

Stakeholder Meeting

Oct 15th & Oct 16th | Berlin





Welcome & Opening

Annette Cerulli-Harms

Moderator



Follow and tag SASI



**#Sustainable Agricultural
Supply Chains Initiative (SASI)**



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PW: Tak10969P



Responsible purchasing in the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive - How to get started

Introduction and state of play

Peter Möhringer, Advisor, GIZ

European Model Contract Clauses: A guide to Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive -compliant contracts

Daniel Schönfelder, Lead European Legal Advisor,
Responsible Contracting Project

Joint implementation of purchasing practices in sector initiatives

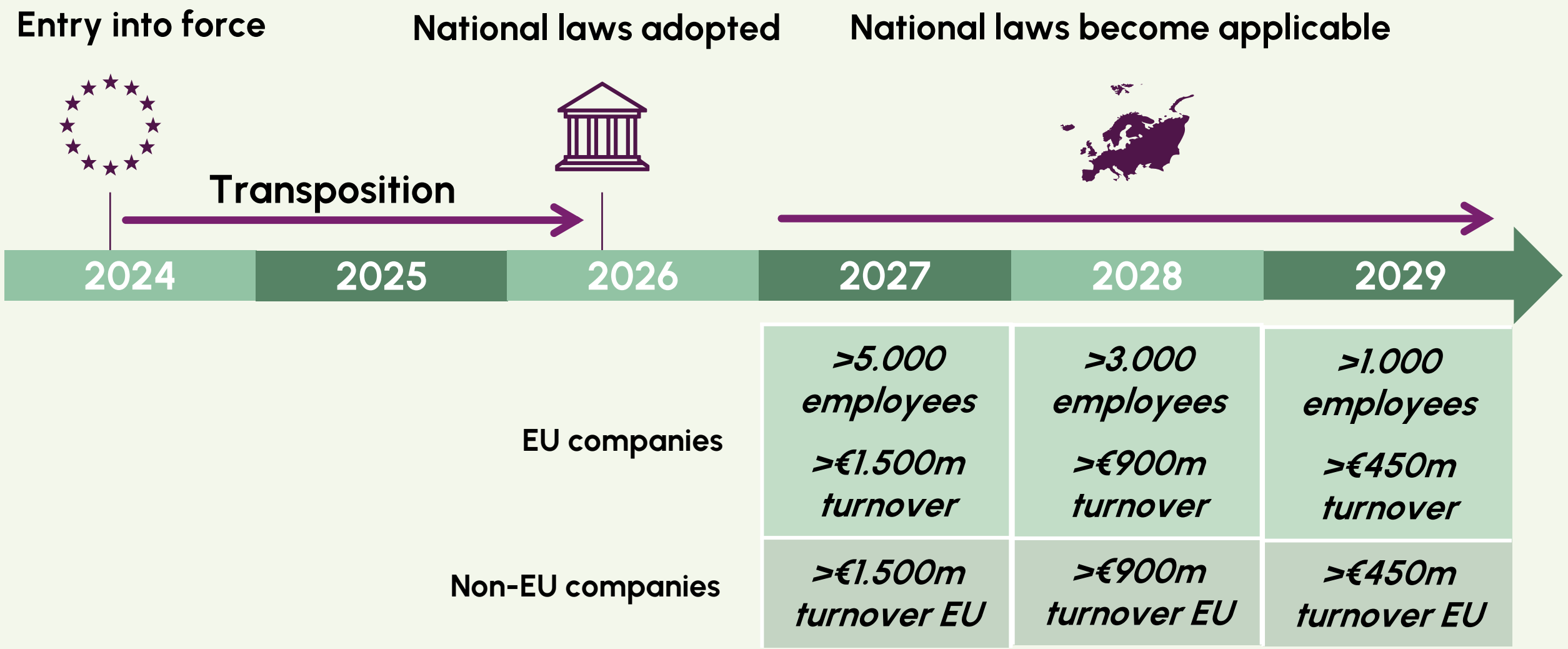
Rosalie Salez, Innovation & Sustainability Coordinator,
Greenyard



Introduction and state of play

Peter Möhringer, GIZ

CSDDD Timeline



CSDDD Material Scope



Human rights impacts (Annex I Part I)

- List of human rights instruments: e.g., ILO Core Conventions, International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- List of human rights: e.g., right to life, prohibition of forced labour, freedom of association, living wage and income

➤ *EU Commission may add additional conventions*



Environmental impacts (Annex I Part II)

- List of prohibitions and obligations included in environmental instruments
- Environment-related human rights



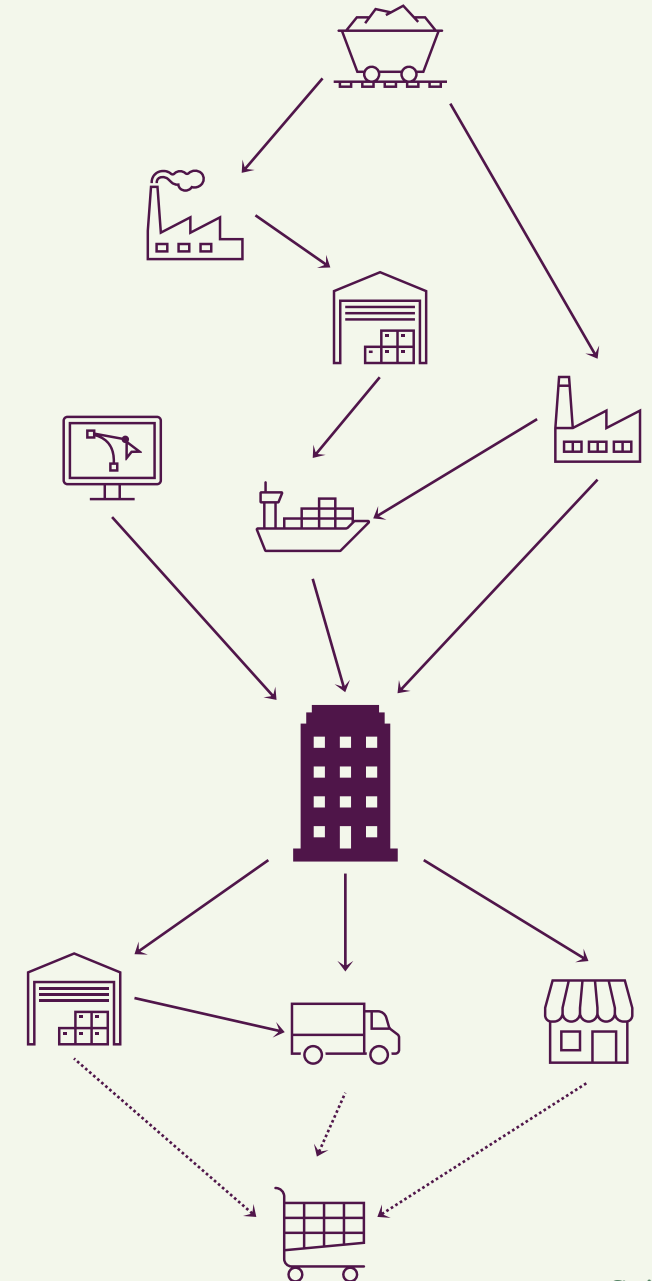
CSDDD Chain of Activities

➤ Upstream

- All activities of upstream business partners are covered
- Including design and development, sourcing (extraction, supply of raw materials, manufacture), transport, storage

➤ Downstream

- Activities of downstream business partners are covered to limited extent
- Only distribution, transport and storage of a product of that company “for the company or on behalf of the company”



CSDDD Obligations



1 Identification of due diligence policies and risk management systems

Article 10

Article 11

2 Assessment and identification of actual or potential adverse impacts

3 Prevention of potential & mitigation of actual adverse impacts

4 Provision of remediation for actual adverse impacts

5 Implementation of meaningful stakeholder engagement

6 Establishment of notification mechanisms & complaints procedure

7 Monitoring effectiveness of due diligence policy and measures

8 Communicating publicly on due diligence

✱ Additional provisions

Purchasing Practices: The articles

- ***Article 10*** Preventing potential adverse impacts paragraph 2. (d) &
- ***Article 11*** Bringing actual adverse impacts to an end paragraph 3. (e)
- „Companies shall be required to take the following appropriate measures, where relevant: [...]
- **make necessary modifications of, or improvements to, the company's own business plan, overall strategies and operations, including purchasing practices, design and distribution practices;"**

Purchasing Practices: The recitals

- *Recital 46 on Preventing potential adverse impacts*
- *Recital 54 on Bringing actual adverse impacts to an end*

“Where relevant, **companies should adapt** business plans, overall strategies and operations, including **purchasing practices**, and develop and **use purchase policies that contribute to living wages and incomes for their suppliers** and that do not encourage potential adverse impacts on human rights or the environment.”

Purchasing Practices: The recitals

„Tackling harmful purchasing practices and price pressures on producers, particularly smaller operators is especially important in relation to sales of agricultural and food products. In order to address the power imbalances in the agricultural sector and ensure fair prices at all links in the food supply chain and strengthen the position of farmers, large food processors and retailers should adapt their purchasing practices, and develop and use purchase policies that contribute to living wages and incomes for their suppliers [...]"

Recital (47)

Next Steps Guidance Documents

Guidelines Article 19(2)

- guidance and best practices **on how to conduct due diligence, e.g.:**
 - **identification process** [till 26 January 2027]
 - **prioritisation of impacts**
 - appropriate measures to **adapt purchasing practices**
 - how to **identify and engage with stakeholders**
- **sector-specific guidance** [no deadline set]

Fitness Criteria Article 20

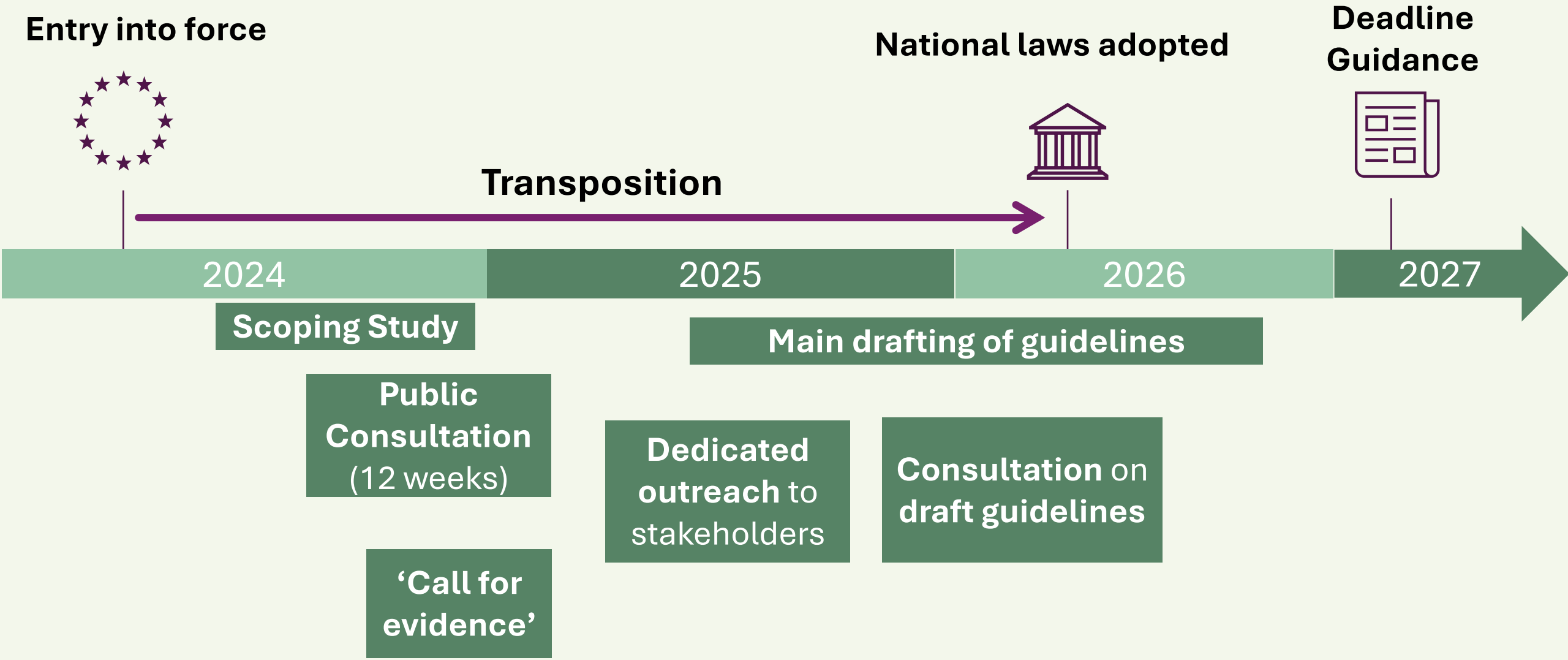
[no deadline set]

- **industry and multistakeholder initiatives**
- **third-party verifiers** and verification

Model contract clauses Article 18

[till 26 January 2027]

Next Steps Timeline





Questions?



