

**+ AdapCC - Adaptation to Climate Change for Coffee and Tea Growers +**

The leading British Fairtrade company Cafédirect and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) are implementing a three year Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) between April 2007 and March 2010 to strengthen smallholders' capacity to cope with climate related risks. As its main objective, the joint initiative is developing and implementing exemplary adaptation strategies with pilot producer groups.



Later on, the results, methodologies and experiences from these case studies will be accessible for a wider number of smallholder coffee and tea producers in East Africa and Latin America. Please learn more about the project's latest news and successful progress in the following topics:

**+ 1.) Site-specific adaptation strategies for producer partners developed +++++**

By means of participatory analyses, AdapCC developed with the four pilot groups in East Africa and Latin America their own site-specific adaptation strategies to climate change. Specific activities are going to be implemented during 2009, supported by various regional institutions. [+ more](#)

**+ 2.) Identifying adaptation needs – The process of Risk and Opportunity Analyses (ROA) +**

AdapCC adjusted and applied some existing GTZ and WWF tools to identify smallholder producers' climate related risks and possible adaptation measures. The procedure of the so-called Risk and Opportunity Analysis (ROA) is what came out and will be ready to be used to identify more adaptation strategies for more coffee and tea growers by mid 2010. [+ more](#)

**+ 3.) CATIE and AdapCC carry out a Capacity Building Programme for coffee producers ++**

Together with the Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE) we are carrying out a capacity building programme for smallholder coffee producers in the Latin American pilot regions. The kick-off seminar will start in March 2009 in Nicaragua. [+ more](#)

**+ 4.) Future climate impacts on coffee production in Latin America – research with CIAT +**

With the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) we started a fruitful cooperation last year. The institute collected scientific climate data and calculated future climate scenarios taking into account the possible changes in cultivating coffee in our pilot regions of Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru until 2020 and 2050. [+ more](#)

**+ 5.) Many thanks to Thomas Heindricks, project responsible at GTZ +++++**

Our responsible project coordinator at GTZ side will leave AdapCC in order to take over new challenging tasks as director of GTZ's Agriculture Development Programme in Bolivia. [+ more](#)

**+ 6.) www.adapcc.org – find useful information on the project's website +++++**

Our project website has been up-dated. Here you will find all background information on how we developed case specific adaptation strategies with our pilot groups. [+ more](#)

+ 1.) **Site-specific Adaptation Strategies for producer partners developed** + + + + + + + + + +

Based on participative analyses AdapCC supported the elaboration of adaptation strategies to climate change for each of our four pilot groups in Peru, Mexico, Nicaragua and Kenya. In all pilot regions changing climate conditions like increasing temperatures, prolonged drought periods, delayed or extended rainfalls and extreme weather events are affecting the coffee and tea production and yields, and thus producers' livelihood. Future climate scenarios forecast further changes and unstable rainfall patterns. To manage these uncertainties will be the main challenge for smallholders.



Farmers in all pilot regions defined some activities to undertake to reduce their vulnerabilities against climate related risks. To be better prepared for natural hazards like water shortage, extreme weather events or prolonged droughts the coffee and tea farmers need to build their capacities regarding climatic impacts on their yields as well as a sustainable management of natural resources like water, forest or biodiversity.

Hence, they are intending to implement capacity building workshops and environmental education activities to improve farmers' understanding and actions in order to conserve nature. Planting trees, enabling and improving an efficient use of energy, especially of firewood, and the search for alternative energy sources is another key aspect to improve living and agricultural production conditions.

Coffee growers in **Chiapas/ Mexico** are suffering from prolonged rainfall periods that are constraining seriously the traditional coffee drying process. Thus, farmers intend to adjust their coffee drying techniques and search for improved technologies, maybe the use of solar cells. To stop the threatening environmental destruction **Más Café** members in Chiapas also agreed about no longer burning trees in order to cultivate land, but to sustainably manage the forest cover of hillsides.

