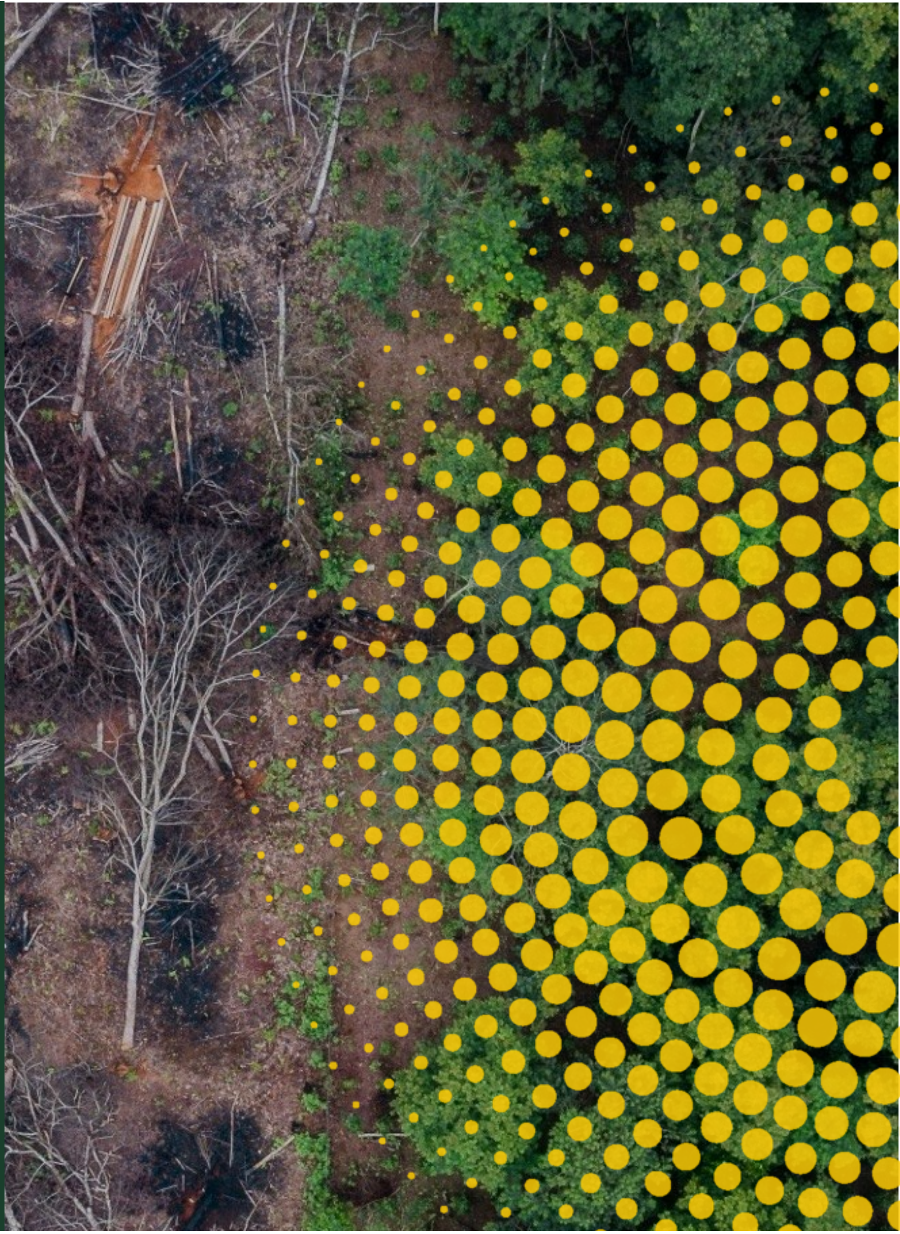
Global Gateway

EUDR Learning Community for Africa

Virtual meeting
July 9th, 2026

4:00-5:30 PM Uganda Time (EAT, UTC +3)



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Team Europe Initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains

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german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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COSA Committee On Sustainability Assessment

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PROMECAFE

Por el desarrollo de la caficultura regional

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INTRODUCTION

Eric Mashanya
AFCA

EUDR Learning Community for Africa

AGENDA

16:10	Part 1 **Updates on EUDR**	Common understanding and clarity on the EUDR requirements, responsibilities, and latest updates	**Matthias Reusing,** European Union Delegation to the African Union
16:25	Part 2 **Learnings from the field** In this session, participants will hear about the challenges and accomplishments of the first EUDR compliant exports from Kenya and Uganda	Kenya EUDR compliant export experience	**George Watane,** Kenya Coffee Platform
		Uganda EUDR compliant export experience	**Scovia Namusobya** Uganda Coffee Platform/ Café Africa
16:55	Part 3 **Field Assessment**	**From Regulation to Practice: Case Studies on EUDR Compliance Implementation in the Coffee Sector** Overview of the five key challenges to *EUDR compliance and the approaches being implemented by organizations in Honduras and internationally to address them.*	**Matthew Himmel,** Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA)
17:10	Q&A		

EUDR
Learning Community for Africa

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

Matthias Reusing
EU Delegation to the African Union

Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR)

EUDR requirements, responsibilities and overview on implementation

Matthias REUSING

First Counsellor / Policy Advisor for Agriculture, Environment, Digital Transition and Climate Action
Delegation of the European Union to the African Union

Rationale behind EUDR

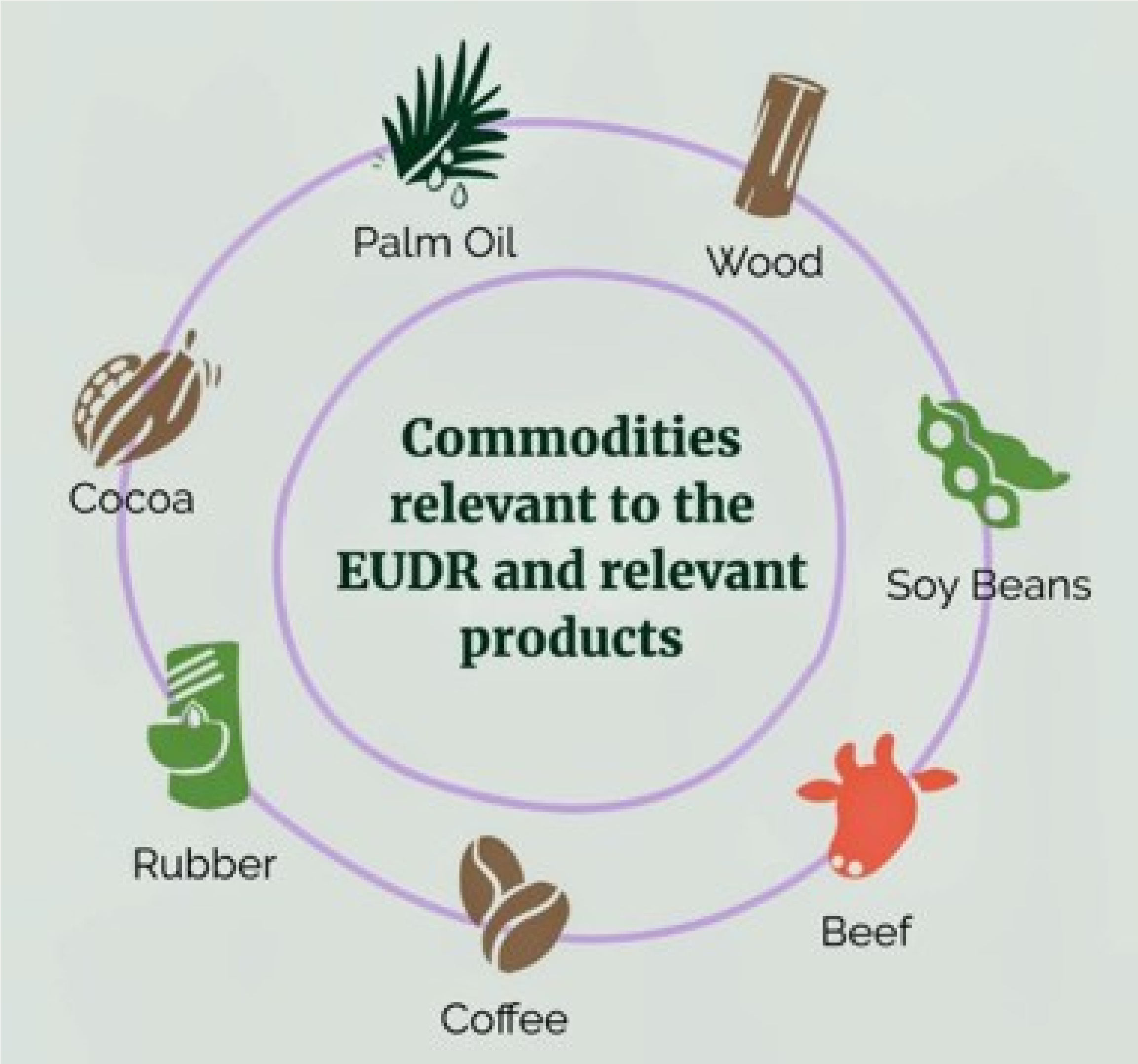
Coherence with our Climate commitments. **11%** of human-made **greenhouse gas emissions** are caused by deforestation and forest degradation