European Model Contract Clauses: A guide to Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive-compliant contracts

Daniel Schönfelder, Responsible Contracting Project



Responsible
Contracting
Project



Responsible Contracting in the CSDDD – the EMCs

SASI
October, 2024

Daniel Schönfelder – Lead European Advisor
Responsible Contracting Project

Responsible Contracting Project

- **Objective:** To ensure that contracts are used as a tool for effective HREDD
- Founded in 2022 to improve human rights in global supply chains through innovative contracting practices; emerged from an ABA WG, Business Law Section, that developed MCCs 2.0.
- **RCP Toolkit** – open access available at:
<https://www.responsiblecontracting.org/toolkit>
- **Uptake:** <https://www.responsiblecontracting.org/about> under “Uptake”

Contracts are central to respecting human rights in supply chains

- Essential for HREDD: Communication + Operational organization + legal leverage, across borders and companies
- Therefore rightly widely used tool for managing risks in the supply chain, but:
 - **No silver bullet – only part of the foundation of HREDD AND**
 - **Often incorrectly used & creating false incentives** - classic focus on corporate risk leads to **risk shifting -> not to effective HRE risk management!**



Example clause on HRE obligation with right of termination

"The supplier undertakes to comply with the requirements on human rights and environmental protection in accordance with § X and to agree corresponding regulations with its suppliers. (...)

If the supplier either violates the aforementioned obligations, violates an obligation under the LkSG or if a human rights or environmental risk arises, Company X is entitled to terminate the contract without notice."

Does that help human rights?

Responsible Contracting & mHREDD – LkSG/CSDDDD



- Large companies must establish **appropriate** due diligence measures, including prevention and remediation, inter alia:
 - Obtaining **contractual assurances** from suppliers on HRE (§ 6 para. 4 no. 2 / Art. 10, 11)
 - Obligation to adopt **responsible purchasing behavior**, including pricing, in order to reduce risks (§ 6 para. 3 no. 2 / Art. 10, 11)
 - Termination of business only **as a last resort** (§ 7 (3) / Art. 10, 11)

Responsible Contracting & mHREDD – LkSG/CSDDDD



- **Appropriateness** i.a. requires companies to design measures that (Art. 3 (o) & Art. 10 (1), 11 (1)):
 - Reflect **joint causes** of impacts when designing measures
 - Are **effective** in addressing impacts
 - Are **reasonable available** and reflect the **likelihood** of impacts

What is ruled in and ruled out by CS3D & LkSG

CS3D text and the BAFA & Helpdesk guidance make clear that appropriateness & effectiveness:

Rule out	Rule in
one-sided obligations for suppliers only - legal fiction that does not take into account buyers role in “jointly causing” / contributing & does not allow supplier to address that role	clear and reasonable allocation of tasks & shared responsibilities (Recital 46, 54, 66) • Inclusion of buyer`s responsibility to implement responsible purchasing and implementing it in purchase orders

What is ruled in and ruled out by CS3D & LkSG

CS3D text and the BAFA & Helpdesk guidance make clear that appropriateness & effectiveness:

Rule out	Rule in
Obligations of perfection - harmful incentives; unrealistic; require suppliers to meet stricter standards than buyers & do not reflecting requirement to be “reasonably available” & reflect “likeliness” of impacts	shared responsibility to HREDD , to build basis for ongoing cooperation using HREDD (Recital 46, 54, 66)



Example EMC clause on the HRE obligation

"Buyer and Supplier each covenants to establish and cooperate in maintaining a HREDD process in connection with the Goods and services governed by this Agreement, in accordance with the standards set out in the OECD Guidance. The HREDD process shall be appropriate to each party's size and circumstances. If Supplier is an SME, Supplier can opt to establish its own HREDD process or to be involved in Buyer's process, as clearly requested and instructed by Buyer."

What is ruled in and ruled out by CS3D & LkSG

CS3D text and the BAFA & Helpdesk guidance make clear that appropriateness & effectiveness:

Rule out	Rule in
Transferring all obligations to suppliers is ruled out (Recital 66), especially on SMEs -> ignores their limited capacity & buyer`s own role	Cooperation on HREDD that allows SMEs to participate in the buyer`s HREDD, cost-sharing that reflect contributions
Immediate termination in all cases of risks or violation, as these create harmful incentives	Responsible exit that gives suppliers right to cure and takes into account adverse impacts

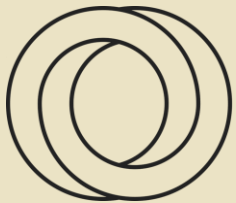
Thank you for your attention!

[More Info on CSDDD Requirements on Contracts](#)

[More Info on the EMCs & Consultation](#)

Daniel Schönfelder: schoenfelder@outlook.com

Responsible Contracting Project



Responsible
Contracting
Project

<https://www.responsiblecontracting.org/>
LinkedIn: [Responsible Contracting Project](#)

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Questions?



Joint implementation of RPPs in sector initiatives

Moritz Heldmann (SASI) & Rosalie Salez (Greenyard)



Living Wage in the Banana Sector

Responsible Purchasing

Greenyard: Global Player in Fruits and Vegetables



FRESH

*Sourcing and sales of **fresh** fruit & vegetables*



FROZEN

*Sourcing, production and sales of **frozen** fruit & vegetables*

LONG FRESH

PREPARED



*Sourcing, production and sales of **canned** fruit & vegetables*



2 in Europe, # 2 Globally



Sourcing & Sales of Fresh F&V



≈ 5,600 employees



27 distribution centers



Active in 19 countries



2 in Europe

Production & Sales of Frozen F&V

≈ 2,200 employees

9 facilities

Active in 7 countries



5 in Europe

Production & Sales of Prepared F&V

≈ 1,200 employees

3 facilities

Active in 8 countries

Banana producers under increasing financial pressure



Bananas as strategic selling point

Supermarket banana prices low to attract customers

Banana producers under increasing financial pressure



Bananas as strategic selling point

Supermarket banana prices low to attract customers



Unbalanced distribution of value and risk

- Higher input costs across value chain
- Adaptation to climate change
- Lack of clear, sustained financial commitments from suppliers and retailers

Living Wage

“The wage level that is necessary to afford a **decent standard of living** for workers and their **families**, taking into account the **country circumstances** and calculated for the work performed during the **normal hours of work**” (*ILO*)

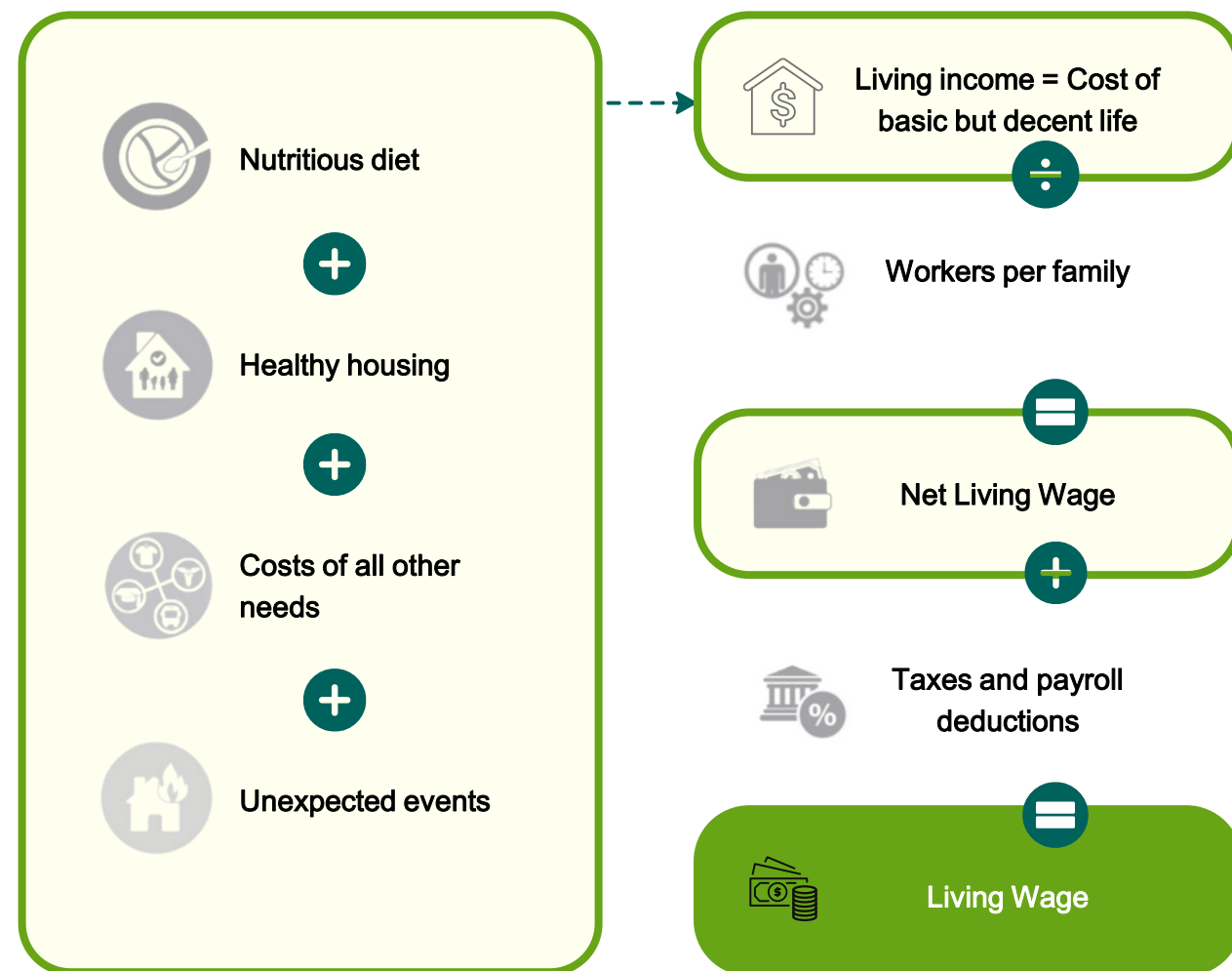


Figure 1. Methodology for estimation of living wage

German Retailers Working Group on Living Wage (LW)



Retailer commitment by 2025:

- Source at least 50% of total banana volumes as LW-bananas

Roadmap on Living wages IDH:



1. Identify the Living Wage



2. Measure Living Wage Gaps



3. Verify calculations



4. Close Living Wage Gaps



5. Share Learning

Responsible Purchasing Practices

GREENYARD PERSPECTIVE

Internal Integration

Integrated into company's core policies, operations, monitoring and reporting mechanisms



Sustainable Costs

Reflects sustainable costs of production



Supplier Management

Encourages enhanced cooperation between retailers and suppliers



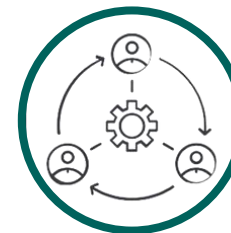
Equal Partnerships

Respectful and long-lasting relationships between retailers and suppliers based on mutual accountability



Fair Payment Terms

Supports farm management in paying workers fairly and on time





Questions?



