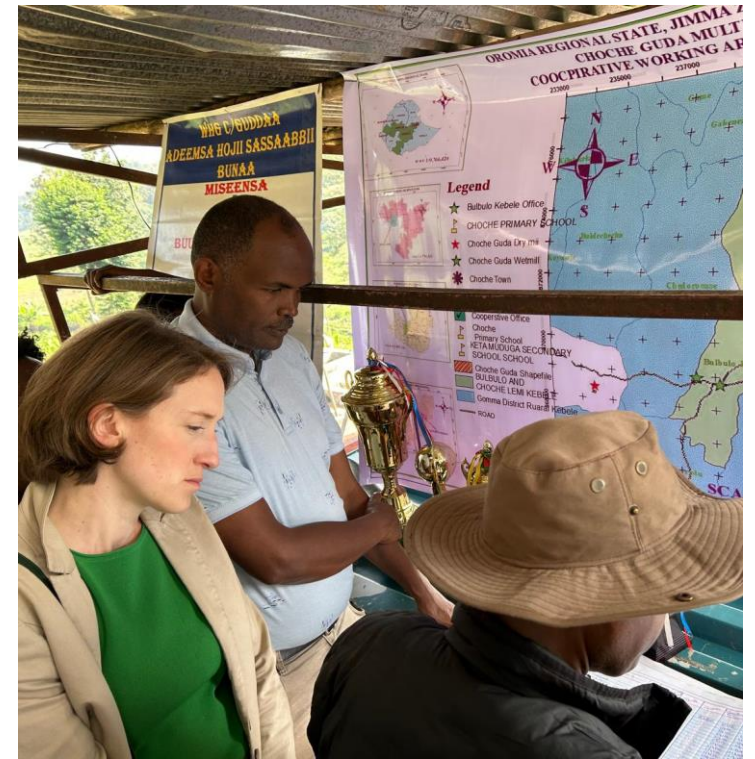


Italian Competent Authority in Ethiopia

- November 2025. Visit to Jimma.
- Spirit: collaboration, dialogue
- Exposed to the reality of arabica agroforestry coffee (≠ Brazil)
- Impressed by level of digitalization in Ethiopia, especially ECTMS and NRLAIS systems
- ECTA's approach to bring in one place all relevant information + do quality assurance on the data was seen of interest (facilitating environment)

Some recommendations on data (1/2)

1. **« We need some information on the quality of the data »**
 - Who compiled it? A Cooperative Union? Was it verified by ECTA? Was the geolocation information validated with the Land Department? Operators should specify in their DDS.
 - Operators could specify the type of coffee production (garden, semi-forest, etc)
2. **« We are ready to use Ethiopia's maps »** to confirm that plots are actually coffee and not forests
 - « Satellites are stupid » (for agroforestry). Italy's own remote sensing system ('Smart Forest') does not distinguish agroforestry coffee from forest.
 - Italy welcomed some data from ECTA to train their algorithm
3. **« Maps don't need to be perfect »** and never can be
 - If there is a problem on specific geolocations, a dialogue starts between the CA and the Operator. Additional evidence (e.g., geolocated pictures, copy of SLLC) may then be provided.



Some recommendations on data (2/2)

- 1. « We don't need all the data »** and no need for personal data.
E.g. on legality, a confirmation of SLLC and absence of dispute from the national system ($\neq$ an actual copy of the SLLC document).
- 2. Simplifications approaches are welcome** to reduce costs and gain time.
E.g., 'declaration in excess' at the cooperative level (i.e., submitting the whole list of plots for each transaction from the cooperative to reduce traceability costs),
E.g. the use of PFM boundaries as geolocation data for forest coffee





THANK YOU

Learnings from the **Field**

Presenting a case study on EUDR preparedness from Kenya.

George Watene

Kenya Coffee Platform (KCP/GCP)



Kenya's EUDR journey: from early concern to coordinated action

George Watene GCP

Coffee sector opportunities and challenges for farmer prosperity

71%

Grown by
smallholders

800,000 +

individual smallholders

0.1 Ha

Average size of
smallholder coffee
farm

75%

Coffee land
owned by
smallholders

65%

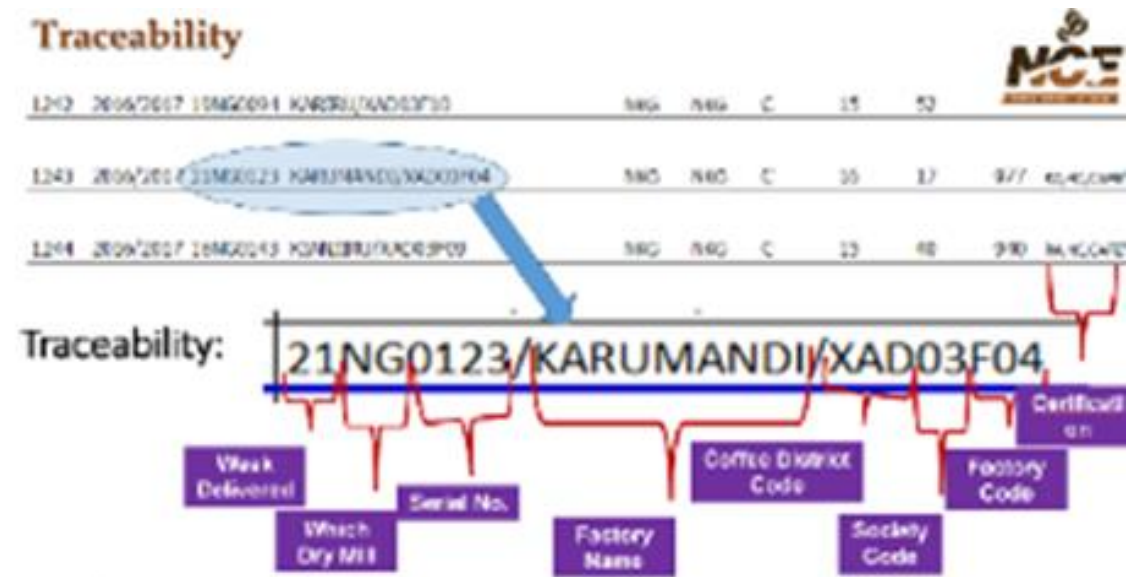
Average share of Total
income from Farming (in
coffee region **69%** of this
is Coffee)



What Kenya already had before EUDR

- Manual and Digital Farmer lists
- Coffee aggregated in farmer factories for wet processing and records kept on farmer collective deliveries
- Every lot tracked through to dry milling . Auction To export.

Traceability



1242	2006/2017	11NG0094	KARUMANDI/XAD03F00	NRG	NRG	C	15	52	
1243	2006/2017	21NG0123	KARUMANDI/XAD03F04	NRG	NRG	C	15	17	977 KARUMANDI
1244	2006/2017	11NG0094	KARUMANDI/XAD03F00	NRG	NRG	C	15	40	970 KARUMANDI

Traceability:

21NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

- Week Delivered
- Which Dry Mill
- Serial No.
- Factory Name
- Coffee District Code
- Society Code
- Factory Code
- Certificate



The earlier version of member transaction manual on Coffee was last reviewed in March 1973. From that time, the coffee industry itself

What EUDR exposed as missing

- Digital details of all small holder members of a Coffee Cooperative society Factory. In an efficiently sharable format
- Geolocation of plots of smallholder farmer members of a cooperative
- Up to date registry of farmers
- Publicly available forestry maps
- Efficient risk assessment system, to assess farmers risk of deforestation
- Common registry for exporters who buy farmer coffee to have access to farmer data

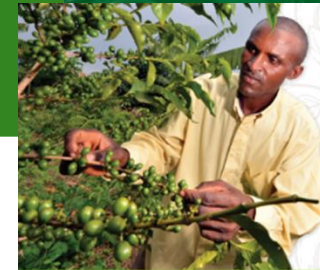


From fragmentation to coordination

- Group mediation and consensus building on the choice of solutions going forward.
- Sensitization of stakeholders on EUDR and solutions
- Avail tools that can help solve the problems
- Guidance on navigating technological solutions from partners
- Collaboration in a national approach to the challenges
- Analysis of the preparedness and GAPS

Towards a digital public infrastructure for deforestation-related trade regulations

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



Joint Statement on Readiness for the EU Deforestation Regulation

In April 2024, a diverse group of organizations from Kenya's coffee sector—including farmers, cooperatives, exporters, service providers, and public institutions—came together to assess the sector's readiness for the European Union Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR), which takes effect in January 2025. Co-organized by the Nairobi Coffee Exchange and the Kenya Coffee Platform, the group explored key issues such as traceability, compliance costs, geolocation, governance, data privacy, and tools. Through structured discussion and dialog, participants identified areas of agreement and worked through differences to find common ground. This joint statement captures their shared positions and proposes practical steps for inclusive, coordinated EUDR compliance, and urges all stakeholders to take action. Time is of the essence.

1. Cost and Financial Constraints

The regulation's significant financial burden for EUDR compliance may place on the sector, particularly for small and medium farmers, traders, and exporters. Costs related to traceability systems, precise geolocation mapping, and digital technologies can be substantial. The action that these costs must be managed carefully, and the importance of the impact of smallholder compliance with regulations across the value chain to farmers, traders and exporters is emphasized.

2. Traceability and Transparency

One of the critical challenges is the data and transparent traceability systems throughout the coffee value chain. Kenya already has existing national and digital systems that support coffee trading. These existing systems must be leveraged and strengthened as part of developing more robust platforms that enhance accountability and protect Kenya's position in global markets.

3. Geolocation Mapping Challenges

The regulation's technical and method difficulties posed by the requirement for detailed geolocation mapping, particularly precise polygon mapping. This requirement is challenging to meet not only for smallholder farmers, but also for larger traders and exporters who lack the necessary resources and technical capabilities. We emphasize the need for targeted technical assistance, benchmarking of services, and international requirements to support all actors in meeting the requirement.

