STARBUCKS C.A.F.E. PRACTICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2014–2018

Prepared by Conservation International, 2020

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Authors: Dora Samaniego, Lorena Garcia-Bustos Editors: Bambi Semroc, Valerie Beard

Cover and background photos: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

Table of Contents

Photo: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

Executive Summary

// 2014–2018 Performance Highlights

Starbucks and Conservation International have worked to promote sustainable coffee production for over 20 years. Since the launch of C.A.F.E. Practices in 2004, the goal of the program has been the increased uptake of social, economic, and environmental best practices over time. These practices are a key part of improving producer livelihoods and conserving nature that are imperative to maintain the well-being of humanity.

This report represents the fifth analysis of the C.A.F.E. Practices program and focuses on the five-year period from 2014 to 2018. This analysis covers the results of verifications that took place during the period as well as all suppliers with a valid approval status enabling them to sell coffee to Starbucks during this time. As shown in Figure 1, the main trends observed in the program included an exponential growth in the number of farms in the program (142%), growth in coffee area (76%) and in number of total workers hired by participating entities (134%).

In a similar way, performance in the program has demonstrated improvements over time, including the scores obtained via the C.A.F.E. Practices verification and the proportion of supply chains obtaining a strategic approval status, which is the highest status of compliance obtained in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Program retention has also grown by 5% in the period. It is important to mention that there was an increase in the proportion as well as the amount of strategic statuses from 58.9% in 2015 to 83.8% in 2018. A deeper analysis of Key Performance Indicators also provided a view of where the program participants are with regards to key program requirements. See figure 2 for a selection of social, environmental, and economic highlights from the analysis.

Fig 1 // Participation and Performance in C.A.F.E. Practices

2018 trend compared to 2014 results*

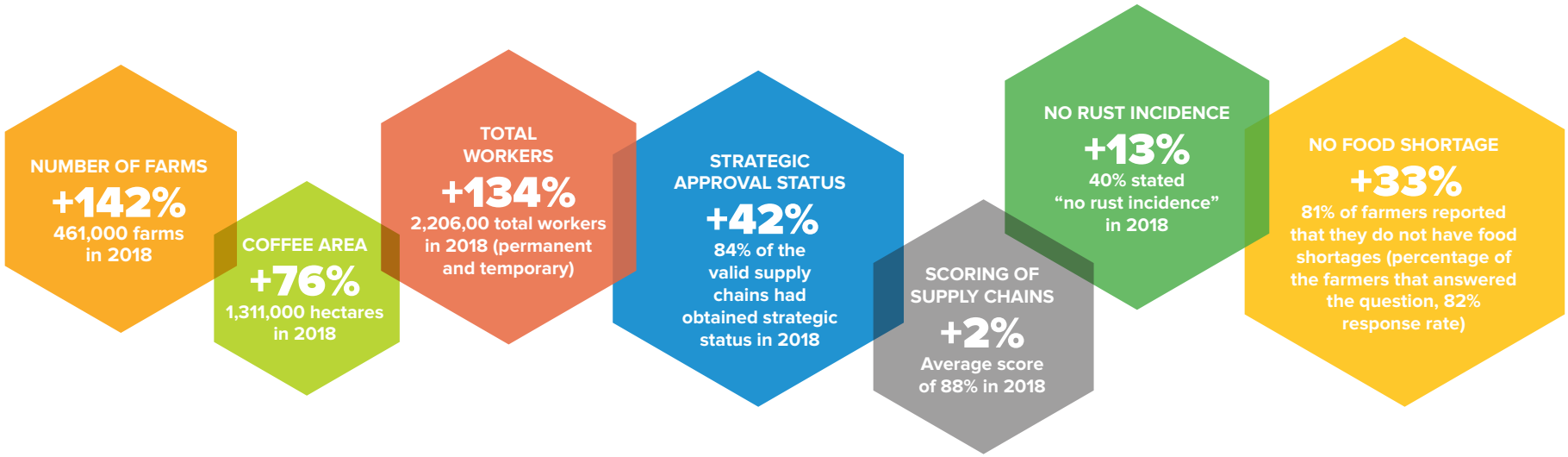


Fig 2 // Participation and Performance in C.A.F.E. Practices

Social

In 2018, the participating farms and mills in the program hired 2.2 million permanent and temporary workers.

MINIMUM WAGE

AT LEAST 96%

of the total farms and mills ensured a minimum wage for permanent workers in the period 2014–2018

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

99.7%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills with school age children ensured their access to school in the period 2014–2018

NO CHILD LABOR

99.8%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills have committed to no child labor during the period 2014–2018

BENEFITS

65.7%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills ensuring benefits to permanent workers in the period 2014–2018

MEDICAL CARE

AT LEAST 78%

of C.A.F.E. Practices mills employers contribute to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers in the period 2014–2018

WOMEN

16%

is the percentage of farms owned by women in 2018 among sampled farms

AGE

50

is the average age of farmers in 2018 among sampled farms

Environmental

In 2018, farmers managed 237,064 hectares of land for conservation, which represented 10% of the total area managed by farmers participating in the program.

SOIL

50%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices farms that are implementing erosion prevention practices on all land in the period 2014–2018

WATER

95%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices large and medium farms maintaining buffer zones alongside all water bodies in the period 2014–2018

AGROCHEMICAL USE

AT LEAST 98%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms ensured no prohibited chemicals have been used in the period 2014–2018

PROCESSING WASTE

92.5%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills managing solid wastes in a way that does not contaminate the local environment

BIODIVERSITY

AT LEAST 99.6%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004) in the period 2014–2018, which is important ensure farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests

COMPOSTING

90.1%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills compost byproduct

Economic

Small farms represented 98% of the C.A.F.E. Practices program participants in 2018, managing 61% of the hectares under the program.

FARM TRACEABILITY

AT LEAST 92%

of C.A.F.E. Practices Producer Support Organizations (PSOs) working with small farmers (less than 12 hectares), demonstrated having tracking systems from point of purchase to point of export in the period 2014–2018

KEEPING RECEIPTS/INVOICES

98%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices Producer Support Organizations (PSOs) that provide receipts to farmers for coffee transactions in the period 2014–2018

81%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices farms receiving and maintaining receipts for their coffee

Starbucks Sustainability Journey

Since achieving the 99% ethical sourcing milestone in 2015, Starbucks has continued its sustainability journey by continuing to meet the 99% ethically sourced coffee threshold each consecutive year. The company remains invested in programs that contribute to sustainability. These include:

Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a third party verified sourcing program that promotes continuous improvement of sustainable practices within the Starbucks coffee supply chain. The guidelines help farmers grow coffee in a way that's better for both people and the planet. Through ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the initiatives, Starbucks is able to measure program performance, identify new challenges and opportunities and determine how best to expand support for global coffee growing communities.

Farmer Support Centers are comprised of coffee and agronomy experts located in nine key coffee producing countries who share knowledge (open source) and research with coffee farmers to improve quality, productivity, and sustainability..

Global Farmer Fund. The Global Farmer Fund was founded to improve supply chain resilience and ensure a long-term supply of coffee through addressing the unmet financing needs of farmers. The fund aims to bolster supply chain resilience through increasing smallholder farmer productivity, income, and sustainability.

100 Million Tree Commitment is the expansion of the One Tree for Every Bag campaign that donated 40 million disease-resistant coffee trees to become a broader initiative to donate 100 million coffee trees for farm renovation by 2025.

The Starbucks Foundation. The Starbucks Foundation supports programs to empower and advance economic opportunity for women and families. These projects aim to break down barriers to education, promote clean water and sanitation (WASH), and create economic opportunities for women and girls. Since 2018, The Starbucks Foundation has made 18 grants totaling nearly $5 million to organizations working with coffee and tea communities across Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Sustainable Coffee Challenge. In 2015 Starbucks jointly with Conservation International—initiated the Sustainable Coffee Challenge, a collaborative effort of companies, governments, NGOs, research institutions and others to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product.

PARTNERSHIP WITH CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

In 1998, Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) began working together to promote coffee growing best practices that conserve nature and improve the lives of coffee farmers. We began working with coffee farmers in Chiapas, Mexico to find opportunities for coffee production and nature conservation. These practices became the basis for C.A.F.E. Practices, an innovative third-party verified ethical sourcing model that became the cornerstone of Starbucks ethical sourcing approach and set a new standard for the industry and a path to sustainable coffee. Today coffee sourced through C.A.F.E. Practices represents 99% of Starbucks coffee supply chain. Recognizing the need for sustainability to become more mainstream in the sector, in 2015, CI and Starbucks initiated the Sustainable Coffee Challenge together with 16 partners with the goal of making coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. A collaborative effort of companies, governments, NGOs, research institutions and others, today the Challenge represents over 150 partners.

Additionally, Starbucks and CI joined forces to explore how technology and innovative data platforms can give coffee farmers financial empowerment and share data along the journey of coffee beans within the supply chain. The pilot tested how the technology solutions will have a positive impact to farmers, and to assess the viability of scaling the traceability technology and ensuring positive impact to farmers.

CI and Starbucks have also continued to work towards a net-positive approach to coffee by continuing to work on the ground in coffee communities, most recently Oaxaca Mexico to deliver positive environmental and social outcomes for farmers, communities and water quality.

Photo: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

Introduction

The C.A.F.E. Practices program was developed by Starbucks and CI in 2004, as a way of leveraging Starbucks' supply chain to promote continuous improvement on quality, economic, social, and environmental performance—a holistic approach to sustainability. Moreover, it includes independent, third-party verification of best practices on farms, mills and producer support organizations supporting smallholders.

As shown in figure 3, the program is based on economic transparency and quality as pre-requisites for participation. Suppliers must meet Starbucks quality requirements by having a green coffee sample approved. Suppliers must also submit evidence of payments made throughout the coffee supply chain to demonstrate how much of the price that is paid for green coffee actually gets to the farmer. Social responsibility evaluates hiring practices and working conditions. More specifically, social responsibility ensures that workers' rights are protected, safe and humane conditions that include being paid minimum wages and that no child and forced labor is present. The environmental leadership portion evaluates coffee farms on conservation practices related to soil, water and biodiversity, and good environmental management. On mills, the program evaluates water and energy conservation, waste management and good labor practices.

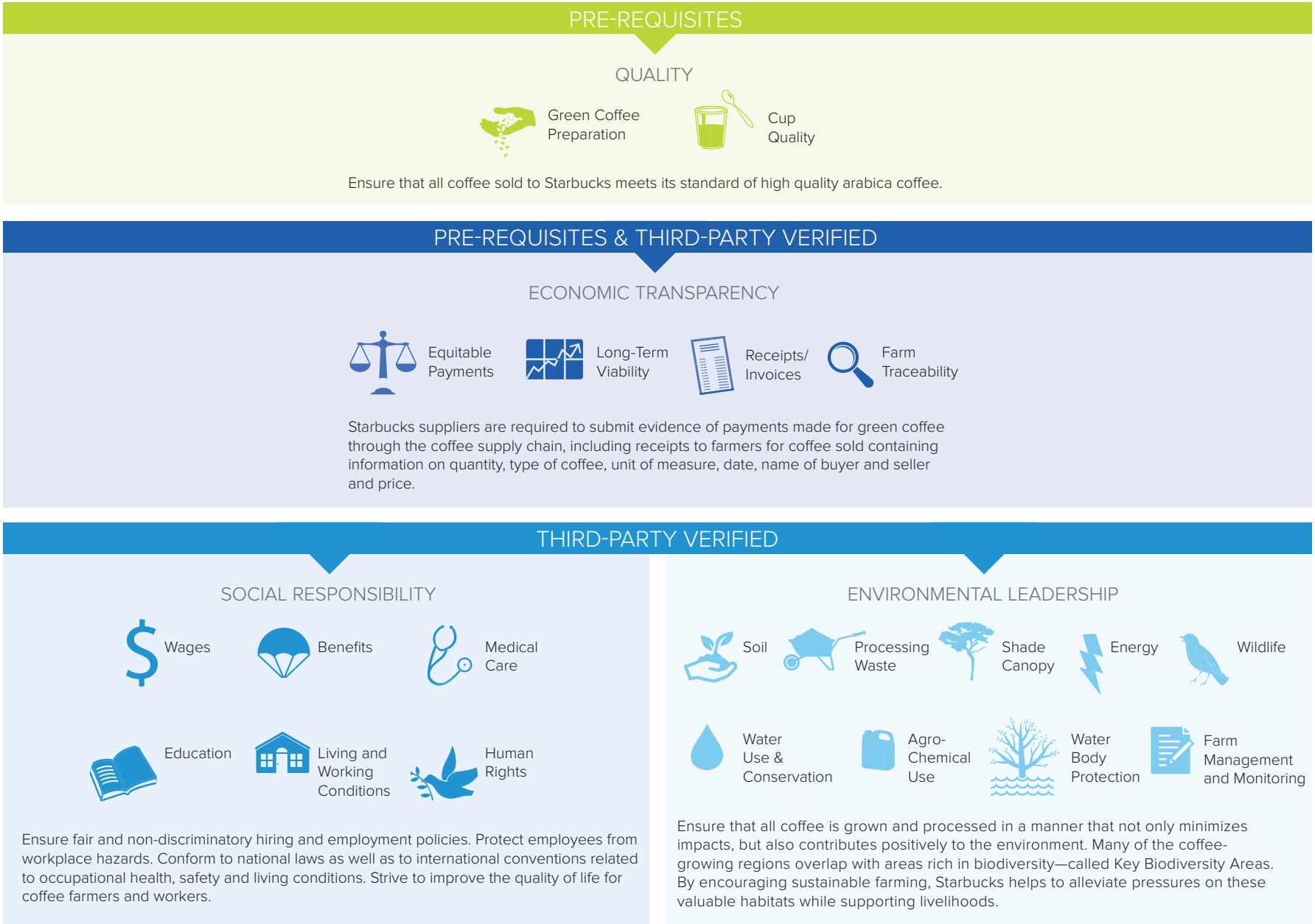
CI has been assessing the impacts of Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices program since 2008, and as part of this analysis, we are able to understand how the program participation and performance changes from year to year. More importantly, this assessment enables Starbucks to identify strengths and challenges in the program and to continuously adapt the program to meet the needs of both the business and the entire coffee supply chain.

Over one million coffee farmers have participated in this program to-date. In this fifth assessment of the C.A.F.E. Practices program, we continue to explore the impact that the program has had on its participating farmers, workers, and adoption of sustainable practices to grow coffee. The most recent impact report was published in 2018, which represented findings from 2011–2015. The previous report was published in 2013, covering the years of 2011–2012. This new report focuses on the period between 2014–2018, including observed trends and correlations, presented in two sections that include both global and country level findings.

The global report focuses on global participation and performance in C.A.F.E Practices. We analyze Key Performance Indicators to understand performance and potential impacts of the program. Regional findings and observations in the program are also included to understand context differences and associated challenges.

The country dashboards contain specific participation and performance information for each of the selected countries: Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Vietnam.

Fig 3 // C.A.F.E. Practices focus areas



Methods

C.A.F.E. Practices uses a defined set of criteria described in the generic and smallholder scorecard to evaluate the economic, social, and environmental aspects of coffee production. Supply chains (inclusive of farms, wet and dry mills) apply for verification and undergo third-party verifications against the scorecard. Smallholder applications also include verification of the performance of Producer Support Organizations (PSO) that provide assistance to the farmers.

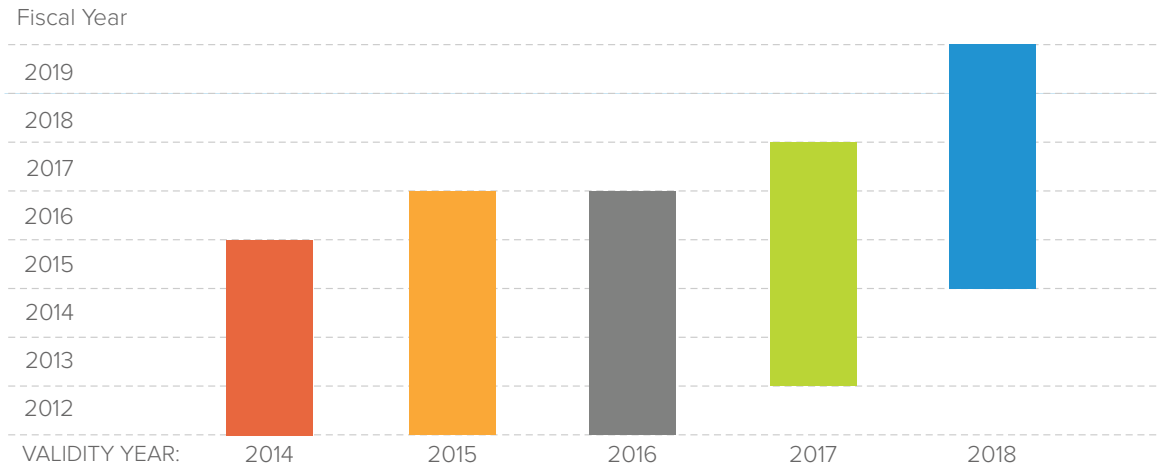
In order to maintain consistency, we have used the same method of the 2015 report, where we include all active supply chains under C.A.F.E. Practices—meaning those with a valid status in the given year—as part of the population analyzed. This means that a supply chain that went through verification in a previous year to the years included in this analysis might still be valid in 2014 and is included in the analysis of participation and performance trends in this report. Reports prior to 2015 focused on verifications completed during a year and did not include those suppliers with an active status in a given year.

This approach normalizes the population across years regardless of when the supply chain was verified. This enables us to more effectively compare performance over time, as well as to recognize that a validity period for a supply chain varies (1–4 years) and depends on factors such as scoring and timing of verification (e.g. whether or not the verification occurred during the harvest). In turn, those applications that are not undergoing verification on an annual cycle are captured in this methodology. Additionally, total scores reported in this report account for additional points that are awarded in recognition of efforts made above and beyond the program's normal requirement whereas subject area analysis does not include extra points in scoring calculations.

Geographical regions, harvest and shipping cycles all affect the validity periods of supply chains, but the date chosen to select data population remains the same to maintain consistency. The approval status is assigned based on the results of the verification: Verified, Preferred and Strategic. All status assignments require supply chains to meet Zero Tolerance Indicators as well as the Quality and Economic Accountability pre-requisites. Non-Compliant status is assigned in cases where the applicant does not satisfactorily complete the Zero Tolerance Corrective Action Request (ZT-CAR) process in cases where zero tolerances are identified through the verification process.

Preferred and Strategic supply chains have longer validities because through performance they have demonstrated more mature or advanced practices as well as management practices are in place. Additionally, verifications performed during harvest are eligible for approvals lasting more than two years. The description of each status is as follows:

Figure 4 // Years in which verification occurred for each validity year



Strategic: applicants score at least 80% total aggregate score. Validity of four years is awarded if the verification occurs during harvest. Verifications conducted outside of harvest receive a two-year validity.

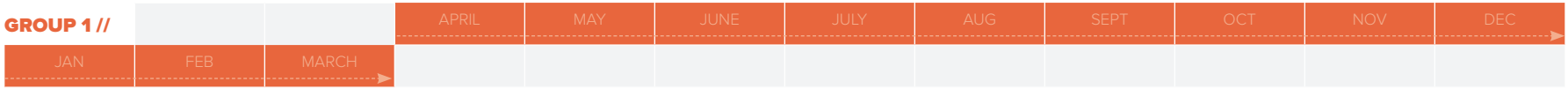
Preferred: applicants score at least 60% total aggregate score. Validity of three years is awarded if the verification occurs during harvest. Verifications conducted outside of harvest only receive a one-year validity.

Verified: applicants scoring less than 60% total aggregate score. Validity of one year is awarded if the verification took place off-harvest and two years if the verification took place in harvest.

Despite participation and performance data being related, the population used for each analysis is different. Participation data such as number of farms, total area or percentage of women in the program, have in common a focus on all active supply chains since the interest is understanding the population of suppliers having validity to sell C.A.F.E. Practices coffee into Starbucks in a given year. Performance data showing breakdown of applications by approval status levels and scores also consider non-compliant supply chains, as the interest is understanding proportion of supply chains according to approval status and any non-compliance with Zero Tolerance indicators. Therefore, performance data includes supply chains completing the verification process, including those that do not receive an active status in the program.

As in the past report, the only exception to the use of validity time periods is in looking at changes in performance of those applications whose validity has

Fig 5 // Validity periods across countries/regions



STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON APRIL 1 AND EXTENDS TO MARCH 31.

Colombia / *North & Central*: Boyaca, Cesar, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Santander, Casanare
Peru / *North*: Amazonas, Cajamarca, Piura, San Martin
Hawaii, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania / *North*, Uganda

STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON JULY 1 AND EXTENDS TO JUNE 30.

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico
China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON OCTOBER 1 AND EXTENDS TO SEPTEMBER 30.

Colombia / *South:* Cauca, Huila, Nariño, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Meta, Caqueta
Peru / *Central & South*: Junin, Huanuco, Pasco, Apurimac, Cusco, Puno
Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador
Burundi, Cape Verde, DR-Congo, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania / *South*, Zambia, Zimbabwe
East Timor, Papua New Guinea, Sulawesi, Java, Vietnam

expired and/or those that underwent re-verification. In these cases, we looked at performance across verification dates. Historical data is evaluated based on the analysis of the original verification against a new verification report for verifications occurring during 2014–2018 (or lack thereof in the case of attrition).

All information tracked using supply chain level information (number of entities, volume of coffee, approval status, scoring, among others) is available data for the entire list of participants of the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Farm level data such as yield and number of workers, and Key Performance Indicators compliance, come from supply chains in which verification of individual farms was conducted based on a sampling methodology but has been extrapolated to the entire population of farms within a particular supply chain. Finally, there are sets of farm level data such as gender, age, food security, and pest incidence, that come from the sampled farms and describe the farms but are not necessarily representative of the population of farms in the supply chain or program.