**Thank you for your
attention!**



OECD Handbook on Due Diligence for Enabling Living Incomes and Living Wages

Bärbel Kofler, Parliamentary State Secretary, BMZ

Allan Jorgensen, Head of the Centre for Responsible Business Conduct, OECD

Aldo Cristiano, Chair of German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO)

Angelique Karekezi, Managing Director, Rwashoscco

Katharina Wortmann, Group Director, ALDI SÜD

Melanie Rutten-Sülz, Country Manager, Solidaridad Germany

Patrick Belser, Senior Economist, ILO

Julia Thimm, Senior Manager Sustainability - Human Rights, Tchibo (online)



Coffee & Chocolate Break

Program continues at 12.00



The role of competition in achieving Living Incomes and Living Wages

Research-based insights

Rainer Lademann, Georg-August-University Göttingen



The role of competition in achieving Living Incomes and Living Wages: Research-based insights

Presentation at the INA Stakeholder Meeting in Berlin

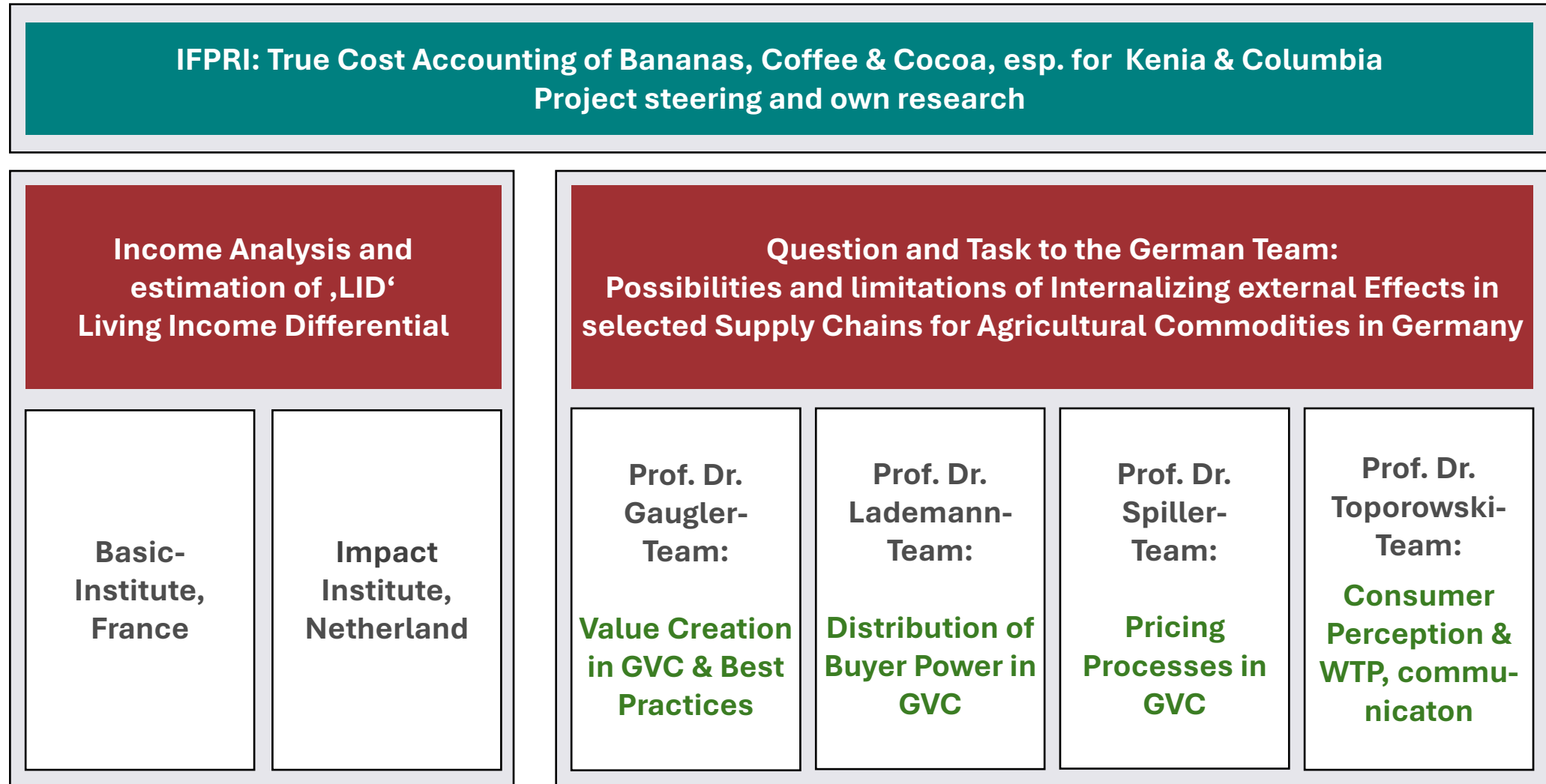
Prof. Dr. Rainer P. Lademann

October 16th 2024

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- **Project overview**
- **Market power – systematizing preliminary remarks**
- **Indications of market power in the value chain in a first overview**
- **Assessments of the distribution of power**
- **The Role of the Demand Side**
- **Conclusion**

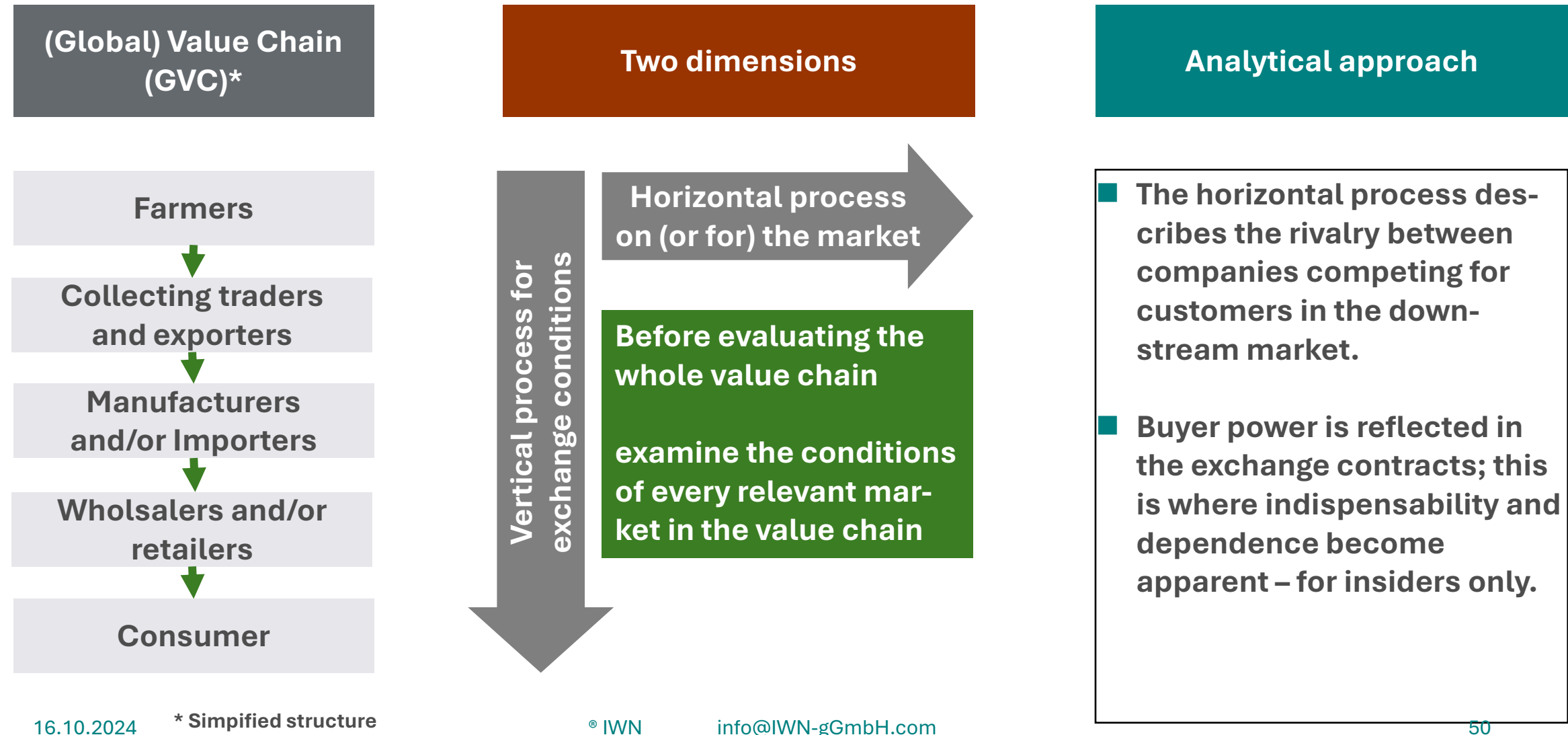
Project framework of IFPRI - International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington/USA



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Competition and market power - how can both be identified in the value chain?

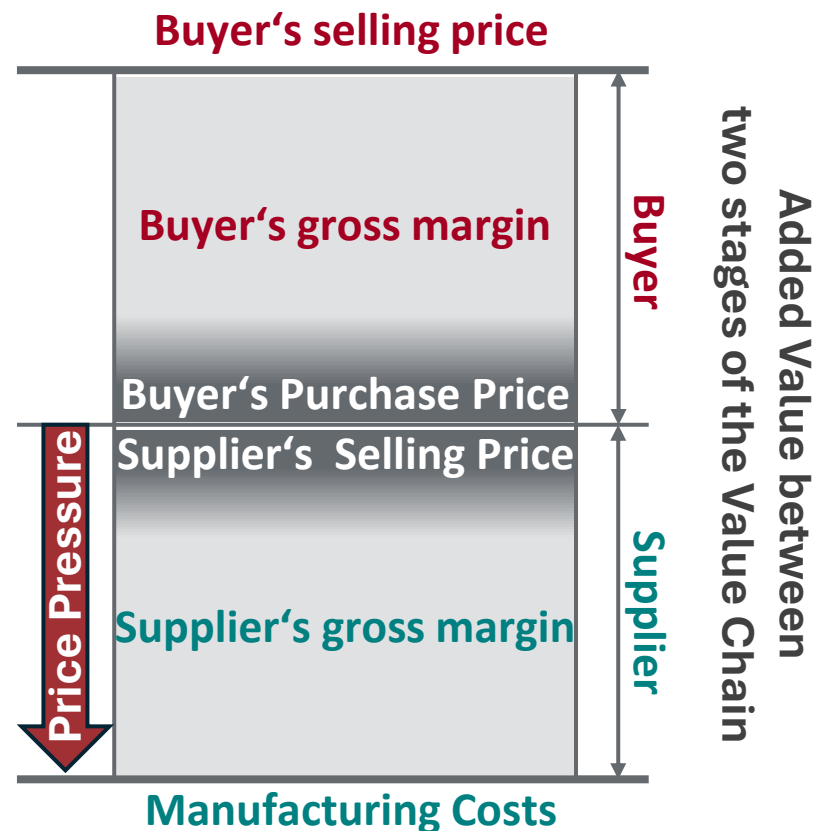


Distribution of added Value between Buyer and Supplier

Reasons for Buyer Power

- Buyer has better outside-options than the supplier,
- that means: The profit effects of a negotiation breakdown are greater for the supplier than for the buyer.
- Supplier is strategically or situationally dependent on the buyer.

Price Pressure by Buyer Power



Indication of Buyer Power

- Distribution of mark ups in the value chain (difference between sales prices and buying prices).
- Price transformation between the stages of the value chain.
- Monopson (monopoly on the buying market)

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Potential indications of market power (selection) for an analytical approach

■ Horizontal market power

- Monopoly
- Tight oligopoly (2, 3 or 4 providers)
- Excess profits (> risk-adequate interest rate)
- de facto market division
- High barriers to market entry
- No market entries or exits
- Declining level of innovation
- No competition for quality
- No reduction of overcapacities

■ Challenge

- Precise definition of the relevant market
- Accessibility of relevant data
- Overall consideration required (multifactorial)

■ Vertical market power

- Larger outside options as market counterparts (no negotiations at 'eye level')
- Dependence on a few suppliers
- Asymmetrical distribution of market shares between suppliers and customers
- Shifting risk to suppliers
- Unfair trading practices widespread
- Insufficient price transmission (no or too little passing on of cost increases)
- No risk-adequate profits for suppliers

■ Challenge

- Knowledge of business models/strategies, especially economically realistic alternatives
- Vertical market power invisible (-> contracts!)
- Availability of relevant data

Competition and Market Power – three exemplary Indications

Selected Indicators for Buyer Power	Bananas	Cocoa/Schokolade	Coffee
Outside Options			
Market shares		Market shares	
Price Transformation	Price Transformation		
Mark ups in Value Chain			Mark ups in Value Chain
Access Profits	Access Profits	Access Profits	Access Profits

Some Indications for effective Competition in the Cocoa/Chocolate-Industry with strong Retailers at the End of the Value Chain



Price Transformation in the Banana-Market: where and how much the Prices rised

- Price transmission is the passing on of cost changes to the downstream value chain.