4. Technical Capacity and Infrastructure

Insufficient access to infrastructure and technical support are significant barriers to EUDR compliance. Limited access to mobile internet and electricity, particularly in rural areas, hinders the use of digital tools. Internet and suitable digital tools are essential for the ability to implement traceability systems effectively. We advocate for further development of ICT tools, infrastructure, and technical support that can work for farmers in rural areas across the country.

5. Lack of Clarity on Compliance Requirements

Confusion exists on the sector's ongoing and upcoming EUDR requirements, including compliance procedures, precise data standards, and record-keeping. Some actors perceive the complexity of the regulation as a barrier to compliance. We emphasize the need for clear communication and guidance from the government and relevant stakeholders to ensure that all actors understand the requirements and can take the necessary steps to comply.



Coffee insight

Preparedness check of Kenya for the EU Deforestation Regulation

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) came into force on 29 June 2023. The Regulation prohibits exporters and traders from placing on the EU market, or exporting from the EU, certain commodities (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soy, and wheat) and derived products, unless they are "deforestation-free". Kenya has been working in partnership with the relevant government of the country at production, and also received by a clear request to establish a national system for monitoring deforestation. Under the current legal arrangements, the EUDR's due diligence obligations will apply to all large companies.

securities and government agencies to provide clear guidance, policy support, and to foster public-private collaboration to ensure compliance efforts.

Training, Sensitization, and Capacity Building

Deforestation-free value chain's technical capacity

Unpacking the EU Deforestation Regulation for the coffee sector

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

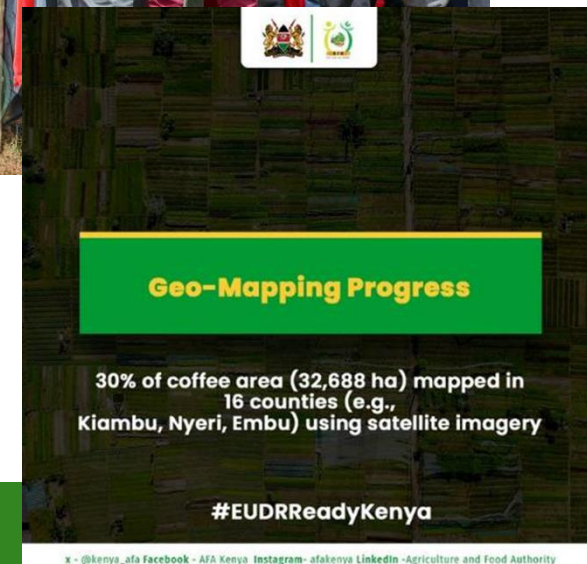
90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development

90% of deforestation is driven by the expansion of agricultural land, contributing to climate change, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and desertification, and hindering sustainable development



Government leadership in action: Kenya's national EUDR geo-mapping (2025)

- Cabinet-level directive to fast-track EUDR readiness
- AFA-led, multi-agency national coordination
- Counties, cooperatives, and youth enumerators mobilized
- Hundreds of thousands of farmers reached in 2025

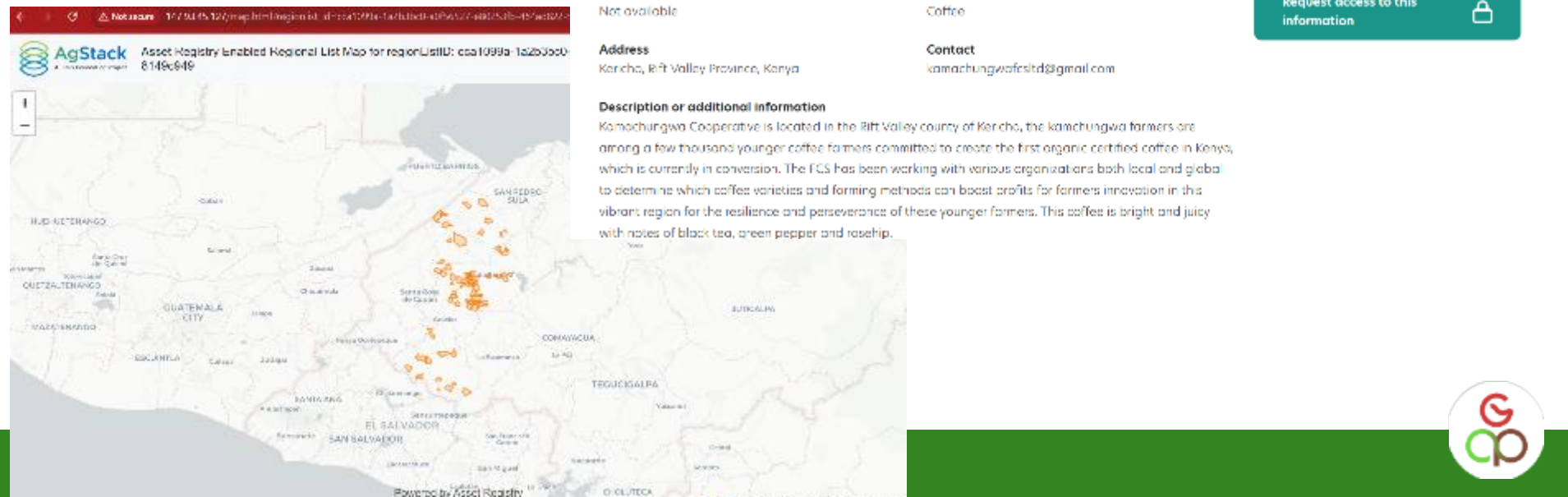
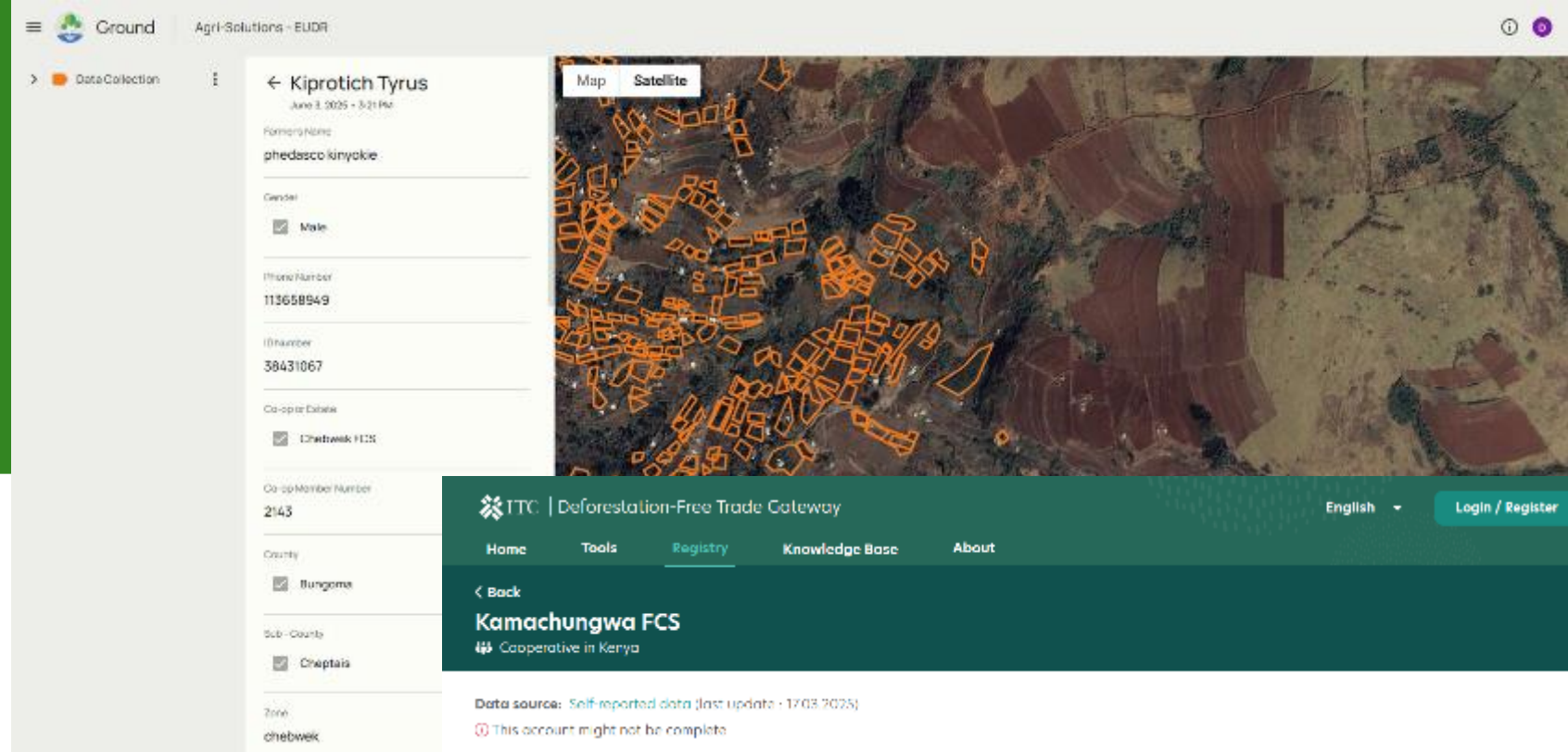


What is working on the ground

- Collection in Western Kenya
- Working with a local trader to get the mapped coffee to Europe-CIAT



- NIMS



Issue Facilitation EUDR



Kenya Coffee Stakeholders Response to the EU Regulations on Deforestation and Forest Degradation Free Products

Overview of the Kenya Coffee Sector

Kenya's coffee industry has for many years been a pillar of development through its contribution to the national economy. In the year 2020/2021 coffee contributed 3.3% to the total GDP and about 10% of the total agricultural export earnings. As a cash crop, coffee contributes significantly to wealth creation and poverty alleviation thus ensuring the country towards the realization of the Kenya Vision 2030. Coffee is grown in 22 out of 47 counties in Kenya and the industry supports more than 800,000 small holder farmers with an average of 0.12 ha under coffee and about 200 coffee trees per farmer. Each farmer produces on average 10 kg green coffee per year, the farmers process and market their coffee through farmer-owned cooperatives societies. The national annual production ranges between 40,000 to 50,000 tons with smallholder coffee farmers producing about 90% of the national production despite operating on 90% of the total area. Most of the Kenya coffee is exported to various markets with EU countries accounting for over 55%. In 2021 coffee exported to EU earned the farmers over KES 15 billion (EUR 135.2 million) emphasizing the importance of the EU market to the Kenya coffee economy. The sector supports over 5 million people or 10% percent of the Kenyan population directly and indirectly as per the usual national census.