Compliance with zero tolerance (ZT) indicators is tracked as total number of incidents of noncompliance in the sampled farms and the percentage of cases corrected. Non-complying ZT indicators are then subject to the ZT Corrective Action (ZT-CAR), described in further detail on page 32. Since the full scorecard includes nearly 200 indicators, a subset of indicators from the full scorecard, called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), has been used to monitor changes in scoring across the years and allows deeper analysis based on other variables such as farm size and geographical location of participating farms. The list of KPIs is harmonized over the years when updates to the scorecard were made to allow comparison between impact assessment report rounds. However, some indicators were added for this report to strengthen the KPIs analysis. The current list of KPIs for farms is composed of 22 indicators, including 6 ZT indicators. Smallholder farms are assessed through 16 KPIs, including 6 ZT indicators. Processor KPIs consist of 17 indicators, 4 of which are ZT; and PSO KPIs include 12 indicators—5 of which are ZT. The KPIs list is representative of the three dimensions of ethical sourcing included in C.A.F.E. Practices: economic, social and environment. Table 1 shows the list of ZT indicators in the program as well as their overlap with the list of Key Performance Indicators.

Table 1 // List of Zero Tolerance indicators

ZERO TOLERANCE INDICATORS		
Code	**ZT indicators / Requirement**	**KPIs**
SR-MS 1.1	Transparency to operations, policies, processes and records *	
SR-MS 1.2	Anti bribery *	
SR-MS 1.3	Commitment to continuous improvement **	
SR-HP 1.1	Minimum wage paid (Permanent workers)	✓
SR-HP 1.2	Minimum wage paid (Temporary workers)	✓
SR-HP 1.3	Wages are paid regularly and in cash or cash equivalent	
SR-HP 1.17	Benefits to permanent workers	✓
SR-HP 4.1	No child labor	✓
SR-HP 4.2	Employment of authorized minors follows legal requirements	
SR-HP 4.3	Anti discrimination policy and enforcement	
SR-HP 4.4	Anti forced labor policy and enforcement	
SR-HP 4.5	Workplace free of harassment and abuse	
SR-HP 4.6	No retention of workers' documents	
SR-WC 2.1	School age children attend school	✓
CG-CB 3.1	No forest conversion	✓
CG-EM 1.1	No WHO chemicals	✓
CP-MT 1.1	Tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	
CP-MT 1.2	Tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	
PS-MT 1.1	Tracking system across all entities for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	✓
PS-MT 1.2	Updated list of C.A.F.E. Practices producers	✓
PS-MT 1.3	Each farmer receives a receipt for coffee	✓
PS-EM 1.1	No distribution of WHO chemicals	✓

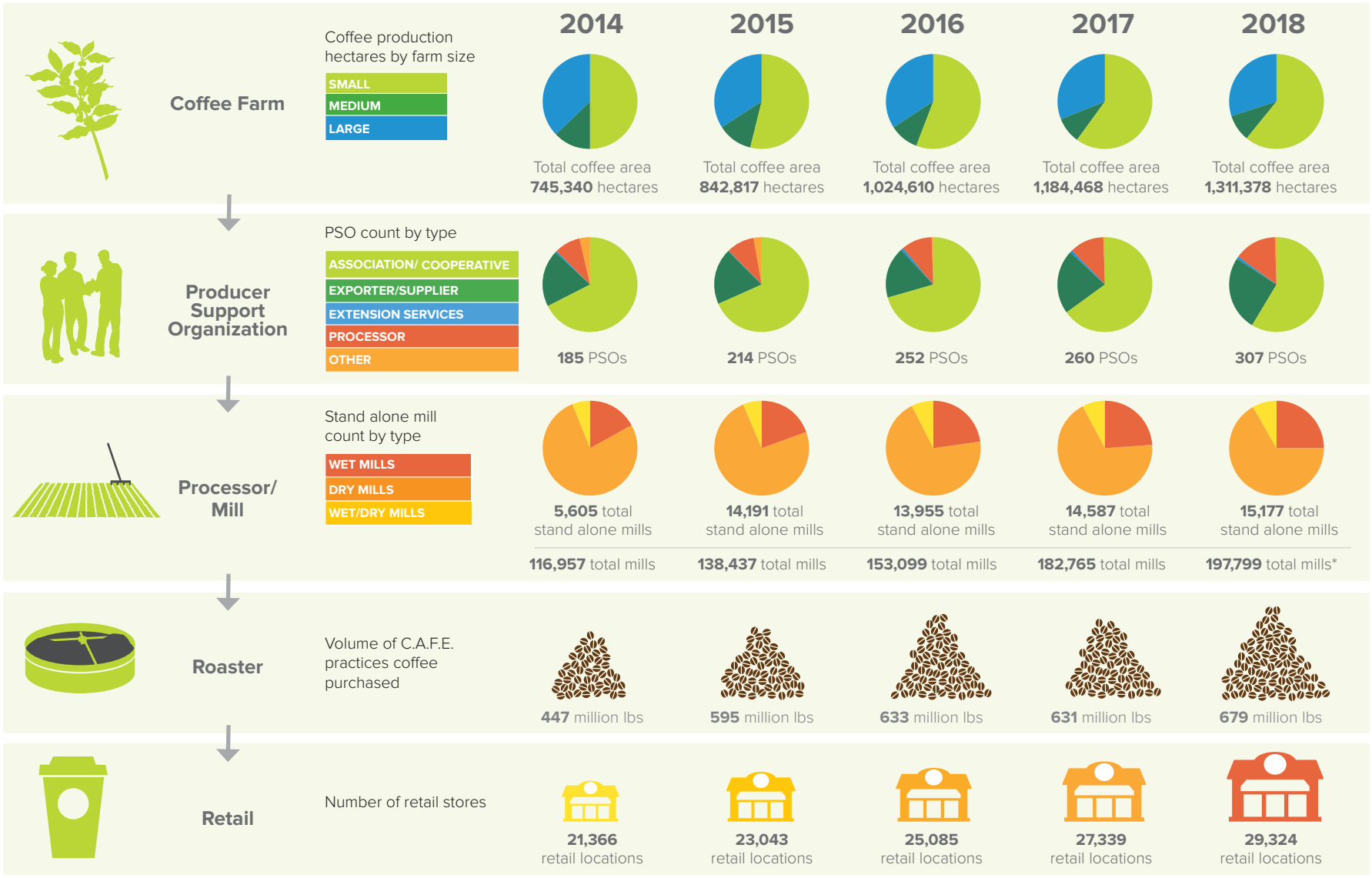
* Added in V3.4, therefore not selected as KPI for this analysis
** Evaluated by Starbucks

Photo: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

Participation in C.A.F.E. Practices

// A look through the supply chain

Fig 6 // Starbucks coffee supply chain



* The count of total mills include small farms who wet mill their own coffee, called on premise milling in C.A.F.E. Practices

During this reporting period, there were farmers from 29 countries participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program, representing a growth of 32% in the period 2014–2018. In recent years, applications from countries such as Uganda (2017), Malawi (2017) and Thailand (2016) have been received. Zambia entered C.A.F.E. Practices prior to 2011, had no supply chains verified during the 2011–2015 period and re-emerged again in 2018. See figure 7, showing the location of participant countries by sourcing region.

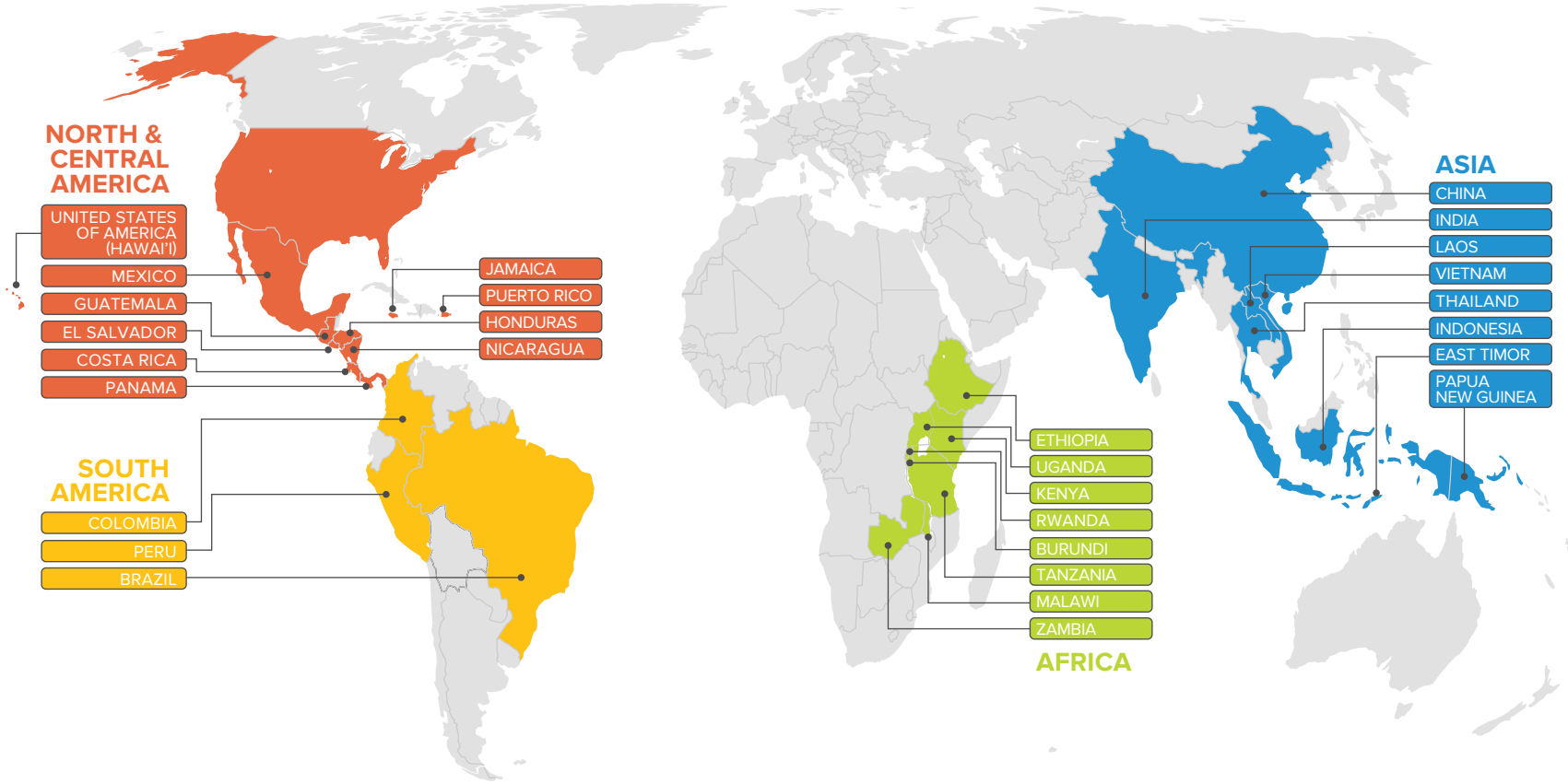
LAND AREA

In 2018, farmers participating in C.A.F.E. Practices managed 2.4 million hectares of land. Of this land, 55% (1,311,378 hectares) was used for coffee production and 10% (237,064 hectares) was under conservation management. Similar to the previous report, producers in Asia were less likely to have land under conservation management—only 1% of total area—when compared to other regions. North & Central America still show that they had, on average, the largest proportion of land managed for conservation (20%).

Importantly, the data shows that the total area included in C.A.F.E. Practices has doubled in the past five years. The total coffee area also increased 76% between 2014–2018. As in the previous reporting periods, growth in total area, coffee area, and conserved area showed a positive correlation with the increase in number of farms in the program. For all regions, there was steady growth in total area and coffee area during this period. Conservation areas have also increased (43% growth) in most regions.

Additionally, the analysis showed that gender plays a role in how many hectares of land is managed.

Fig 7 // Regions and Countries Participating in C.A.F.E. Practices



The data shows that gender influences size of land but not the percentage of conserved land. For the reporting period, women show an average of 10.7 hectares of land under coffee production and men have 18.4 hectares of land under coffee production. With regards to conserved land, women show an average of 4.6 hectares of land under conservation and men show an average of 8.6 hectares of land under conservation.

On average, older farmers in C.A.F.E. Practices have larger farms with larger conservation areas than younger growers. Farmers older than 40 years have farms 75% larger than those under the age of 40. In 2018, farmers older than 40 on average had conservation hectares equivalent to 30% of the total area, compared to the younger farmers (under 40) that have 23%. On average, farmers older than 40 have 135% more hectares dedicated to conservation when compared to farmers under the age of 40.

NUMBER OF FARMS

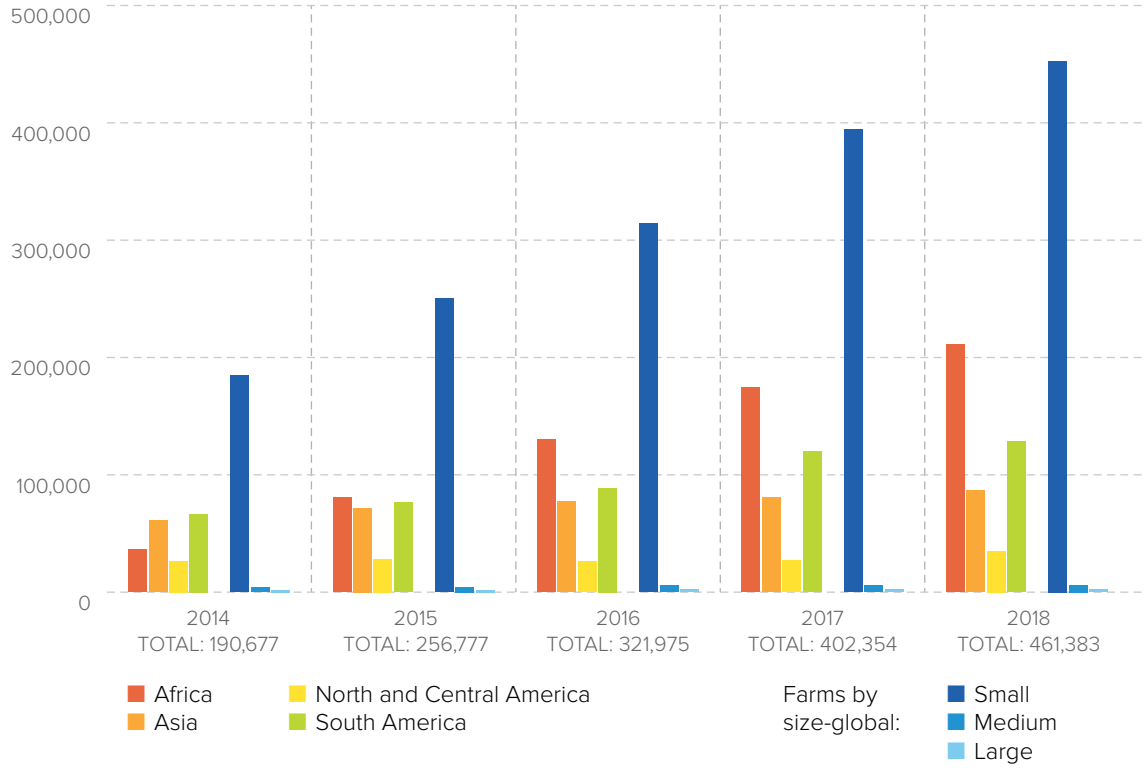
Over the last five years, the number of farms in the C.A.F.E. Practices program has continued to grow exponentially, from 190,677 in 2014 to 461,383 in 2018 (142% of growth). See figure 8 for detailed changes in number of farms. As shown in figure 8, the growth in participating farms in the program has been driven by Africa, with a 476% of growth. South America also increased number of farms participating by 93% during this period. Asia and North and Central America increased by 43% and 23%, respectively.

PRODUCER SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS (PSO)

The number of PSOs has continued to increase through the years. In 2014, there were 186 PSOs and since then, the growth has been steady, reaching 307 in 2018. In 2018, 52% of the participant PSOs were identified as associations and farmer cooperatives,

Fig 8 // Number of farms participating in C.A.F.E. Practices

Africa and South America continue to show more growth in recent years.



while 38% were exporters/suppliers, 9% processors, and the remaining 2% were not identified. This year, we have maintained the approach of counting PSOs once even if it supports more than one supply chain. However, the performance analysis uses the larger number of PSOs that considers when there are several supply chains receiving services from a PSO. This is because a PSO is evaluated with regards to its supporting role and services provided to each supply chain that it is included in. Therefore, the same PSO may have several scorecards results. See table 2 with count differences.

Table 2 // Number of Producer Support Organizations (PSO) in the program

YEAR	TOTAL PSOs	TOTAL PSOs (with duplicates)
2014	186	318
2015	215	385
2016	252	441
2017	260	471
2018	307	541

MILLS

Mills are assigned a validity period based on the results of the evaluation of the social responsibility and the wet and/or dry processing sections of the scorecard. Of these mills there are standalone mills (dry/wet) and on-premise mills. 'Standalone' wet mills are processors that receive coffee cherry and mill it to the parchment stage. These mills may be located on a medium or large farm, or offsite, and receive cherry from groups of farmers. Standalone dry mills are processors that de-hull parchment coffee received and/or sort, grade, bag, or otherwise prepare the green coffee for export. On-premise mills refer to wet mills located inside a small farm. During the validity period assigned to stand alone mills, the mill only goes through verification once. In 2014, there were 115,000 mills in the program. Of those, 14,500 (13% of the total) were standalone mills and 87% were considered on premise wet mills. Although there is an average annual growth of 14% in the total number of mills, there has been a decrease on the percentage of the stand-alone mills from 13% in 2014 to 8% in 2018. In 2018, stand-alone mills reached 15,900 because of a gradual increase in the number of wet mills in the program in recent years. 55% of the participant small farms reported on-premise wet mills in 2014 and 40% in 2018. As shown in previous reports, this trend depends on the country. Indonesia, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru are the countries where the majority of smallholder farms continue to process coffee on the farm.

TIMING OF VERIFICATION

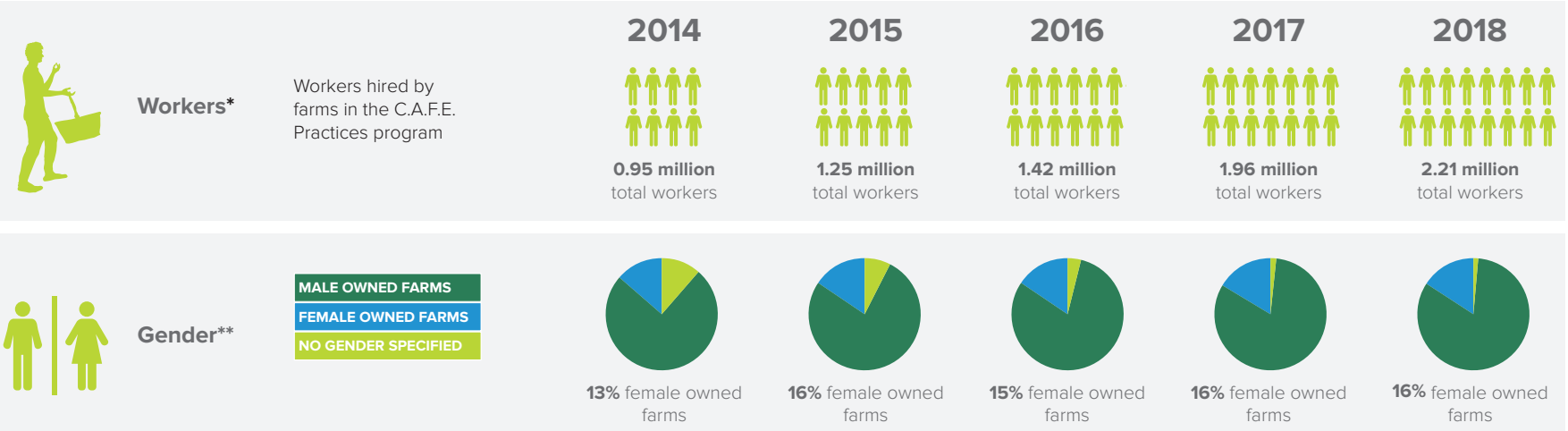
Tracking if verifications took place during the harvest season has continued in this reporting period. Supply chains are incentivized through a longer validity to undergo verification during harvest since there are more workers present on farms during this time. It was found that in 2018, 80% of the valid supply chains underwent verification during harvest, decreasing slightly from 2014 (82%).

WORKERS

In 2018, 2.2 million workers were employed through C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains. The number of workers is obtained through the verification report of sampled farms and this proportion is used to estimate number of workers in all participating farms in the program. In this reporting period, around 63,000 workers were permanent employees and over 2.14 million were temporary. Farm workers represent at least 95% of the total number of workers, while a small percentage were hired by processors. Medium and large farms represent 3% of the farm size landscape globally in the program but contribute 52% of the total number of permanent workers. Overall, during the 2014–2018 period, there was a 134% increase in workers which is in stark contrast to the 25% increase during the 2011–2015 period. The increase of workers is higher rate than the increase in number of farms, as farms grew 75.9% in 2018.