**Nicaraguan coffee growers** will implement a weather station in order to measure climate impacts on coffee yields. The pilot group **PRODECOOP** plans to invest in water efficient measures to reduce the risks of unstable water availability due to heavy rainfalls or extended drought periods.

Together with the pilot producer organisation **CEPICAFE in Piura / Peru**, we are trying to link coffee producers with the voluntary carbon market. Degraded land will be reforested with several tree species in order to reduce the vulnerability of the coffee eco-systems, to improve soil fertility and avoid landslides. Finally, for the stored carbon due to enhanced biomass, carbon credits will be generated to reinvest the earnings in adaptation measures to climate change.

To reduce their high dependence on tea as a cash crop **Michimikuru farmers in Kenya** need to diversify their income and to revive traditional farmers' knowledge. Tea farmers should also use good quality seeds to receive better crop yields and invest in their self-managed nursery, not only for tea plants but also for native trees and other plants to bolster local biodiversity.

Concrete activities of the site-specific adaptation strategies are going to be implemented with the pilot groups during 2009. Various regional institutions support these processes with their technical experience and expertise. For more information on adaptation strategies please visit our pilot region section at <http://www.adapcc.org/en/pilot-groups.htm>. + [back](#)

## + 2.) Identifying adaptation needs - The process of Risk and Opportunity Analyses (ROA) +

To develop the above mentioned adequate adaptation means AdapCC started with the implementation of "Risk and Opportunity Analysis (ROA)" between February and November 2008 in a participatory manner with the four pilot producer organisations in Latin America (Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico) and East Africa (Kenya).



A Risk and Opportunity Analysis (ROA) is a participatory process to identify adaptation measures for smallholder growers to changing climate conditions. The ROA process identifies physical and social vulnerabilities that can turn into disasters for smallholder growers in the case of an extreme weather event or if the regional climate changes. The methodology estimates possible losses and damage for smallholder families because of climate variability. Beyond looking at the effects of climate change, the ROA process aims to gain a better understanding of the key drivers, which increase the risks and vulnerabilities of the pilot group as well. With an awareness of impacts and the ability to estimate the chances of climate change in a specific region, people can develop and prioritise adaptation measures to minimise the risks of negative impacts from climate change.

The Risk and Opportunity Analysis evaluates qualitative data regarding the climate risks that affect smallholder production systems and identifies adequate countermeasures. In addition, the ROA process has positive impacts on producers' ownership in the project, as well as helps them to build partnerships with local and regional institutions, which supports their access to financial mechanisms. The expected outputs of the ROA process are the following:

- + Detailed information about the impacts of climate change on smallholder coffee and tea production systems (risks, damages, vulnerabilities, root causes)
- + Development of countermeasures to reduce the climate risks faced by the producers
- + The creation of adaptation strategies for the pilot groups, including technical project designs and operational plans to implement concrete measures
- + Options to finance the implementation of the necessary adaptation strategies
- + Regional networks of institutions and producers to exchange experience and pass on knowledge

For further information on the ROA process, please visit our climate change section at <http://www.adapcc.org/en/roa.htm>. + [back](#)

**+ 3.) CATIE and AdapCC carry out a Capacity Building Programme for coffee producers ++**

Together with the Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE), we are carrying out a capacity building programme for smallholder coffee producers in the Latin American pilot regions. Capacity building to strengthen producers' capacity to cope with climate change was identified by all our pilot groups as a key adaptation need. As all of them integrated training activities in their adaptation strategies, we agreed about the development and implementation of a joint programme for all Latin American coffee producer partners.



CATIE with its long-term research and education expertise in coffee production, climate change, and even carbon sequestration is the perfect partner to run this initiative. CIAT as second partner will integrate its expertise and knowledge according to modelling future climate impacts on crop production.