Over the years, the economic performance of coffee has had repercussions on all the spheres of life both upstream and downstream, on savings and investment, intermediation, consumption of goods and services, household livelihoods not limited to access for education, health, food, housing, farm input supplies, transport sector and other services it is therefore prudent to carefully consider all stakeholders related to Kenya coffee supply chain in cognizance of the importance of EU market for Kenya coffee that stands at about 55%.

Climate change

Kenya is currently experiencing a myriad of production challenges related to climate change. The coffee sub-sector is among the agricultural sectors that are worst hit by climate change effects especially the recurrent droughts, extreme temperatures, hailstorms, upsurge of pests and diseases among others. These effects cause massive loss of yields and quality and secondary economic effects such as failure to comply with volume requirements and standards, less adherence to quality contracts, high cost of production and disrupted marketing structures due to unpredictable seasonal variability. Hence the majority, the resource poor small scale farmers are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Kenya produces close to 100% Arabica coffee which is more affected by climate change because it is more susceptible to pests and diseases and poorer weather, high altitude areas with adequate rainfall.

Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019, Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KCBS)

Kenya Coffee Stakeholders Response to the EU Regulations on Deforestation Free Products

Page 1 of 6

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

CABINET MEMORANDUM

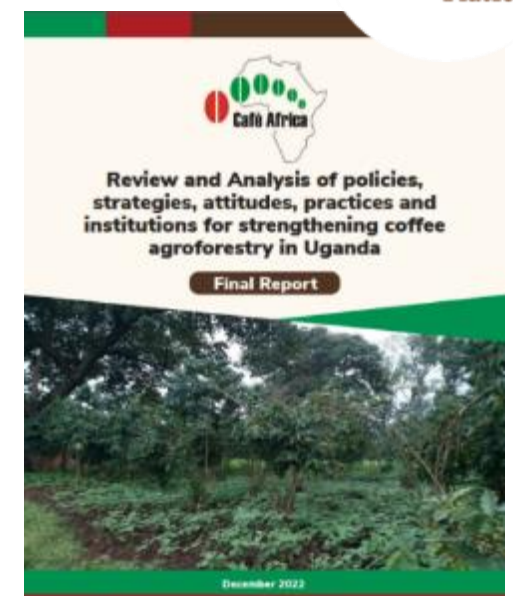
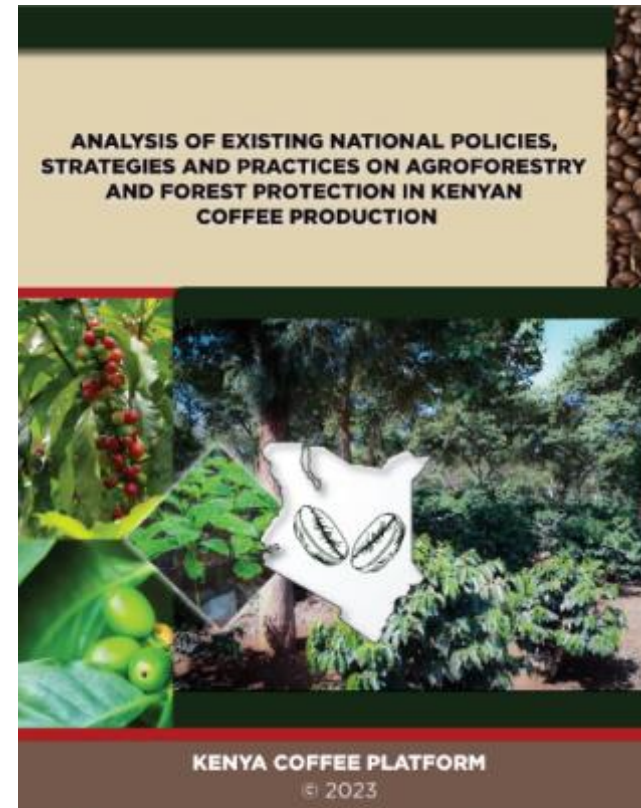
BY

CABINET MEMORANDUM BY THE CABINET SECRETARIES FOR: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC COOPERATIVES AND MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) DEVELOPMENT, FOREIGN AND DIASPORA AFFAIRS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

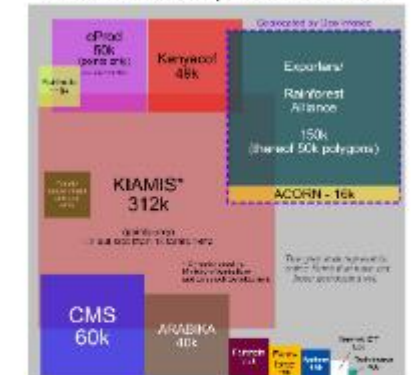
ON

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) REGULATIONS ON DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IN THE COFFEE SUB-SECTOR IN KENYA

APRIL 2023



Coffee farmers in Kenya estimated at ~800k



The sizes of the squares are proportional to the amount of registered geolocations.

The overlaps are for visualization purposes only and not indicative of the actual overlaps.

This overview of institutions and service providers is non-exhaustive and represents a preliminary state of knowledge as of July 2021.



Traceability

1212	2016/2017	11NG0123	KARUMANDI/XAD03F04	NRG	NRG	C	15	52	
1243	2016/2017	11NG0123	KARUMANDI/XAD03F04	NRG	NRG	C	15	17	977
1214	2016/2017	11NG0123	KARUMANDI/XAD03F04	NRG	NRG	C	15	68	980

Traceability: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Week Delivered: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Serial No.: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Factory Name: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

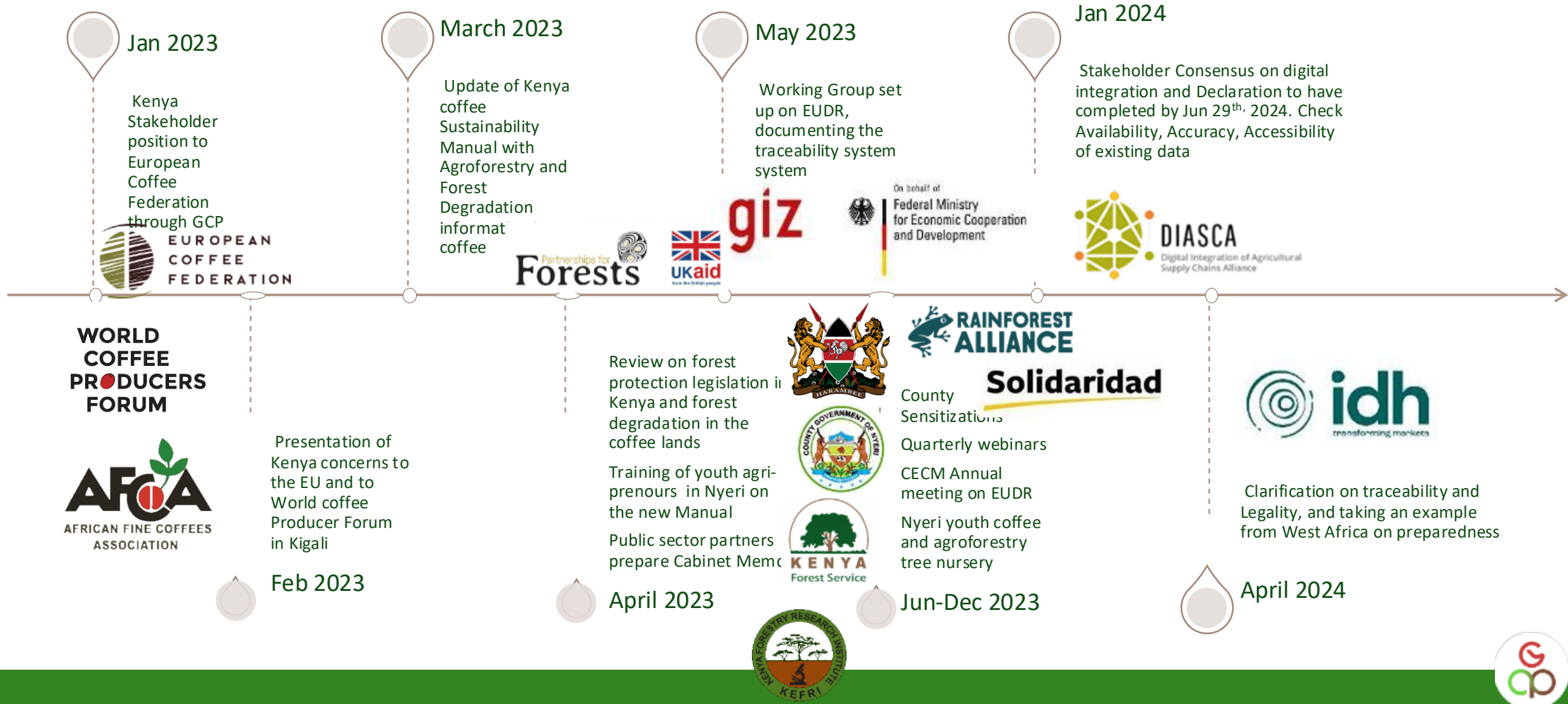
Coffee District Code: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Society Code: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Factory Code: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Certificate: 11NG0123/KARUMANDI/XAD03F04

Kenya's collective response: 2023–2025



Kenya's collective response: 2023–2025



EUDR Implementation: Coordination & Governance

Multi-Agency Technical Working Group established to oversee EUDR implementation. They include:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
- Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA):
- State Department for Agriculture (SDA):
- State Department for Cooperatives
- Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
- Kenya Space Agency (KSA)
- Directorate of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSS)
- Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
- Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC)

#EUDRReadyKenya

What remains unfinished

- Geolocation of small holders is continuous (50%)
- Completion of the National Coffee Information Management System NCMIS, for enhanced traceability and sharing.
- Intergrating of the risk assessment tool WHISP for Kenyan farms
- Sensitization of internal stakeholders on EUDR progress
- Sharing experiences regionally, in the platform forum and SAFE regional forum.
- Continuous monitoring of legality and impact on smallholders.