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

Commodities covered



+ some derived products

Amendment to EUDR published on 23/12/2025

Introducing targeted adjustments

2021 - Q4

EUDR proposal

The European Commission adopts a proposal for a Regulation on deforestation-free products

2023 - Q3

Entry into force

The EUDR is adopted by the parliament and enters into force on 29th of June

2024 - Q4

Postponement of EUDR

The date of application is postponed by 1 year

Information system online

The EU IT system, the *Information system*, comes online

2025 - Q2

Country benchmarking

The country benchmarking is published

Implementation guidance

The commission publishes guidance documents, FAQs and a draft delegated act

2025 - Q4

Publication of amendment

The commission presents a proposal to amend the EUDR in October 2025
An agreement between the co-legislators is reached in December 2025

2026 – Q2

Simplification Package

Last milestone before the entry into application at the end of 2026.

Changes to the EUDR rules

Key changes agreed in 2025 by the European Parliament and the Council

- New timelines for the entry into application
- Limitation of DD obligations to the first operator who places a product on the European market
- New provisions for micro or small primary operators
- Simplification review clause
- Removal of printed books, newspapers, pictures

For producers in third countries: more time for preparations!

Simplification Review

Key elements:

1) **Report** to the European Parliament and the Council

2) Updated version of the **FAQs**

3) Updated version of the **Guidance**

4) **Draft Implementing Act** on the Information System (now agreed in the comitology procedure)

5) **Draft Delegated Act** proposing changes to the product scope, accompanied by a Staff Working Document (has been subject to a four-week public feedback period)

6) **Supply Chains Infographics** (v4 online)

Goal: To provide stability and predictability for operators by facilitating implementation within the existing legal framework

The draft Delegated Act on Annex I

Key elements of the draft Delegated Act

I. Simplifications and technical fixes

- Simplifications for **specific categories of products** (e.g. samples, prototypes, packing materials, used and second-hand products)
- Integrating the original draft with input received during last year's **public feedback**

II. Changes to the product scope

- **Inclusion in the scope of EUDR of certain products**, such as soluble coffee and certain palm oil derivatives.
- **Exclusion from the scope of other products**, such as retreated tyres, hides, skins and leather of cattle.
- Changes to the product scope explained in the accompanying **Staff Working Document**.

EUDR Information System

IT developments

- **Targeted technical improvements** for enhanced performance, resilience and user friendliness
- **Update of user instructions**, training videos and online trainings, guidance on geolocation data handling
- **Amendment of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3084**: Member States voted in favor, currently under adoption

Application Programming Interface (API) connection

May 2026

Reopening of the system

June 2026

Upcoming launch of repositories

Trade facilitation tools supporting easier access to EUDR-relevant information for economic operators and EUDR Competent Authorities

Repository listing relevant legislation of the country of production

+

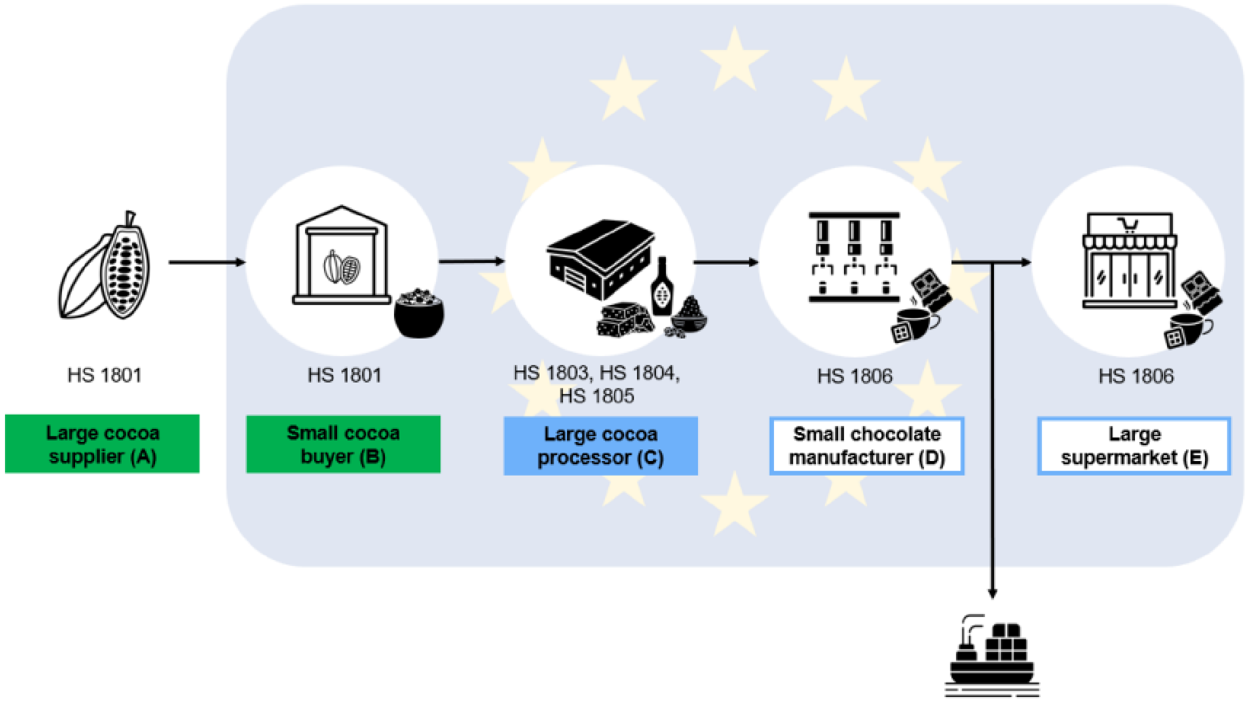
Repository on certification schemes applicable to EUDR-relevant commodities

Note: Additional details on the repositories will be shared in the coming months

EUDR Supply Chain Infographics

Note: The European Commission is developing a range of **communication tools**, including website revamped and infographic, to further support stakeholders

Scenario 8: Supply chain for cocoa



Source: *Scenario example from "EUDR supply chain infographics" p. 26*

- **Supply chain infographics :** user-friendly information on *who has to do what* in the different supply chains.
- **Up-to-date reference:** 4th edition of the document reflecting the December amendments
- **Practical scenario-based guidance:** illustrated supply chain walkthroughs covering all commodities & helps identify the exact role and obligations under EUDR

Thank you for your attention

Questions?