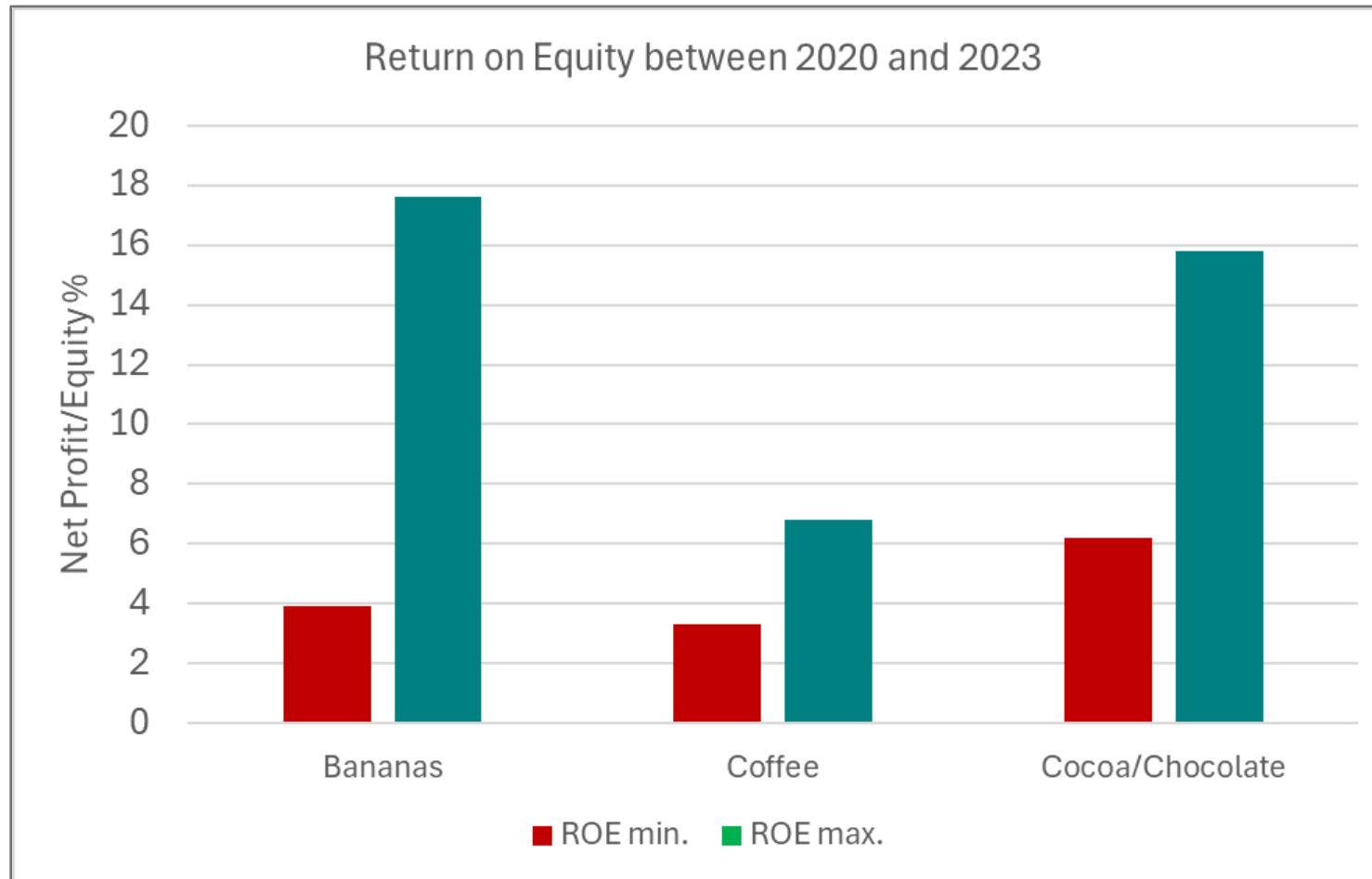
Price Changes for 1 kg Bananas in the Value Chain between 2007 and 2014		Columbia	Ecuador
Farmers price	Price EUR/kg 2007 2014	0,32 0,50	0,27 0,46
	Price changes	+0,18 EUR	+0,19 EUR
Export price FOB		+0,16 EUR	+0,20 EUR
Import price EU			+0,14 EUR
Wholesale price			+0,15 EUR
Food retailer price			+0,08 EUR

Quelle: eigene Berechnung, Daten Marazán, 2017, S. 15

Conclusions

- Producer prices in Colombia have increased more than other prices along the value chain.
- Retail prices have shown the smallest price increase (significance for action policy).
- There are significant price differences between banana-producing countries.

Some Indications for effective Competition in the Cocoa/Chocolate-Industry



■ Bananas

Profits fluctuate greatly and tend to be too low (high value is exception)

■ Coffee

Profits quite stable but low

■ Cocoa/Chocolate

Company specific profits tend to get higher when they follow a strong marketing strategy and clear positioning

■ Overall: no excess profits

Distribution of Value added in the Cocoa/Chocolate Value Chain

Stages of the Value Chain für Cocoa/Chocolate	Value creation		Profit distribution		
	EUR/kg	in %	EUR/kg	Anteil %	in %/kg
Food Retailer (Germany)	3,45	37,1	0,78	26,1	9,1%
Chocolate Manufacturer	3,45	37,1	0,88	29,4	15,0%
Cocoa Processers	0,54	5,8	0,10	3,3	4,1%
Cocoa Harvesting + Export	0,67	7,2	0,13	4,3	7,0%
Cocoa Farming	1,20	12,9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Governments	n.a.	n.a.	1,10	36,8	11,8%
Total	9,31	100,0	2,99	100,0	32,1%
Quelle: own calculations, data Basic 2022.					
* incl. preliminary services					

- In 2000, 1 kg of chocolate had a average consumer price of EUR 9,31 in the food retail sector.
- According to Basic, three quarters of the added value comes from the chocolate industry and the food retailers. One third is profit.
- The biggest beneficiaries on the chocolate market, however, are states. Over a third of the surplus comes from taxes, including ca. EUR 0.92/kg from the German state.
- The share of added value in cocoa cultivation (too low) and in the food retailers (too high) is unclear.

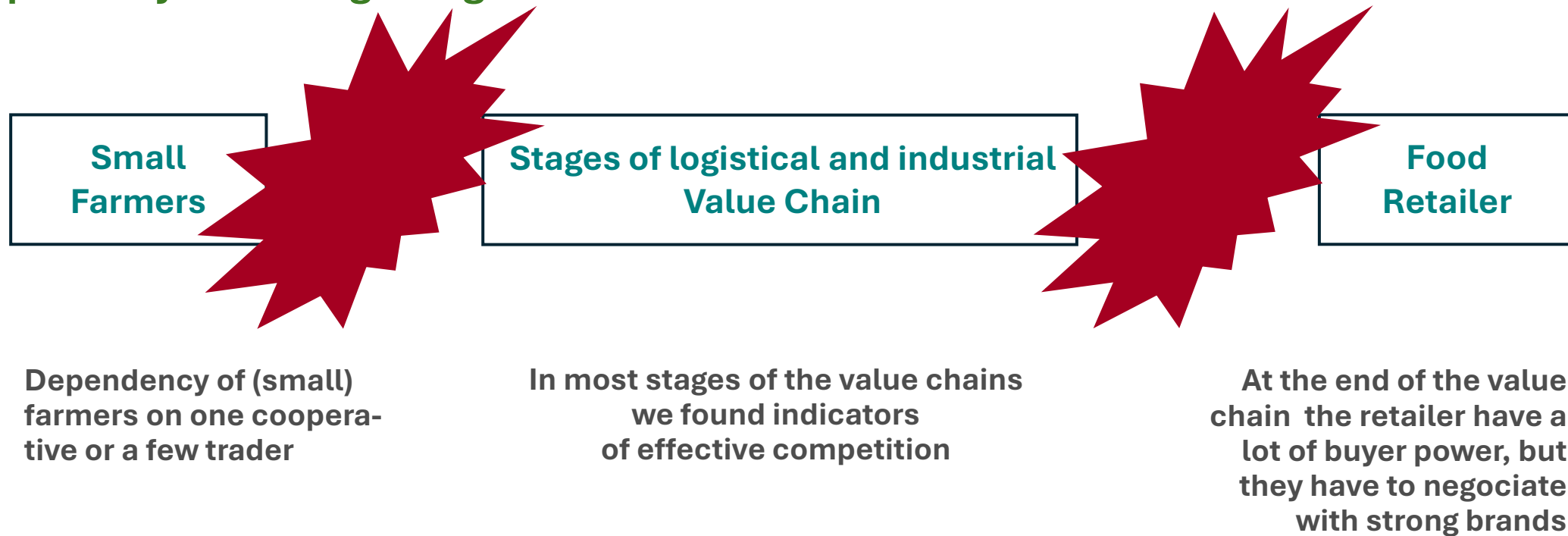
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Competition and Market Power – our impressions – an overview

Selected Indicators for Buyer Power	Bananas	Cocoa/Schokolade	Coffee
Outside Options	Small farmers have no economically relevant alternatives; they are dependent.		
Market shares	The market shares in the value chain show no evidence of monopolization.		
Price Transformation	The price transformation does not indicate the exercise of buyer power.		
Mark ups in Value Chain	There is no evidence for buyer power by the distribution of profits in the value chain		
Access Profits	Measured by return on equity, no excess profits can be observed.		

We find Restrictions on competition in the Value Stages of Bananas, Cocoa and Coffee primarily at the Beginning and the End of the Value Chain

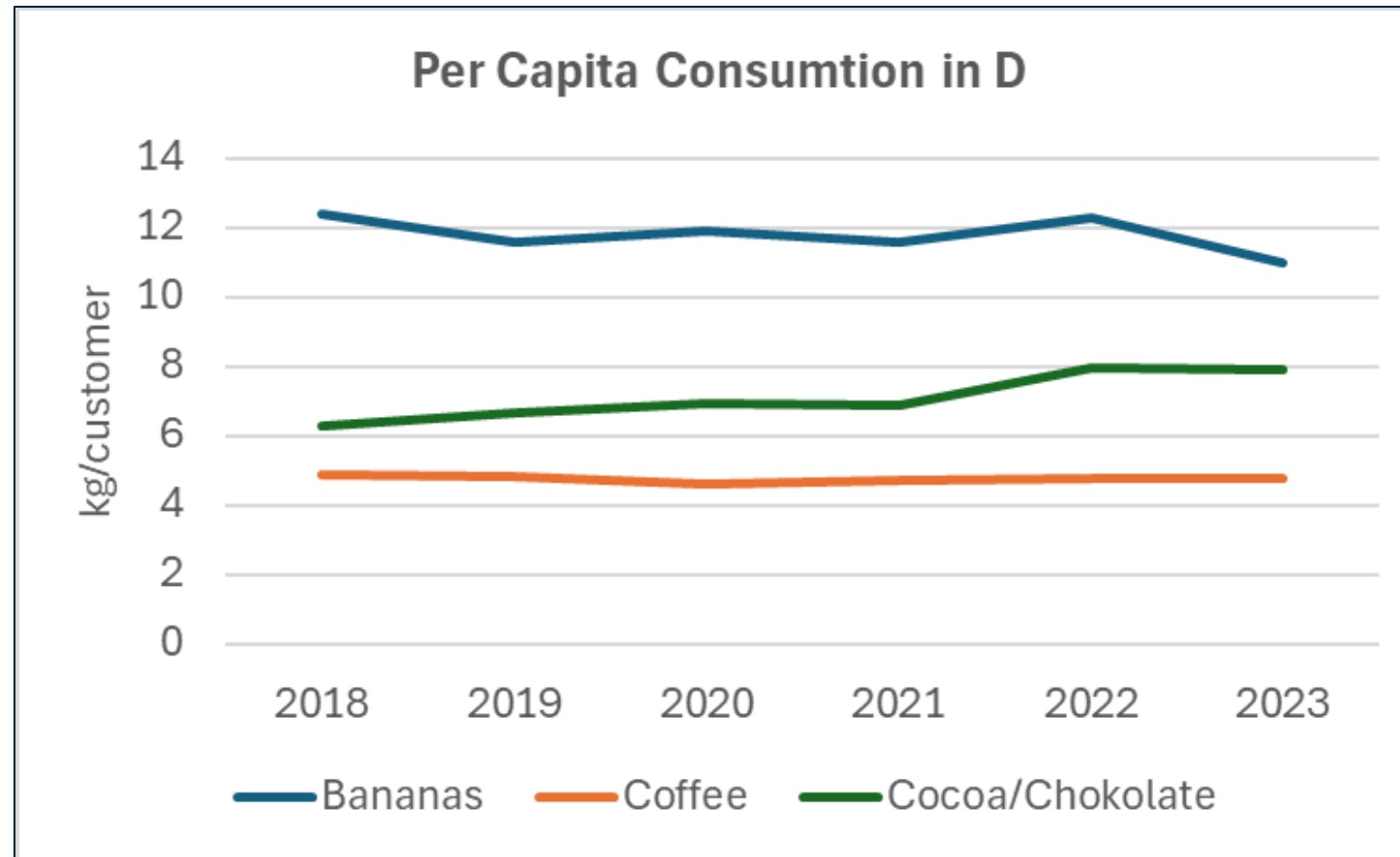


- From a competitive perspective, measures to increase smallholder farmers' income should focus on the beginning of the value chain – the demand in the mass market is limiting prices of bananas and coffee.
- But food retailers can, as demand is differentiated, facilitate market access for new products by differentiating their product ranges.