EUDR as a managed transition, not a market shock

- Coordination, not perfection, is what keeps farmers included.
- It's about direction, coordination, purposeful resources, and trust.
- In a smallholder-dominant sector, compliance becomes possible only when government, industry, and development partners move together — and when farmers are **supported rather than burdened**.
- What we are seeing in Kenya is a **managed transition**: national systems enabling due diligence, risk addressed through evidence, and continuous improvement built in.
- As this Learning Community launches, Kenya's message to Africa and to Europe is simple — EUDR can work, **if we work collectively. Because Sustainability is a shared responsibility**



Thank You

Questions

George Watene

Watene@globalcoffeeplatform.org



Learnings from the **Field**

Assessment of the accuracy, cost-effectiveness, and inclusiveness of using Earth Observation (EO) data for EUDR compliance

Sylvia Calfat
COSA

Jacob Hall
AIDDATA

Objectives of the study

- Analyse how different georeferencing approaches and the use of Earth Observation data affect costs, accuracy, and inclusion.
- Identify cost-effective methods for complying with the EUDR without excluding smallholders and cooperatives.
- Assess potential unintended consequences associated with different compliance approaches.

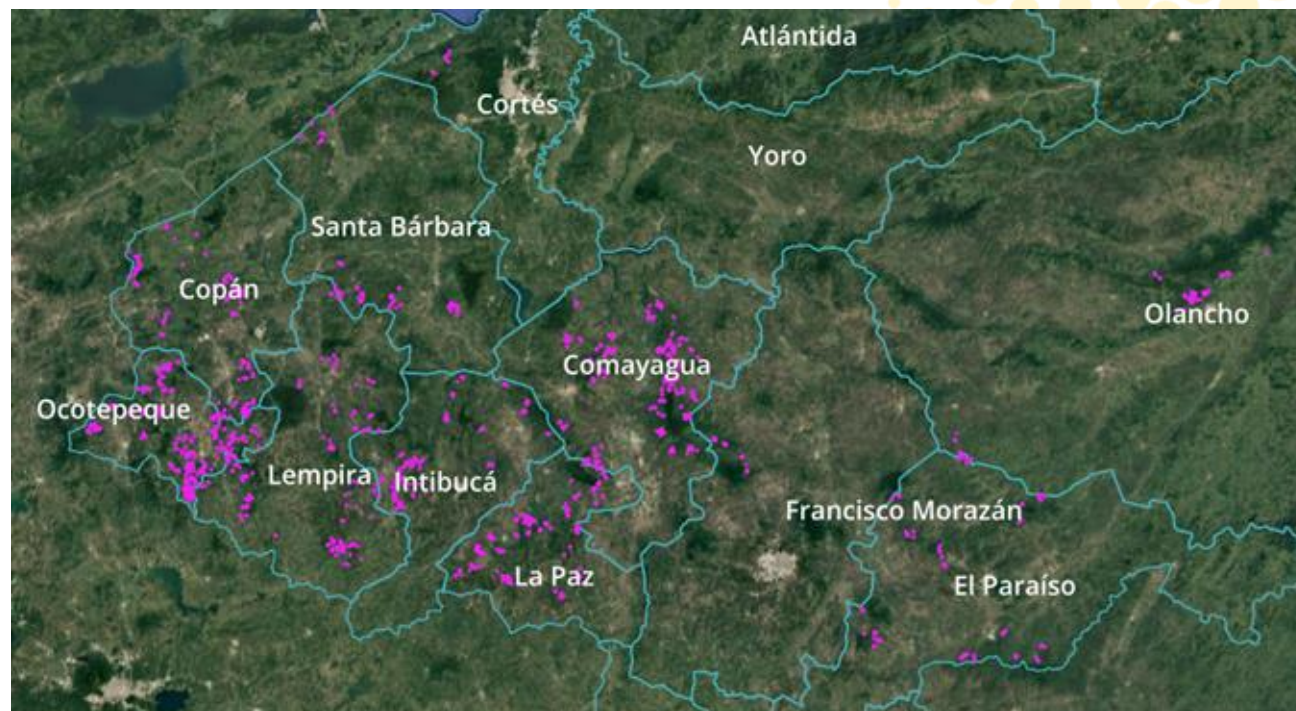
How? By developing an optimal framework and comparing it with the methods used by Early Action Initiatives (EAI), identifying cost-effective approaches that comply with the EUDR and promote the inclusion of smallholder farmers and cooperatives.



Sample selection

Selected ~1500 coffee farmers

- Half from 3 EAs covering unique areas and being supported by different compliance approaches
- Half from IHCAFE registry based on a nationally representative sample



Key socio-economic findings

- **Majority of the population is adult male** (average age 51), with women representing 21% of the sample and youth aged 15-24 only 1%.
- **Most lack formal education** (only 20% have basic education) with great variability amongst the wealthiest and less developed departments (e.g., Olancho with 70% of the population with basic education and Santa Barbara with only 9.6%)
- Producers have **38 years of experience in coffee**
- Average farm size of **4 hectares** with **3 hectares dedicated to coffee** (average of 2 coffee lots)
- **97% of producers did not change coffee area since 2021-** those who did, mostly added new coffee trees in areas where other crops had been growing, using land that had been left to rest or by purchasing new areas.
- **30% of producers had no knowledge of EUDR.** In departments with farmers that had lower access to education, only 15% new about EUDR.

Plot boundary collection

Extremely high accuracy boundary polygons collected for benchmark

- Observed plot and walked boundary with farmer
- Utilized EOS Arrow 100+ GNSS Receivers
- Sub-meter accuracy
- Human review for quality assurance and error correction



Simulating device errors

Simulated user and device error by modifying benchmark polygon



Simplification buffers



Quantization



Random Jitter



Buffers and convex hull



Points and area

Testing deforestation detection solutions

- Tested 6 leading providers of deforestation detection solutions, including open source / public tools
- Generated expert assessment based on visual review of very high resolution (VHR) imagery for benchmark
 - VHR was primarily 30 cm resolution purchased from Vantor (formerly Maxar)
 - Paid to task satellites for imagery that did not exist
- Utilized optical and LiDAR drone imagery to facilitate validation

Testing deforestation detection solutions

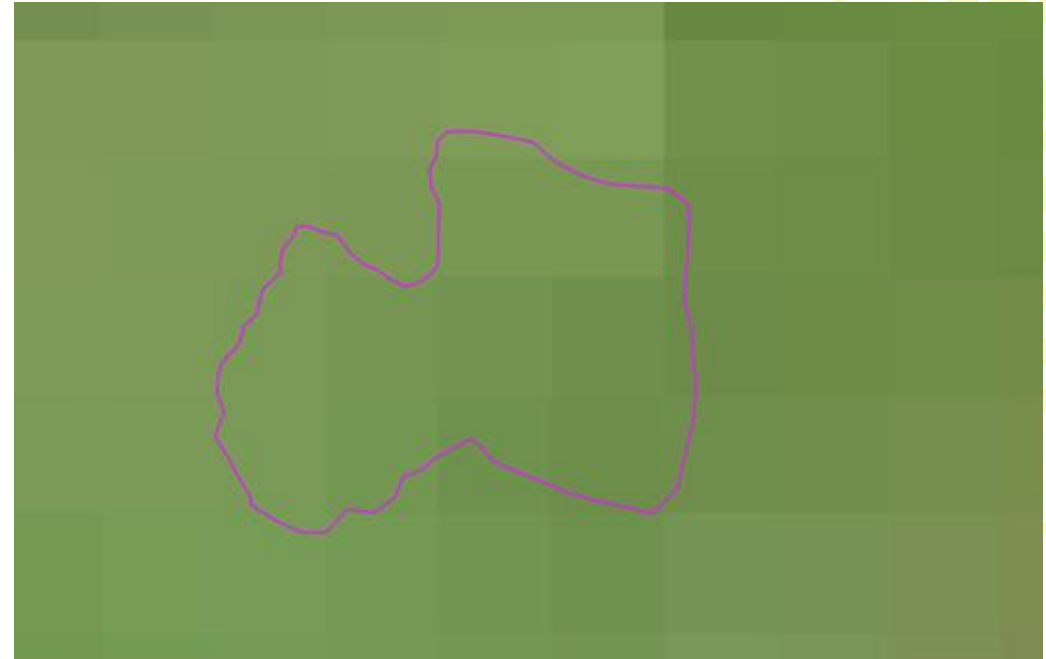
Landsat (30 m resolution)

Pros:

- Global coverage every 16 days
- Free
- Long history & mature change detection models

Cons:

Difficult to resolve individual features
(e.g. trees)



Testing deforestation detection solutions

Sentinel 2 (10 m resolution)

Pros:

- Global coverage every 5 days (using 2 satellites)
- Free
- Imagery since 2010s
- Good change detection models

Cons:

- Difficult to resolve individual features (e.g. trees)



Testing deforestation detection solutions

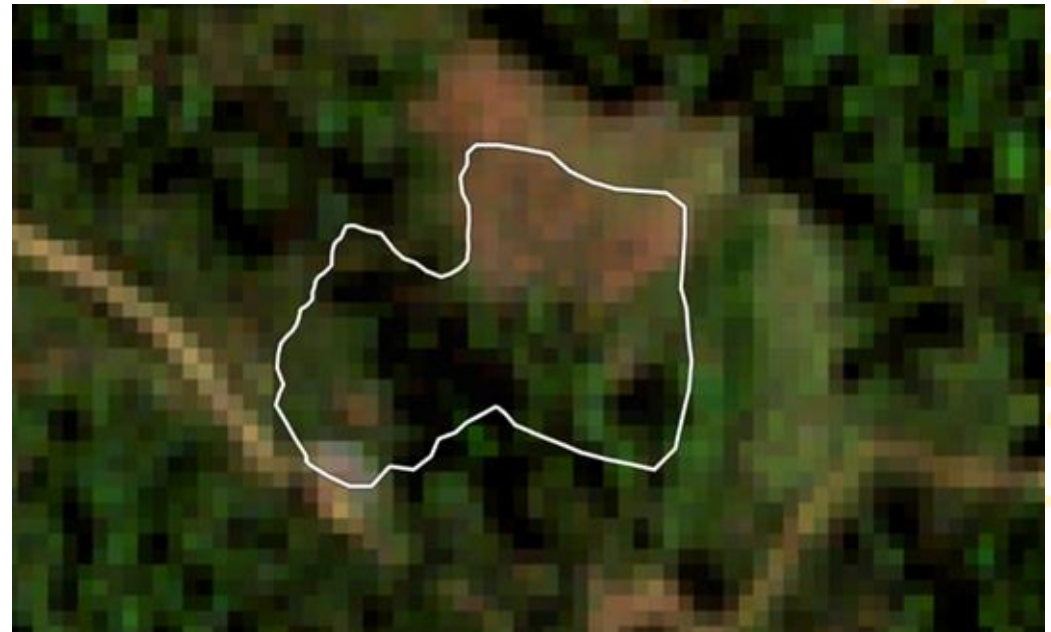
Planetscope (4m resolution)

Pros:

- Near daily global coverage
- Covered EUDR period

Cons.