Simplification Review

Visit our website

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EUDR
Learning Community for Africa

Kenya EUDR compliant export experience

George Watane
Kenya Coffee Platform/ GCP

Kenya’s EUDR trust building and DPI showcase

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

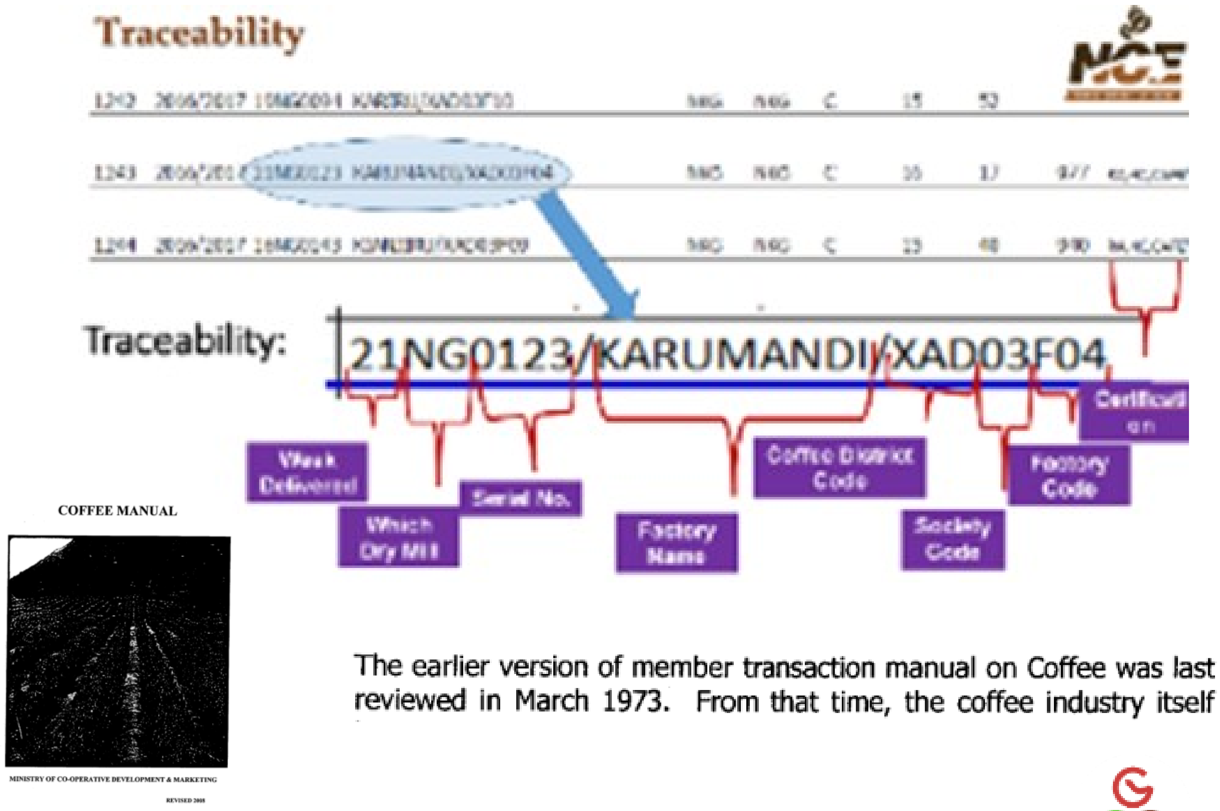
75%
Coffee land owned by smallholders

65%
Average share of Total income from Farming (in coffee region **69%** of this is Coffee)

National Tree Cover 2021
12.13%

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.**



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

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 0.19% 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 steering the country towards the realization of the Kenya vision 2030. Coffee is grown in 33 out of 47 counties in Kenya and the industry supports more than 800,000 small holder farmers with an average of 0.11 ha under coffee and about 200 coffee trees per farmer. Each farmer produces on average 50 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 ton with smallholder coffee farmers producing about 60% of the national production despite operating on 30% of the total area. Most of the Kenya coffee is exported to various markets with EU countries accounting to over 55%. In 2021 coffee exported to EU earned the farmers over KES. 18 billion (EUR 155.2 million) emphasizing the importance of the EU market to the Kenya coffee economy. The sector supports over 5 million people or 10.5 percent of the Kenyan population directly and indirectly as per the 2019 national census[1].

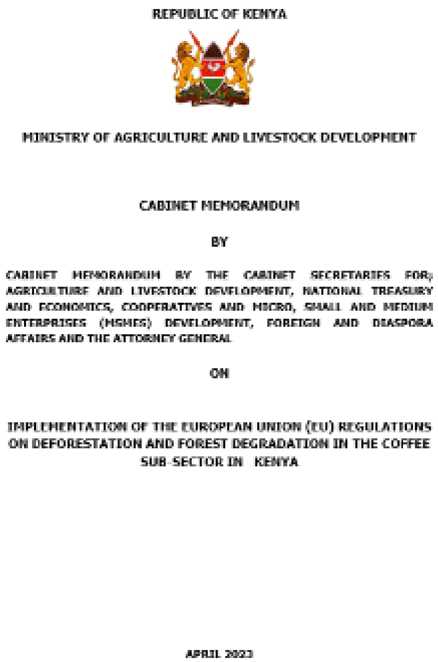
Over the years, the economic performance of coffee has had repercussions on all the spheres of life both upstream and downstream, on savings and investment intermediation, consumption of goods and services; household livelihoods not limited to paying for education, health, food, housing; farm input supplies, transport sector and other services it is therefore prudent to carefully consider all specificities 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 disorganized marketing structures due to unpredictable seasonal variability. Being 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 prefers cooler, high-altitude areas with adequate rainfall.

[1] Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019, Kenya Bureau of Statistics Nairobi Kenya

Kenya Coffee Stakeholders Response to the EU Regulations on Deforestation Free Products Page 1 of 4



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

CABINET MEMORANDUM

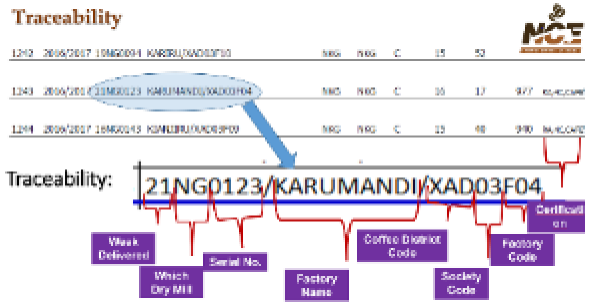
BY

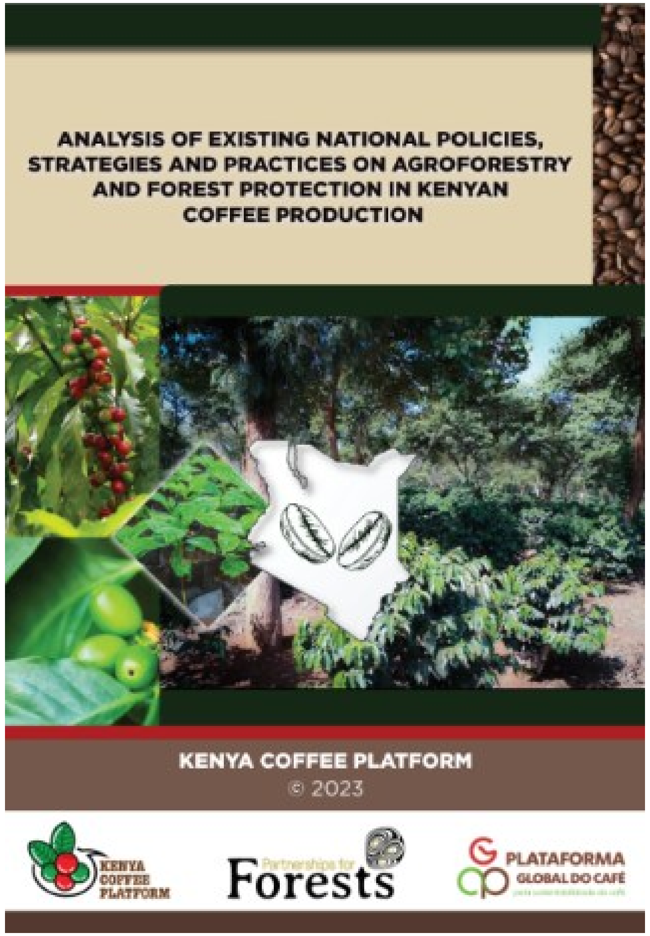
CABINET MEMORANDUM BY THE CABINET SECRETARIES FOR; AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMICS, COOPERATIVES AND MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) DEVELOPMENT, FOREIGN AND DIASPORA AFFAIRS AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ON