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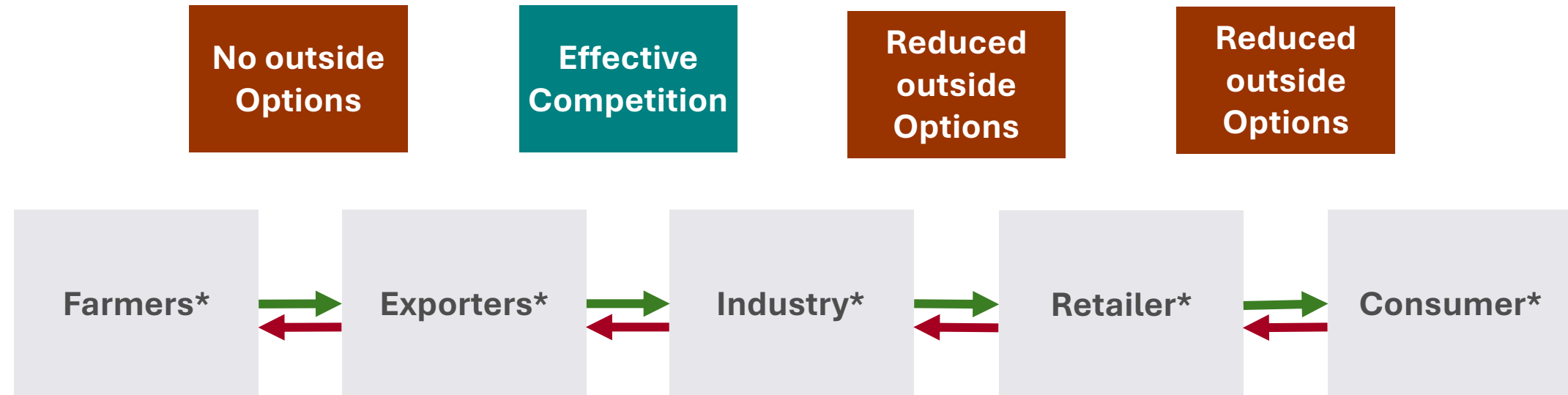
End consumer demand for bananas, coffee and chocolate (cocoa)



Quelle: eigene Darstellung, Daten Statista

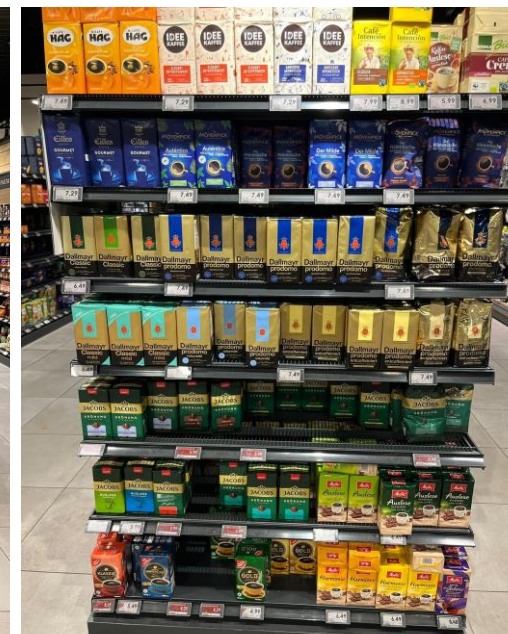
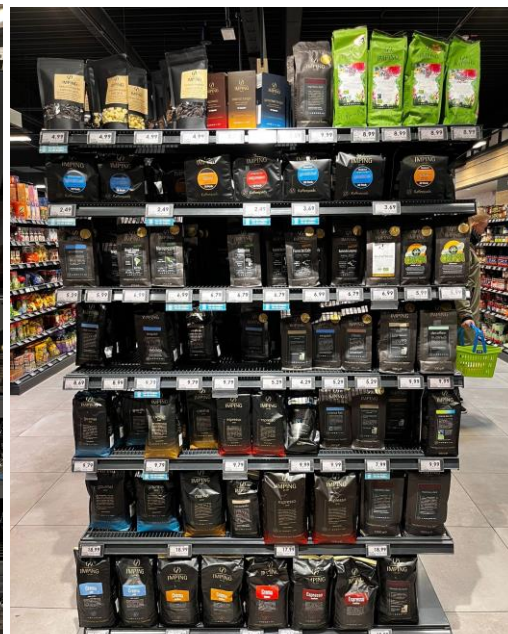
- Per capita demand for bananas and coffee is stagnating.
- An expansion of sales of these products requires price reductions, at least in the mass market.
- The market power of the German Retailers is generally strengthened by a stagnating demand, which causes price pressure additionally.
- In contrast, per capita consumption of chocolate is increasing, as was also reported for the German food retail sector (LZ), at rising prices.

Competition and Market Power – Relevance of reversed Domino Effects?

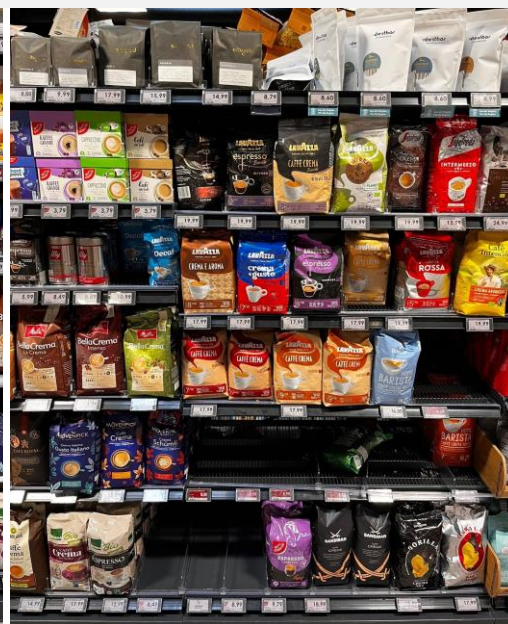
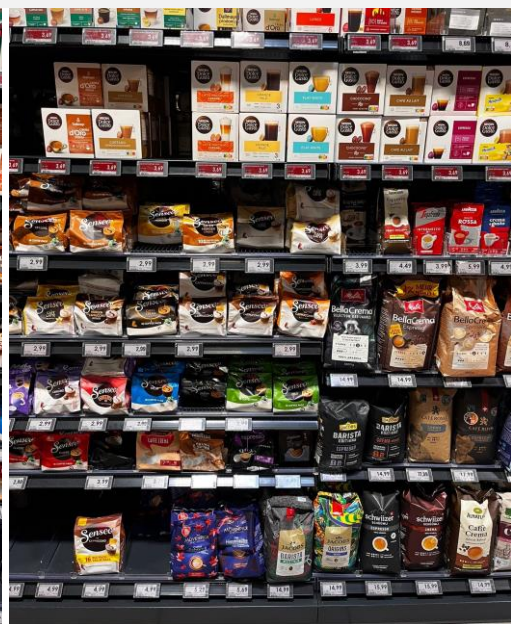


Is there a reverse domino effect?
Does price pressure from the end of the value chain have a knock-on effect on the farmers

- The manufacturers are the first to feel the price pressure from the food retailers. In the short term, this affects their markups on variable costs, but not (yet) on the costs of raw materials.
- In the medium to long term, they will try to find new suppliers for their intermediate products or renegotiate contracts. Prices formed on the stock exchange have a limiting effect.
- The shorter the value chain, the faster the end of the value chain has an impact on its beginning.



Vollsortiment Kaffee 2024: E-Center, EDEKA Wilger in Borken, NRW





Vollsortiment Schokoladenprodukte 2024: E-Center, EDEKA Wilger in Borken, NRW

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Recommendations from a Competition Perspektive at a Glance (under Construction)

Keywords	Starting Points
■ Measures at the Small Farmer Level	■ Increasing the level of organisation of small farmers in cooperatives ■ Check whether it is possible for small farmers to increase added value (This will require an adjustment of the customs regulations in Germany)
■ Measures at the Brand Manufacturerer Level	■ Increasing added value through innovative products and using higher quality raw materials (FT, O). That should allow higher wages and prices. ■ Increasing verticalization in the value chain and direct payment of adequate wages and prices.
■ Measures at the Retail-Level	■ Expansion of the coffee and chocolate assortment to include more FT-O products from smaller roasters, ■ In order to make customers with higher purchasing power a more attractive offer.
■ Chances to organize direct (transfer) payments; under control of Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (EU)	■ As the members of the value chain do not earn access profits extra payments should be based on market performance, like quality etc. ■ Transfer payments are realistic at the beginn of the value chain. Transfer payments by the industry (possibly in connection with verticalisation) presuppose that only small farmers benefit, competitors also pay and there are no agreements on prices that are critical under antitrust law.



**Thank you for your attention.
I look forward to the following
discussion!**

Prof. Dr. Rainer P. Lademann
Geschäftsführer

**IWN Institut für Wettbewerbs- und
Nachhaltigkeitsforschung gGmbH**
An der Alster 63
(c/o Lademann & Associates GmbH)
20099 Hamburg
Landline: +49 40 645577-90
Mobil: +49 163 2025911



Lunch, Networking & Group Picture

Program continues at 13.50



Collaborative Solutions

Practical Approaches to Due Diligence

Session Overview

Digital Bridges - Leveraging Digital Public Infrastructure for Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains

Rémi d'Annunzio, Forest Data Partnership Science and Data Lead, FAO

Lars Kahnert, Advisor Digitalization, GIZ

Jorge Espinoza, Advisor, GIZ

Kick-off 3. Round of Due Diligence Fund

Johannes Luderich, Advisor, GIZ

Enabling fair trade supply chains to comply with EU regulations

Aldo Chipana, EL CEIBO

Bettina von Reden, Fairtrade Deutschland

Robert Diendorfer, Forum Fairer Handel

From Farm to Cloud: Harnessing EUDR and AI to Improve Smallholder Livelihoods and Resilience

Sarah MacKay, Fundraising Consultant, Producers Direct

Christian Bunn, Associated scientist, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

From Sustainable Palm Oil to Sustainable Landscapes –FONAP's member project in Sumatra

Sascha Tischer, Chair of the Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP)

Digital Bridges - Leveraging Digital Public Infrastructure for Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains



Rémi D'Annunzio
FAO
remi.dannunzio@fao.org



Jorge Espinoza
SAFE / GIZ
Jorge.espinoza@giz.de



Lars Kahnert
DIASCA / GIZ
lars.kahnert@giz.de

Let's discuss...

How Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) supports EUDR compliance and due diligence, in an inclusive, efficient, and robust manner.

We will showcase existing tech building blocks and DPI initiatives from the collaboration of the Forest Data Partnership, SAFE and DIASCA with hands-on examples.

Due Diligence Fund



Johannes Luderich
GIZ GmbH
Johannes.luderich@giz.de

Let's discuss...

The Due Diligence Fund is launching its 3rd Call for Proposals – and we want you to be part of it!

Learn more about the DDF's goals, key funding requirements and lessons learnt from previously funded projects.

Enabling fair trade supply chains to comply with EU regulations



Aldo Daniel Chipana
El Ceibo, Bolivia
adachipana@gmail.com



Bettina von Reden
Fairtrade Deutschland, Germany
b.vonreden@fairtrade-deutschland.de



Robert Diendorfer
Forum Fairer Handel, Germany
r.diendorfer@forum-fairer-handel.de

Let's discuss...

- Challenges and opportunities in regulatory HREDD requirements – perspectives from cocoa cooperatives in Bolivia
- Fair trade as enabler and blueprint for due diligence implementation in small-holder agriculture
- A collaborative approach towards HREDD compliance

EUDR as an opportunity with Croppie



Sarah Mackay
Producers Direct
sarahm@producersdirect.org



Christian Bunn
The Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT
c.bunn@cgiar.org

Let's discuss...