- Commercial but may be available for free (e.g., NICFI)
- Fewer spectral bands
- Still difficult to identify trees with precision



Testing deforestation detection solutions

Commercial imagery

30-50 cm resolution

Pros:

- Good image granularity

Cons:

- Historical coverage may be limited depending on platform
- Contemporary coverage may require tasking (\$)
- More complex models



Testing deforestation detection solutions

Fixed wing drone 10 cm resolution

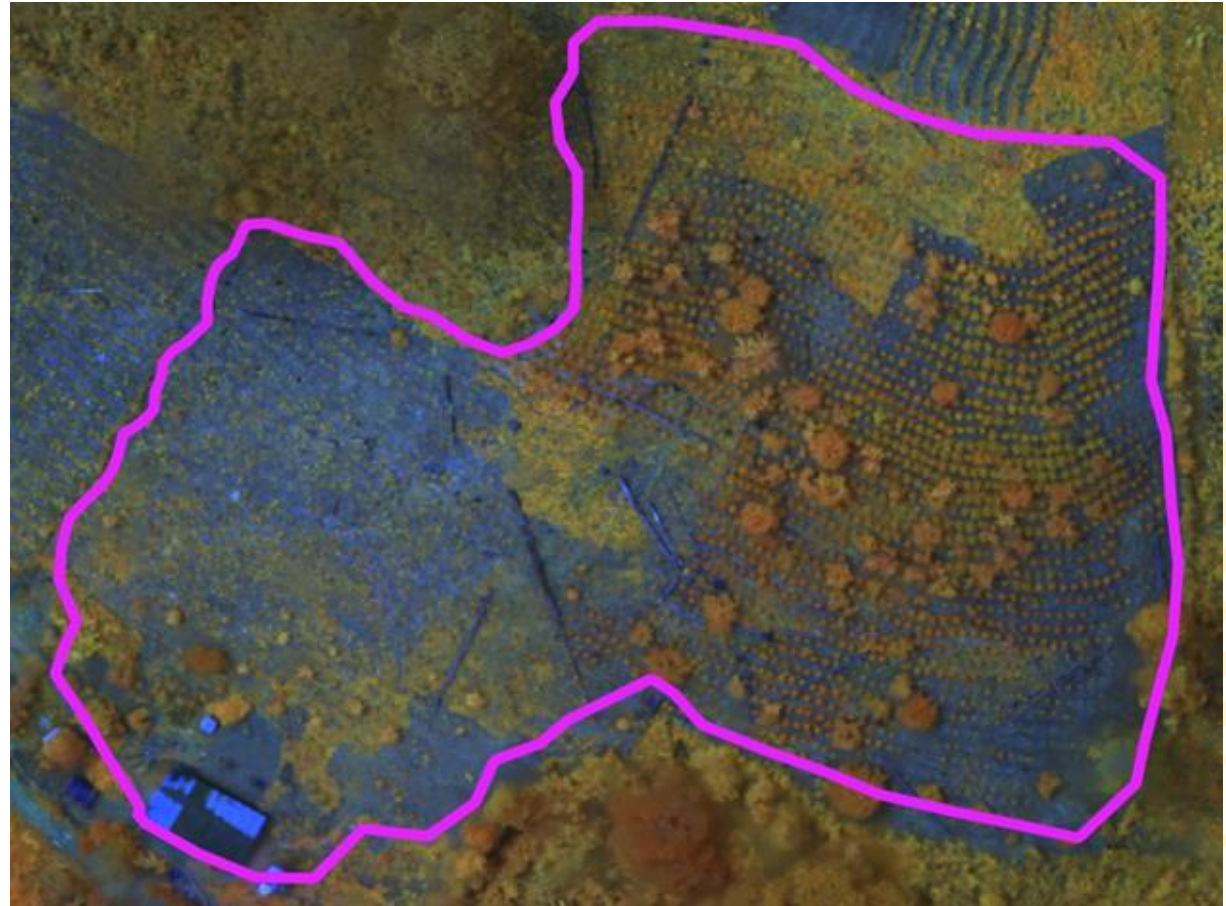
Pros:

- Great image granularity

Cons:

- Unlikely to be feasible at scale due to high costs.

Note: False color composite shown
(NIR, RE, R bands)



Testing deforestation detection solutions

Drone based LiDAR

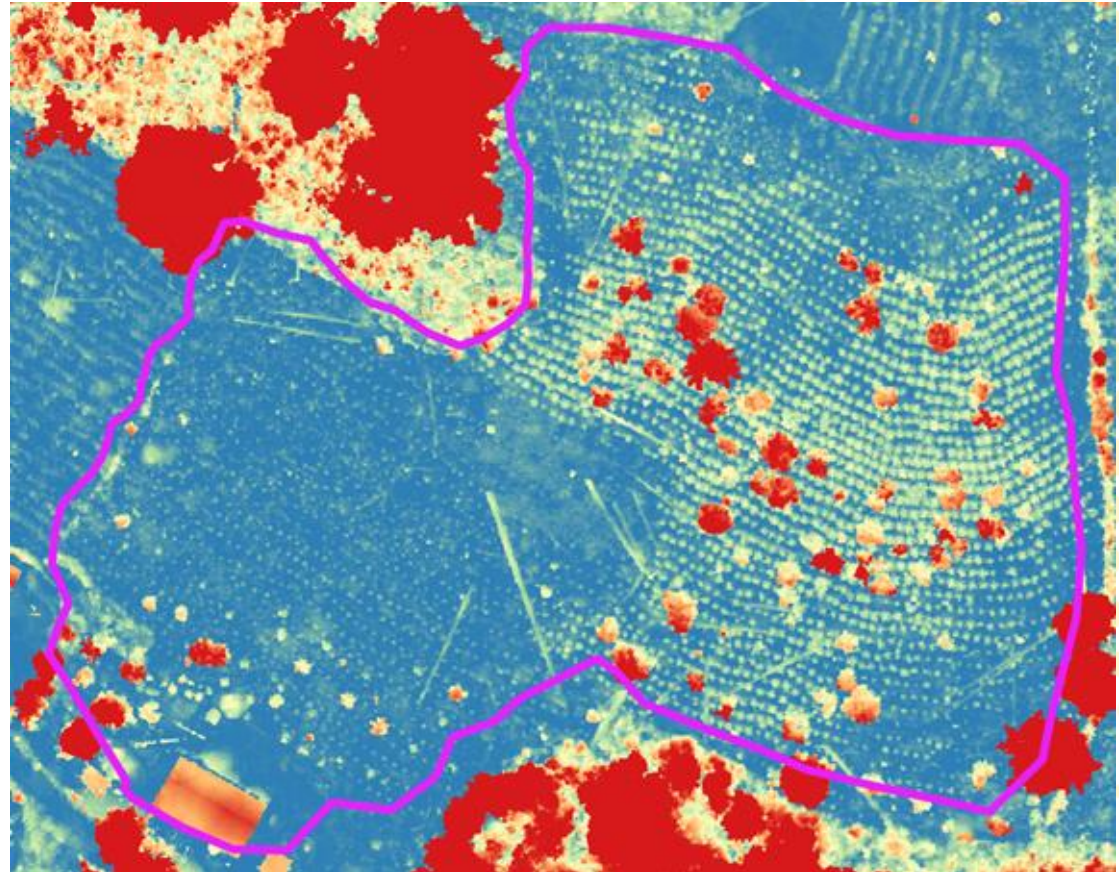
10 cm resolution

Pros:

- Fine scale measurement of plant height
- Able to clearly detect individual coffee plants

Cons:

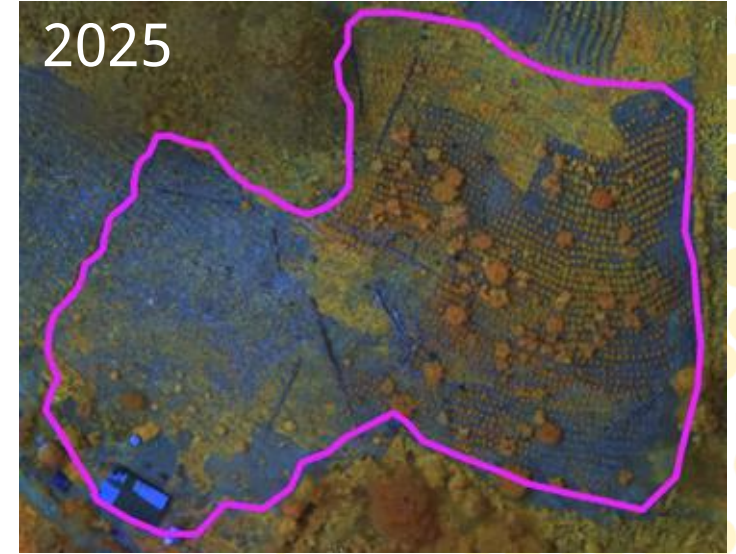
- Expensive sensor (\$\$\$), not likely feasible at scale.