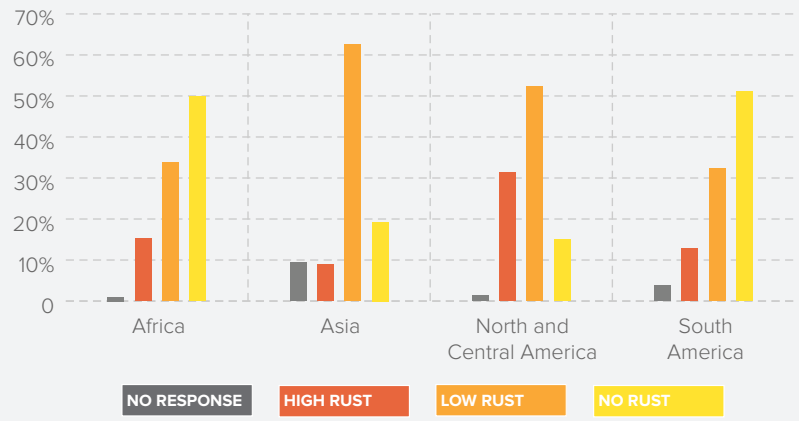
// C.A.F.E. Practices: Focus on Farms

Fig 9 // C.A.F.E Practices Farms In-Depth

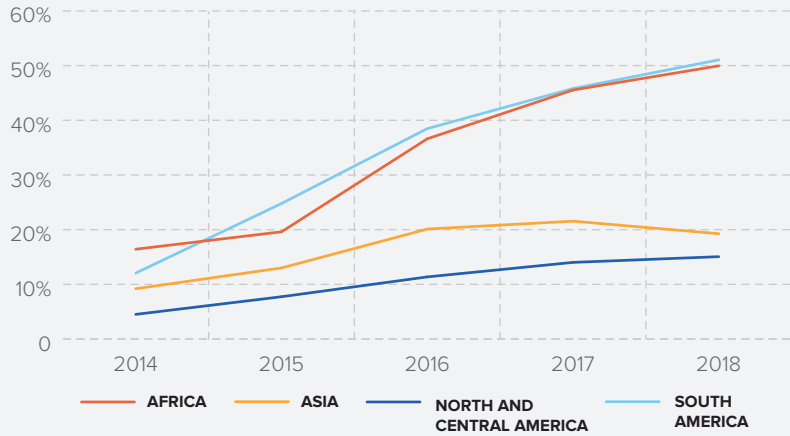


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Food security** (NO FOOD SHORTAGE / FOOD SHORTAGE)					
Yield* (Global average yield (green coffee lbs/ha)	**2,535** lbs/ha	**2,491** lbs/ha	**2,795** lbs/has	**2,853** lbs/ha	**2,831** lbs/ha
Rust incidence** (LOW INCIDENCE (<10%) / HIGH INCIDENCE (>10%) / NO INCIDENCE)					

Rust incidence 2018



No rust percentage



* Total counts of each worker population and yield are estimates based on sampled farms and extrapolated to the entire population.

** Gender, food security, and rust incidence data comes from verified sampled farms. It may not be fully representative of the population of farmers in the program as these figures are not extrapolated to the entire population.

GENDER

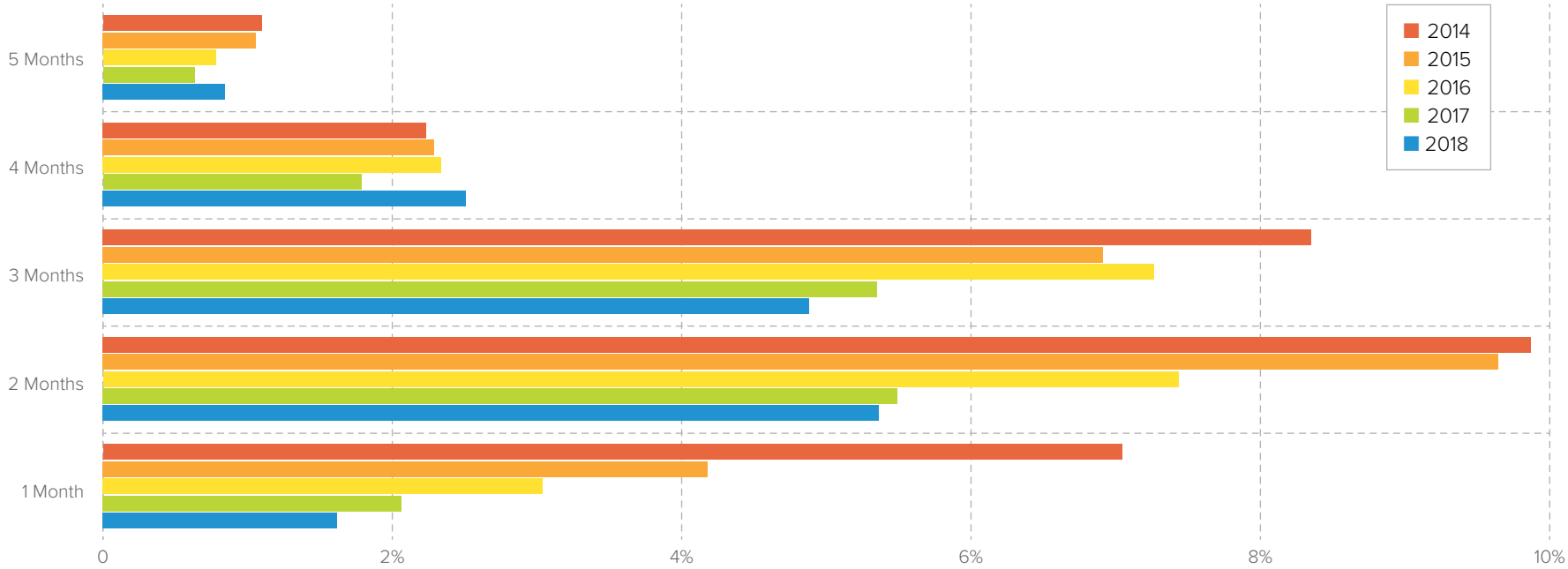
As noted in past reports gender information is collected only for sampled farms during the verification. While gender is not a required attribute to consider in the sample selection for verification, it still constitutes one of the elements used to select the sample. Therefore, the gender analysis is specific to sampled farms and will be used as one attribute in the performance data. In the sample, women participating in ownership of farms is increasing but still represents only a minority. In 2018, women owned 16% of the sampled farms. Results show that women tend to have smaller farm sizes (15.5 hectares) than their male counterparts, who have an average farm size of 27 hectares. Yet, the difference in yield between genders was not large. The average yield for women producers was 2,189 lbs/ha and for men was 2,137 lbs/ha. Women's participation in the program does vary by region, however, with South America having the highest proportion of women-managed farms in the program (20%) and Asia having the lowest (11%).

FOOD SECURITY

In 2018, 82% of the valid farms that were sampled provided information on food security. Of those, 16% reported some level of food insecurity. In past analyses, farmers in Africa had the highest level of food insecurity—with 47% of farms reporting challenges in 2014. That percentage has decreased significantly to just 9% reporting some level of food insecurity in 2018. Similar trends occurred with farmers in Asia and North & Central America. In Asia, 30% of farms reported periods of food insecurity in 2014, falling to 21% in 2018. North & Central America reported 32% of food insecurity in 2014 and 25% in 2018. South America maintained the average percentage of food insecurity from 12% in 2014 to 13% in 2018. Figure 11 shows the number of months reported of food insecurity by those who experienced it at some level. Even though the desire is for all farmers to achieve food security, more

Fig 10 // Number of months with reported food shortages among farms that reported food insecurity

Of farms that reported food insecurity, the most common food security shortages are for a period of 1-3 months, while some farmers reported up to 5 months of food insecurity.



research is needed to determine the factors driving food insecurity for these producers and to develop effective interventions.

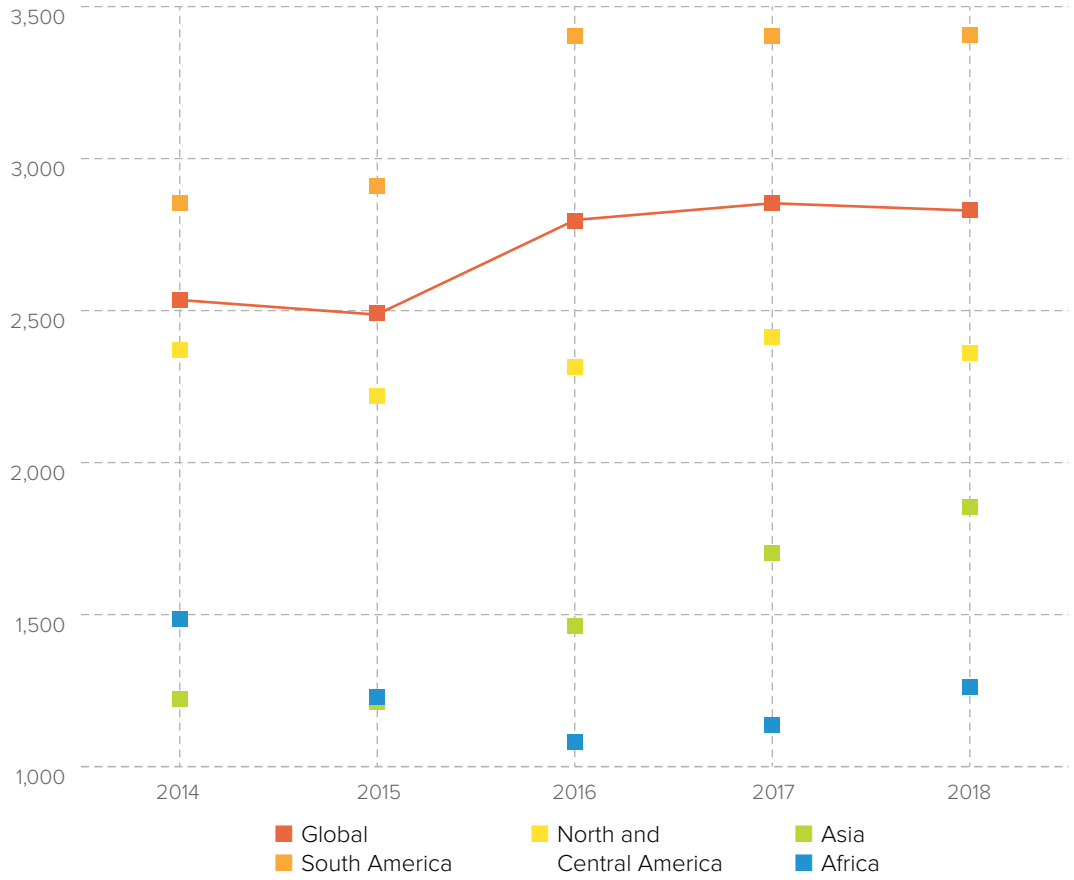
YIELD

- **North & Central America** / 35,008 farms in 2018 / 8% of total farms in 2018 / Average size of coffee producing hectares in 2018 was 5.27 has.
- **South America** / 128,625 farms in 2018 / 28% of total farms in 2018 / Average size of coffee producing hectares in 2018 was 6.4 has.
- **Africa** / 210,994 farms in 2018 / 46% of total farms in 2018 / Average size of coffee producing hectares in 2018 was 0.7 has.
- **Asia** / 86,756 farms in 2018 / 19% of total farms in 2018. Average size of coffee producing hectares in 2018 was 1.7 has.

For this reporting period, extrapolated yield values were used. Extrapolated values are calculated by determining the average, which is the sum of all application volumes divided by the sum of all application coffee producing hectares across all queried apps. Therefore, the regions with higher volumes and hectares have greater influence on the global yield. Subpopulation calculations are calculated the same way, only using the volumes and coffee producing hectares for the given entity type instead of the application. During the reporting period, the global yield on sampled C.A.F.E. Practices farms presented a slight increase from 2,535 lbs/ha in 2014 to 2,831 lbs/ha in 2018. During the 2014–2018 period, both South America and Asia saw increases in yields at 19% and 52%, respectively. In Africa, yields declined from 1,484 lbs/ha in 2014 to 1,263 lbs/ha in 2018. Africa saw an increase of 174,345 new farms during the period, representing a growth of more than 5 times the previous period. This could explain the downward trend for the African region.

Fig 11 // Green coffee yield (lbs/ha) of farms in C.A.F.E. Practices globally and by region

Global average yield has increased in the period of analysis. South America is the leading region, while Africa continues to be the region with more challenges in productivity.



As shown in figure 11, yields in South America have continued to increase steadily from 2014 to 2018. With 3,408 lbs/ha in 2018, or 20% above the global average, South America has shown steady increase during this reporting period. Africa remains the region with the lowest yield during the entire period, with a yield of 1,263 lbs/ha, 55% below the global average in 2018.

YIELD VARIATIONS

Understanding yield variations among farm sizes is imperative to understanding the challenges farmers face in addressing productivity issues and addressing the large variability in yield among farm sizes and countries. Figure 13 shows the range of variability in more detail. In 2018, North and Central America presented the highest variability in yield between countries (from 24 lbs/ha in El Salvador to 10,871 lbs/ha in Costa Rica). The smallest variability between countries was from Africa, reporting a minimum yield of 395 lbs/ha and a maximum yield of 4,515 lbs/ha. As shown in figure 14, farm size appears to influence yield. Medium farms outperformed other farm sizes in yields, showing a growing trend and reaching a yield that was 34% over the global average in 2018. Large farms have followed a similar trend, having a yield 31% over the global yield in 2018. Meanwhile, small farms have presented different results regards to yield, maintaining a yield 25% below the global average in 2018. In general, global figures have increased from 2,535 lbs/ha in 2014 to 2,831 lbs/ha in 2018.

Fig 12 // Green coffee yield (lbs/ha) variability of farms in C.A.F.E. Practices in 2018

There is large variability in productivity. For instance, North and Central America has the most variability due to extremely high and low yield farms.

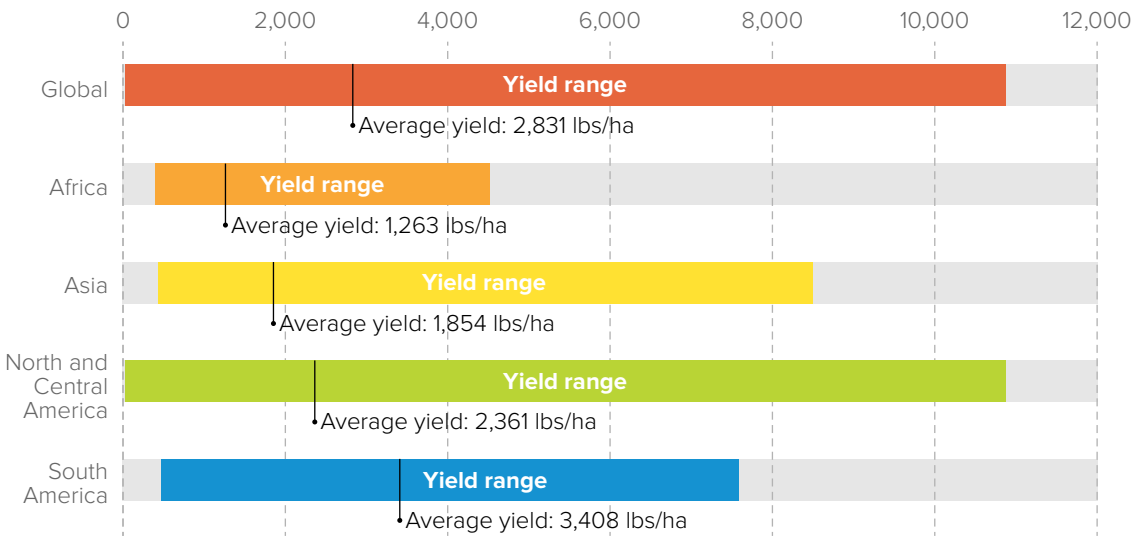
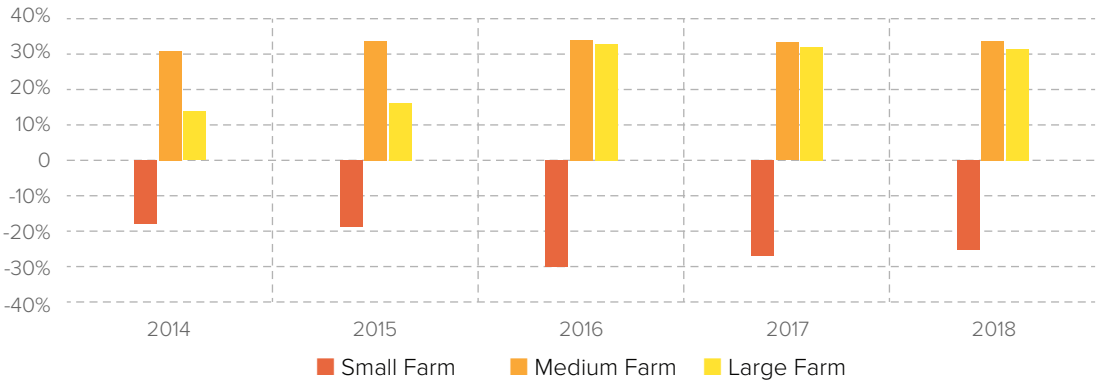


Fig 13 // Changes in Yield by farm size

Global yield has been increasing, medium farms show better results in yield against global values. Small farms have reduced the difference since 2016 but are still below the average by -25%.



// Re-verification and attrition

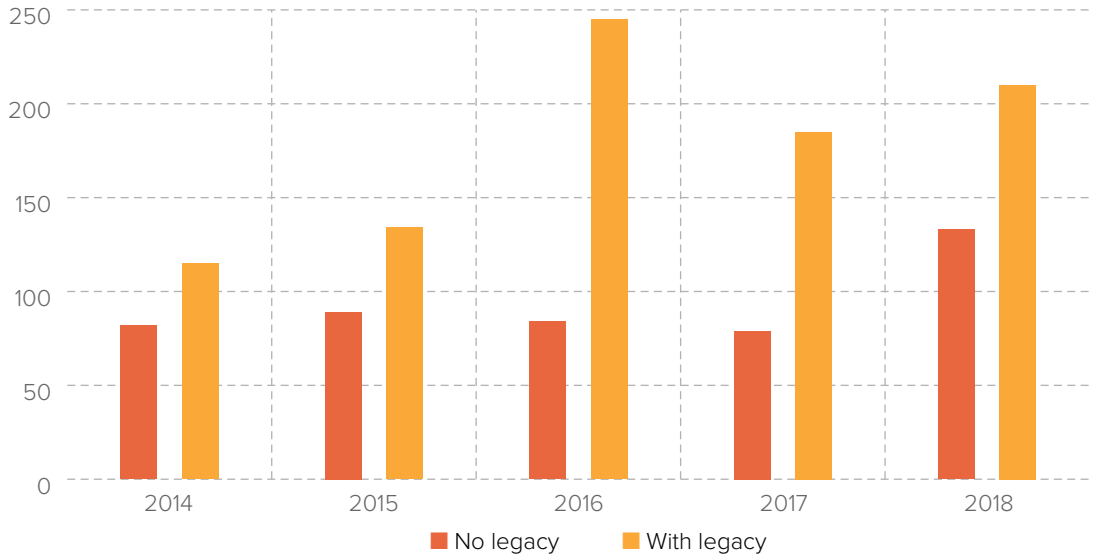
The underlying assumption of the C.A.F.E. Practices program is that supply chains that remain in the program should improve their performance over time, and there are incentives to support this. Thus, it is important to track an application's evolution in terms of continuous improvement or whether they exit the program. In this reporting period, we have maintained the methodology implemented in past reports in using supply chains going through verification during each year, instead of considering all valid supply chains during the same period.

Based on total supply chains verified in 2018, supply chains entering the program for the first time represented 39% of the applications (representing 24% of the farms in 2018). The proportion of new supply chains has decreased slightly since 2014—from 42% to 39% in 2018. The lowest percentage was in 2016, with 26%. See figure 15 for detailed information on number of new supply chains. The analysis shows that in 2018, 63% of the supply chains with a previous verification record had not changed their composition significantly, meaning that at least 25% of these entities (farms, mills, and PSOs) continued to be part of the same supply chain in a new cycle of verification.

36% of the supply chains that underwent reverification during the 2014–2018 period had changed their composition and can no longer be considered the same supply chain for the purpose of comparing the change in performance from one verification to the next. Thus, it is an opportune period to analyze

Fig 14 // C.A.F.E. Practices program legacy—expressed in number of supply chains going through verification each year

Except for 2016, there is a growing trend in the number of new supply chains (no legacy) entering the program, representing at least 26% of the total number each year.



attrition rates. In 2014, 18.9% of the supply chains that were due to undergo re-verification that year, opted not to renew they participation in the program. In recent years Verified supply chains—which received 1–2 year validity period—presented no attrition in 2014–2016. Preferred and strategic supply chains are rewarded with approval periods of 1–3 and 2–4 years, respectively. This means it is possible to track attrition up to 2017 for preferred and 2016 for strategic supply chains. Preferred supply chains had a 30.2% of attrition rate in 2017. Strategic supply chains had a 21.5% attrition rate in 2016.

Photo: Lance Koudele, Starbucks

Global Performance

// Approval status and scoring

APPROVAL STATUS

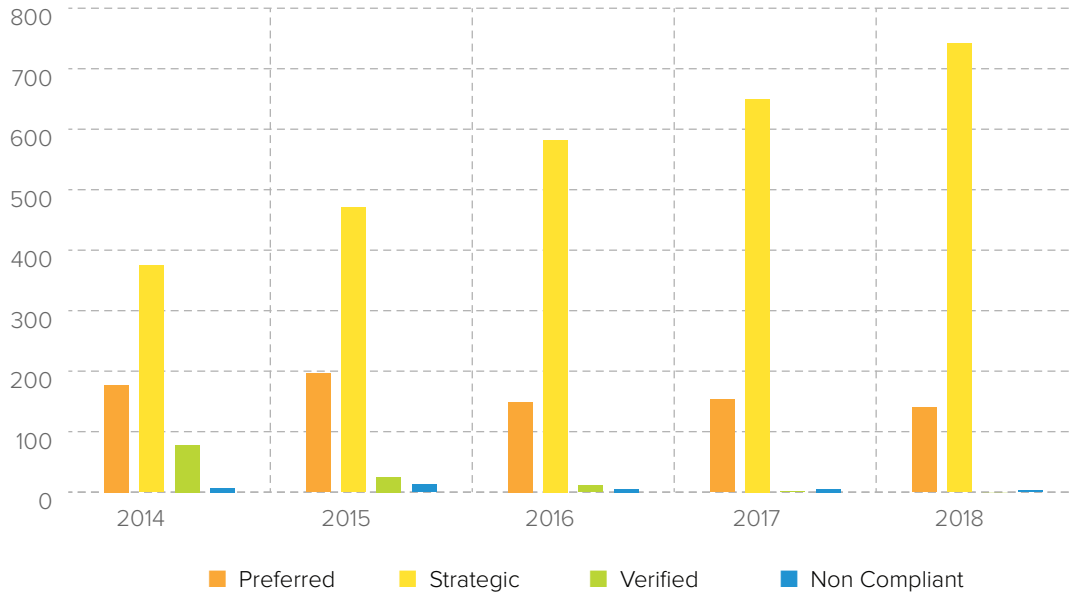
An approval status is awarded to a supply chain once the verification is complete, based on the total score achieved. Approval statuses range from Verified, to Preferred and Strategic. For those supply chains not meeting the minimum requirements, they are invited to complete a Zero Tolerance Corrective Action Request (ZT-CAR) process (page 32) in order to continue in the program. If the supply chain is not able to successfully complete the ZT-CAR or is unwilling, a Non-Compliant status is assigned. In this reporting period the percentage of Non-Compliance was less than 1%, or 0.3% for 2018. Of the analyzed supply chains in 2018, 83.8% were assigned a strategic level, 15.8% preferred and none received a verified status.