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

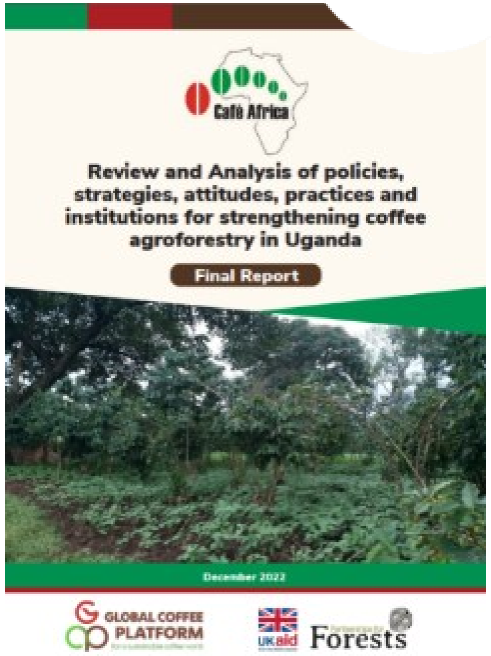
APRIL 2023



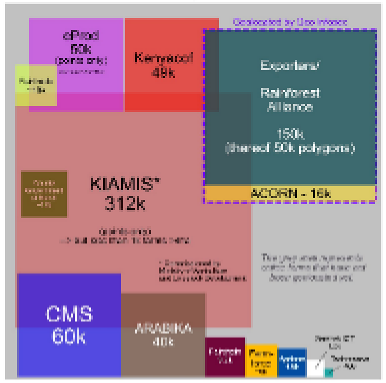


Together we make Kenya country action plan on EUDR

https://www.kcp.coffee/eudr



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 2024.

Kenya's collective response: 2023–2025

Kenya Coffee Platform

Jan 2023

Kenya Stakeholder position to European Coffee Federation through GCP

EUROPEAN COFFEE FEDERATION

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCERS FORUM

AFCA AFRICAN FINE COFFEES ASSOCIATION

Feb 2023

Presentation of Kenya concerns to the EU and to World coffee Producer Forum in Kigali

March 2023

Update of Kenya coffee Sustainability Manual with Agroforestry and Forest Degradation informat coffee

Partnerships for Forests

UKaid

April 2023

Review on forest protection legislation i Kenya and forest degradation in the coffee lands

Training of youth agri-prenours in Nyeri on the new Manual

Public sector partners prepare Cabinet Memo

HARAMBEE

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI

KENYA Forest Service

KENYA FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE KEFRI

May 2023

Working Group set up on EUDR, documenting the traceability system system

giz

On behalf of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Jun-Dec 2023

RAINFOREST ALLIANCE

Solidaridad

County Sensitizations

Quarterly webinars

CECM Annual meeting on EUDR

Nyeri youth coffee and agroforestry tree nursery

Jan 2024

Stakeholder Consensus on digital integration and Declaration to have completed by Jun 29th, 2024. Check Availability, Accuracy, Accessibility of existing data

DIASCA Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chains Alliance

April 2024

idh transforming markets

Clarification on traceability and Legality, and taking an example from West Africa on preparedness

Kenya’s collective response: 2023–2025

Kenya Coffee Platform

May 2024
Update and capacity building of business partners, upcoming compliance handbook, and technology products checklist

International Trade Centre

July 2024
Request on use of 312k data in KIAMIS for EUDR compliance

HARAMBEE

Aug 2024
Clarity on existing, resource mobilization for those without, EU Technical Facility Application

Oct 2024
Technical Support initiated

EFI

May 2025
EUDR Readiness in African Coffee Value Chains Conference
Team Europe Initiative (TEI) Outreach Conference in Kampala

SAFE

July 2025
NCIMS blueprint validation

Sep 2025
EUROTRIP EUDR in Practice

July 2024
Workshop on tools, Ground for data collection and WHISP for deforestation analysis. Review who has farmer data

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

July 2024
Arabica and Café Correcto projects to help farmers collect data and make it public.

AGENZIA ITALIANA PER LA COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO

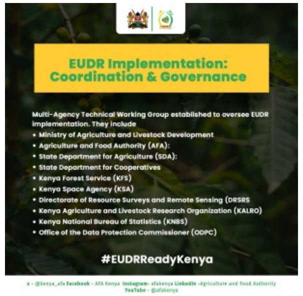
Sep 2024
CODF partnership to support farmers manage their data- with Vunapay

Dec 2024
AFA Coffee Directorate NCMIS , national effort to map all smallholders

COFFEE KENYA
SO RICH SO KENYAN

July 2025
Consensus Joint statement

Aug 2025
NATIONWIDE FARMER REGISTRATION KICKS OFF



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

Shared Position

In April 2025, 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 2026. **Co-convened 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

We recognize the significant financial burden that EUDR compliance may place on the sector, particularly for small and medium farmers, estates, and cooperatives. Costs related to traceability systems, precise geolocation mapping, and digital technologies can be substantial. We affirm that these costs must be managed equitably, and we emphasize the importance of continued consultation with stakeholders across the value chain as financing models and mechanisms are developed.

2. Traceability and Transparency

We note the critical importance of reliable and transparent traceability systems throughout the coffee value chain. Kenya already has strong manual and digital systems that support coffee trading. These existing systems should 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

We recognize the logistical and technical 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 cooperatives and estates that may lack the necessary resources and technical capabilities. We emphasize the need for targeted technical assistance, benchmarking of services, and infrastructure improvements to support all actors in meeting this requirement.

4. Technical Capacity and Infrastructure

Insufficient access to infrastructure and technical support are significant barriers to EUDR compliance. Limited access to essential information and communication technology (ICT) resources, such as reliable internet and suitable digital tools like smartphones, undermines the ability to implement traceability systems effectively. We advocate for further development of ICT tools, infrastructure, and technical support that can work for farmers to facilitate sector-wide compliance.

5. Lack of Clarity on Compliance Requirements

Stakeholders across the sector report ongoing confusion about EUDR requirements, including compliance processes, geospatial standards, and acceptable tools. While some guidance has come from the EU, national government—particularly key ministries and agencies—must play a more active role in clarifying national expectations. Clear, coordinated communication from both national authorities and international partners regarding compliance—and how data will be used—is urgently needed to reduce uncertainty and support effective action.

6. Government and Policy Support

We believe government involvement and proactive policy support are critical to achieving successful and sustainable compliance with EUDR. Government leadership is necessary to coordinate national strategies, regulatory frameworks, define legality in the national context, and guide implementation activities. We collectively call upon relevant governmental agencies to provide clear guidance, policy support, and to foster public-private collaboration to streamline compliance efforts.

7. Training, Sensitization, and Capacity Building

We unanimously affirm the necessity of extensive training, sensitization, and capacity-building initiatives to help stakeholders understand and meet EUDR standards. Comprehensive educational programs and targeted workshops are essential to enhance stakeholder knowledge, technical skills, and preparedness for compliance. We urge immediate and continued investment and collaboration in training and sensitization programs to support a well-informed sector better equipped for EUDR compliance.

8. Collaboration and Shared Solutions

We endorse collaborative approaches and the development of shared digital infrastructures to streamline EUDR compliance. By pooling resources and co-designing tools that serve all actors in the value chain, we can reduce duplication, lower costs, and ensure inclusive participation—especially for smallholder producers, estates, and cooperatives.

9. Leadership and Coordination Responsibility

We advocate for a collaborative approach where government leads on policy and regulation, and the private sector brings technical know-how and efficiency. Government can help keep costs down and ensure accountability, while the private sector plays a key role in delivering services and supporting farmers. The Kenya Coffee Platform (KCP) can help bring actors together and coordinate efforts. Success will depend on clear roles, shared responsibility, and trust across the sector.

10. Data Management and Privacy Concerns

Sharing data is essential for EUDR compliance and maintaining EU market access, but data must be collected and used responsibly, with safeguards to prevent misuse and protect farmer rights. A clear framework should guide informed consent, transparency, stewardship, and privacy—adapted to local contexts and languages. We support traceability systems that balance openness with protection, supporting farmers' agency. Any benefits accrued from the data should benefit the initial owner—the farmer.

11. Perceived Fairness and Scope of EUDR

We recognize the importance of EUDR's environmental goals. At the same time, stakeholders are concerned about equity—EUDR places a heavy burden on producers, while consumer countries must also take responsibility. We call for more balanced, collaborative approaches that include incentives and shared commitments between producer and consumer countries, aligned with national reforestation goals and local realities.