Testing deforestation detection solutions

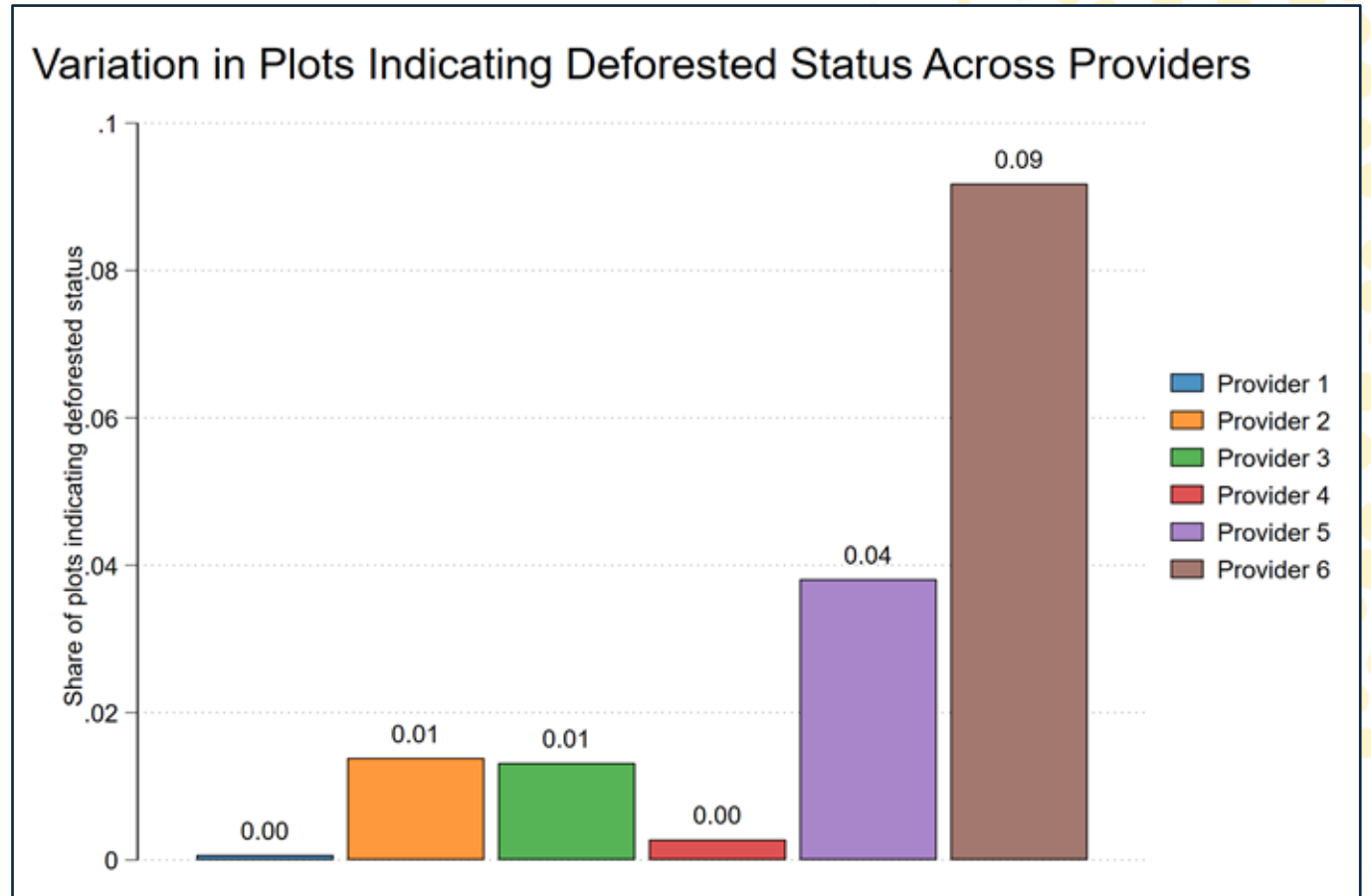
Comparing 2021 and 2025

- Did this meet the definition of a forest?
- Can you conclusively determine there was not agriculture on the plot in 2021?



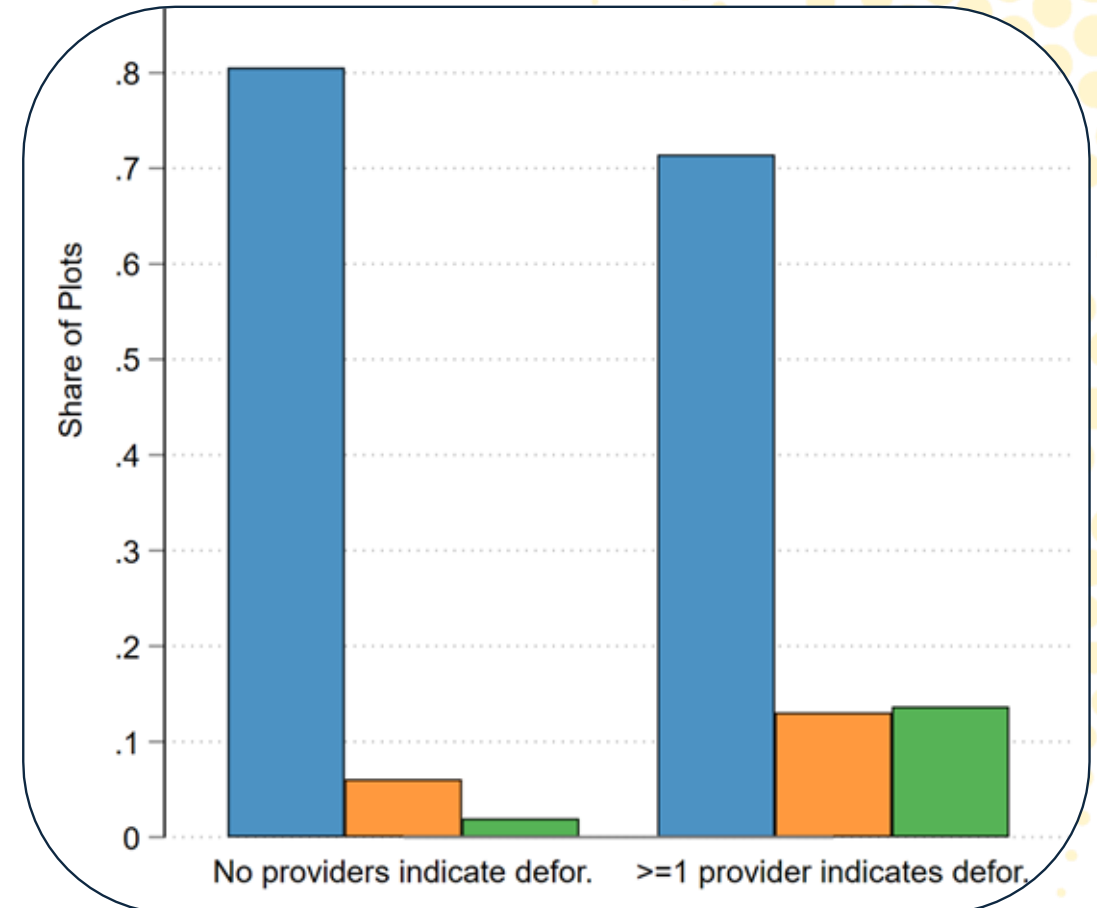
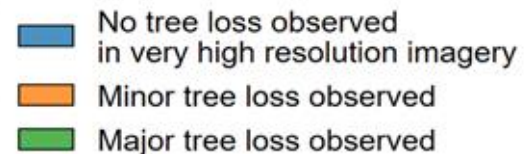
No full agreement on deforested areas amongst providers

- Providers were in full agreement that >80% of sites had no deforestation
- No sites had full agreement that there was deforestation
- Highly variable deforestation detection.