A significant portion of supply chains in the program have a strategic status—from 58.9% to 83.8% over the five years in question. At the same time, the proportion of supply chains in the preferred status level has decreased from 27.8% to 15.8% and the share of verified supply chains has declined significantly from 12.2% to 0%.

Figure 15 outlines changes in the composition of supply chains by their approval status and growth in participation. These results are also correlated to the number of farms participating in the program. The assessment of the changes in approval status through time suggests that participants in the program are performing at a higher level.

Fig 15 // Number of supply chains in the C.A.F.E. Practices program—by approval status

Approval status composition has varied in the five-year period. As the previous reporting period, the number of strategic supply chains have grown and number of verified have declined.



SCORING

General performance is measured by average scores obtained in the assessment. As mentioned in the methodology section, total scores include additional points that are awarded in recognition of efforts made above and beyond the program's normal requirement. In contrast, subject area analysis does not include extra points in their scoring calculations and performance against extra point indicators are shown below in Fig 19. For the participating supply chains, total scores have increased slightly from an average of 87% to 88% in the period 2014–2018. Supply chains in the Strategic category saw a slight decline in their total scores, from 92% in 2014 to 91% in 2018. Meanwhile, Preferred supply chain scores

Fig 16 // Supply chains total scoring—by approval status

Average global scoring has slightly increased. However, Strategic supply chains went from 92% in 2014 to 91% in 2018.

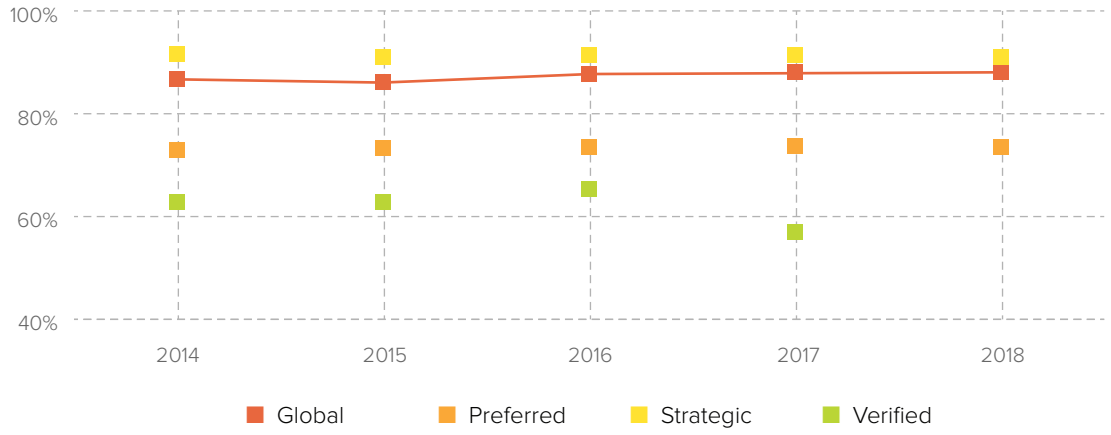
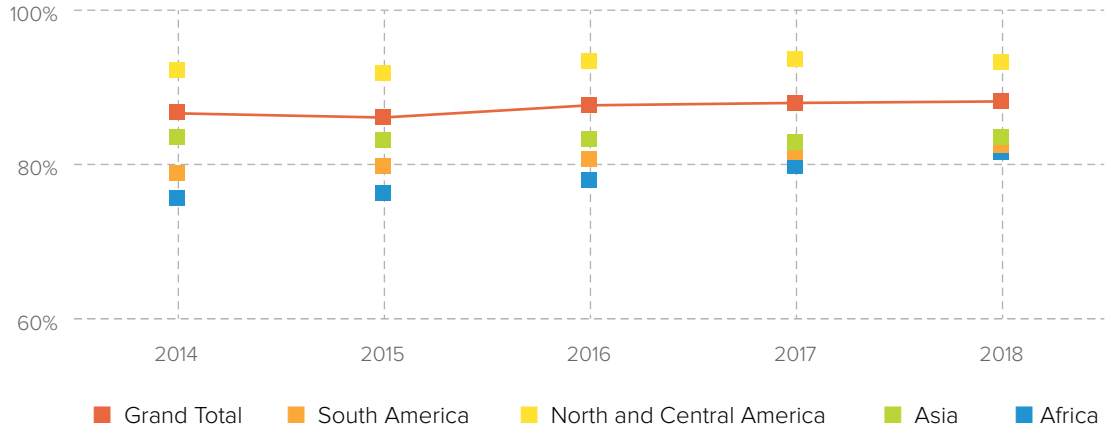


Fig 17 // Supply chains total scoring—by region

Average global scoring has slightly increased, Africa increased from 76% in 2014 to 82% in 2018.



saw a minimal increase from 73% to 74% and Verified supply chain scores declined until 2017. In 2018, there are no Verified supply chains.

At the regional level, we see that the North & Central America regions had the highest scores, which were over the global average. Africa showed a steady improvement over the period, with a +6% increase. Asia experienced no change in total scoring levels.

Subject area scores continue to be a good indication of strengths and opportunities for improvement in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. In 2018, coffee processing (dry) was the subject area with highest scoring (91%). Environmental accountability and Social Responsibility also showed a high scoring of 90%. The coffee growing and coffee processing (wet) subject areas came in with an 81% and 79% score, respectively. However, in 2018, the subject area that showed the lowest scoring was PSOs, with a score of 71%—a slight improvement from 68% in 2014.

Global average score of all supply chains, suggests that global performance has slightly increased from 87% to 88% between 2014 and 2018. Strategic supply chain scores have had the best results, with 91% on average for the period. In general, Preferred and Strategic scores had no significant change and maintained their total scores. Africa is the continent with the main increment, changing from 76% in 2014 to 82% in 2018.

SUBJECT AREAS SCORES

The analysis of subject areas shows that the best results globally are in Coffee Processing Dry (91% in 2018) and Social Responsibility (90% in 2018). The results with the lowest scores are in PSOs (71% in 2018).

Figure 18 // Subject areas scores—Global

Lowest scores are found in Africa and the highest in Central and North America.

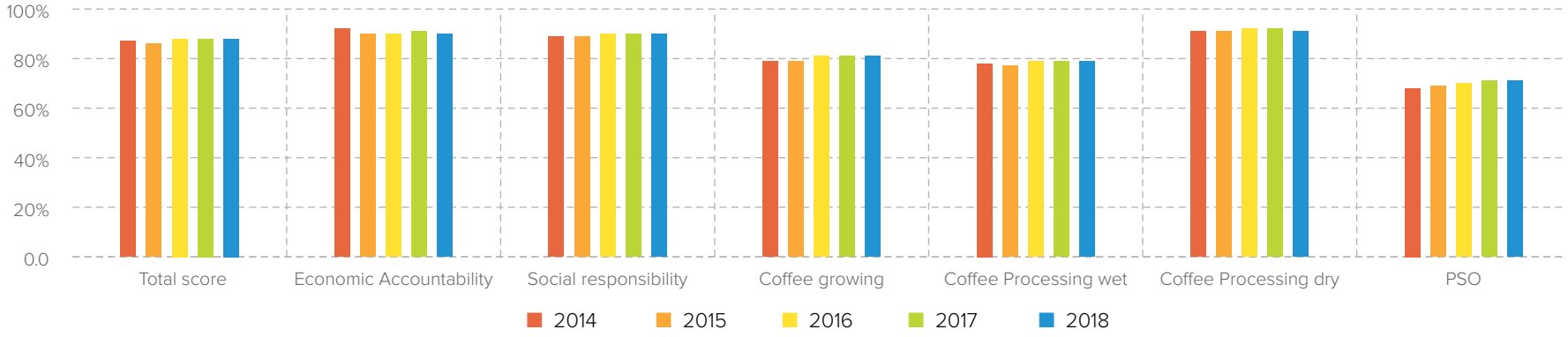


Figure 19 // Subject areas scores—Africa

Africa has the lowest results globally, however, has been improving its scores from 76% in 2014 to 82% in 2018. The growth is specifically noticed in PSOs' improvements from 31% in 2014 to 64% in 2018.

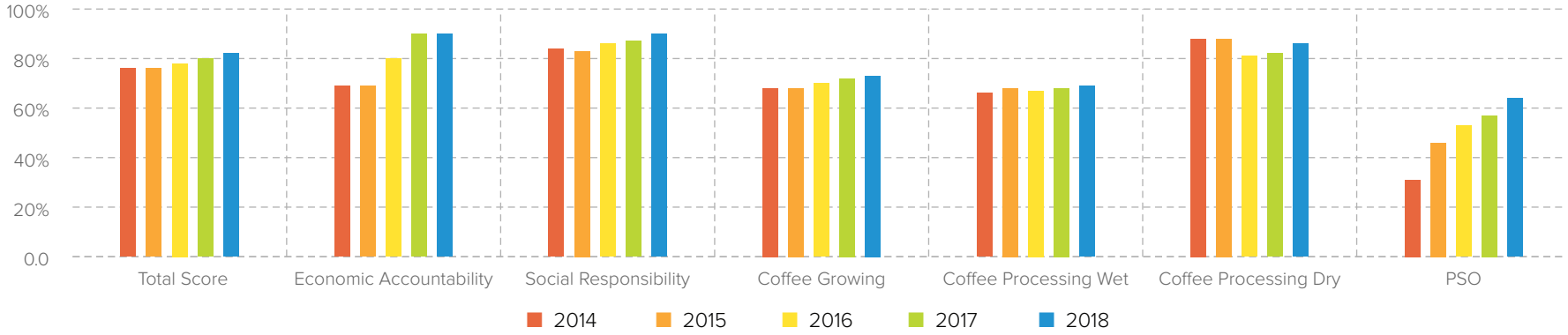


Figure 20 // Subject areas scores—North and Central America

North and Central America has the best performance among the regions. The overall performance grew from 92% in 2014 to 93% in 2018. However, the performance of PSOs' decreased from 76% in 2014 to 74% in 2018.

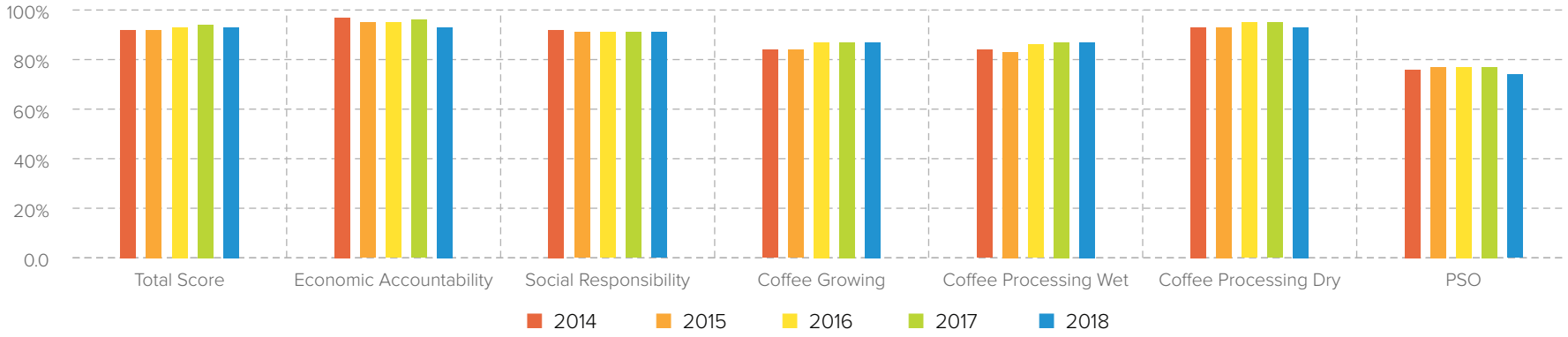


Figure 21 // Subject areas scores—Asia

Asia's performance has maintained at 84% in 2018. The largest increment is noticed in Economic Accountability that grew from 74% in 2014 to 84% in 2018.

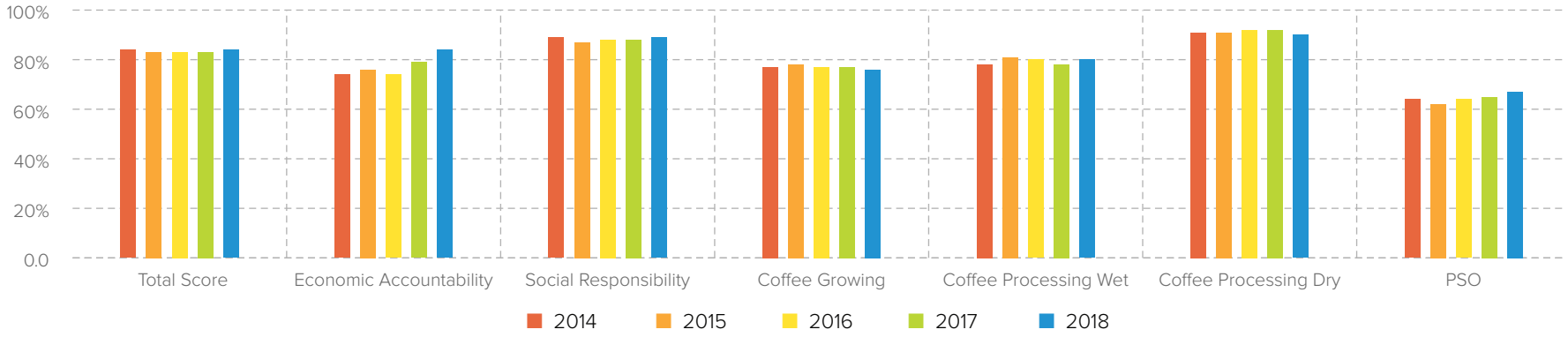
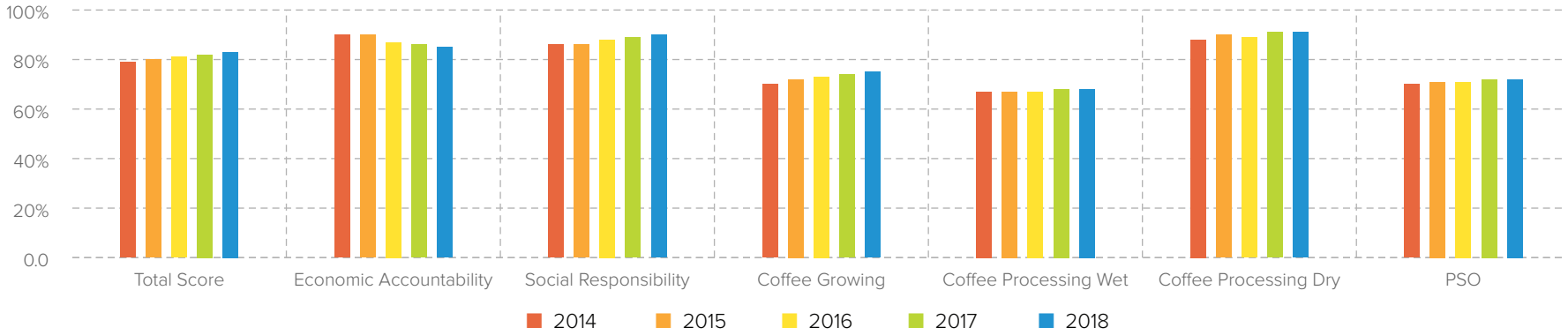


Figure 22 // Subject areas score—South America

South America is increasing its performance with improvements in all the subject areas. The global performance grew from 79% in 2014 to 83% in 2018. The highest results are in Coffee Processing dry that went from 88% in 2014 to 91% in 2018.



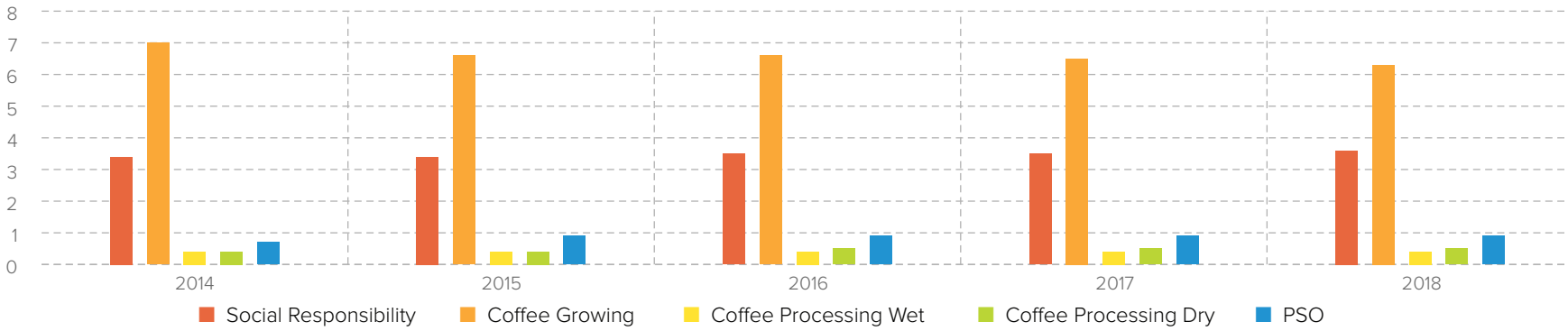
Extra points are designed to incentivize the implementation of best practices and not penalize supply chains for practices that are more advanced. Each subject area has a different number of extra points available depending on the type of entity. Of the total number of indicators, 39 indicators are classified as extra points.

Extra points are then added to the subject area scoring and then each subject area is weighted to create the total scoring. With this methodology the program ensures incorporating the incentive of extra points in the total score, while balancing the contribution of each area of the program.

As seen in previous years, and shown in figure 23, the coffee growing indicators still lead the provision of extra points—with an annual average contribution to score of 6.59 extra points. Social responsibility area follows, with 3.46 points on an annual average. In general, 99.5% of sampled farms received extra points.

Fig 23 // Number of extra points earned by subject area

Coffee Growing and Social Responsibility are the subject areas in which C.A.F.E. Practices participants earned more extra points to improve scoring and consequently their performance.



// Performance changes in re-verified supply chains

Supply chains are dynamic, and this presents a challenge when they go through several verification cycles and their performance is analyzed over time to understand important changes. Changes in addition or removal of farms, mills or and/or PSOs and other reasons affect the supply chains composition throughout time. Thus, as mentioned in the past reporting period, this section of the analysis is focused on the number of supply chains that went through verification in a particular year and not all valid supply chains during the same period. It is important to note that each application is compared to the earlier legacy application with the highest percentage of overlapping entities. An overlap of 25.0% or higher is required for an application to be considered for this calculation.

In figure 24, we see how validity periods are granted depending on scores, approval status and verification timing. It's important to note that when a comparative analysis is conducted, we are comparing the most recent verification during the period analyzed 2014–2018 to a previous verification. This could date back 1–4 years since an application's validity can vary from 1–4 years depending on approval status and timing of verification. In 2018, 61% of the valid supply chains had a previous verification report on file. Of these, 24% improved their approval status, 73% had no change, and 3% declined.

Looking at figure 25, we see that the five-year trend shows a significant growth in the percentage of supply chains maintaining (no change) in their status when undergoing reverification—from 43% in 2014 to 79% in 2018. The number of supply chains that

Fig 24 // Validity periods granted depending on scores, approval status and verification timing

VERIFICATION SCORES	HARVEST CLASSIFICATION	STATUS	VALIDITY
≥80%	In-harvest	Strategic	4 years
≥60 and <80%	In-harvest	Preferred	3 years
<60%	In-harvest	Verified	2 years
≥80%	Off-harvest	Strategic	2 years
≥60 and <80%	Off-harvest	Preferred	1 year
<60%	Off-harvest	Verified	1 year

improved status in the re-verification declined from 54% in 2014 to 19% in 2018, and those backsliding to a lower approval status maintained at 2%. On average across the 2014–2018 period, 40% of the supply chains have an improved approval status, 3% have declined, and 56% have maintained the former status in the program. An important observation in this reporting period is that there were improvements in status where supply chains went from preferred to strategic at a rate of 28.7% in 2016 and 15.7% in 2018. It is important to note that the trend observed in the results of this reporting period (2014–2018) differs from the previous report (2011–2015). In this reporting period, the proportion of "improvement" in approval status declines, while the period analyzed in last impact report showed the opposite, as it increased.

Status improvements that come through scoring increases are very difficult to accomplish and can take substantial effort given the 20-point range for each status level. Changes in total score also offer a good indication of performance changes in the supply chains going through re-verification. Re-verified supply chains have a global score of 87.9% in 2014 and 87.6% in 2018. The majority of supply chains going through a re-verification improved upon their previous scores, as the Figure 26 shows the average percentage point change in scores. The improvement of scores in reverified supply chain in the period started with a +10% in 2014 and went to +3% in 2018.

Fig 25 // Changes in approval status observed in re-verified supply chains

Re-verified supply chains with no change are the majority representing 79% of supply chains in 2018.