CONTACT

Brian King, Senior Management • Technology Integration (TI)

Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

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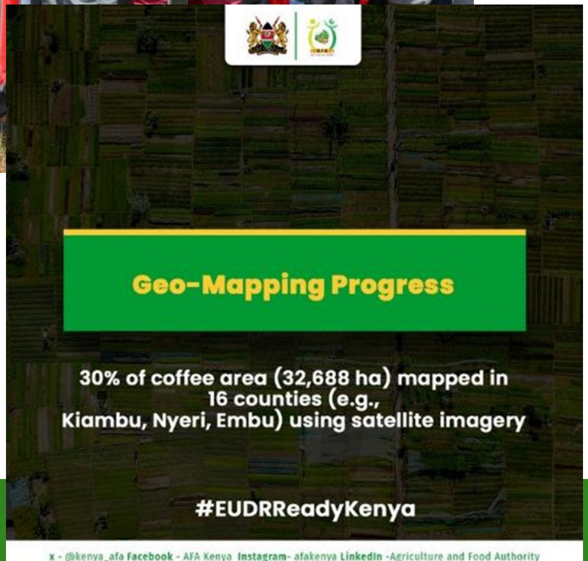
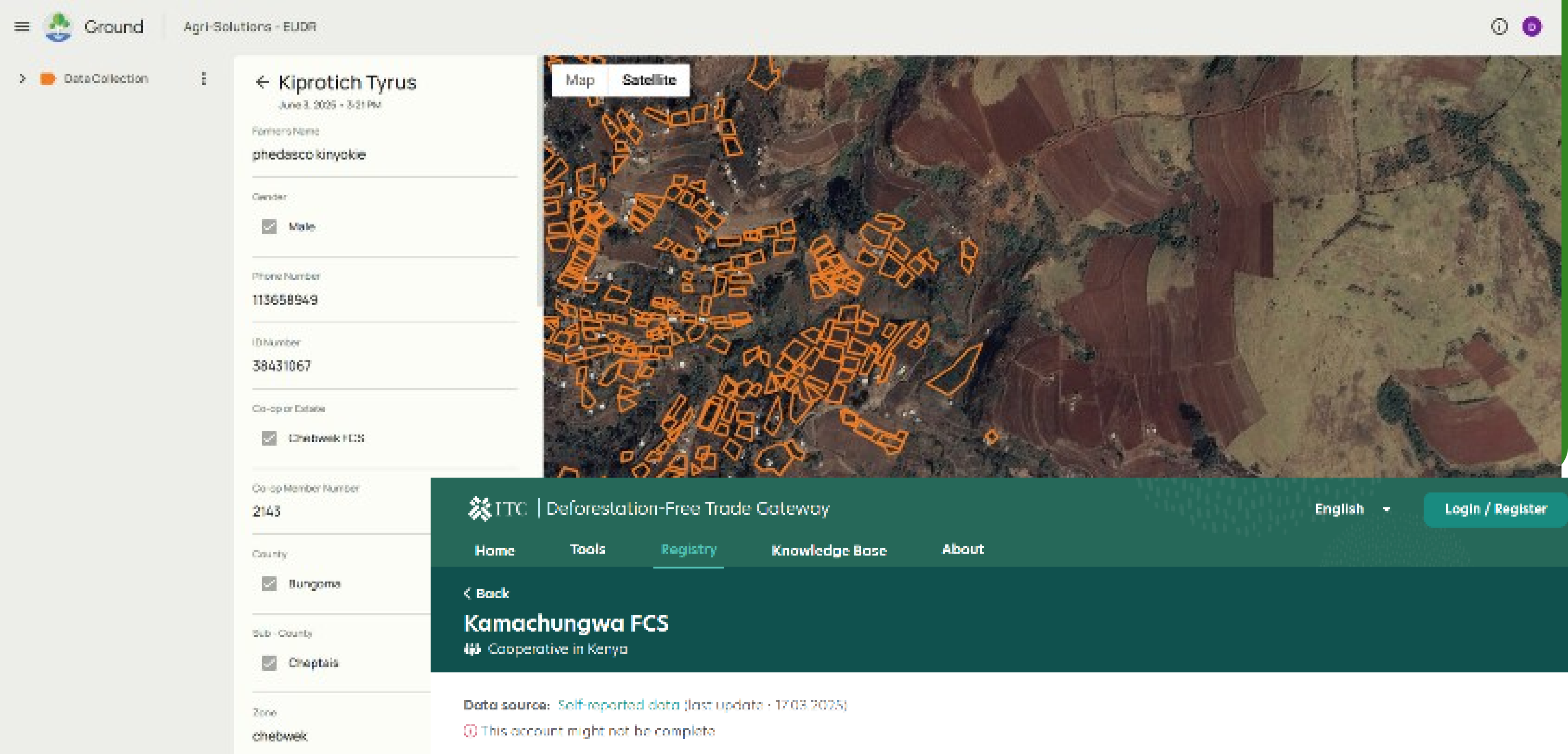
Government leadership in action: Kenya’s national EUDR geo-mapping (2025)

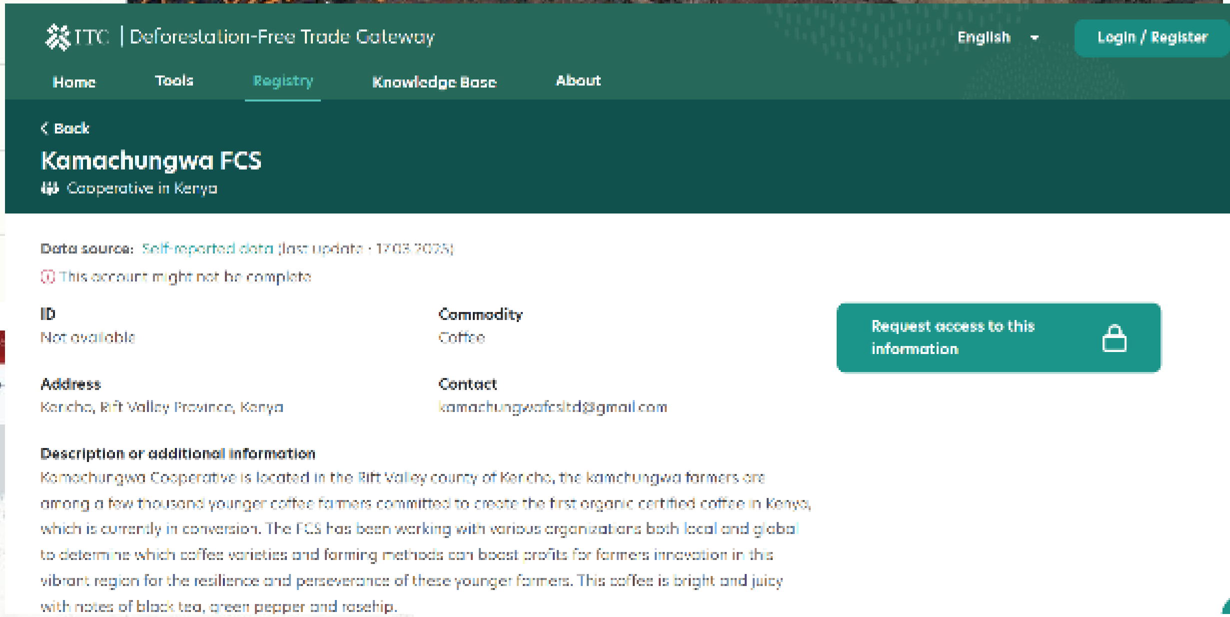
- Cabinet-level directive to fast-track EUDR readiness
- AFA-led, multi-agency national coordination
- Counties, cooperatives, and youth enumerators mobilized
- Hundreds of thousands of farmers reached in 2025