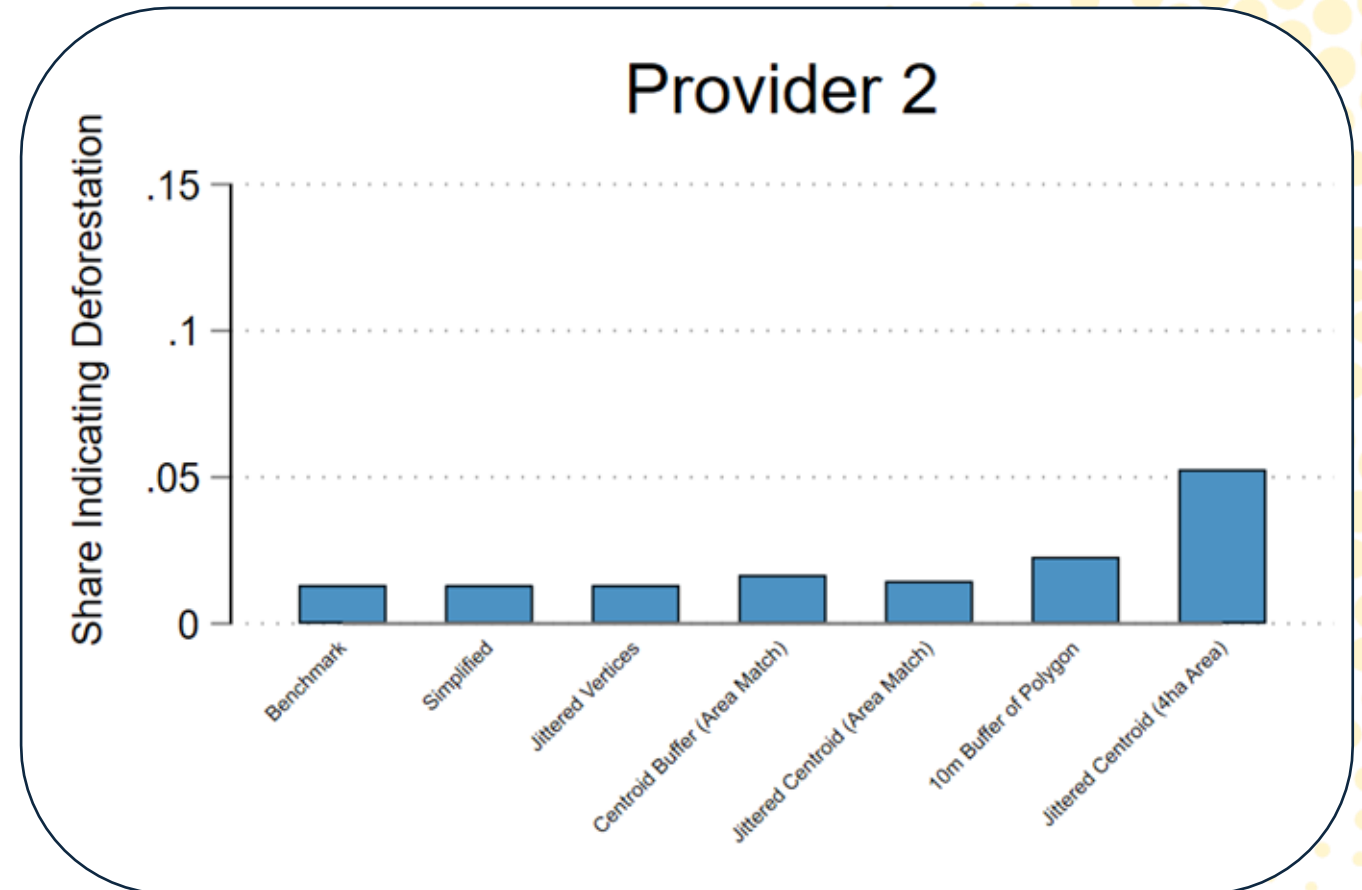
Results: Deforestation Detection

- Visual imagery assessment of tree loss was overall correlated with provider detection
- Tree loss was largely **not** reflective of actual deforestation
- Larger plots and plots not in the EAI sample were slightly more likely to have experienced major tree loss or potential deforestation



Device or human error have little impact on deforestation detection

- Simulated user and device error had little impact on deforestation assessment
- Buffering point based on area slightly increased deforestation rates
- Fixed 4ha buffer notably increased deforestation rates



Key findings on plot location collection

- Phone GPS and consistent procedures likely sufficient
 - Consider plot extents before starting
 - Verify device has GPS signal
 - Walk slowly for boundary trace polygons
 - Make sure you are near center of field for points
 - Record approximate plot size for points when possible
- Unlikely to benefit from expensive equipment and high precision
- Fixed or oversized buffering of points can trigger false positives

Key findings on imagery precision

- There are pros and cons to using all types of imagery
- Free Landsat and Sentinel have mature deforestation detection models, but have limited/ not well-defined resolution
- Commercial imagery supports detecting individual features (e.g., trees) but can be expensive and require newer models
- Drone or aerial imagery are extremely effective for validation or targeted use, but likely too expensive to deploy at scale.

Key findings on deforestation detection

- Wide range of models and approaches that depend heavily on the training data and configuration
- Even very high performing models will get false positives/negatives sometimes - validation is important
- Critical to distinguish between tree loss and deforestation as defined by EUDR
- Majority of coffee farms are not in areas critical for conservation (i.e., mature tropical moist forests)

Next Steps

- Full report on Honduras study to be released later this month
 - Draft available at aiddata.org/coffee
- Sharing provider specific results with deforestation detection providers to help them improve their approaches
- Exploring how findings translate to different geographies
 - Ongoing study in Ethiopia, focused primarily on location data collection
- Considering opportunities to:
 - Expand coffee farm sample across Central America and other countries
 - Evaluating other commodities impacted by EUDR.

Learnings from the **Field**

ICO Joint EUDR Joint Actions

Hannelore Beerlandt

International Coffee Organization (ICO)





INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE
ORGANIZATION

COFFEE PUBLIC-PRIVATE
TASK FORCE



EUDR Learnings

EUDR Sessions – AFCA Conference



International Coffee Organization's Coffee Public-
Private Task Force (CPPTF)

Hannelore Beerlandt

Head of Operations – International Coffee Organization – Beerlandt@ico.org

JOINT ACTIONS

ICO/CPPTF

WHAT WE LEARNED

SO FAR



The International Coffee Organization's Coffee Public-
Private Task Force promotes
JOINT ACTIONS

Learnings

NATIONAL LEGALITY TOOLS

**NATIONAL DATABASES OF
UNIQUE GEOREFERENCES OF
COFFEE PLOTS**

Learnings

+ MAPPING OF EUDR INITIATIVES IN COUNTRIES BY PARTNERS

The International Coffee Organization's Coffee Public-Private Task Force promotes
JOINT ACTIONS

NATIONAL LEGALITY TOOLS

- Address EUDR legal requirements
- With EFI multi-stakeholder methodology

**NATIONAL DATABASES OF
UNIQUE GEOREFERENCES OF
COFFEE PLOTS**

- Promote through GUIDELINES and PROTOCOL
- Consolidate what exists + country learning exchanges

+ MAPPING OF EUDR INITIATIVES IN COUNTRIES BY PARTNERS

1. National Legality Tools

▪ National Legality tools/ EFI method

- Legality matters as much as deforestation, but complex compliance
- Individual operators struggle. Multi-stakeholder is key for efficiency and for relevance
- Governments to be involved and take initiative
- Relevance and enforcement of legislation. Risk based approach. All type of information.
- Public tools, can be used by all.
- Added value for country/ sustainability beyond EUDR
- Remains heavy due diligence and information collection

▪ Compliance or due diligence

- **Risk based approach, proportionality, samples,....**
- Evidence must be traceable over time
- Declaration in excess; very common but groans under the above

2. National Databases for unique geo-references of coffee plots

- **Despite relevant but dispersed private efforts: Reference maps/systems are essential**
 - For georeferenced coffee plots of country and for forest cover (increase joint learning from ground truthing) (!
Negligeable risk not defined ! Learning is needed)
- **Governments play a critical role regarding farm information**
 - Especially for overview, inclusion, other objectives
 - Need to link plots to farmers, create plot and farm ID's
- **To be used and trusted by private sector**
 - Public private governance and vision
- **Guidelines and clear protocols are key**
 - To align data and systems, assess accuracy, quality, and compatibility

Peer to peer learning !

New Generation Learnings on National Databases Coffee Plots

- **Start from policy and governance vision**

- Invest in governance and cooperation, also within government
- Think of concrete co-creation and co-finance from the start

- **Beyond databases: enabling conditions and transformation**

- Like: earlier coffee production in protected areas,
- Licensing and enabling of local traders and intermediaries,...
- Collect coffee/ forest map first, then make geo-references and link to farmers

- **First-mile actors are critical**

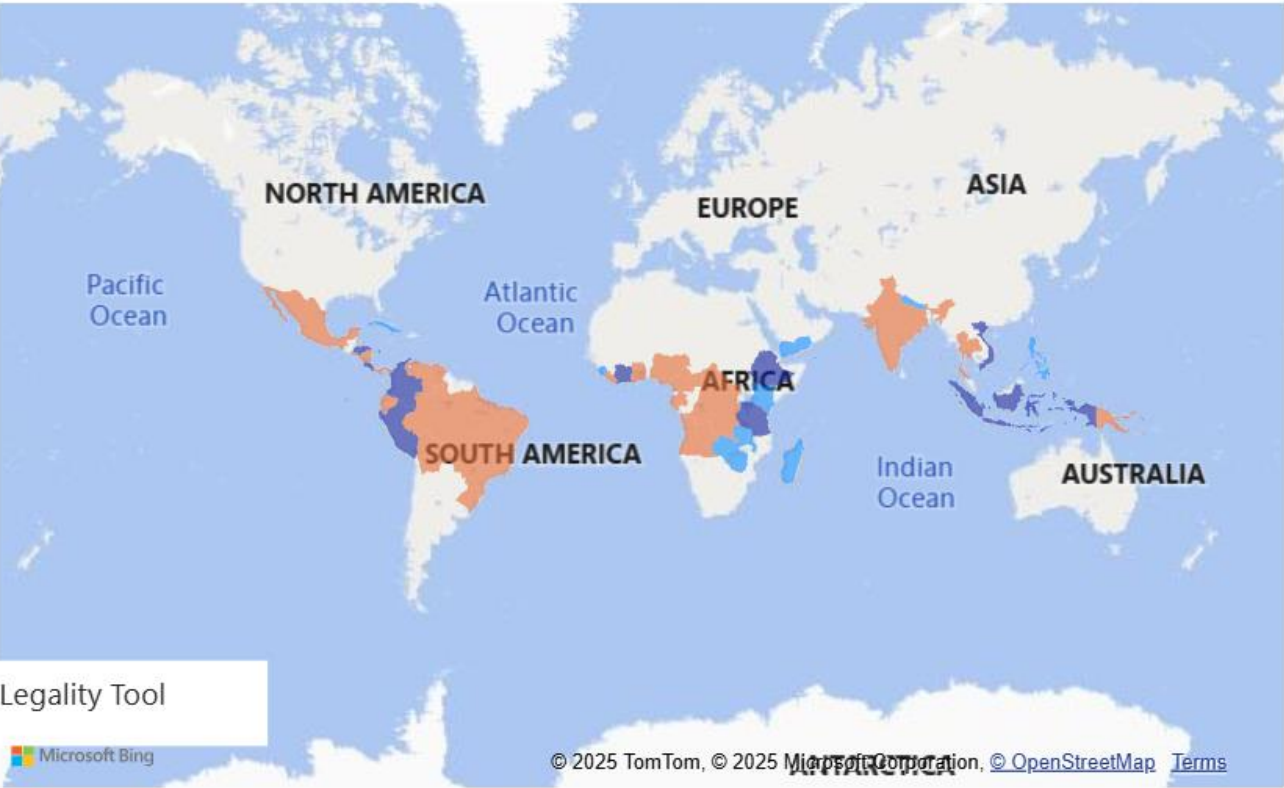
- Training and licensing of first intermediaries is key, transformation
- Incentives for farmers
- Importance of farm and plot ID's for governance and value chain