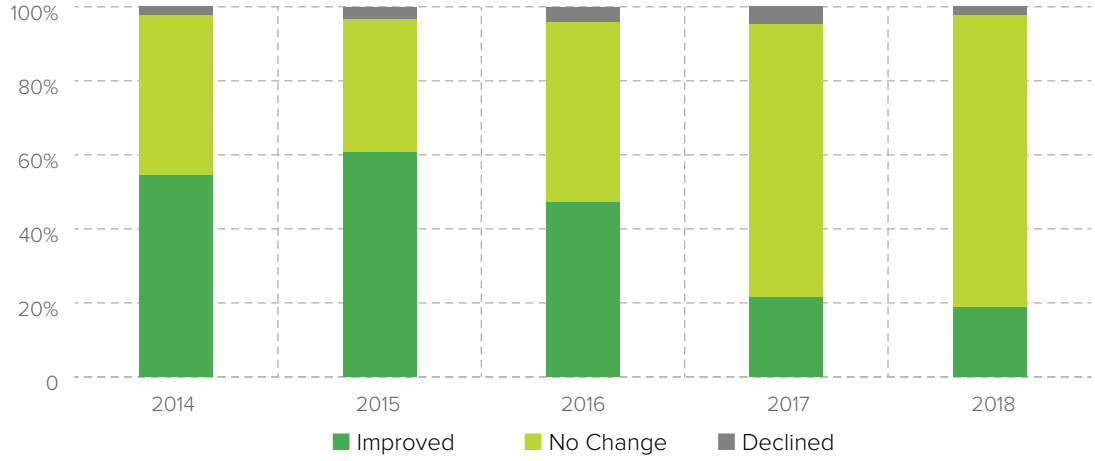
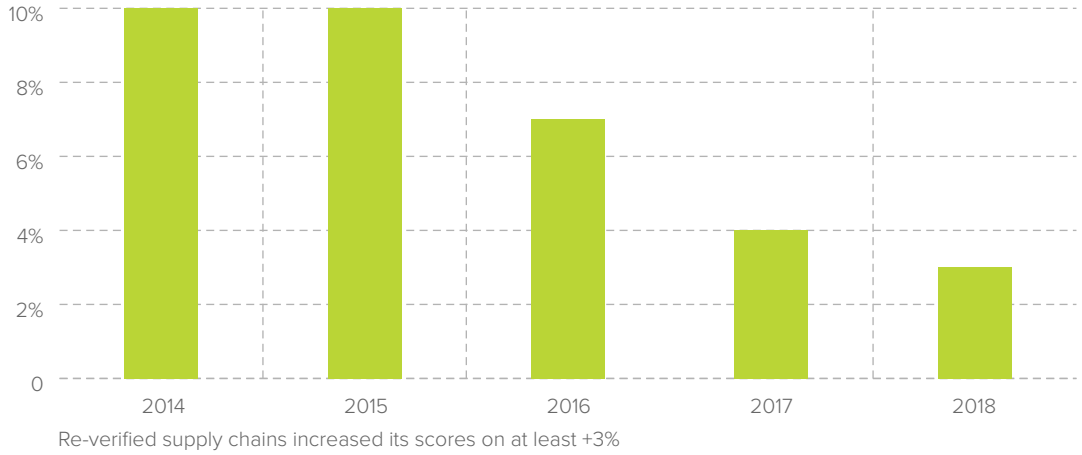


Fig 26 // Changes in total score observed in all re-verified supply chains

Re-verified supply chains increased their scores by at least +3%.



//Zero tolerance incidents

Before a status level or validity is granted, supply chains must comply with all the Zero Tolerance (ZT) indicators. When supply chains are not able to comply with one or more of these indicators, a corrective action plan (ZT-CAR) needs to be put in place. As mentioned in the past report, the process consists of the submission, implementation and documentation of the plan and re-verification by a third party to confirm compliance with ZT indicators. This procedure allows supply chains to correct non-compliances of zero tolerance indicators encouraging them to correct the negative practice to have a positive impact. This analysis used data from supply chains going through verification during each given year instead of all valid supply chains during the same period.

In the analysis of the ZT-CAR data, we are able to observe that the number of ZT incidents has declined over time—from 786 incidents in 2014 to 134 in 2018, despite continuous growth in the number of participating entities (see figure 27). The amount of ZT incidents corrected presented a strong improvement during the same period, going from 77% in 2014 to 92% in 2018. The sample size is increasing by year, yet entities with ZT incidents represented 5% of the sample in 2014 and only 1% of the sample in 2018, clearly stating that the management and compliance is improving.

For a significant portion of supply chains, this was the first time being verified against Version 3.0 of the program in which new zero tolerance indicators were introduced. Several of the zero tolerance indicators included a requirement for medium and large farms and mills to have written policies in place. Evidence provided by inspectors indicates lack of written policies as the reason for the significant number of zero tolerance non-compliance in 2014.

Fig 27 // Number of ZT incidents and correction in annual verifications

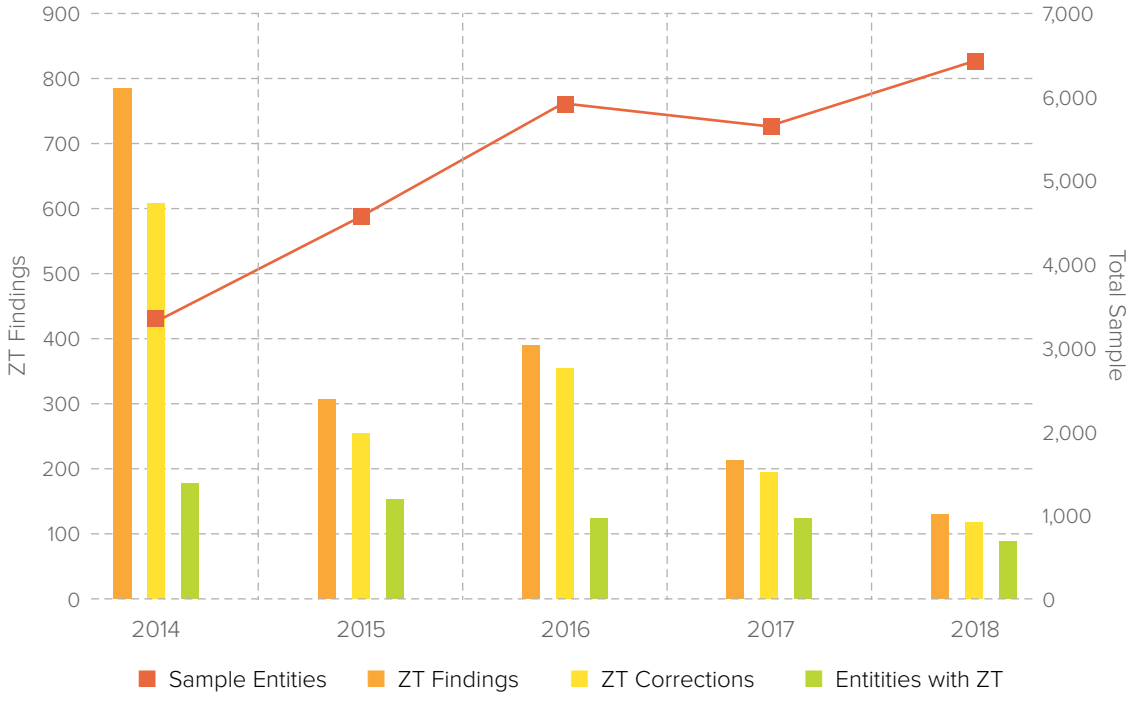


Photo: Jarod Trow, Starbucks

Minimum wage for temporary employees (SR-HP 1.2): The results show that a significant percentage of the ZT incidents are related to this indicator. From 132 (17% of ZT incidents) in 2014 to 45 (34%) in 2018. Cumulatively over the five years, these results are the highest of all the ZT indicators analyzed. The 45 incidents in 2018 represent 0.03% of the sampled farms. This issue was more prevalent in Colombia, Peru and Honduras, where evidence shows that not all the workers receive the minimum salary.

No Discrimination *(Written policy required for medium and large farms and mills)* (SR-HP 4.3): Non-compliances with this indicator have declined in this reporting period. In the program, it is not permitted to discriminate on the basis of gender, race, ethnic, age or religion. Findings indicate that there was a decline in incidents from 187 in 2014 (24% of ZT) to 7 in 2018 (5% of ZT). Evidence provided by inspectors showed the reason for the non-compliant evaluation was due to no official policies developed or lack of printed documents referencing the No-discrimination policy on-site, rather than cases of workers reporting discrimination.

Forced Labor *(Written policy required for medium and large farms and mills)* (SR-HP 4.4): The program prohibits the use of forced, bonded, indentured, convict or trafficked labor. Results show that there has be a decline in non-compliance from 190 in 2014 (24% of ZT) to 8 in 2018 (6% of ZT). Evidence provided by inspectors reported the reason for the non-compliance was a lack of a written policy prohibiting forced labor versus evidence of forced labor occurring on the farm or mill.

Labor intermediaries (SR-HP 1.17): Labor Intermediaries are only used when legally permissible and have the documentation to support evaluation of relevant social indicators. 8 (6%) of 134 total ZT incidents reported in 2018 were related to this indicator. This issue was more relevant in Colombia across the time period, while there were also periodic issues in Peru. Evidence shows that on the farms where incidences were found, intermediaries were hired for some activities, however, no documentation was available to verify that the workers hired received payments as established by law.

Employment of authorized minors follows all legal requirements (SR-HP 4.2): 7 incidents (5%) of 134 total ZT incidents in 2018. Findings indicated that some supply chains had minors (15-17 years-old) working on farms or mills, even in countries such as Colombia that prohibit minors (15-17 years-old) from working on coffee picking after school. These incidents occurred in South America (Brazil, Colombia and Peru). In the case of Brazil and Peru, evidence shows that during inspections, some youth of legal working age were found working on the farm but without official or legal permissions from their parents.

Minimum wage for permanent employees (SR-HP 1.1): A small number of farms failed to pay minimum wages for permanent employees. In 2017, 31 (14%) ZT incidents were related to this indicator and declined to 7 (5%) in 2018. Non-compliance was identified primarily in El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru. Of the incidents found, evidence reported by inspectors show that not all workers received the minimum wage, or there was a lack of documentation to support if payments met minimum wage.

Updated producer list (PS-MT 1.2): PSOs are required to keep an updated producer list for supply chains. Incidents showing a PSO not having an updated producer list have 5 incidents (4% of the total ZTs) in 2018. Non-compliance was identified in Rwanda, Peru, Mexico and East Timor. Evidence provided by inspectors shows that producer lists of all the supply chain entities were not updated. There were findings where producer lists included deceased farmers in the roster whose lands were inherited or transferred by other people who still deliver in the old names and numbers.

Tracking systems (CP-MT 1.2): Mills are required to have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee from initial purchase or intake through final sale or output. The analysis shows that were 5 ZT incidents (4% of the ZT incidents) of this indicator in 2018. Evidence shows that of those incidences found, there was no system in place to track coffee from C.A.F.E practices producers from initial purchase. In these instances, the coffee from C.A.F.E. Practices farms and non-C.A.F.E. Practices farmers was mixed at the processing unit.

// Key performance indicator analysis

Starbucks has identified several important practices that are imperative for a healthy supply chain. These Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been developed so that Starbucks and others may better understand and monitor where there are gaps in performance and then address them accordingly via Suppliers, Producers and PSOs in coordination with Farmer Support Centers. This analysis explores the trends in performance against changes in approval status and scoring systems.

KPIs include several practices from working conditions expected on farms and mills, to agronomy and environmental practices most important for farmers to implement. It is also important to differentiate the gaps in performance of smallholder farms as well as challenges for other supply chain members including mills and PSOs. The total list of KPIs developed includes 40 practices that are tracked on different supply chain entities (farms, smallholder farms, processors and PSOs).

Fig 28 // Detailed list of Key Performance Indicators analyzed

Area	Sections	Medium & large farms	Smallholder farms	Processors	PSOs
Economic Accountability	Financial transparency	2	2	2	
Social Responsibility	Hiring practices and employment policies	7	7	7	
	Working conditions	4	2	4	
Environmental Responsibility	Protecting water resources	1	1		
	Protecting soil resources	2	1		
	Conserving biodiversity	2	1		
	Environmental management and monitoring	4	2		
	Water conservation			1	
	Waste management			2	
	Energy use			1	
Management & Tracking Systems (PSO)	Management and tracking systems				3
Social Responsibility (PSO)	Hiring practices and employment policies				1
Environmental Responsibility (PSO)	Protecting soil resources				2
	Environmental management and monitoring				7
	Training program on climate change				1
	TOTAL	**22**	**15**	**17**	**14**

Fig 29 // List of Key Performance Indicators

Economic Accountability (EA)	**Economic accountability**	EA-IS 1.3 (Receipts/invoices maintained)
		EA-IS 1.4 (Document requirements)
Social Responsibility (SR)	**Hiring practices and employment policies**	SR-HP 1.1 (Min wage permanent)
		SR-HP 1.2 (Min wage temporary)
		SR-HP 1.7 (Benefits to permanent)
		SR-HP 1.8 (Benefits to temporary)
		SR-HP 1.11 (More than min wage - temporary)
		SR-HP 3.3 (Total work hours)
		SR-HP 4.1 (Child labor)
	Working conditions	SR-WC 2.1 (Children attend school)
		SR-WC 3.4 (Health services - permanent)
		SR-WC 3.5 (Health services - temporary)
		SR-WC 4.2 (Use of PPE)
Coffee Growing (CG)	**Protecting water resources**	CG-WR 1.1 (Buffer zones - water body)
	Protecting soil resources	CG-SR 1.4 (Shade, cover crops)
		CG-SR 2.10 (Soil amendments are customized)
	Conserving biodiversity	CG-CB 3.1 (Forest conversion)
		CG-CB 3.7 (At least 5% set aside)
	Environmental management and monitoring	CG-EM 1.1 (No WHO 1A-1B)
		CG-EM 2.1 (C.A.F.E. Practices work plan)
		CG-EM 3.1 (Pruning program)
		CG-EM 3.2 (Farm renovation)

Coffee Processing (Wet) (CPw)	**Protecting water resources**	CP-WC 2.1 (Wastewater management)
	Waste management	CP-WM 1.1 (Processing wastes)
		CP-WM 1.2 (Processing wastes - composting)
	Energy use	CP-EC 1.4 (Drying - wood source)
Producer Support (PS)	**Management and tracking systems**	PS-MT 1.1 (Tracking systems)
		PS-MT 1.2 (Updated producer list)
		PS-MT 1.3 (Receipts)
	Hiring practices and employment policies	PS-HP 1.1 (Training materials)
	Protecting soil resources	PS-SR 2.1 (Soil analysis)
		PS-SR 2.3 (Soil/Foliar plan implementation)
	Environmental management and monitoring	PS-CC 1.2 (Training - climate change)
		PS-EM 1.1 (Distribute WHO 1A/1B)
		PS-EM 1.4 (Agrochemical training)
		PS-EM 1.5 (PPE training)
		PS-EM 2.5 (Annual planning meeting)
		PS-EM 2.6 (Training materials)
		PS-EM 2.8 (Training)
	Training program on climate change	PS-EM 2.9 (Training)

// Key performance indicators analysis: medium and large farms

As mentioned in other reports, the C.A.F.E. Practices program uses a scorecard to assess the adoption of good practices on coffee farms for both medium and large farms. A shorter list of practices is used to assess performance of smallholder farms, alongside a scorecard for the Producer Support Organization. Farm performance is assessed in three areas: economic accountability, social responsibility, and environmental responsibility. While each subject area includes several indicators, this section of the report provides a snapshot of global performance of medium and large farms using a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that have been identified as priorities within the three subject areas. The indicators represent important matters such as minimum wage, no child labor, benefits to workers, use of personal protective equipment, no forest conversion, no use of prohibited chemicals, water and soil resources management, and others.

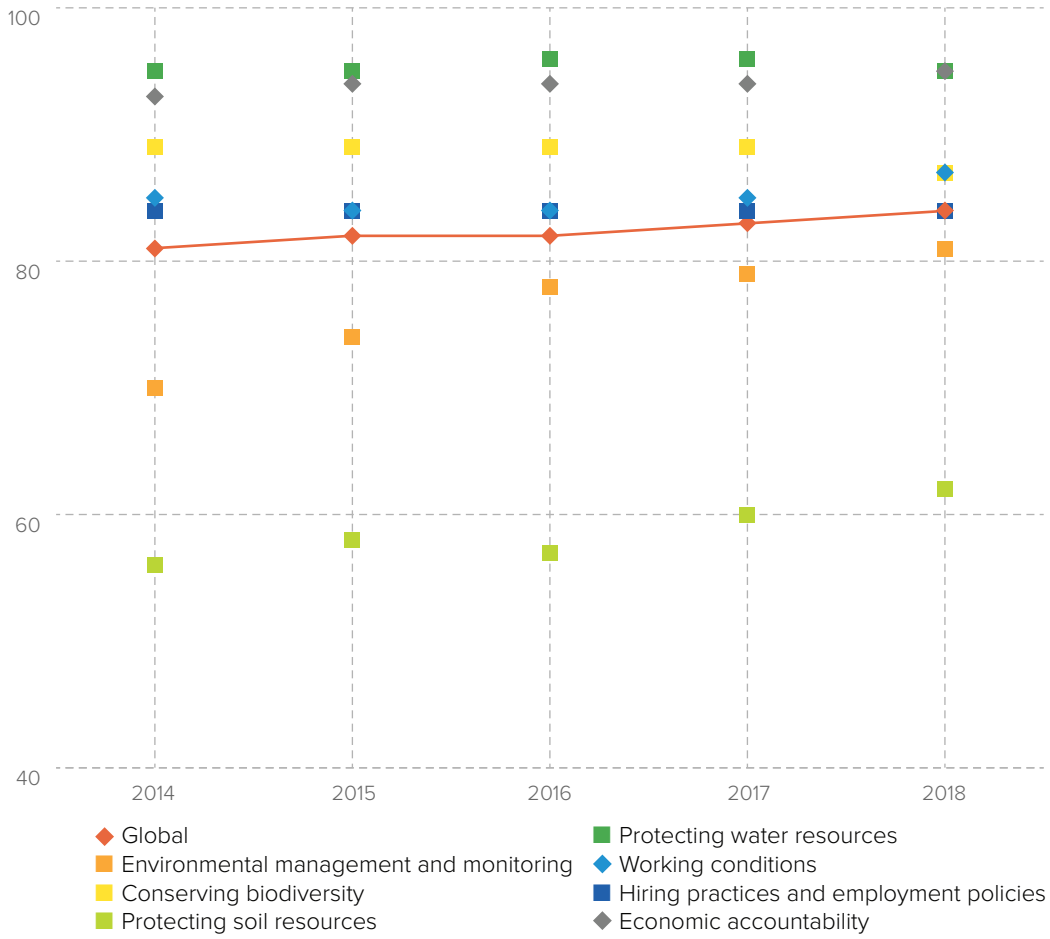
LARGE FARMS (>50 HECTARES)

- **2,467 large farms** in the program in 2018. Growth of 43% between 2014 and 2018.
- **179,762 total workers** on large farms in the program in 2018. Increase of 61% in the period 2014–2018.

During the period of analysis, Brazil represented 74% of the large farms. Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Colombia were also countries with numerous large farms. See detailed data on performance and observed trends in figure 30 for large farms.

Fig 30 // Large farms KPIs performance

Large farms' global performance is particularly low in Protecting soil resources. Economic and social indicators outperform the average.



Large farms performance on social responsibility KPIs increased from 84% in 2014 to 85% in 2018. The most noticeable increase was Environmental management and monitoring, that went from 70% in 2014 to 81% in 2018. Hiring practices and employment policies held steady at 83% compliance, while performance on working conditions KPIs increased slightly from 84.7% in 2014 to 86.6% in 2018. Large farms have maintained a score of over 93% on the economic accountability KPIs between 2014–2018, with an increase to 94.6% in 2018.

A few observations under the **Social KPIs were**:

- Zero tolerance indicators such as no child labor (SR-HP 4.1) and access to education (SR-WC 2.1), had at least 99.5% of compliance for the 2014–2018 period.
- Large farms slightly increased the provision of required benefits to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7), with scores increasing from 79.9% to 84.7%.
- Large farms have one of the lowest results compared to other farm sizes (i.e. medium with 85.1% and small 94.4% in 2018) on the "exceed the minimum wage for temporary workers" (SR-HP 1.11) KPI with 57.5% complying with this indicator in 2018.
- The percentage of large farms providing required benefits to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8), declined from 68.8% to 58.6%. A drop in scoring in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Kenya was is the cause of this decline, but in general some other countries with low performance were Colombia and Honduras.
- During the reporting period, use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) has shown an improvement of 13% in Colombia and 4% in Guatemala, while globally there is an improvement in scoring from 81% in 2014 to 87% in 2018.
- There were fewer instances of non-compliance with the minimum wage zero tolerance indicator for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.1 and 1.2), seen through increasing performance, from 96.2.8% and 95.3% in 2014 to 98.8% and 99.5% in 2018, respectively. This resulted primarily from the improvement of the results in Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Observations under the **Environmental KPIs were**:

- Performance against environmental responsibility KPIs on large farms has improved from 77.7% in 2014 to 81.4% in 2018, with several KPIs reporting significant improvements.
- Zero tolerance indicator on no forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1) is the indicator with the highest compliance among the five years globally with an average of 99.7%. The indicator on no use of prohibited chemicals (CG-EM 1.1) maintained a high-performance level, with a 98.4% in 2018.
- During the five-year period, large farms have maintained performance on protecting water resources (95.7%) and performance increase on the environmental management and monitoring (from 70.2% to 81.1%) was noted.
- Improvement tracking program KPI (CG-EM 2.1) has increased from 39.9% in 2014 to 59.3% in 2018.
- Protecting soil resources has increased from 56.1% in 2014 to 62.0% in 2018
- Conserving biodiversity indicator has declined from 89.1% in 2014 to 87.4% in 2018.
- Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4) increased from 50.5% to 55.0% in the period 2014–2018.
- Having a written tracking program and tracking activities (CG-EM 2.1) changed from 40.0% in 2014 to 59.3% in 2018.
- Long term productivity indicators (CG-EM 3.1 and 3.2) showed improvement (16%) within the reporting period, reaching performance rates of 80.6% and 86.3% in 2018, respectively.

MEDIUM FARMS (12 TO <50 HECTARES)

- **6,138 medium farms** in the program in 2018. Growth of 48% between 2014 and 2018.
- **154,873 total workers** on medium farms in the program in 2018. Increase of 78% in the period 2014–2018.

Medium farm performance on social responsibility KPIs had a scoring range on average of 79% in 2014 and 81% in 2018. KPIs around hiring practices and employment policy showed an increase of performance, from 79.1% to 81.0% and working conditions KPIs showed a small increase in performance from 73.6% to 74.3% in the context of significant growth in the count of medium farms participating.

