

Summarised results of producer interviews

Results from producer interviews in focus regions

To identify producers' perception of climate change short interviews with pre-selected producer partners were realised in the six focus countries under the guidance of Twin and Imani. In some regions producer representatives themselves interviewed their colleagues and summarized the results:

Perception of climate change: Nearly all interviewed framers confirm to have experienced climatic changes on their farms during the last 20 years, among them **important modification of rainfall** with a tendency to reduced precipitations in more unforeseeable time periods, heavy rainfalls causing landslides and **increased temperature** and changed wind patterns. There have been **droughts** particularly in Kenya. But one cannot say for sure that those impacts are referred to the global antropogenic climate change. Producers do not possess meteorological data.



As the main reasons for the experienced climate change conditions, farmers assume:

- global warming phenomenon due to contaminations
- wood destruction, extraction of forest, forest combustion (tea factories in East Africa have played a major role in reducing tree cover for firewood for boilers)
- unsustainable technology used for processing
- weak governmental structures and the lack of environment protection regulations

As most important impacts of these changes framers perceive:

- harvest losses
- scarcity of potable water, less water availability, drying of water springs
- more pests for plants, animals and humans
- soil degradation/ landslides due to erosions and contaminations
- loss of biodiversity
- agriculture comes to its edge, leading to increased migration
- increased floods
- large fires

This is affecting the coffee and tea business: Due to the decreased yields there have been increased poverty at families and this is further compounded by the African traditional methods of subdividing land which has led to further destruction of forest to increase arable land or cultivation of water catchments areas/river banks. This has severely affected the business of the producer partners. Also due to the continued **subdivision of land**, members have **decreased coffee acreage** thus **decreased the coffee production and earning**. Unpredictable seasons cause a

delay of planting seasons especially for the food crops. Sometimes more rainfall than expected is destroying their crops. Less rainfall leads to low yields. **Drought periods destroy seedlings** which have been planting predicting that the rain according to the tradition pattern, thus lowering production.

Measures to be taken up to now/ own ideas for implementing adaptation measures:

- reforestation/ avoiding deforestation/ planting trees at field frontiers
- Contract Forest Farming with people with land on the adjacent bare hills in Kenya
- modifying used technologies, improved land-use/ agriculture practices
- growing the coffee under shadow
- introducing organic production
- diversifying via apiculture, agro-forestry and other crops
- implementing environment-friendly technologies, energy stoves
- replacing of fossil and firewood energy sources by renewable energy sources like mini hydro plants, solar and wind, realising environmental impact assessment on use of firewood for firing tea
- recycling of waste and waste-water
- protecting soil, water and natural resources
- improving water irrigation systems, build reservoirs to storage water
- credits and bank loans
- sensibilisation and information
- capacity building
- local governments should play an important role according to implementation of decrees and civil penalties

In Nicaragua and Kenya some producer organisations have already started implementing environmental-friendly measures. But producers do not have short-, mid-, or long-term strategies to cope with climate change impacts and mitigate climatic risks.

In Peru and the East African coffee sector none of the producer groups have not yet started specific activities that aim at handling of climateb related impacts or the destruction of the environment.

Obstacles and problems to cope with changed climate conditions efficiently:

- lack of financing support mechanisms
- lack of technical expertise and know how regarding to environmental aspects
- lack of information about climate change impacts and risks
- lack of adequate technology

Criteria of success for implementing adapation measures:

- developing and implementing adaptation options in a participatory way, including the producers' knowledge and keeping in mind their most important demands
- building capacity for environmental services and disaster risk management within the producer organisations

Any support to implement the adaptation of climatic change impact is most welcome especially in the implementation of the farmers' ideas. Also the farmers are looking forward to more information on climatic changes.

Comment from tea producing partner Julius Ethang'atha, Meru/ Kenya



“It is time for all to act. The project spearheaded by Cafédirect and GTZ, is a response to global call for action to combat the increasing adverse effects of climate change, while contributing to sustainable development particularly in the focus tea and coffee sites in the region.”

Interviewed Producer Groups

Country/ Sector	Responsibility/ Interviewer	Number and name of interviewed Producer Groups	Number of interviewed persons
Kenya/ Tanzania/ Uganda/ Tea	Julius Ethang'atha, tea farmer/ Imani	6 Kenya: Kiegoi, Michimikuru Tanzania: Katumba, RSTGA Uganda: Igara, Mabale (<i>Kayonza had to be left out, due to a border conflict with the Democratic Republic of Congo</i>)	120
Kenya/ Tanzania/ Uganda/ Coffee	Joseph Ngubwa, consultant/ Twin	4? KNCU?, Busamaga, Gumutindo, GMA, Peace Kawomera	65
Mexico Coffee	Julio Alfaro Ramirez, coffee producer/ Twin	2 Más Café La unión Regional de Huatusco	¿??
Nicaragua Coffee	Alfredo Chávez, coffee producer/ Twin	2 Prodecoop, Cecocafen	¿??
Peru Coffee	Susanna Schuller, JNC/ Twin	4 CAC Pangoa, CAC La Prosperidad, Cecovasa, Cocla	124