Leveraging the EUDR for digital agriculture, Producers Direct and The Alliance demonstrate Croppie, a mobile tool that provides cost-effective coffee yield monitoring and data-insights to support smallholder farmers, and to stakeholders across the supply chain.

Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil

From Sustainable Palm Oil to Sustainable Landscapes



Sascha Tischer
Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil
sekretariat@forumpalmoel.org

Let's discuss...

How local producer groups and stakeholders collaborate to develop sustainable solutions from the ground up.

Balancing global sustainability goals with the realities of smallholder challenges and compliance pathways (e.g., EUDR readiness).

How To - Gallery Walk



- Choose 1 station among the 5
- Listen and Discuss for 15 Minutes
- Change Speaker
- Repeat for 3 Rounds



Visions

The future of supply chains

Antonie Fountain, Managing Director and co-founder at VOICE Network and VOCAL Alliance

THE FUTURE OF **SUPPLY CHAINS**

Antonie C. Fountain **VOICE Network / VOCAL Alliance**



A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a small amount of green coffee beans. The hand is positioned over a large, dark-colored sack or container that is filled to the brim with the same green coffee beans. The lighting is warm and focused on the hand and the beans it is holding, creating a sense of quality and care. The background is slightly blurred, emphasizing the foreground action.

WHY

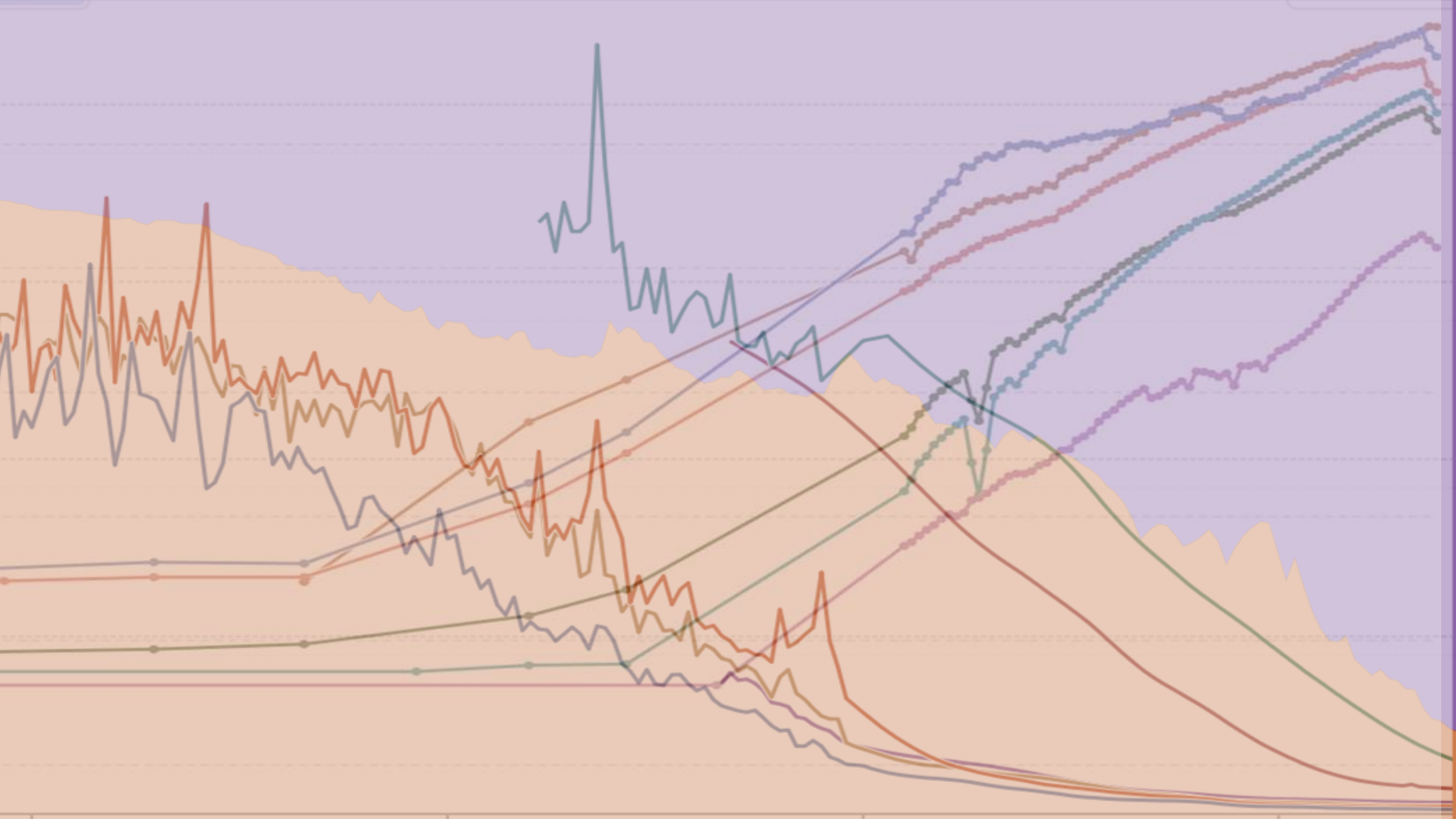
HOPE
ANGER
COURAGE





HOW FAR
HAVE WE
COME

ul-ray.com



The background is a blurred photograph of children in a forest. In the center, a child in a blue shirt is visible, surrounded by other children and dense green foliage. The foreground is filled with brown, dry leaves. Overlaid on this is the text 'CHILD LABOUR' in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

CHILD LABOUR



ENVIRONMENT



LIVING INCOME



GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES



GOOD GOVERNANCE



GOOD PURCHASING PRACTICES

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding three cacao pods. The person is wearing a light-colored, checkered shirt. The hands are dark-skinned and weathered. The pods are of two colors: two are yellow with some brown mottling, and one is bright red. The background is a blurred natural setting with brown and green tones. The word "DECOMMODITISE" is overlaid in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image.

DECOMMODITISE

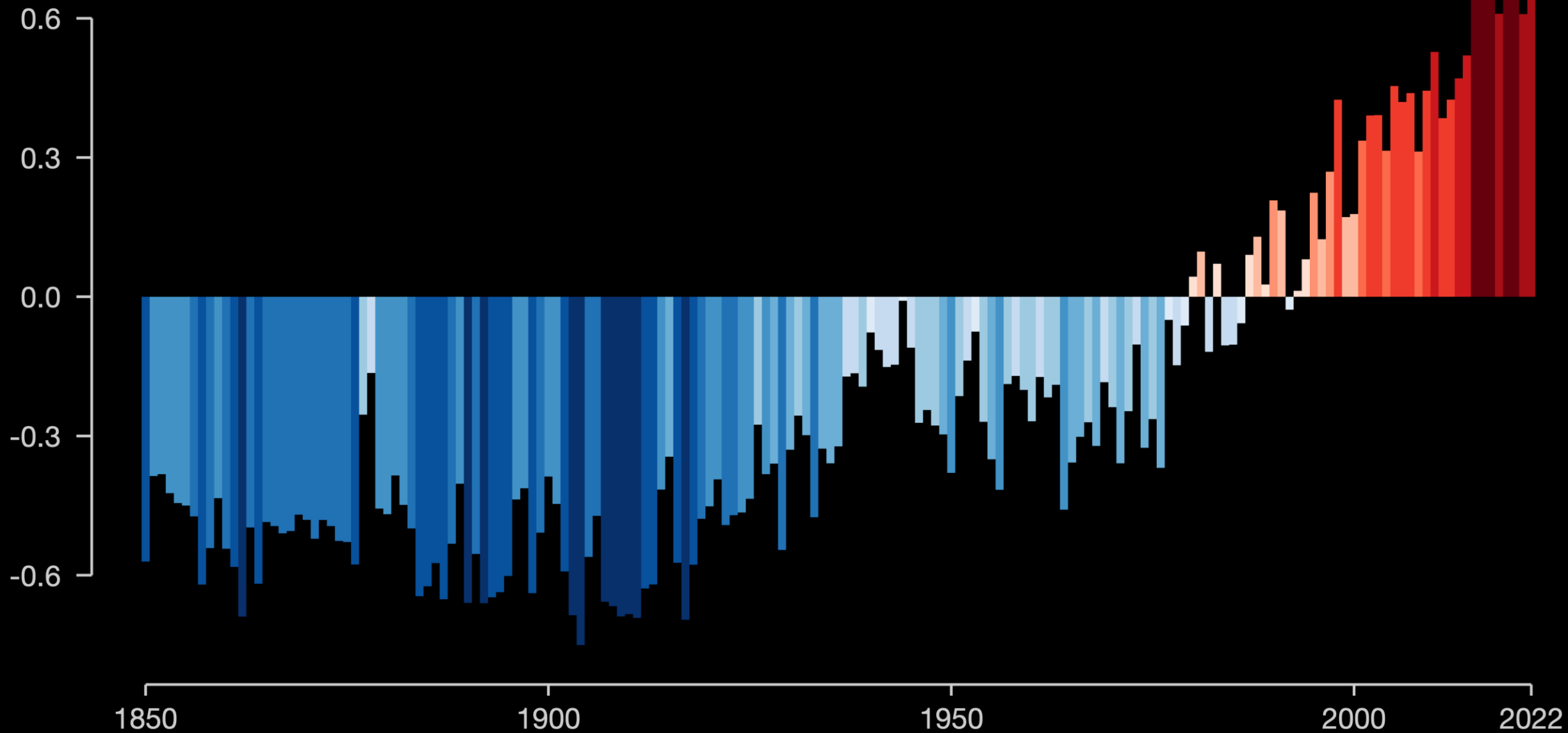




**THE FIERCE
URGENCY
OF NOW**

Global temperature change

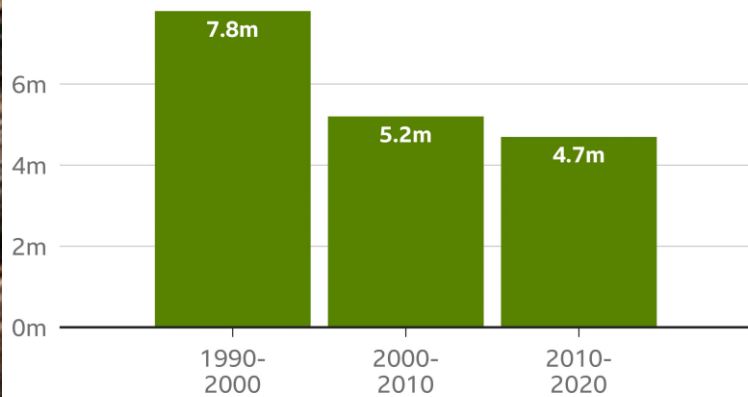
Relative to average of 1971-2000 [°C]





The world's forests are still decreasing in size

Average area of forest lost each year by decade (hectares)



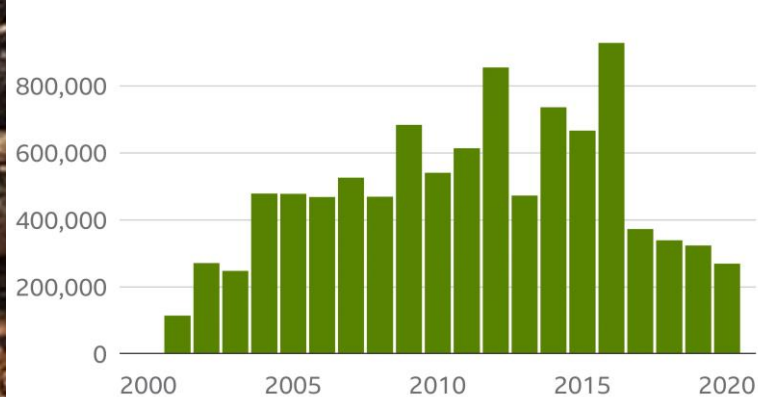
Figures are for net change in area

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2020

BBC

Indonesia has lost nearly 10 million hectares of forest in 20 years

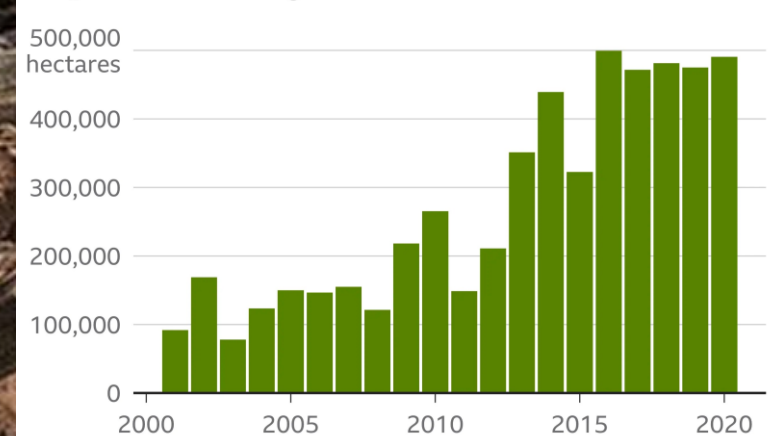
Primary forest loss between 2001 and 2020 (hectares)