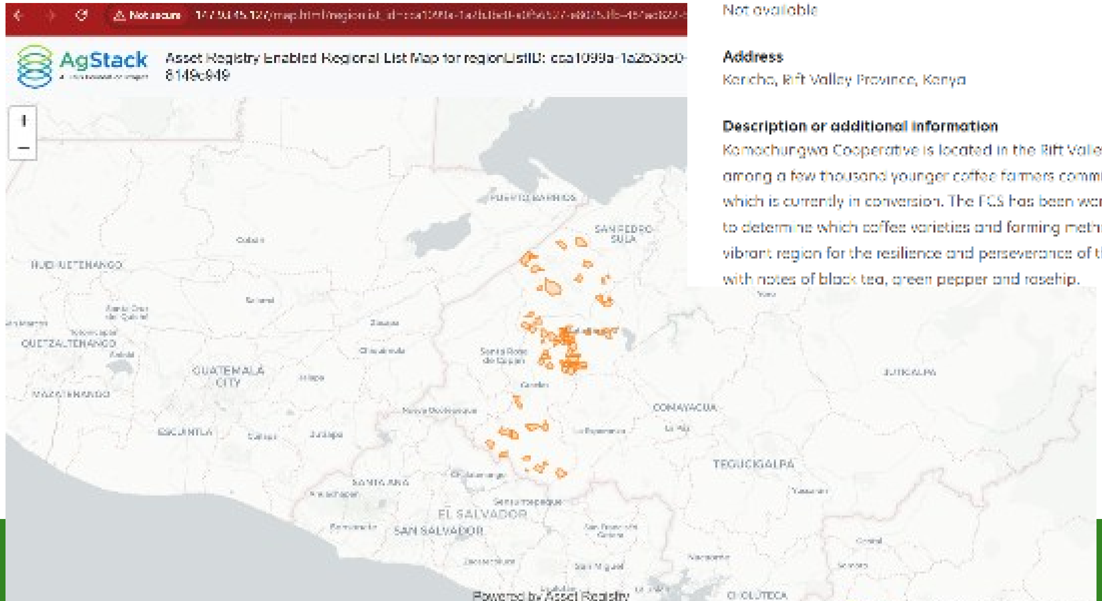


What is working on the ground

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







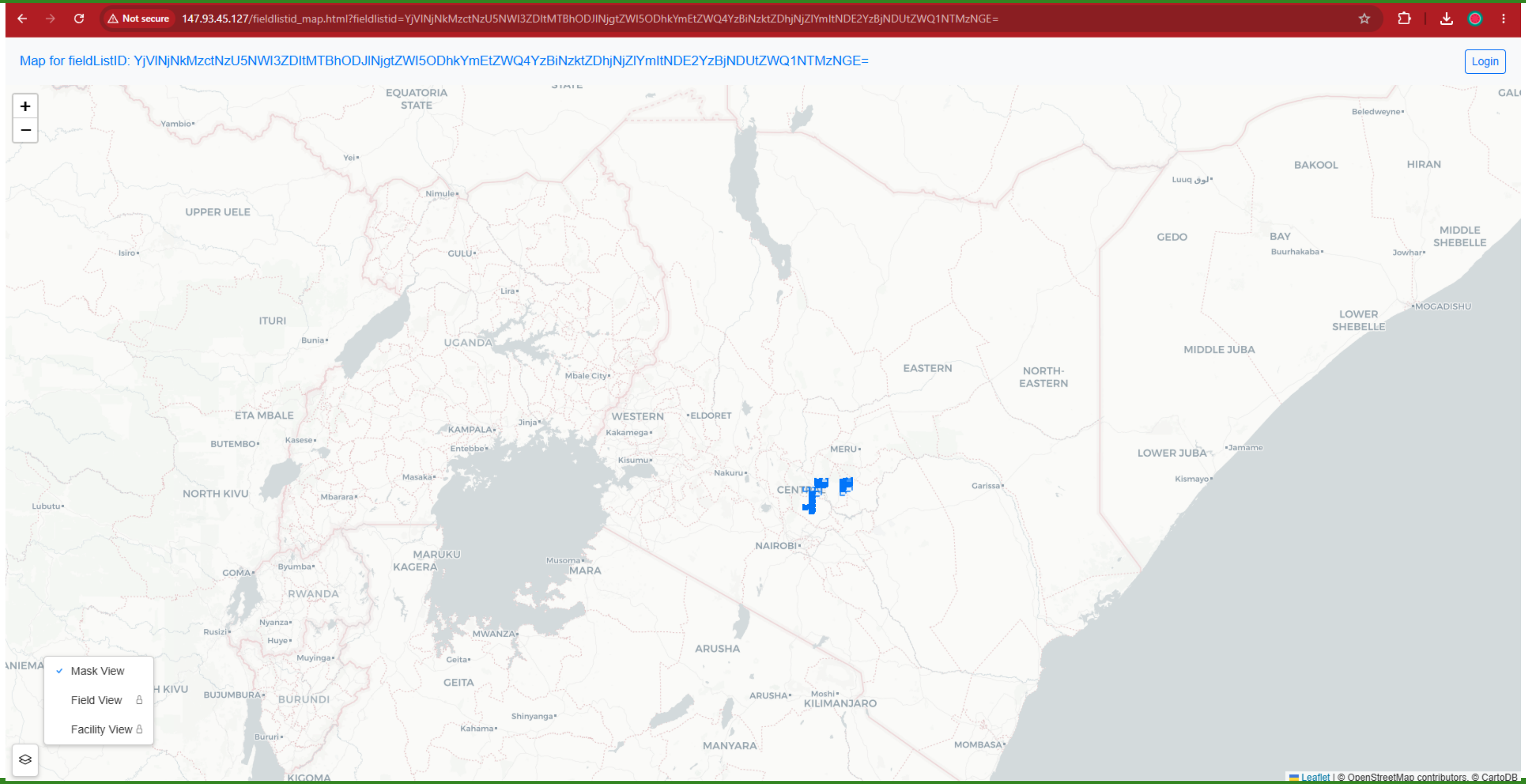
- NCIMS

Showcasing the Infrastructure

- **Open-source technology facilitated by the Alliance (CIAT) and DIASCA with public, private and neutral partners**
- **First shipment: 320 bags (60 kg each) from 13 cooperative societies, destined for the Poland**
- **EUDR information available to the importer via a QR code**
- **Proof that the open-source technology used can deliver**

Farmers Details

Farm data used with farmer consent and data sovereignty; deforestation risk assessed .



Container Arrives Intact

What remains unfinished

- Technology tried and tested, so no longer a tech issue
- Geolocation of smallholders is continuous
- Completion of the National Coffee Information Management System (NCIMS for enhanced traceability and data sharing
- Integrating the Whisp deforestation-risk tool for Kenyan farms
- Sensitization of internal stakeholders on EUDR progress
- Sharing experiences regionally, in the platform forum and SAFE regional forum
- Clear legality Framework in line with EU simplified Repository
- 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

EUDR Learning Community for Africa

Uganda EUDR compliant export experience

Scovia Namusobya
Uganda Coffee Platform/ Café Africa

CAFÉ AFRICA UGANDA

Catalyst. Architect. Anchor.

Uganda's EUDR Journey

First Exports. Hard Lessons. What's Next.

Africa EUDR Learning Community Exchange | Inaugural Meeting

Presented by: Samson Emong Uganda Coffee Platform, EUDR Coordination Unit

1.65M+	1.51M+	4	$24.8M
Farm polygons mapped	Farmers registered	EUDR-aligned/traceable consignments to EU	National programme investment

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

What EUDR Means for Uganda's Coffee Sector

The Exposure

- EU is Uganda's #1 export market — 68% of all coffee
- 3.5–4 million smallholder farmers directly affected
- 100% of EU-bound shipments require Due Diligence Statements
- Non-compliance = loss of market access
- USD 550M+ in annual export earnings at stake

Uganda's Strategic Choice

- Chose coordination over fragmentation
- EUDR/CSDDD National Taskforce, co-chaired by MAAIF and private sector
- National Action Plan: 4-step implementation approach
    - **Step 1: Data Collection**
    - **Step 2: National Data Warehouse**
    - **Step 3: Traceability**
    - **Step 4: Compliance Framework**
- Coordination Unit –Uganda Coffee Platform
- Consortia

CHALLENGES & APPROACHES

The Real Challenges — and What We Are Doing About Them

1 Farmer Registration Gap

⚠ Only 1.51M of 3.5–4M farmers registered. Knowledge gap, not technology gap.