The kick-off seminar will start in March 2009 in Nicaragua and will give the representatives of our joint pilot organisations the chance to meet each other and exchange experiences in order to develop promising adaptation solutions. Main contents of this training the trainers workshop will be analysing climate change risks and deducing adequate adaptation measures. The technical advisers will learn how to implement technical adaptation measures like e.g. shadow and pest management, soil conservation or water management. To be able to integrate future climate scenarios into the strategic planning the participants will discuss the predicted changes regarding future coffee cultivation and will develop coping strategies. Furthermore, the potential to reduce greenhouse gases within agricultural production systems and the access to voluntary carbon markets will be discussed. Field visits to demonstrate technical adaptation measures will complete the workshop programme. Once trained as trainer the technical advisers of the pilot groups will be supported on the ground by implementing their own capacity building activities. Follow-up workshops in all three pilot regions will be carried out during 2009.

As result of the process, a capacity-building manual will be elaborated. The manual will be available to a wider number of coffee organisations that intent to implement own adaptation activities regarding climate change. We will keep you up-dated at our website [www.adapcc.org](http://www.adapcc.org). + *back*

**+ 4.) Future climate impacts on coffee production in Latin America – research with CIAT +**

To complete the information on climate change impacts on the Latin American coffee sector collected by and with the producers, we started a fruitful cooperation with CIAT (International Centre for Tropical Agriculture - [www.ciat.cgiar.org](http://www.ciat.cgiar.org)). The institute collected scientific climate data and calculated future climate scenarios taking into account the possible changes in cultivating coffee in our pilot regions of Mexico (Chiapas, Veracruz), Nicaragua and Peru (Piura) until 2020 and 2050.



The results show that the change in suitability for climate change is site-specific. There will be areas that become unsuitable for coffee, where farmers will need to identify alternative crops. There will be areas that remain suitable for coffee, but only when the farmers adapt their agronomic management to the new conditions the area will experience. Finally, there will be areas where no coffee is planted today but which will become suitable in the future. These areas will require strategic investments for enabling framework conditions for building up a coffee industry. The winners of the climate change will be those who are prepared and know how to adapt. For detailed information, please see [http://www.adapcc.org/download/Avances-del-proyecto-AdapCC\\_Oct2008.pdf](http://www.adapcc.org/download/Avances-del-proyecto-AdapCC_Oct2008.pdf).

+ back

**+ 5.) Many thanks to Thomas Heindricks, project responsible at GTZ + + + + + + + + + +**

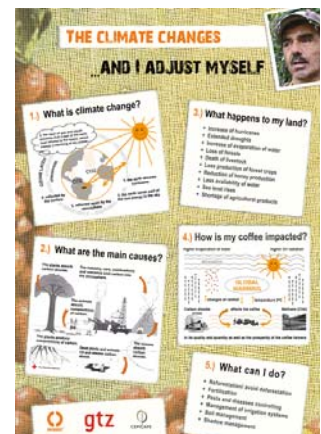
Our responsible project coordinator at GTZ side, Thomas Heindricks, will leave AdapCC and the GTZ head office in order to take over new challenging tasks as director of GTZ's Sustainable Agriculture Programme in Bolivia. The AdapCC team as well as our producer partners and other related cooperation partners thank Thomas very much for his impressive and inspiring engagement in order to set up and bring forward this innovative pilot initiative between the public and the private sector. For his work in the heart of South America, we wish him the best of luck, great success and that he will keep his catching engagement and pragmatic manner to search for feasible solutions.



+ back

**+ 6.) www.adapcc.org – find useful information on the project's website + + + + + + + + + +**

Over the last two months we completely up-dated our website, especially the information on case-specific adaptation strategies, developed and implemented with our four pilot producer groups (<http://www.adapcc.org/en/pilot-groups.htm>). Used methodologies and general results you will find in the "Climate Change" section (<http://www.adapcc.org/en/climate-change.htm>).



Now the latest project results, actual reports and general information about climate change are available for everybody. With this opportunity, we hope to create a platform that can pass on knowledge and experience of the participating producer groups to other smallholders and can link national and international key actors. Visual impressions like films, photos, posters and topic sheets shall also help to pass the vision of the AdapCC project.

During the up-coming phase of implementing concrete adaptation measures, the pilot producer groups will publish their own articles on project progress and lessons learnt.

+ back