Source: Global Forest Watch

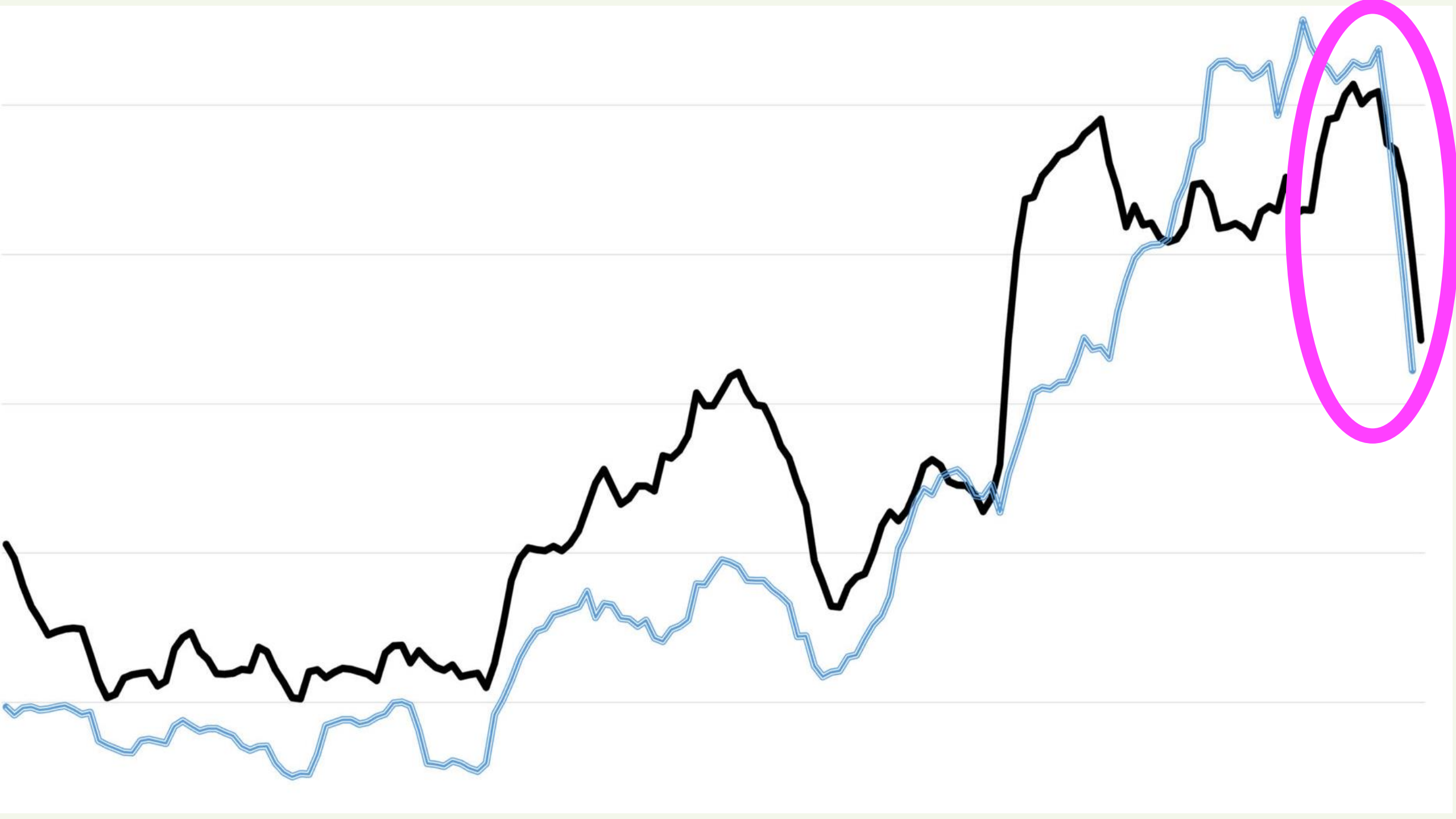
BBC

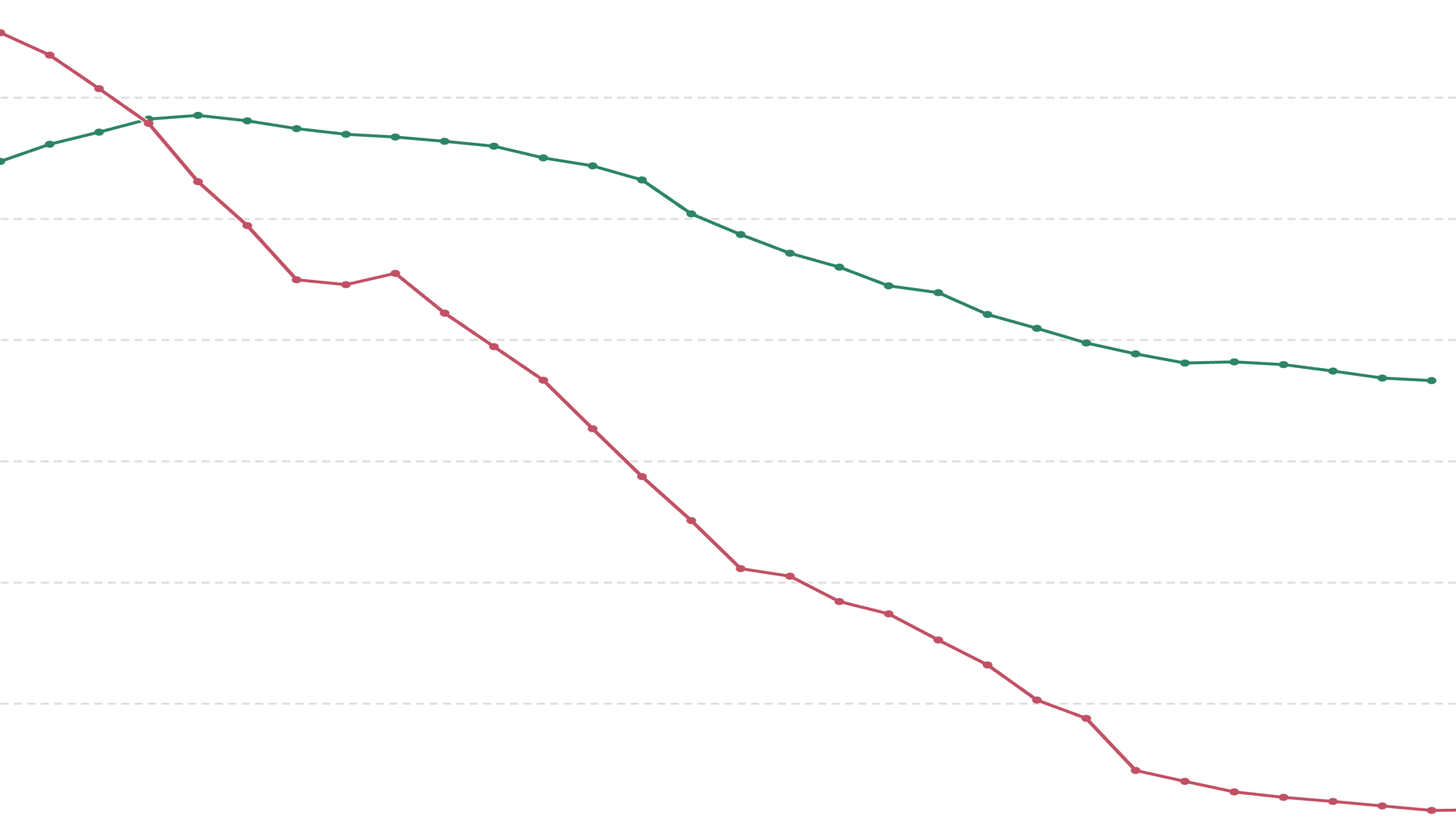
Primary forest loss in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 2001 to 2020



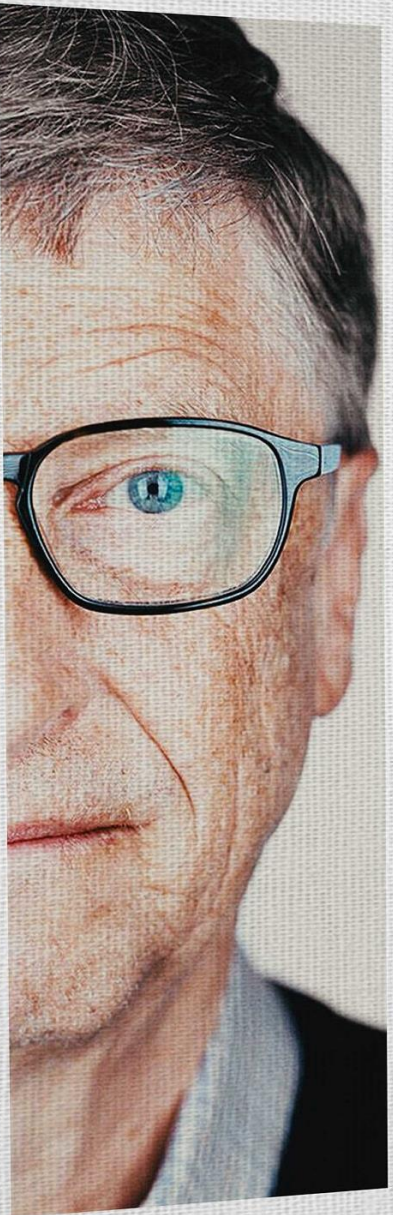
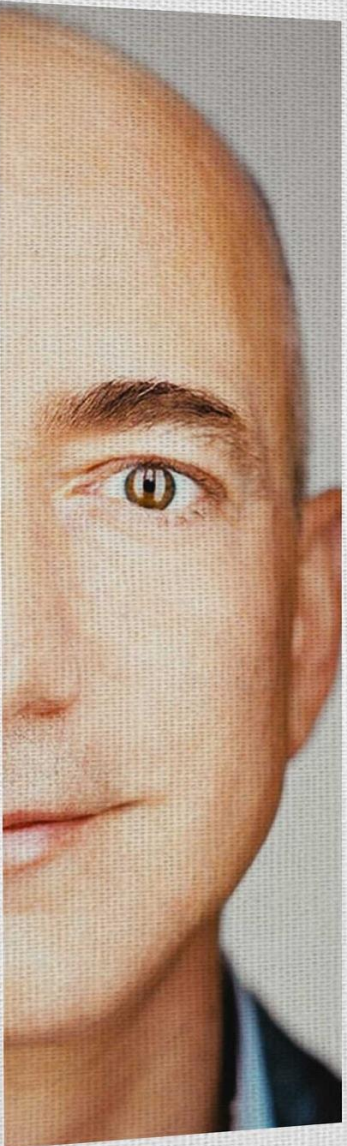
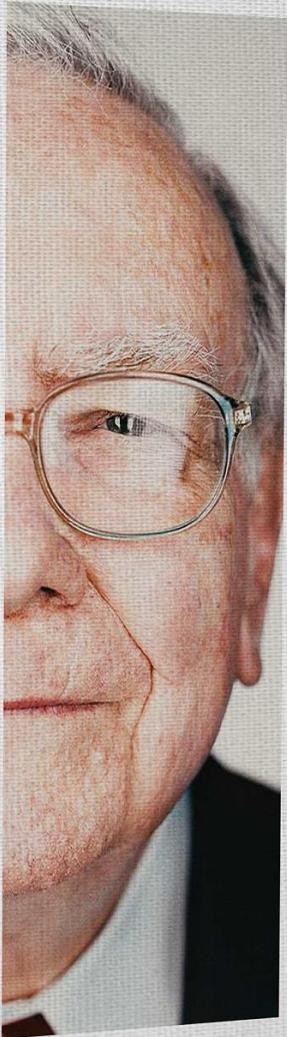
Source: Global Forest Watch