✔ Government and World Bank financing for National scale-up.

2 Technical Fragmentation

⚠ 5 TAPs each building custom DWH connections — unsustainable, ungoverned.

✔ National Interoperability Gateway endorsed ; August 2026, to go-live.

3 No National Legality Framework

⚠ No clear guidance on which Ugandan laws are relevant to EUDR.

✔ Legality Working Group constituted; EFI engaged; TOR approved; expert procurement underway.

4 Sub-national Awareness Gaps

⚠ Farmers know EUDR exists but not what it requires of them specifically.

✔ PPPs, visual tools (comics, audio, RBC Chain Game) outperform conventional training; methodology being systematised.

5 Funding Gap

⚠ USD 7.7M remaining of USD 24.8M total programme requirement.

✔ USD 17.1M secured; Resource mobilization.

6 Governance Pending Formalisation

⚠ Interim MoU-based governance awaiting final ministerial approval.

✔ Policy brief submitted; formal endorsement being actively pursued as Q3 priority.

FIRST EUDR-TRACEABLE Consignments

Uganda Ships Its EUDR Aligned/Traceable Coffee

May – June 2026: 4 Containers of EUDR-Traceable coffee shipped to 4 EU countries — (we share learnings as they progress)

May 2026

Rubanga CS → Netherlands

May 2026

Rubanga CS → Germany

June 2026

Rubanga CS → Italy

June 2026

Kasaali FCSL → Belgium

EUDR LEARNING COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

What Uganda Has Learned — and What We Need From This Community

What Uganda Can Share

- A national coordination model that works — Taskforce, Coordination Unit, consortia
- Practical and common traceability architecture (DWH, Gateway, 5 TAPs)
- What the Interoperability Gateway solves — and why every country will need one
- Communication tools that actually reach farmers (comics, audio, RBC Chain Game)
- Lessons from the first EUDR-compliant exports — Under development

What We Want to Learn

- How other early movers have handled data governance and liability
- Legality framework approaches in other jurisdictions — what tools are working?
- How to accelerate farmer registration at scale without losing data quality
- Private sector and buyer engagement strategies — what drives demand-side compliance?
- Funding models that are sustaining EUDR programmes beyond donor cycles

BEYOND COMPLIANCE

The Compliance Dividend

Every dollar invested in EUDR compliance builds Uganda's — and Africa's — agricultural infrastructure simultaneously.

Digital Identity

Verified Farmer & Actor Profiles — every registered farmer becomes bankable

Market Access

EUDR compliance secures Uganda's position in its #1 export market

Access to Finance

Verified farm records unlock credit, insurance and input finance for smallholders

Productivity

R&R campaigns + compliance data = yield growth and youth employment

The same system that satisfies EUDR regulators simultaneously builds the economic infrastructure Africa's coffee farmers have always deserved.

CAFÉ AFRICA UGANDA

Catalyst. Architect. Anchor.

Thank you — and let us build this together.

Samson Emong | EUDR Coordination Unit | Café Africa Uganda

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We are open to sharing our models, tools and lessons — **reach out.**

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EUDR Coordination Unit — National EUDR Action Plan, Uganda

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From Regulation to Practice: Case Studies on EUDR Compliance Implementation in the Coffee Sector

Matthew Himmel
COSA/ Veridiem

Study objectives

- Assess challenges faced in producing origins
- Identify emerging strategies, trade-offs, and unresolved implementation challenges
- Contribute to collective learning on practical, scalable approaches to EUDR compliance

Interviewed Actors

Luis Pineda	Asociación de Productores Cafetaleros de Occidente en Honduras (APROCAOH)
José Dario Enamorado	Beneficio Río Frío
José Manuel Calero Moraga	Becamo (Neumann Kaffee Gruppe)
Juan Galguero	Café Ventura
Federico Ceballos	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical CIAT
Greg Sampson	Deforestation Free Trade Gateway DFTG
Alice Bisiaux	European Forest Institute EFI
Dolan Josué Castro Cortés	European Forest Institute EFI
Hannelore Beerlandt	International Coffee Organization ICO
Pascal Ripplinger	INATrace
Thomas Vaassen	Meridia
Christian Hennig	Permarobotics
Jonas Spekker	WHISP (WHat IS in that Plot) by FAO