A few observations under the **Social KPIs were**:

- Medium farms had a high compliance rate for the Zero tolerance indicator prohibiting child labor (SR-HP 4.1) and access to education (SR-WC 2.1), both scoring at the 99.7% level in 2018.
- Farms paying minimum wage to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2) increased from 93.2% in 2014 to 98.6% in 2018.
- The provision of benefits to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8) was the most challenging KPI for medium farms to comply with during this reporting period. This KPI has declined performance from 34.3% to 28.3% in the 2014–2018 period. Benefits to permanent workers presented a slight increase from 62.6% to 65.0%.
- Employer contribution to costs of healthcare for temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5) has dropped from

46.5% to 43.6% in the five-year period. It is important to note that the decline was also noted on the previous report for period 2011–2015. Additionally, this decline was observed across many of the countries with medium farms.

- Medium farms have improved the ability to exceed minimum wage for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11), moving from 78.5% in 2014 to 85.1% in 2018. This is mostly because Brazil improved performance on this indicator during this period.

- Medium farms have improved the use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) from 71.7% to 82.6%. Kenya, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala and Tanzania improved performance on this requirement.

Observations under the **Environmental KPIs were**:

- Medium farms had the highest compliance rate in the implementation the No Forest Conversion (CG-CB 3.1) indicator with 100% full compliance since 2016.

- Performance of medium farms on the environmental responsibility KPIs improved from 70.5% in 2014 to 77.5% in 2018.

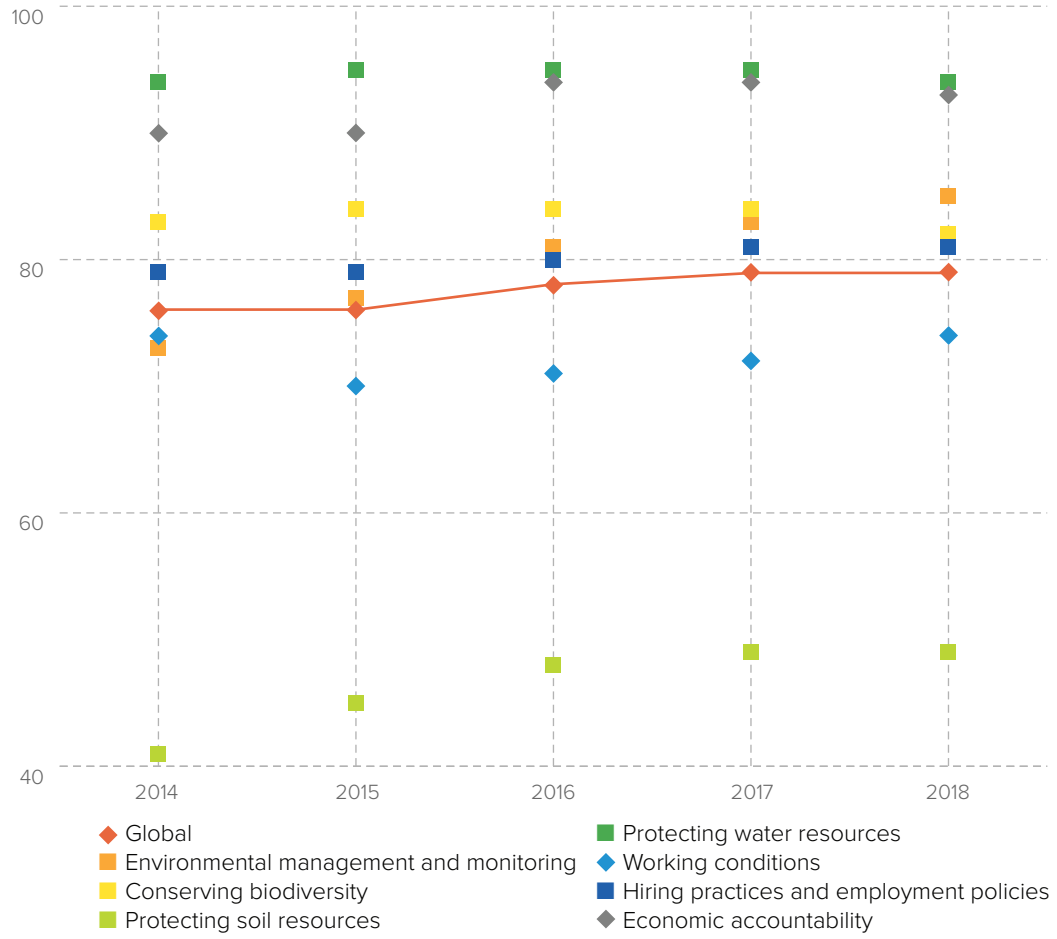
- During this period, environmental management and monitoring significantly increased from 72.8% to 85.0%, driven by improved tracking programs (CG-EM 2.1) from 36.6% in 2014 to 62.1% in 2018.

- Protecting soil resources increased from 41.3% in 2014 to 49.4%.

- In 2018, conserving biodiversity slightly declined from 82.9% to 82.2%, while protecting water resources KPIs held steady at 94.3%.

Fig 31 // Medium farms KPIs performance

Global performance on Medium farms is mostly affected by the environmental responsibility indicators: protecting water resources (top indicator) and protecting soil resources (the lowest results with an important increment during the period).



// Key performance indicators analysis: smallholder farms

- **Over 452,000** smallholder farms in the program in 2018. Highest growth category since the start of the program. Growth of 145% between 2014 and 2018.
- **Over 1,870 000 total workers** in smallholder farms in the program in 2018. Growth of 152% in the period 2014–2018.

Using the smallholder version of the scorecard, as stated in past reports, the set of KPIs used is similar to the medium and large farm set, containing the same ZT indicators but excluding the following KPIs (since they are not included in the smallholder scorecard):

Social responsibility—2 KPIs on working conditions (healthcare for permanent and temporary workers).
Environmental responsibility—1 KPI on protecting soil resources (formula of nutrients applied), 1 KPI on conserving biodiversity (conservation set asides), and 2 KPIs on environmental management and monitoring.

It is important to note that supply chains that include smallholders are also required to identify and evaluate a Producer Support Organization (PSO) that has the task of providing support and training to these farmers. An analysis of the KPIs related to the PSOs are in the PSO section (see page 42). There are other topics not assessed during the inspection process on small farms such as plant nutrition and environmental management and monitoring, because these can be found in the analysis of the PSO KPIs.

Global performance of KPIs on smallholder farms has increased slightly from 79.6% in 2014 to 80.5% in 2018.

A few observations under the **Social KPIs were**:

- Small farms performance against the social responsibility KPIs increased slightly from 77.9% in 2014 to 78.8% in 2018.
- Zero tolerance indicators on minimum wage for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.1 and 1.2), showed high compliance (at least 95.6%).
- No child labor (SR-HP 4.1) and access to education (SR-WC 2.1) indicators had high performance throughout the five-year period, with at least 99.7%.
- Smallholders appeared to be particularly struggling with the requirement to provide benefits for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.7 and 1.8).
- Benefits provision to permanent workers declined from 47.1% to 41.5% across many countries, especially Costa Rica (-11% points).
- Provision of benefits to temporary workers has decreased from 19.0% to 12.6% and the declining trend covered almost all regions and countries especially Kenya, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Rwanda.
- Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) has the highest increase in performance, from 50.1% to 67.3% in the five-year period, with improvements in almost all the countries.


Photo: Lance Koudele, Starbucks

Observations under the **Environmental KPIs were**:

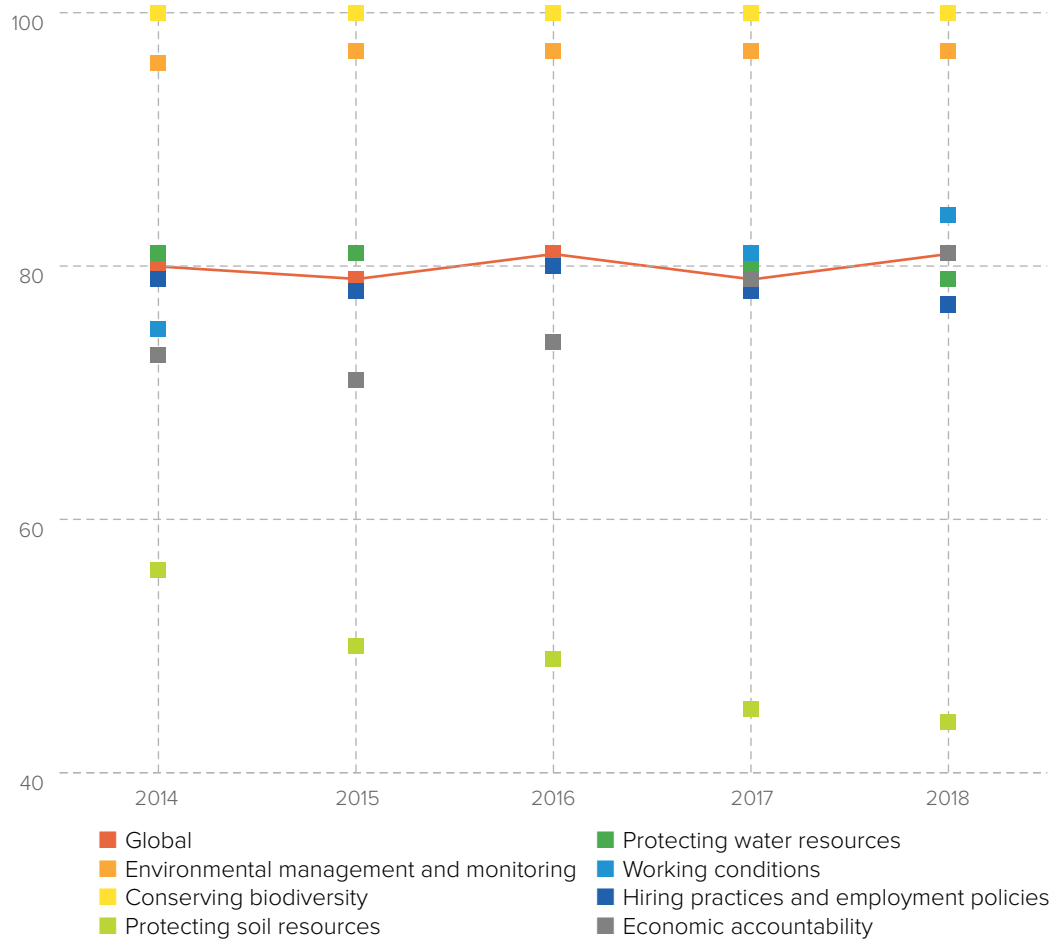
- Smallholder performance across all environmental responsibility KPIs was 85.4% in 2014 and 83.3% in 2018.
- The analysis looked at one KPI for protecting water resources (water body buffer zones, CG-WR 1.1), which showed a slight decrease in performance (80.5% in 2014 to 79.0% in 2018).
- As explored in the last report, this analysis included a KPI on soil resources to better understand whether farms are taking action to prevent erosion with the use of shade trees or cover crops on all productive area with slopes less than 20% (CG-SR 1.4). The analysis shows that there is declining trend among participating farms from 55.6% in 2014 to 43.6% in 2018. The countries that need to improve are Tanzania (11.5%), Kenya (15.2%), Indonesia (25.7%) and Vietnam (23.5%), who performed low on this requirement in 2018.
- Biodiversity conservation had high compliance through the KPI on no-forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1) throughout the five-year period, from 99.7% to 99.9% for small farms.
- Performance on environmental management and monitoring KPIs have improved from 99.1% in 2014 to 99.8% in 2018 for no WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1) and from 92.3% in 2014 to 94.2% in 2018 for pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1).

Observations under the **Economic KPIs were**:

- Economic accountability KPIs increased from 72.7% in 2014 to 81.1% in 2018.

Fig 32 // Smallholder farms KPIs performance

Smallholder farms maintained performance at the global KPIs level while experiencing 145% growth in small farms in the program.



// Key performance indicators analysis: producer support organizations (PSOs)

- **307 PSOs** were evaluated as supply chains service providers in 2018. 65% growth rate was seen in the period 2014–2018.

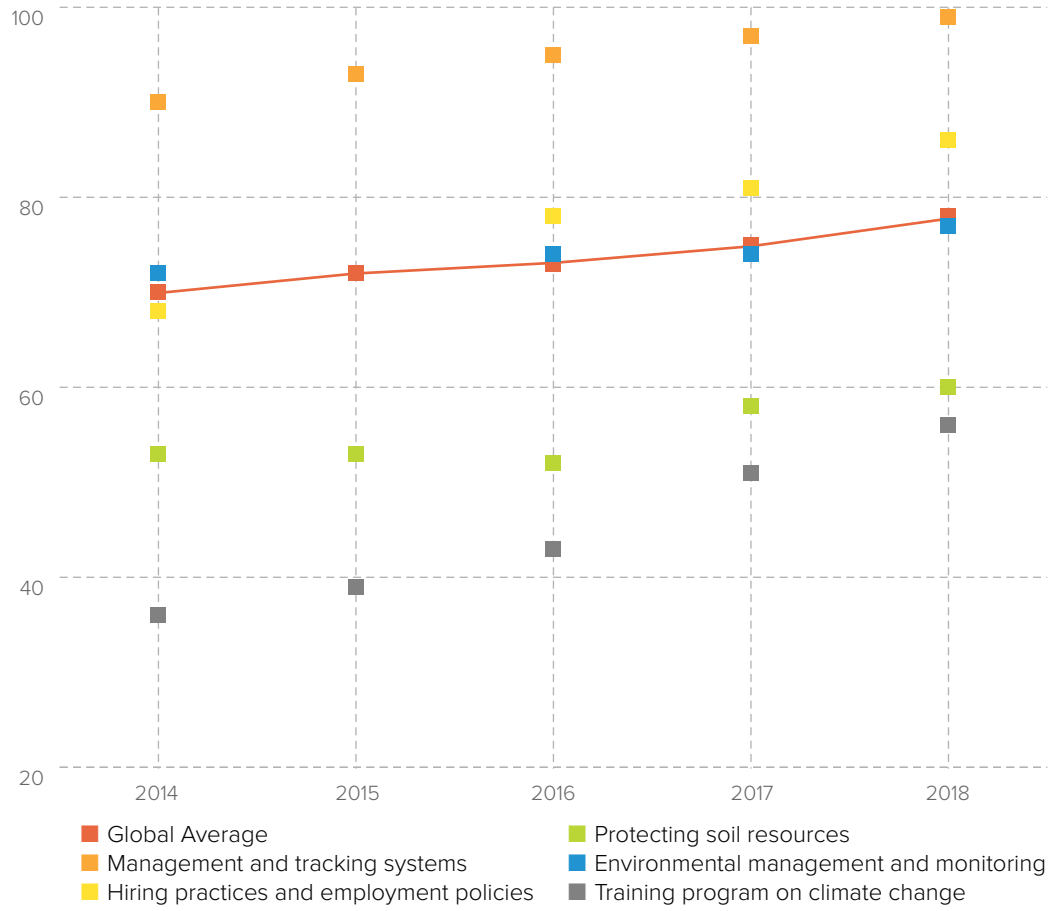
PSOs are assessed against a set of 42 specific PSO indicators included in the smallholder scorecard. A selection of 14 KPIs are chosen to monitor specific performance of PSOs. The list includes 3 KPIs on management and tracking systems, 1 KPI on hiring practices, 2 on protecting soil resources, 7 on environmental management and monitoring, and one on climate change. As stated in past reports, some of the KPIs represent ZT indicators such as requiring that the PSOs have a product tracking system, a current list of participants, ensuring farms receive receipts, and that they do not distribute prohibited chemicals. Other indicators that are important to PSOs include provision of training on hiring and labor practices including use of PPE, and a training program on climate change, soil analysis and fertilization programs.

During this reporting period (2014–2018), the average PSO performance against KPIs in 2014 was 70.2% and in 2018, it increased to 78.5%, experiencing 65% growth—80 of them are new PSOs.

Management and tracking systems KPIs moved from 89.7% in 2014 to 98.8%. There has been an increase in compliance, from 68.3% in 2014 to 85.8% on the provision to smallholders with training materials on hiring practices (PS-HP 1.1). The KPI (PS-SR 2.1) which

Fig 33 // Producer Support Organizations KPIs performance

PSOs global performance maintained a positive trend in management and tracking systems indicators. However, it shows a challenge/opportunity to improve environmental indicators performance around soil resources and training on climate change.



requires a management plan that includes analysis of soil samples, has shown an increase in performance of 61.9% (2014) to 72.1% (2018). The environmental management and monitoring KPIs performance has increased from 72.1% in 2014 to 77.1 % in 2018. The other indicator (PS-SR 2.3) that assesses whether the soil and or foliar analysis occurs every 2 years increased from 43.6% in 2014 to 48.5% in 2018.

All PSOs complied with the requirement to not distribute prohibited chemicals (PS-EM 1.1) throughout the five-year period (2014–2018).

There has been a slight improvement from past periods in PSOs achieving training targets for smallholders in their supply chains. Performance on existence of training materials (PS-EM 2.6) that include topics around: health and safety including use of personal protective equipment (PPE); shade management; integrated pest control and disease management including correct pesticide container disposal; pruning, weeding and general agricultural practices; coffee processing and drying, have improved from 81.7% in 2014 to 88.2% in 2018. Additional indicators such as PS-EM 2.8 and PS-EM 2.9 have improved from 66.7% in 2014 to 74.5% in 2018, and 50.0% in 2014 to 52.4% in 2018, respectively.

Additionally, training related to procedures for agrochemicals use and storage, and use of the personal protective equipment (PS-EM 1.4 and 1.5) increased slightly from a score of 74.8% and 68.1% from 2014 respectively to 75.4% and 69.8%. Performance on the KPI on training on climate change (PS-CC 1.2) had low results but showed a high improvement from 35.7% in 2014 to 56.1% in 2018. See detailed data on performance and observed trends in figure 33.

Photo: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

// Key performance indicators analysis: processors

- **15,900 standalone mills** (processors) in the program in 2018. Growth rate of 9% in the period 2014-2018.

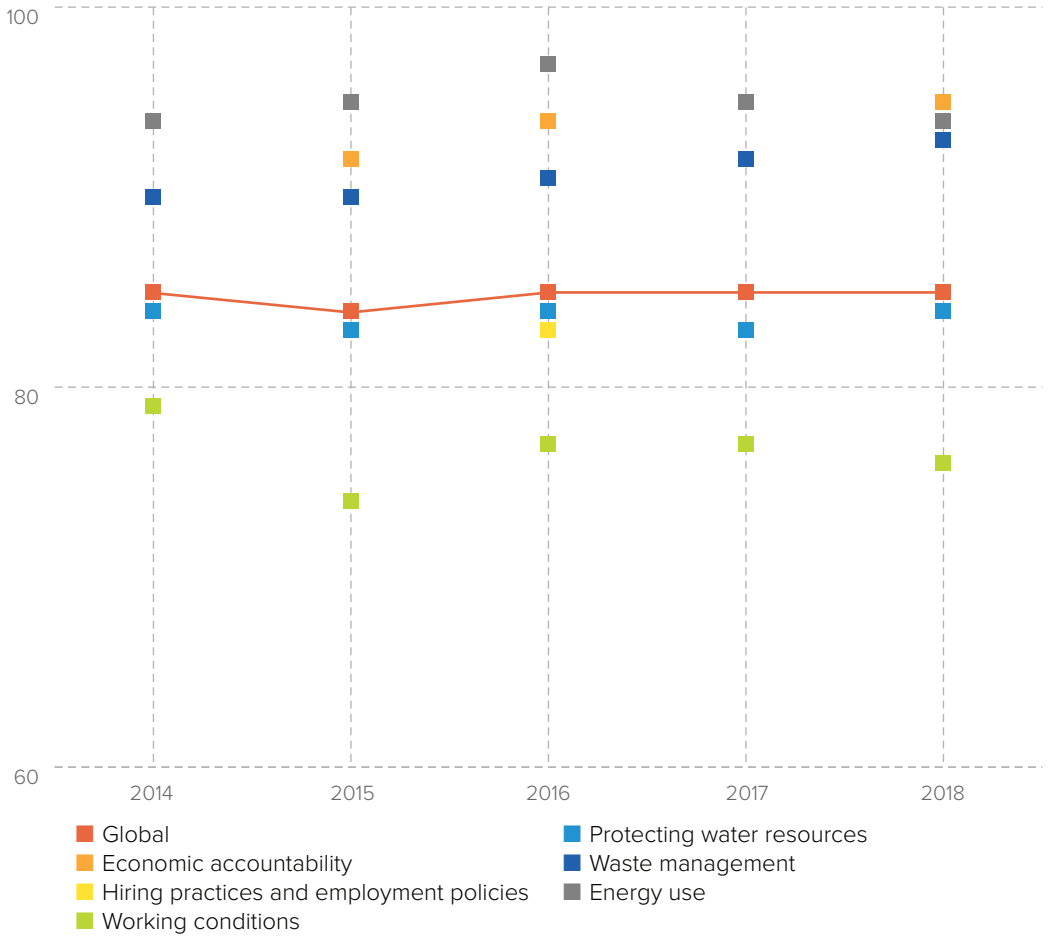
Processors (wet and dry mills included in the supply chains) are assessed against the Social Responsibility and Coffee Processing sections of the generic and smallholder scorecards. The list of 17 KPIs selected for processors include the same KPIs used for medium and large farms performance under the economic accountability and social responsibility sections. Meanwhile, the environmental responsibility subject area is unique to milling operations and includes one KPI on water conservation, two KPIs on waste management, and one KPI on energy use. No environmental KPIs have been included in the analysis for dry mills. The KPIs analyzed for processors include ZT indicators such as minimum wage, child labor, and access to education. Others cover management of receipts, benefits to workers, use of personal protective equipment. Wet mill indicators include wastewater management and processing wastes.