BBC

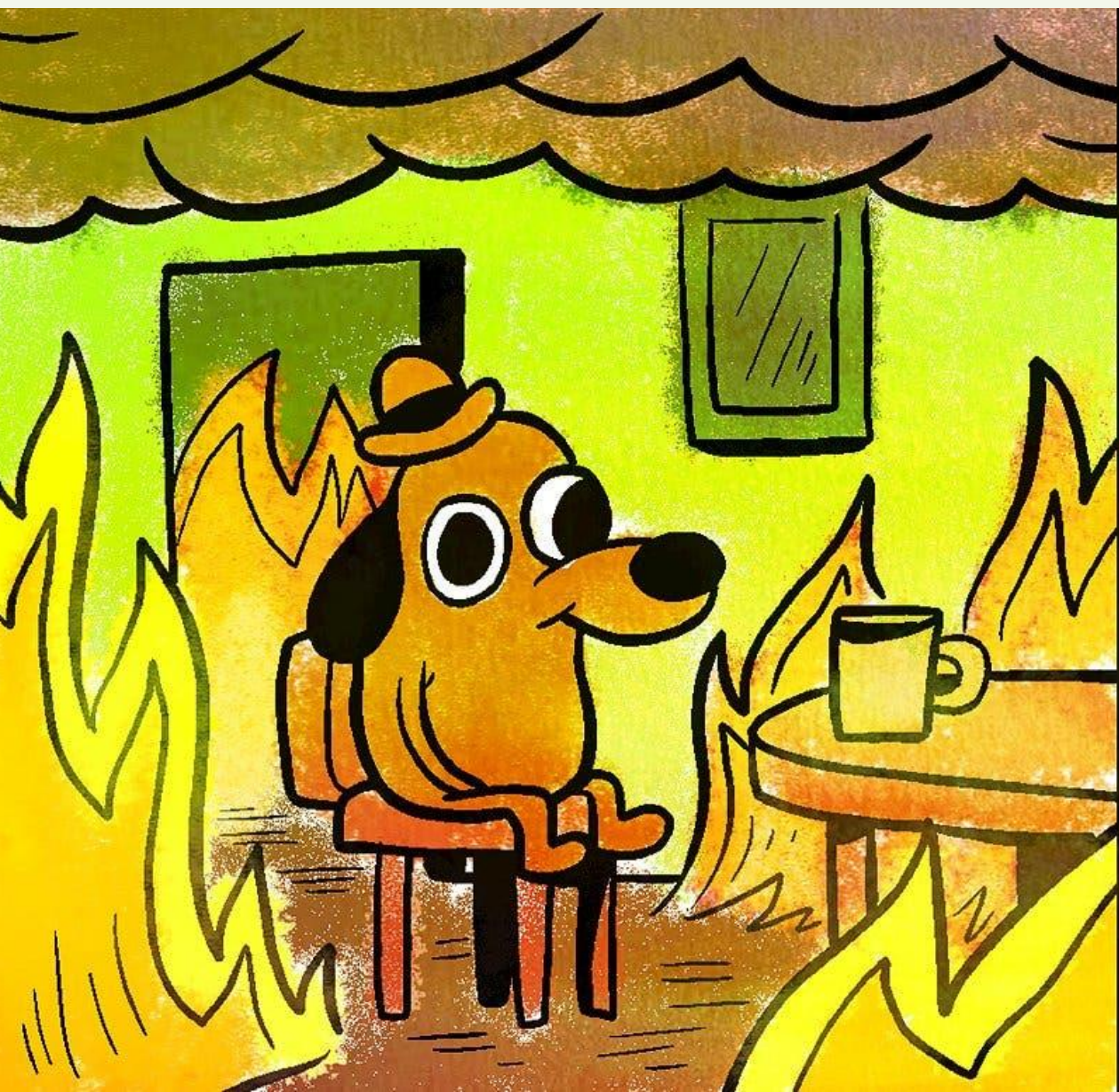




TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOR POLITICAL PROBLEMS

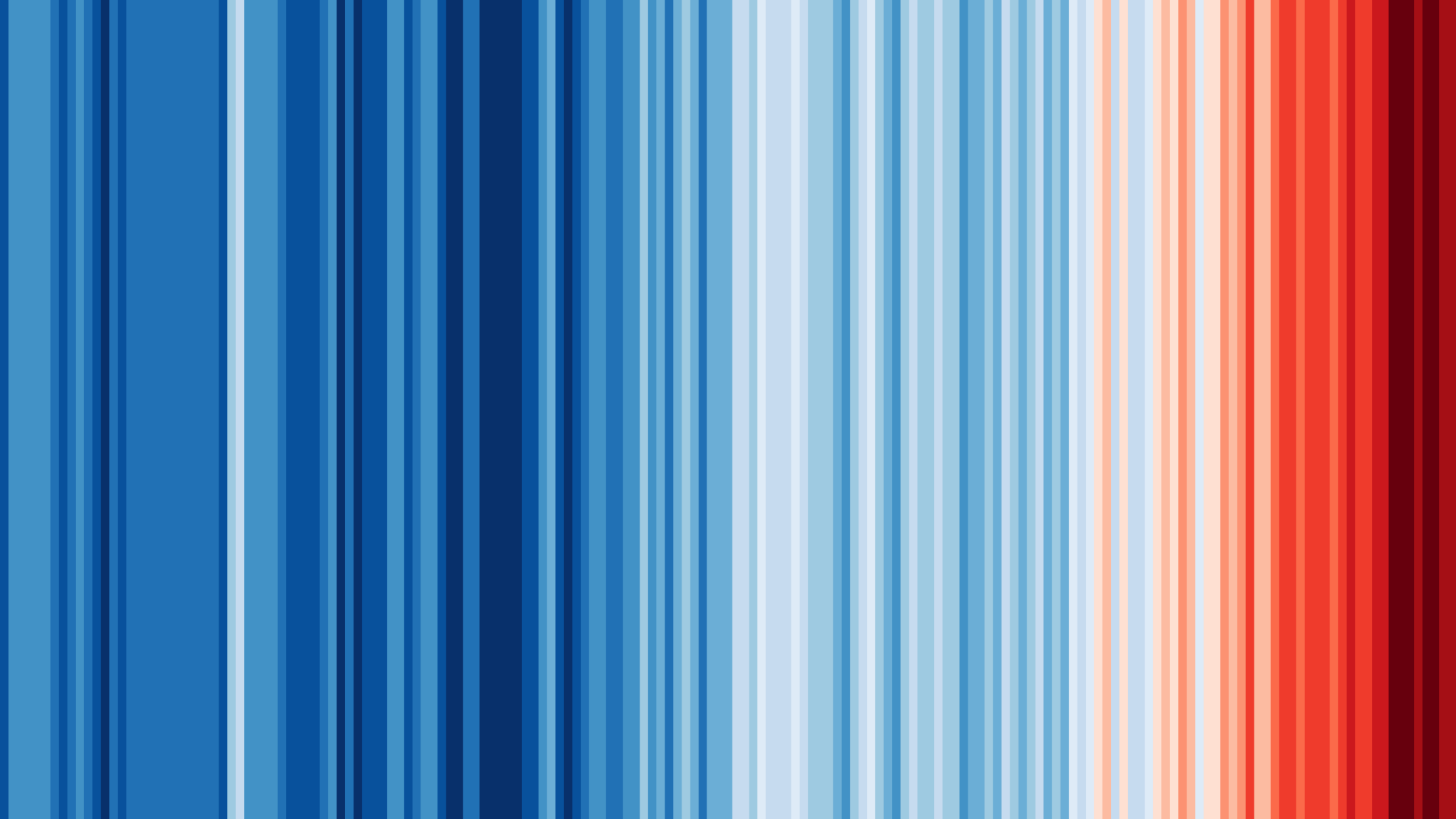








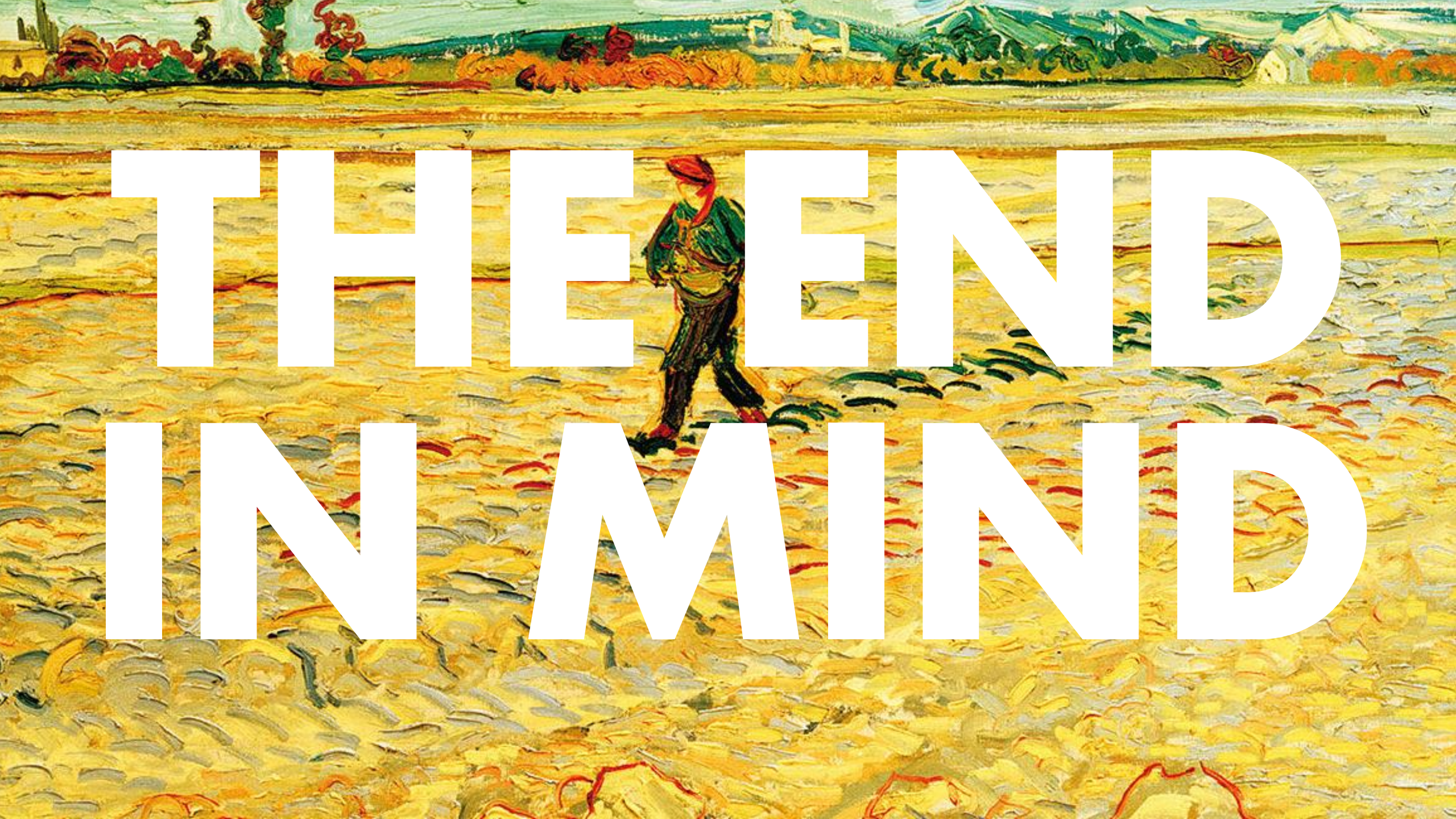




REGULATION

ANGER

COURAGE



THE END
IN MIND

**REGULATED
TRANSPARENT
COLLABORATIVE
PROFESSIONAL
DECOMMODITISED**



QUESTIONS

Antonie C. Fountain

VOICE Network - cocoa

VOCAL Alliance - coffee

www.voicenetwork.cc

www.linkedin.com/in/antonie

People speak of hope

As if it is this delicate, ephemeral thing

Made of whispers and spider's webs

It's not

Hope has dirt on her face,

Blood on her knuckles,

The grit of the cobblestones in her hair,

And just spat out a tooth

As she rises for another go



Wrap Up

Annette Cerulli-Harms & Moritz Heldmann



Get Together, Coffee & Cake

How to stay in contact



#Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains Initiative



sasi@giz.de



www.sustainable-supply-chains.org