EUDR: Four Data Requirements

Traceability

Geolocation

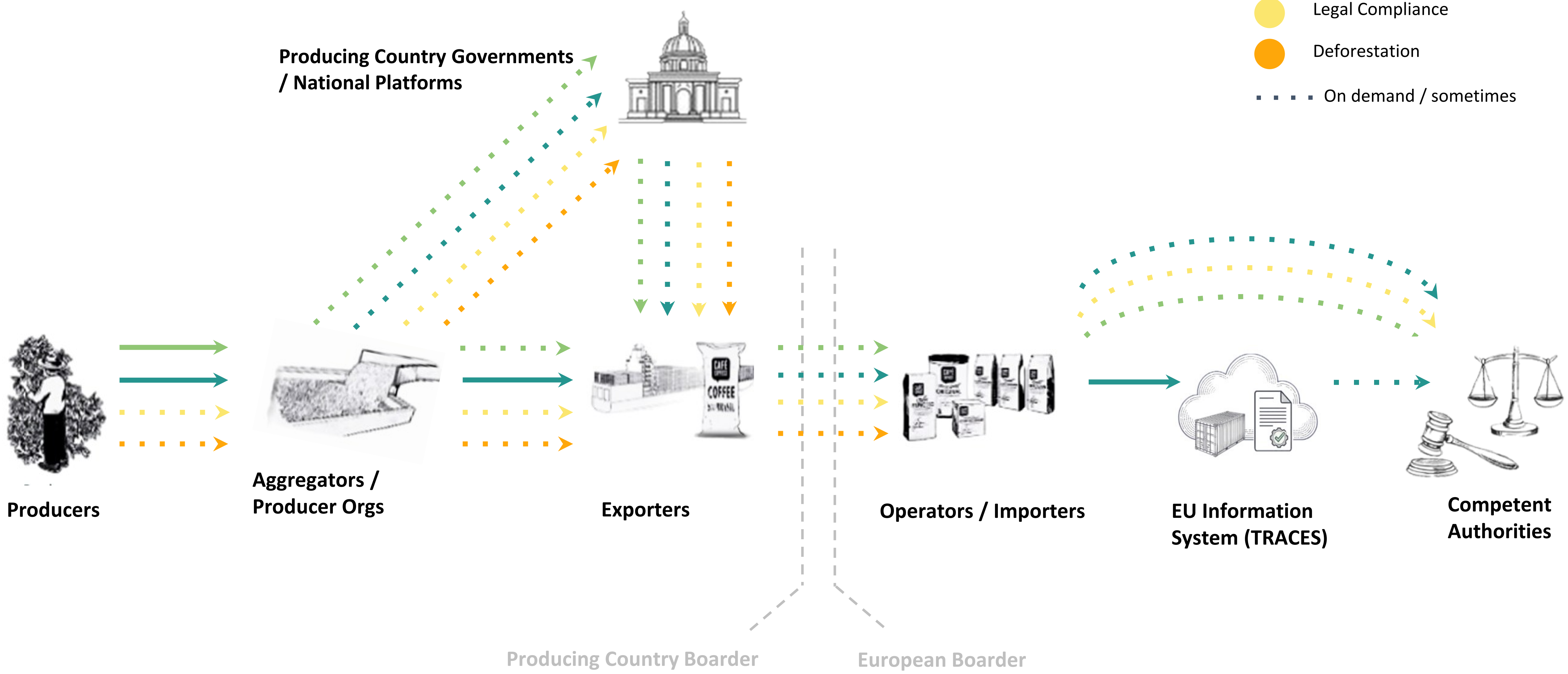
Legal Compliance

Deforestation

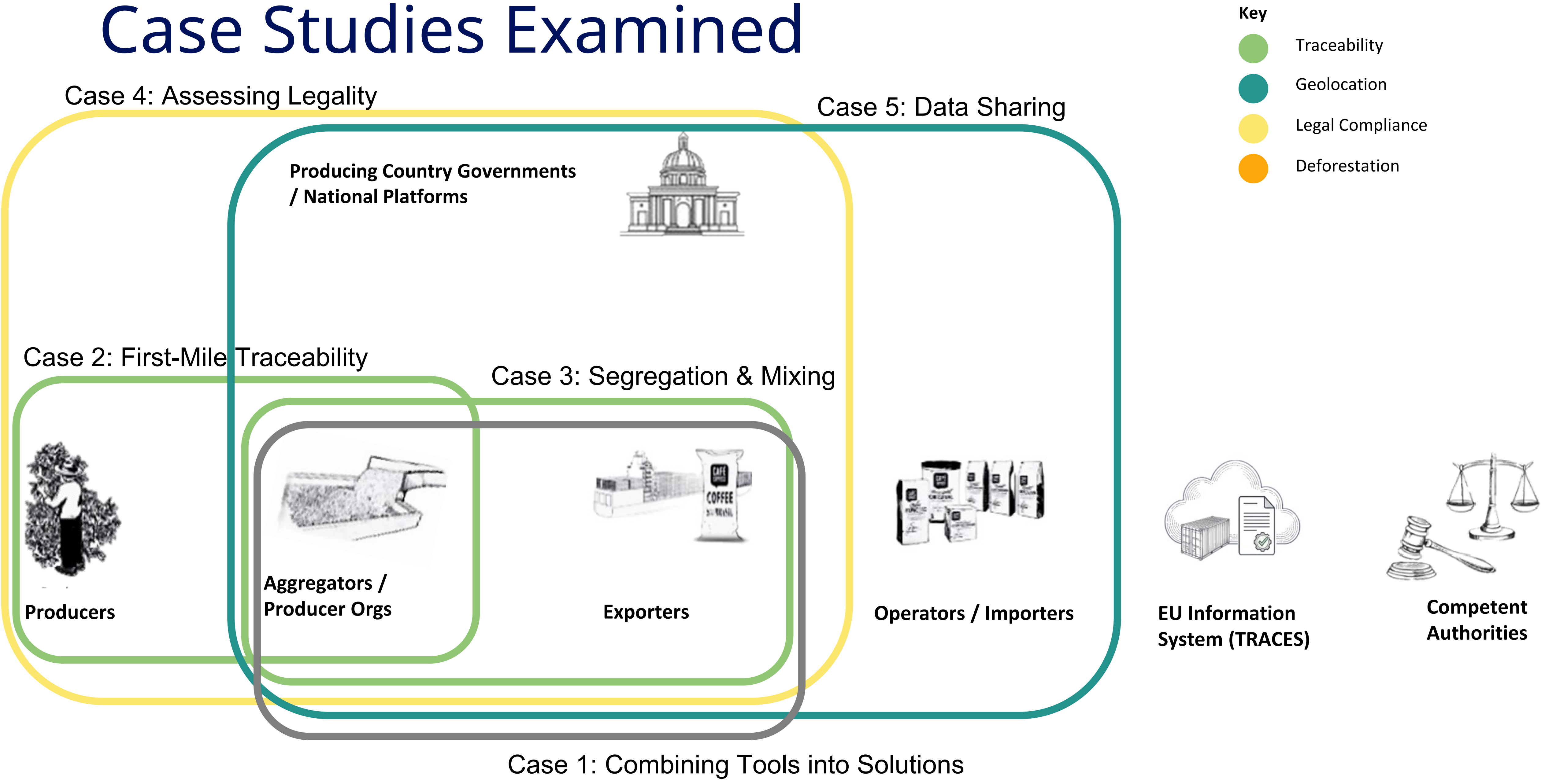
Supply Chain Data Flows

Sample data flows (actuals will vary by commodity and specific supply chain)

Key
- Traceability
- Geolocation
- Legal Compliance
- Deforestation
- On demand / sometimes



Case Studies Examined



Case Studies Examined

Case 1: Combining Tools into Solutions

Case 2: First-Mile Traceability

Case 3: Segregation & Mixing

Case 4: Assessing Legality

Case 5: Data Sharing

Case 1: Combining tools into Solutions

Challenges

Supply chain actors face three key challenges:

- **Know-how gap** – unclear on the specific tactical steps needed for EUDR compliance
- **Tool overload** – uncertain which available tools, content, and processes fit their needs
- **Integration gap** – limited capacity to combine methods and tools into one working system

Case 1: Combining tools into Solutions

Solutions

- **TEI Explainer**
    - Explains tactical requirements
    - Explains tool options
- **Proven tool "stacks"**
- **Hands-on workshops** where participants configure and pilot usable solutions

Case 2: First-Mile Traceability

Challenges

- First-mile traceability is essential
- Smallholders & informal intermediaries prominent (Honduras, ~90%)
- Remote transactions, w/o internet connectivity

Case 2: First-Mile Traceability

Solutions

- Free tools for 1st mile transactions :
  - **TraceFoodChain**
  - **INATrace**
  - **WHIMO**
- Simple app for intermediaries, function offline
- Link transactions to **GeoID**
  - Farmers have cards, or ID
  - Can be collected with **Ground**, etc.
  - Allow for **Whisp** analysis
- Approaches to Segregation
  - TraceFoodChain allows segregation (Whisp flags lots)
  - WHIMO assumes mixing
- Verification features:
  - Plot area → volume feasibility checks
  - Arithmetic check (volume in ≥ volume out)

Case 3: Segregation & Mixing

Challenges

- Segregating volumes during processing requires extra cost/infrastructure
- Risk of mixing compliant and non-compliant coffee
- Buyers and operators may avoid entire supply chains perceived as risk → market exclusion

Case 3: Segregation & Mixing

<u>**Solutions**</u>

- **Physical Segregation** at each stage:
  - Collection
  - Milling
  - Drying
  - Storage
- **Declaration in Excess (DiNE)**
- Documenting traceability using digital tools, like **TraceFoodChain, INATrace** or **WHIMO**
- Trust built through **relationships**
- Spot audits (aka "Trust but Verify"), to bolster due diligence

Case 4: Assessing Legality

<u>**Challenges**</u>

- EUDR mandate: plots must comply with all relevant legislation in country of production
- Determining the relevant laws requires significant resources, local legal experts and is open to interpretation
- Survey expertise needed to design assessments

Case 4: Assessing Legality

Solutions

- **EFI Due Diligence Navigator**
    - European Forest Institute (EFI) Due Diligence methodology, implemented in partnership with PbN
    - Multi-stakeholders: national legal experts, private sector, public sector
    - Identifies relevant laws + levels of adherence
    - Recommends due diligence steps
- ***COSA Survey Library*** *for field assessments*

Outstanding Challenges

- How to **remediate** issues, **rather than exclude** suppliers

Case 5: Data Sharing

Challenges

- Multiple actors collecting the same data → inefficient for all parties
- Inefficiency → some suppliers have not been mapped / assessed
- Several impediments to data sharing:
  - Competition
  - Distrust in quality of data
  - Incompatibility of data systems

Case 5: Data Sharing

<u>Solutions</u>

- 'Trust framework'
- GeoIDs
- "Give to get" and other incentives
- National platforms
- **Sylva (formerly Deforestation Free Trade Gateway)**
- Shared data standards (see **DIASCA**)
- Assurance mechanisms
    - 3rd party verification
    - Triangulation of data from multiple sources

<u>Outstanding Challenges</u>

- Establishing trust
- Sunk costs and perceived competitive advantage

Key Take-aways

- Several free tools address components of EUDR
- Training and workshops on EUDR & tools needed
- Digital tools document reality, but cannot solve it
- Trust in data supported by relationships, validation and verification
- Assessing legality is complex; don’t go it alone
- Mechanisms of data sharing critical

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Practical Resources

1. TEI Explainer website coming soon
2. Virtual webinars to be hosted by AFCA and partners
3. In-person intensive workshops coming soon

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Q & A

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CLOSING REMARKS

Gilbert Gatali
AFCA

EUDR Learning Community for Africa

Registration

https://bit.ly/4rp7r4t

Global Gateway

Co Funded by the European Union

Team Europe Initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains

Funded by

german cooperation DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Facilitated by

AFCA AFRICAN FINE COFFEES ASSOCIATION

COSA Committee On Sustainability Assessment

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