WET MILLS

Wet mills during this reporting period have increased their presence consistently; 58% of increment in 2018 compared to 2014 (3,525 in 2014 to 5,587 in 2018). Wet mill KPIs have maintained global performance (85%) and have remained relatively stable in this reporting period. Wet mill performance on economic accountability KPIs increased from 94.1% to 94.9% in the five-year period. Countries

Fig 34 // Processors: wet mills KPIs performance

Wet mill global performance is affected mostly by Working Conditions and Energy Use.



such as Brazil, Kenya, Peru and Tanzania improved performance in the indicators EA-IS 1.4 (receipts include required information) and EA-IS 1.3 (receipts/ invoices maintained). Wet mill performance on social responsibility KPIs has dropped slightly from 82.3% in 2014 to 81.2% in 2018. The most challenging indicators were benefits to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8), which declined from 48.8% in 2014 to 34.2% in 2018, and contributions to healthcare costs for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4) that decreased from 88.0% in 2014 to 80.0% in 2018 and temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5) from 49.8% in 2014 to 46.2% in 2018. Additionally, it was observed that there was a small decrease on performance on "employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)" indicator with an average of 88% in 2014 to 80% in 2018.

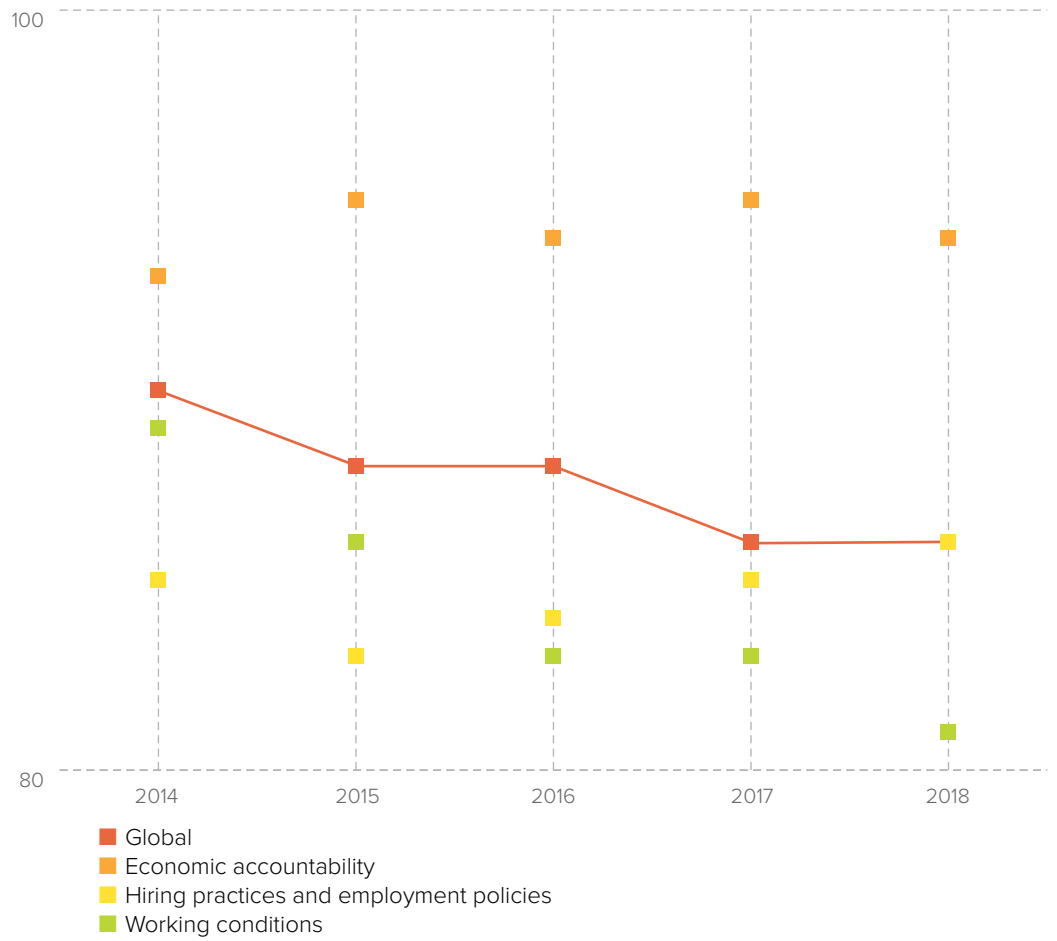
Wet mill performance on environmental KPIs has changed from 89.7% to 91.3% in the five-year period, mostly due to improvements in in Kenya and Ethiopia. This can be seen specifically on "composting by product" (CP-WM 1.2) indicator that averages an increase of 88.3% in 2014 to 93.5% in 2018.

DRY MILLS

Dry mills have decreased their presence; 3% of decline in 2018 compared to 2014 (11,699 in 2014 to 11,370 in 2018). Dry mills global performance against KPIs went from 90% in 2014 to 86% in 2018. From the total number of dry mills on the program, the ones from Brazil represented over 97%, so that any change in performance in Brazil would significantly impact global results of dry mills. In economic accountability KPIs (EA-IS 1.3) that requires mills to keep receipts for coffee the maintained performance at 94% and the indicator asking mills to ensure the receipts contain the information required (EA-IS 1.4) increased from 89% to 92%. Dry mill performance on social responsibility KPIs decreased from 86.5% to 84.1 %

Fig 35 // Processors: dry mills KPIs performance

Dry mills KPI global performance maintained a stable rate during this reporting period. The results are mostly influenced by working conditions and economic accountability.



in the five-year period. Indicator SR-HP 1.11 (minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers) has the highest improvement, from 57.1% in 2014 to 70.1% in 2018. The indicator requiring benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8) had the lowest performance under social responsibility KPIs with 67.5% in 2018. The indicator for the employer to contribute to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5) has the most significant decline going from 78.9% in 2014 to 65.8%, particularly due to low performance and decreases in Honduras, Tanzania, Indonesia, Mexico, Vietnam and Tanzania. In both processor types (wet and dry mills), performance on zero tolerance social responsibility KPIs was high. No child labor (SR-HP 4.1) has been in full compliance since 2015. Dry mills achieved full compliance in access to education (SR-WC 2.1) during the period.

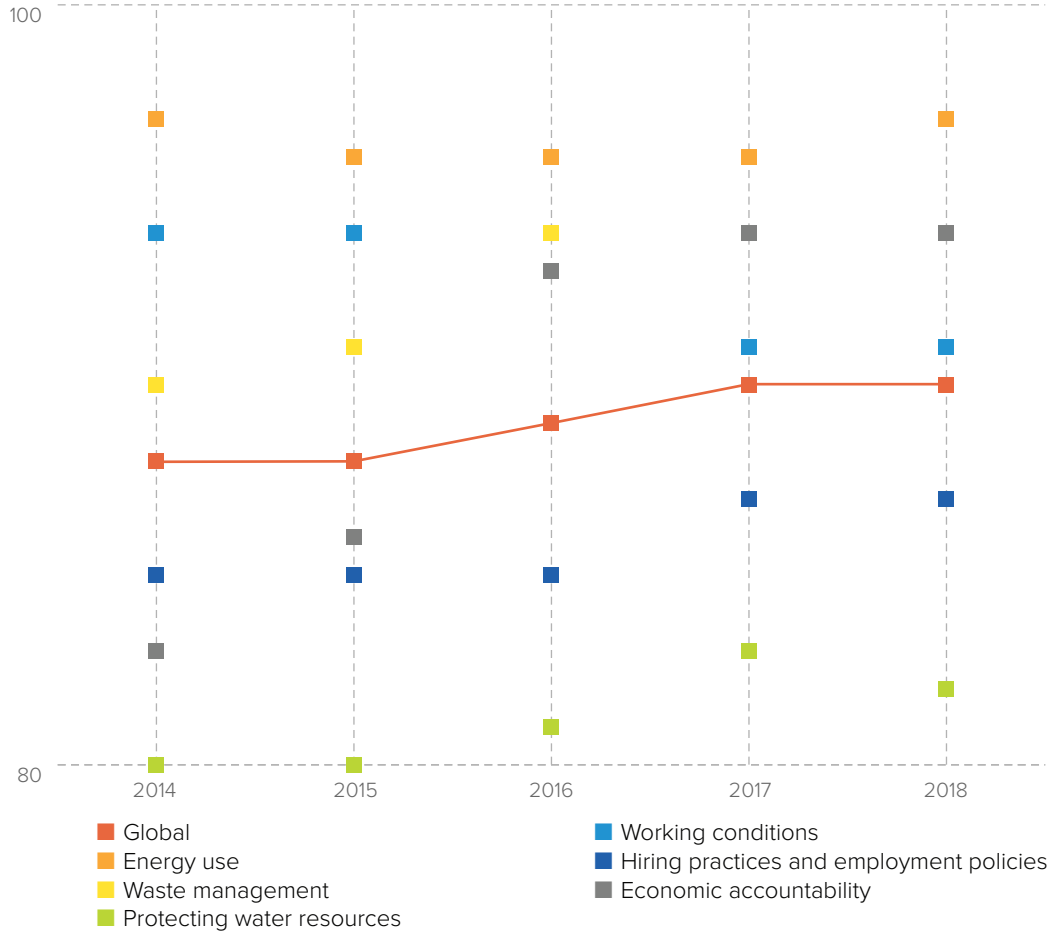
WET AND DRY MILLS

During this reporting period we also explored the performance of wet/dry mills against KPIs. Some processing units host both wet and dry processing facilities to conduct washing, removal of skin, fruit and parchment and bean sorting. These operations are common in a subset of countries participating in the program: Brazil, Indonesia and Costa Rica.

Wet/Dry mills are increasing their participation consistently; 53% of increment in 2018 compared to 2014 (962 in 2014 to 1474 in 2018). The result of KPIs analysis shows that globally the compliance rate went from 88% in 2014 to 90% in 2018. The biggest increment was in Economic Accountability indicators, for example Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4) went from 83% in 2014 to 94% in 2018. The biggest decrease was in Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4) that went from 97% in 2014 to 87% in 2018.

Figure 36 // Processors: wet/dry mills KPIs performance

Wet/Dry mills global performance is slightly increasing, driven by performance of some economic accountability indicators.



Climate Efforts

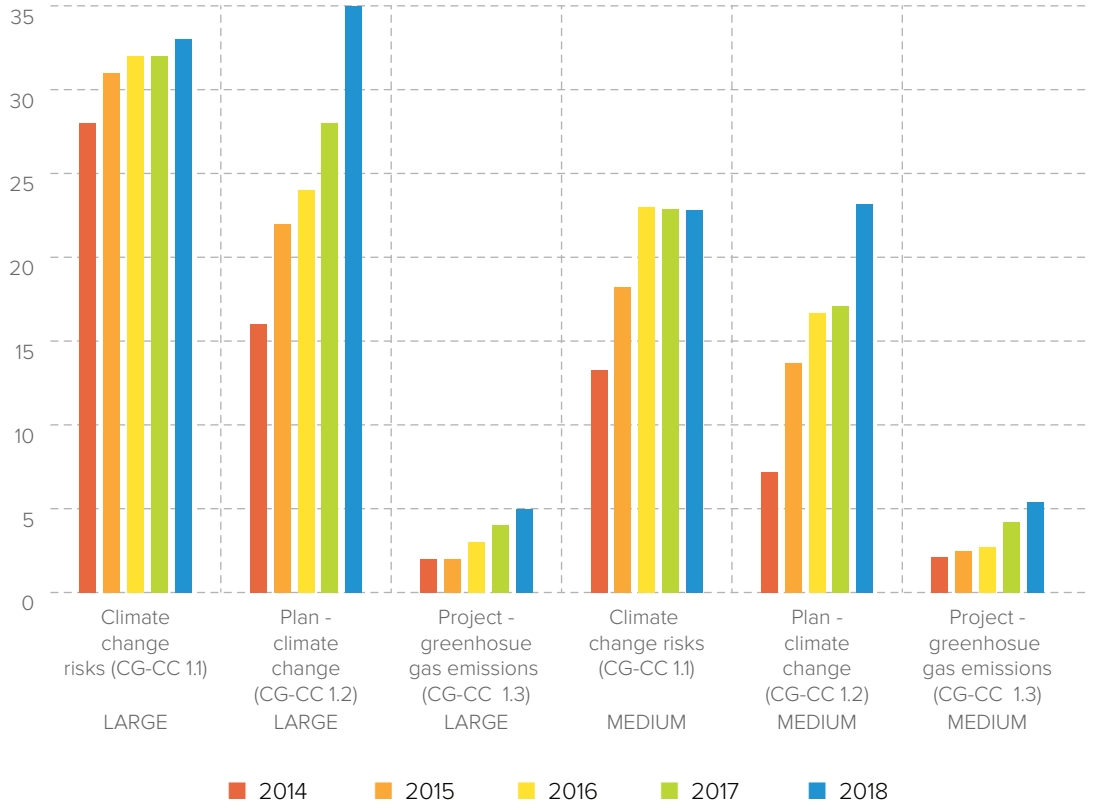
Through the C.A.F.E. Practices Program, Starbucks has been implementing a climate change strategy since 2004 that focuses on energy conservation, renewable energy, and environmental indicators that support climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. During this reporting period, the C.A.F.E. Practices program has monitored several specific climate change indicators included in the program. As figure 37 shows, we have observed that large farms are more likely to have addressed their climate risks and put together plans. There is significant growth in plans in 2018 compared to previous years. Examining the figure further there is a low likelihood shown for Medium and Large farms to be calculating GHG emissions (less than 6%). It is important to note that dedicated criterion on climate change awareness and tracking the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions was introduced in Version 3.0 of the scorecard and represent extra points.

Additional climate focused indicators have been observed as follows:

Large Farms

- Compliance with 3 key climate indicators is moving in a positive trend. More farmers are keeping written records of climate change risks (CG-CC 1.1) with scores of 28% in 2014 to 33% in 2018. The highest increase can be seen in developing and implementing written plans to minimize impacts of climate change (CG-CC1.2), with scores of 16% in 2014 to 35% in 2018. Calculating GHG reductions (CG-CC1.3) had a slow increment in performance with 2% in 2014 to 5% in 2018.

Fig 37 // Scores of climate related KPIs



Medium Farms

- Medium farms have shown a steady increase in performance on average from 8% compliance in 2014 to 17% in 2018. As their large counterparts, more farmers are keeping written records of climate change risks (CG-CC 1.1) with scores of 13% in 2014 to 23% in 2018. As large farms, the highest increase can be seen in developing and implementing written plans to minimize impacts of climate change (CG-CC1.2), with scores of 7% in 2014 to 23% in 2018. Calculating GHG reductions (CG-CC1.3) has also had a slow increment in performance with 2% in 2014 to 5% in 2018.

Photo: Josh Trujillo, Starbucks

Conclusions

This report marks the 5th assessment of the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Overall, performance during this reporting has improved from previous years throughout the supply chain based on data from farms, mills and PSOs'. The program has greatly expanded its reach and influence since the last report. It has reached 461,383 farms across 28 countries and covers a total of 2,397,748 hectares. The number of farms in the program has dramatically increased by 142% during this period, leading to a 76% increase in coffee area from 2014 to 2018.

Participating farms and mills employed approximately 2,206,212 million workers were hired in 2018 by farms and mills operating under the program—with 2,143,008 million temporary workers earning more than the minimum wage in 2018. The number of workers represents a 134% increase since 2014 to 2018. Total workers hired increased by 134% yet did not result in increased incidents of child labor or children working and not attending school (both had 99.7% compliance rates).

The sample indicates that women are increasing their presence in the supply chain by incrementing the ownership of farms from 13% in 2014 to 16% in 2018. Small farms continued to represent the overwhelming majority of farms participating in the program (98%), managing 61% of the total area influenced via the program. Of all of the managed area of small farms, 12% is set aside as conservation areas.

Participating farmers have conserved 237,064 hectares of which 47% is conserved by small farms, 44% by large farms, and 9% by medium farms. This demonstrates that coffee communities have an important role to play in conserving nature and biodiversity. The analysis of subject area scores indicates that globally the coffee processing dry subject area has the highest average score with 91% in 2018. The score with the lowest performance is PSOs, which is increasing but is still low compared to other subject areas, especially in Africa. However, it should be noted that there has been significant efforts made on PSO performance in Africa as it has increased its performance from 31% in 2014 to 64% 2018. Scores indicate that the subjects with the highest score differ by region—in Africa, the best performance is in Economic Accountability and Social Responsibility (90% in 2018, both), in Asia, Coffee processing dry (90% in 2018), in North and Central America, Coffee Processing Dry and Economic Accountability (both 93% in 2018), and in South America, Coffee Processing Dry, with 91% in 2018.

Fewer applications had Zero Tolerance indicator issues. All Zero Tolerance indicators decreased their incidences in general. Especially indicators like Forced Labor Policy (SR-HP 4.4) have decreased their incidences of ZT's with values from 190 incidences in 2014 to 8 incidences in 2018.

Performance in the program has moved in the direction of higher approval status for applications, which is also a positive trend. In 2018, there were only 3 supply chains with a status of non-compliant and 0 of verified status applications. This occurred at a time when there were significantly more farms participating in the program. Other results of particular note include:

The C.A.F.E. Practices program has continued to experience tremendous growth in the number of farms participating and in the total land area influenced by the program. The coffee area affected by the program has grown by 76% to reach nearly 1,311,000 hectares.

In this reporting period, global farm yields have had an important increase, with large farms increasing yields by 29%, medium farms increasing yields by 14%, and small farms increasing yields by 2%. Small farms had the lowest yields but made up the majority of participating farms and area in the program, this heavily influences the global yield for the program each year.

Africa had significant growth in participation but tended to have the lowest yields. Africa experienced a prominent growth in the number of participating farms in 2018 (476% increase over the number in 2014)—representing 46% of the total farms and 16% of the total coffee area under the C.A.F.E. Practices

program. African farms also had the lowest yields, 39% below the global average (1,380 lbs/ha) in 2018.

South America had the greatest number of medium and large farms in the program. In 2018, South America represented 66% of the global coffee area in C.A.F.E. Practices and had an average yield that was 20% higher than the global average (3,408 lbs/ha in 2018). Countries like Brazil had highest improvements around environmental management with an increase of compliance of 54% for large farms and 72% for medium large. Additionally, Brazil has shown high compliance towards the minimum wage for temporary and permanent workers with at least 96.8% in 2018 for all farm sizes. Colombia showed improved performance on environmental management indicators with an average increase of 11% for large farms and 29% for medium farms.

The majority of suppliers participating in the program are choosing to continue their participation. For supply chains whose status expired during 2014–2016, over 71% of participating supply chains stayed in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. The proportion of supply chains discontinuing their participation has increased from 18.9% to 26.3% in the period 2014–2016. Supply chains achieving the highest levels of performance in the program (i.e. preferred and strategic status) have had low rates of program attrition. The number and proportion of supply chains achieving the highest level of performance have increased over the years. At the same time, the proportion of supply chains achieving the lowest approved level in the program has declined. The average total score of participants globally increased from 86.8% in 2014 to 88.2% in 2018. The improvement was global, all regions increased their total scores during this period.

In 2018, male farmers tended to have larger farms than women, with farm sizes ranging from 14.8 hectares for women and 24.4 hectares for men. However, the yield of female farmers (2,264 lbs/ha) have shown a tendency to be almost the same compared to their male counterparts (2,277 lbs/ha), despite the difference of farm sizes. Age is also an apparent factor that impacts the size of farms. Farmers older than 40 years tend to have larger farms. On average, these farms were 75% bigger than those managed by those under 40. Older farmers were also more likely to have larger areas under conservation management—on average 31% more than younger farmers who tend to conserve approximately 25% of their land.

Zero Tolerance incidents have decreased significantly—a 83% decline from 2014. In 2014, there were 786 cases reported, in comparison to the 314 findings in 2018 among sampled farms, while the sample increased by 134%. This drastic and positive trend can be the result of supply chains successfully implementing good agricultural and labor practices and training that led to lower Zero Tolerance incidences. It also is an indicator of farms adapting to the demands of the program.

Farmers continue to face some challenges in complying with important social and environmental indicators. While total score performance showed a positive trend, similar to the last reporting period, there were social and environmental shifts seen in the results found with specific indicators. In large and medium sized farms, the biggest decline in compliance was in provision of benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8) that went from 69% in 2014 to 59% in 2018 for large farms, from 34% in 2014 to 28% in 2018 for medium farms and from 19% in 2014 to 13% in 2018 for small farms.

Additionally, the data shows that some indicators are still low in scoring with minimal improvement, with some declining slightly. Indicators such as Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11) for large farms went from 57% in 2014 to 58% in 2018; Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4) for large farms went from 51% in 2014 to 55% in 2018; and Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5) for medium farms went from 47% in 2014 to 44% in 2018.

The largest improvements in performance were made around indicators in the environmental management and monitoring category. Among the indicators, the is an observed increase in the "improvement of tracking programs" (CG-EM 2.1) where in large farms went from 40% in 2014 to 59% in 2018, and in medium farms from 37% in 2014 to 62% in 2018. There was also an improvement in the use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2), which went from 81% in 2014 to 87% in 2018 for large farms, and 72% in 2014 to 83% in 2018 for medium farms. Additionally, PSOs showed improvements around training programs on climate change (PS-CC 1.2) from 36% in 2014 to 56% in 2018.

By subject area, environmental responsibility KPIs was the area with the lowest performance across participants in all regions. Economic accountability KPIs showed the best performance.

In general, all farm sizes improved their performance against KPIs. Large farms increased from 81% in 2014 to 84% in 2018, medium farms increased from 76% in 2014 to 79% in 2018 and small farms increased from 80% in 2014 to 81% in 2018. Even though this is a small increase, the increase occurred in the context of significant growth in smallholder participation.

Photo: Jarod Trow, Starbucks

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REGIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY DASHBOARDS

// **Program participation**
Description of C.A.F.E. Practices participant entities and land area in the program in the period 2014-2018

// **Farm level data**
Detailed farm information related to women participation, food security, rust incidence and coffee yield for C.A.F.E. Practices program participants in the period 2014-2018.

// **C.A.F.E. Practices general performance**
Performance of C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains in the period 2014-2018, including approval status, scoring, and average performance of KPIs.

// **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**
Detailed tables showing KPI compliance for 2018 and the % change compared to 2014 compliance. This is shown as +/- x% change.

*Based on sampled farms valid in 2015.

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

// North & Central America had over 35,000 farms participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2018, representing 8% of the global number of farms. From total farms in the region, 95.7% were small, 3.1% medium and 1.1% large farms. The number of participant farms in the program has grown 32% in the period 2014–2018.