New Generation Learnings on National Databases Coffee Plots

- **Commitment governments creates interest and engagement of private sector**
 - Build exchange of information and risks into the system
 - Build in alerts in the system for over-use of geolocations in due diligence
 - Provide third party check of system
- **Private sector prepared to contribute**
 - If part of vision and governance
 - If accurate information
- **Digital Public Infrastructure and open-source tools relevant** (require both national and international governance)
 - Tailored development and flow
- **Where possible, leave traceability to the private sector**
 - Public systems to enable, not replace, private solutions

3. Mapping public actions: legality

Country and Legality Tool Status

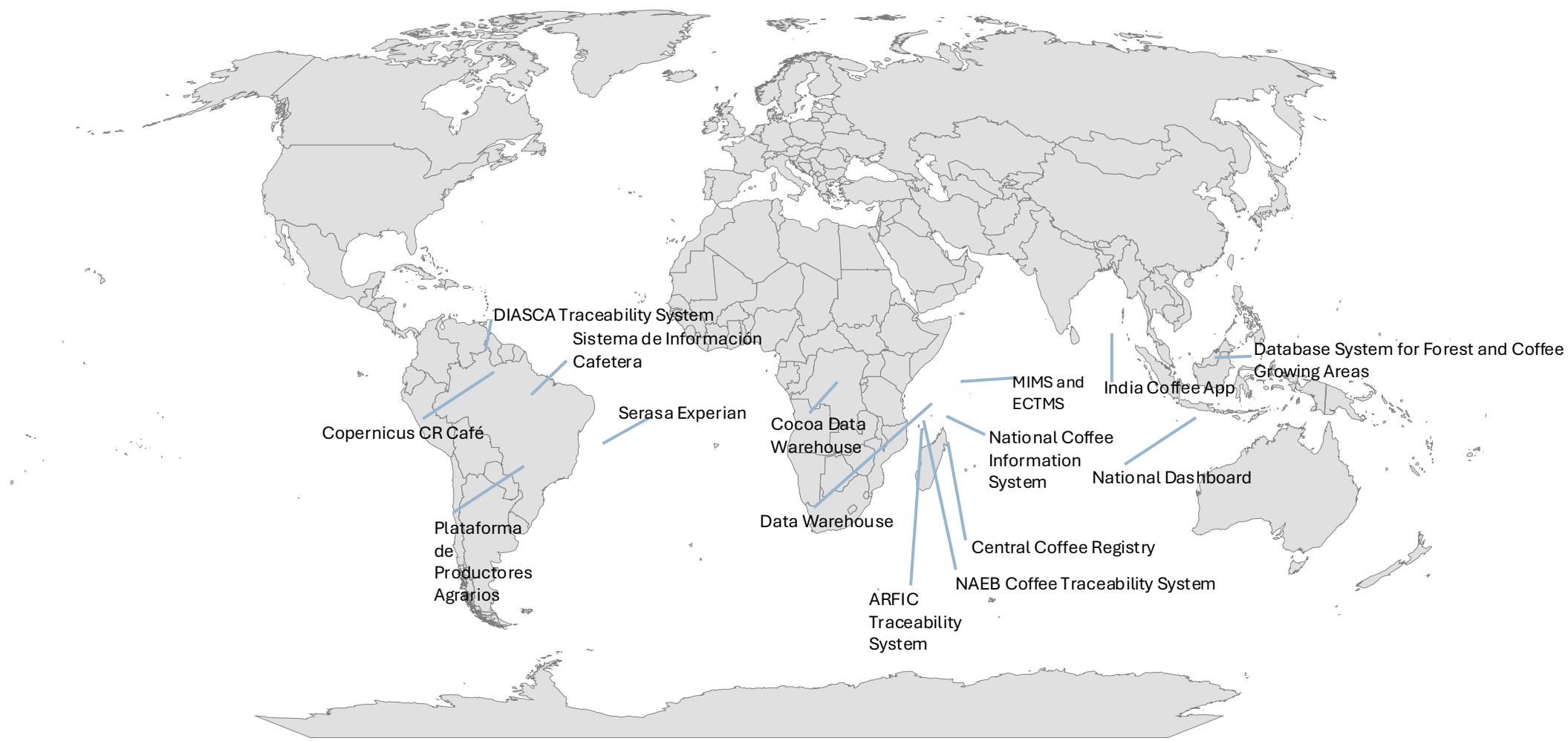


Legality Tool Status	Type of Tool
Under development	Legal mapping
Yes	Legal mapping with risk assessment
	Other (add under column J)
Includes Risk Mitigation?	Tool Updated?
No	No
Yes (due diligence actions)	No, as the tool not finalised yet
Yes (risk mitigation strategies)	Not planned
	Not planned yet
Commodity	
Cattle	
Cocoa	

Mapping public actions: National Databases Coffee Plots



COFFEE PUBLIC-PRIVATE
TASK FORCE



Part 2

Q&A

Learnings from the **field**

Facilitated by
Alison Streaker
AFCA

Coffee Break



Registration



<https://bit.ly/4rp7r4t>



PART 3 | World Café: Solutions for EUDR Compliance

Business Models for Data Collection

Pula

Ivan Mugeere

Ethiopian Coffee Association

Gizat Worku

Kibur Kibet Demisse

Legality Methodology

EFI's Methodology for Legality Assessment

Abdi Itana
European Forest Institute (EFI)

Pilot application in Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Ghana

Sebastian Arrieta Bolanos
Preferred by Nature

Pilot application in Colombia

Marcela Gaviria
Colombian Coffee Federation

Data Repositories, Sharing and Governance

Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chain Alliance

Brian King
Alliance Biodiversity & CIAT/ CGIAR

Deforestation Free Trade Gateway - DFTG

Grzegorz Tajchman
ITC

Geolocation, Traceability & Deforestation

Whisp/ Ground
Jonas Spekker
FAO

INATRACE
Vera Koeppen
GIZ

Closing Remarks

EUDR
Learning
Community
for Africa

Sylvia Calfat

COSA



Registration



<https://bit.ly/4rp7r4t>





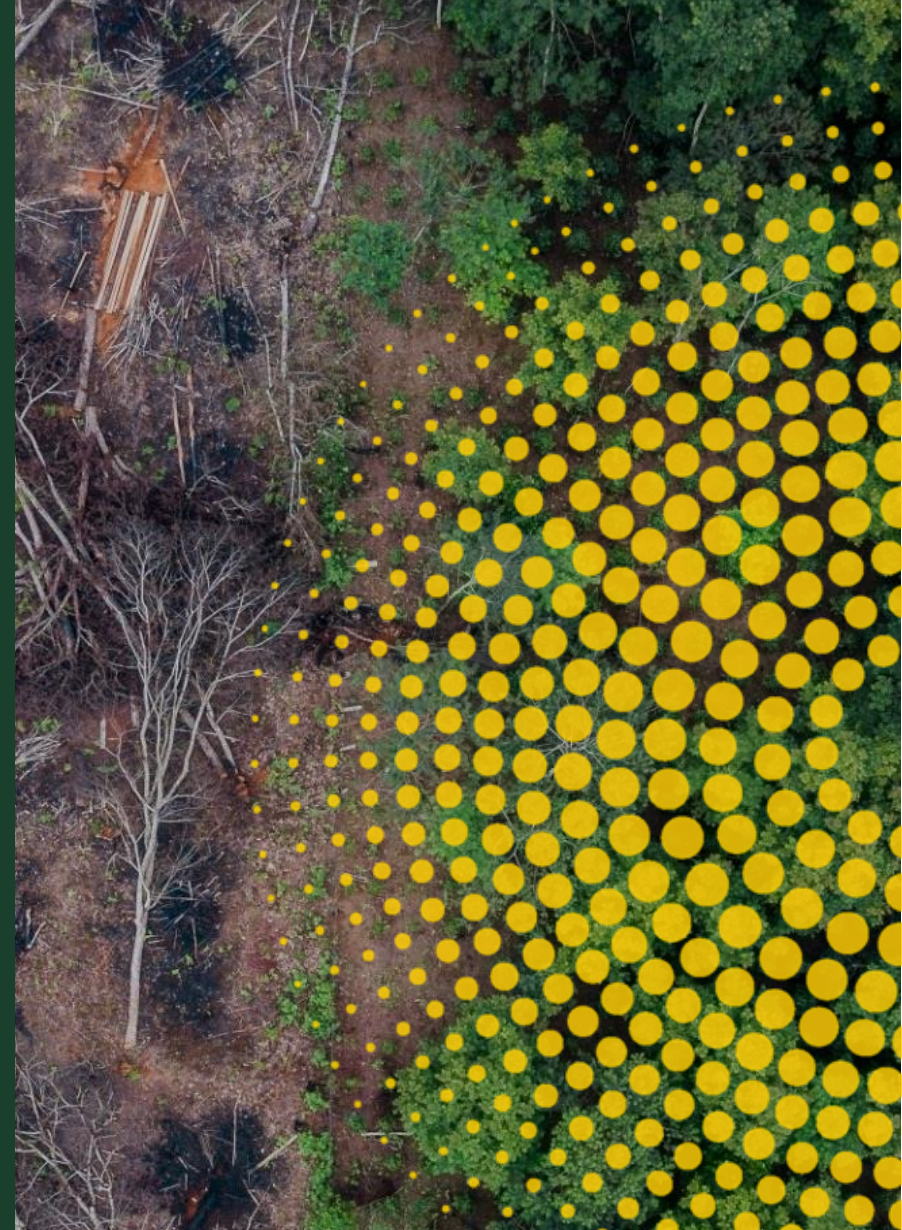
EUDR

(European Union Deforestation Regulation)

Learning Community for **Africa**

Official Launch

At AFCA on 6 February 2026



Co Funded by
the European Union



Team Europe Initiative
on Deforestation-free
Value Chains



Funded by

german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Facilitated by



AFRICAN FINE COFFEES
ASSOCIATION



Committee On
Sustainability Assessment

Supported by



INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE
ORGANIZATION



GLOBAL COFFEE
PLATFORM
An initiative of the
International Coffee Organization