// Total area in the program in North & Central America in 2015 was near 306,000 hectares (13% of the global area), showing an increase of 44% in the period 2014–2018. 60% of the total area under the program in 2018 corresponds to coffee area and nearly 16% is dedicated to conservation. The average size of farms for North and Central America was 5.3 hectares in 2018. The average yield in 2018 was 2,361 lbs/ha.

// North & Central America had 473 supply chains in 2018, corresponding to 53% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2018, 97.3% were Strategic, 2.3% were Preferred, 0.4% were Non-Complaint and 0% were Verified supply chains. This region leads in terms of better compliance of supply chains and lower rate of non-compliance across the entire suite of indicators in the C.A.F.E. Practices program.

// In terms of scoring, North & Central America had an average total score of 93% in 2018, with scoring of 94% in Strategic supply chains and over 75% in Preferred supply chains.

// North & Central America country dashboards offer a snapshot of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras and Nicaragua to show participation and performance highlights.

SOUTH AMERICA

// South America had over 128,000 farms participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2018, which corresponds to 28% of the global number of farms. 94.8% of the farms are small, while 3.7% are medium and 1.5% are large farms. The number of participant farms in the program has grown 93% in the period 2014–2018. It showed an increase of 97% in the number of small, 43% of medium farms and an increase of 37% in large farms participating in the program.

// Total area in the program in South America in 2018 was nearly 550,000 hectares (65% of the global area). Of that area, 53% is dedicated to coffee and nearly 10.9% is dedicated to conservation. Total area under the program has grown 87% in the period 2014–2018. In 2018, the average size of farms for South America was 6.4 hectares of coffee production area. The average yield in 2018 was 3,408 lbs/ha.

// South America's changes in participation are driven by Colombia's growth in the number of farms (+118%).

// South America had 239 supply chains in 2018, corresponding to 27% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2018, 73% were Strategic, 27% were Preferred and 0% Verified

// In terms of scoring, South America had an average total score of 83% in 2018, with 86% score in Strategic supply chains and 74% in Preferred ones.

// South America country dashboards offer a snapshot of Colombia, Brazil and Peru to show participation and performance highlights.

REGIONS

AFRICA

// Africa had nearly 211,000 farms participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2018, which corresponded to 45.7% of the global farms. It is important to highlight that over 99.9% are small farms. Total area in the program in Africa in 2018 was over 382,000 hectares (16% of the global area), while 41% of that area is dedicated to coffee and near 4.2% is dedicated to conservation.

// Total area has grown 580% in the period 2014–2018 of the participating countries adding more farms during the period. In 2018, the average size of farms for Africa was 0.74 hectares of coffee production area on average, the smallest size of all regions. The average yield in 2018 was 1,263 lbs/ha. Uganda returned to the program in 2017.

// Africa had 103 supply chains in 2018, representing 12% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2018, 62% Strategic, while 38% were Preferred status. Additionally, it was observed that during this period the Strategic status increased dramatically in Africa, from 25% in 2014 to 62% in 2018.

// In terms of scoring, Africa had an average total score of 82% in 2018, showing an average score of 86% in Strategic supply chains and 74% in Preferred.

// Africa country dashboards offer a snapshot of Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania to show participation and performance highlights.

ASIA

// Asia had over 86,700 farms participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2018, which represented 19% of the global farms. It is important to highlight that over 99.7% of the participating farms correspond to smallholders.

// Total area in the program in Asia in 2018 was over 159,000 hectares, representing 7% of the global area. 93.2% of that total area is dedicated to coffee and 1.3% is dedicated to conservation. In 2018, the average size of farms for Asia was 1.7 hectares of coffee production. The average yield for 2018 was 1,854 lbs/ha.

// Asia presented an increment of 42% in the number of farms participating and a growth of 65% in total area under the program in the period 2014–2018.

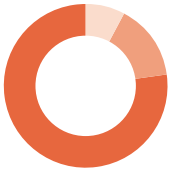
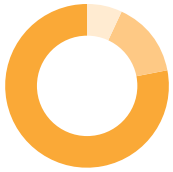
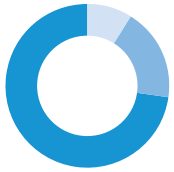
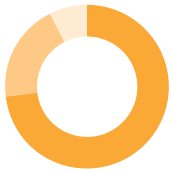
// Asia presented 72 supply chains in 2018. It represents 8% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2018, 64% were Strategic, 36% were Preferred and 0% Verified.

// In terms of scoring, Asia had an average total score of 84% in 2018, showing scoring of 90% in Strategic supply chains and 72% in Preferred ones.

// Asia country dashboards offer a snapshot of China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Vietnam to show participation and performance highlights.

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

COSTA RICA

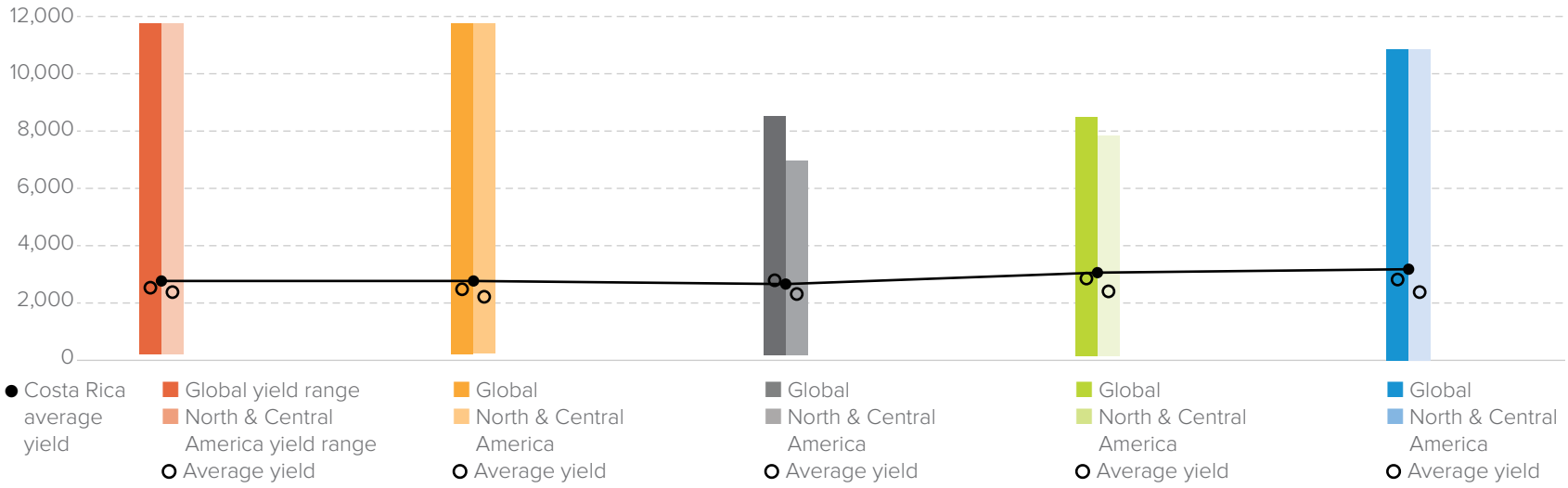
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
15%	15%	14%	17%	17%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

COSTA RICA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*	No food security issues 78%	No food security issues 53%	No food security issues 68%	No food security issues 74%
	Food security issues 22%	Food security issues 47%	Food security issues 32%	Food security issues 26%
	# of months: 1 2 3 4	# of months: 1 2 3 4	# of months: 1 2 3 4	# of months: 1 2 3 4
	No response rate (23%)	No response rate (45%)	No response rate (29%)	No response rate (33%)
RUST INCIDENCE*	No Rust incidence 5%	No Rust incidence 6%	No Rust incidence 10%	No Rust incidence 11%
	Rust incidence 95%	Rust incidence 94%	Rust incidence 90%	Rust incidence 89%
	>10% (70%) <10% (25%)	>10% (44%) <10% (51%)	>10% (22%) <10% (68%)	>10% (15%) <10% (74%)
	No response rate (80%)	No response rate (69%)	No response rate (11%)	No response rate (8%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



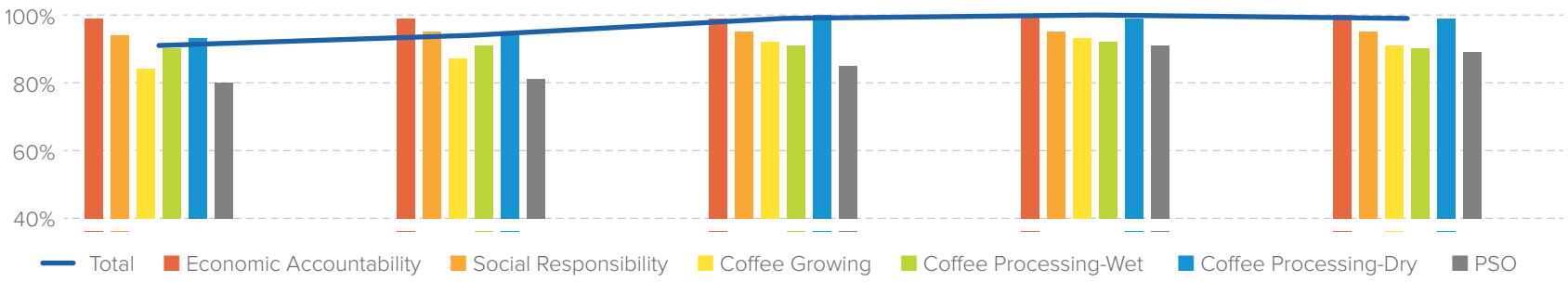
* Figures are based on sampled farms

COSTA RICA

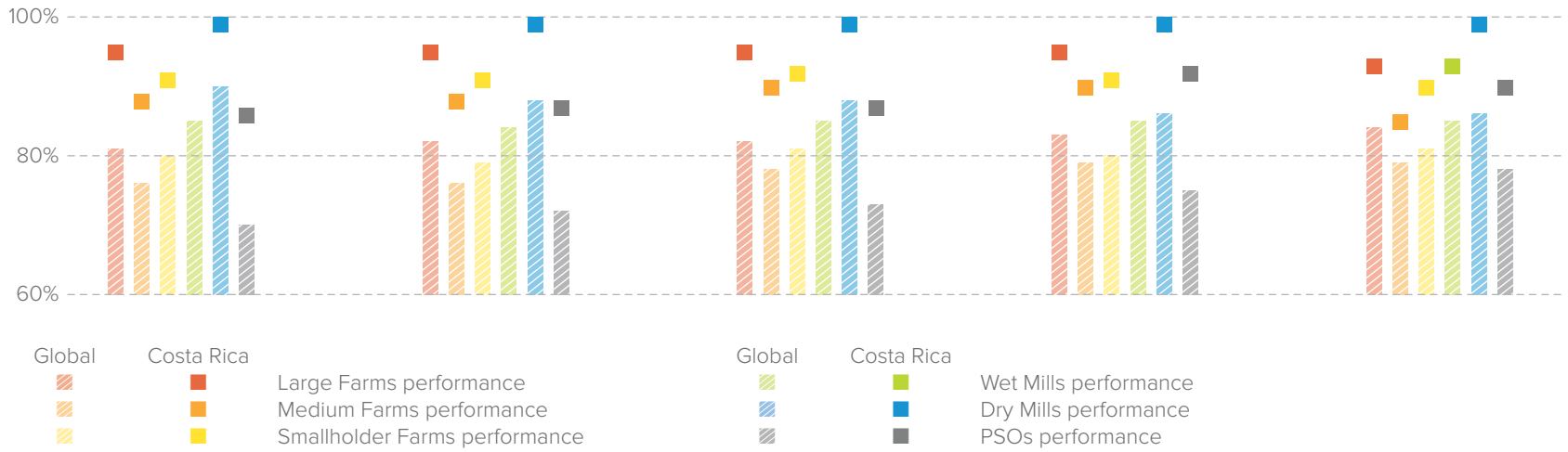
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	3	99	1
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	3	99	1
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	88	-7	80	-20
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	91	-3	98	-1
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	89	-11	74	-11	81	-8
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	69	-22	37	-53	21	-76
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	0	83	17	96	53
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	96	-4	100	0	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	95	-5	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	92	-8	81	-8	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	87	-13	76	6	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	96	-4	100	13	95	18
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	96	-4	98	-2	91	-5
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	78	19	92	13	92	18
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	93	1	67	-3	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	96	5	72	-11	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	85	10	65	5	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	87	-13	71	-29	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS		WET/ DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	N/A	100	0	78	1
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	100	N/A	100	0	93	-1
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	100	N/A	100	0	100	0
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	100	N/A	100	0	100	18
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	12
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	6
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	75	0
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	94	-6
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	100	17
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	94	2
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	94	2
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	100	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	94	2
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	94	10
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	81	6
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	50	25

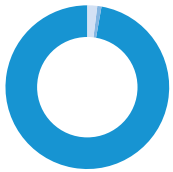
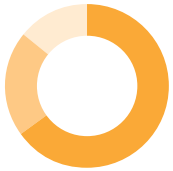
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

GUATEMALA

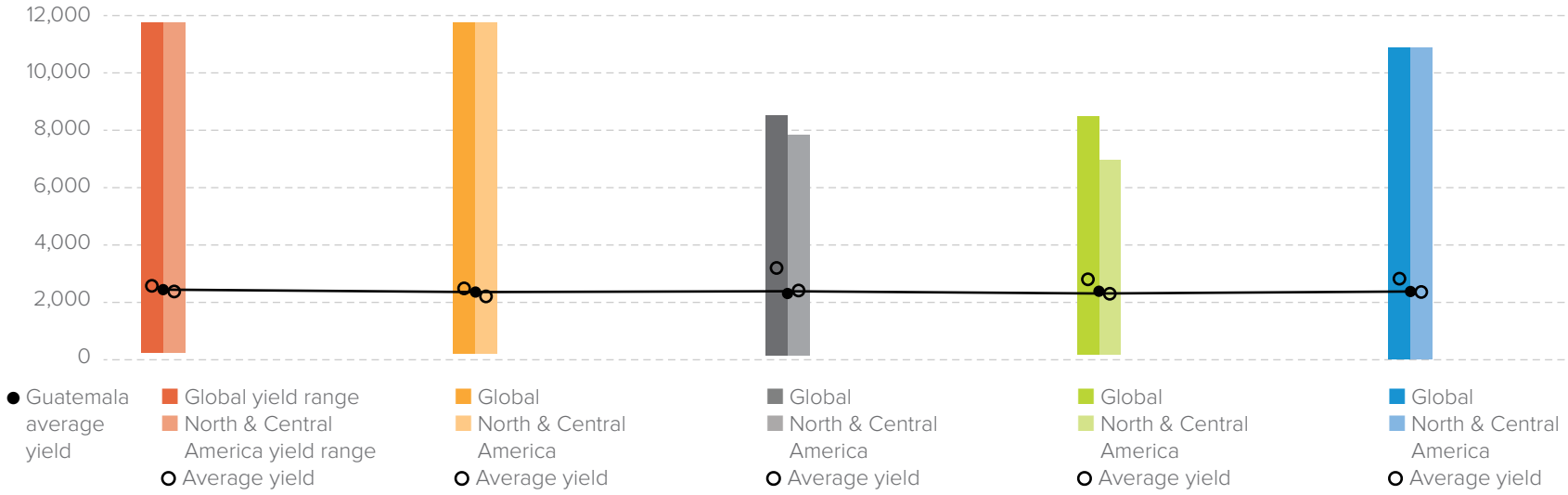
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
13%	12%	12%	13%	10%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

GUATEMALA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*					
No food security issues		78%	82%	84%	93%
Food security issues		22%	18%	16%	7%
# of months:		1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
		*No response rate (33%)	*No response rate (27%)	*No response rate (29%)	*No response rate (29%)
RUST INCIDENCE*					
No Rust incidence		15%	8%	9%	14%
Rust incidence		85%	92%	91%	86%
		>10% (31%) <10% (54%)	>10% (39%) <10% (53%)	>10% (43%) <10% (49%)	>10% (32%) <10% (54%)
		No response rate (61%)	No response rate (13%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (2%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*

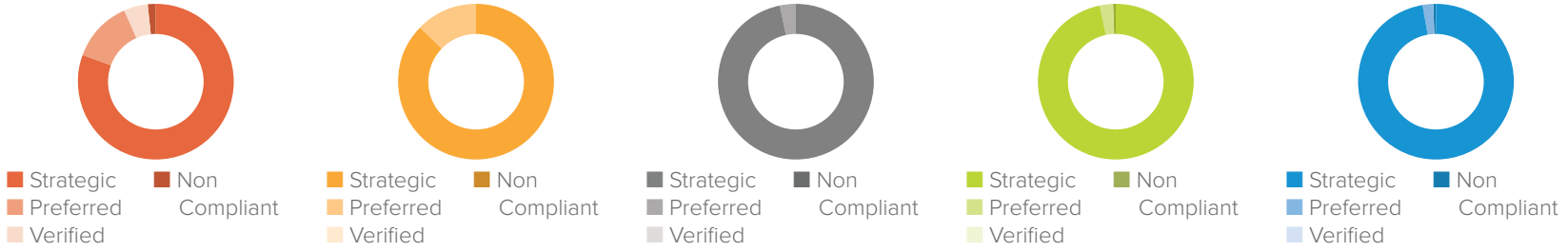


* Figures are based on sampled farms

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

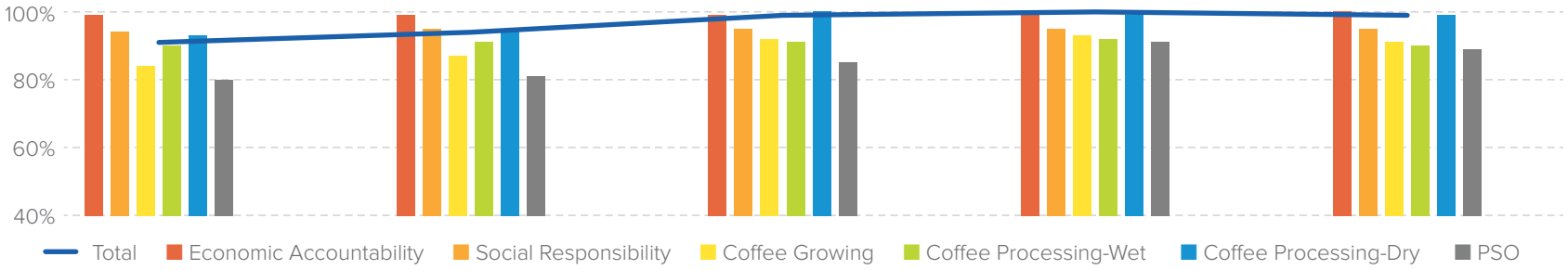
GUATEMALA

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

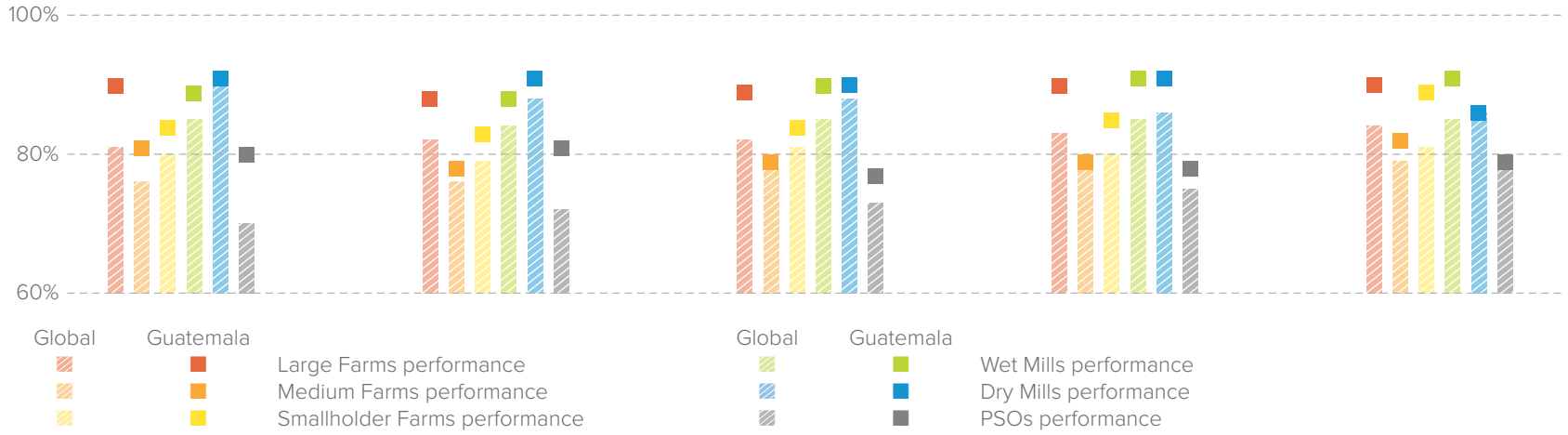


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	92	-8	96	4
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	92	-8	92	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	99	-1	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	99	-1	100	0	99	-1
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	78	-6	68	28	67	47
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	55	-35	9	9	33	-7
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	25	-16	44	-3	87	4
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	100	0	92	-8	100	1
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	98	-1	94	-6	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	98	16	71	-29	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	92	4	73	3	85	25
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	98	0	89	5	84	-2
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	98	1	97	3	95	-5
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	92	14	63	23	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	76	4	59	5	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99	-1	100	0	99	-1
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	97	20	90	-10	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	99	2	100	20	98	1
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	95	3	94	7	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	99	-1	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	83	1	95	-5
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	59	-12	56	-4
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	33	1	41	-9
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	98	-2	95	-5
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	0	79	-21
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	99	22	71	-9
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	96	12	95	-5
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	98	4	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	99	3	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	100	2	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	0	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	98	-2
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	98	-2
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	72	-28
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	74	-17
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	54	12
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	85	27
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	85	27
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	83	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	91	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	81	-11
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	55	-28
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	49	16

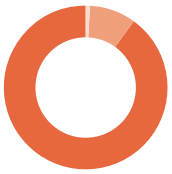
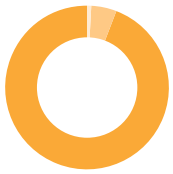
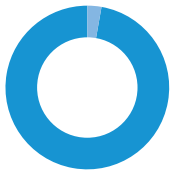
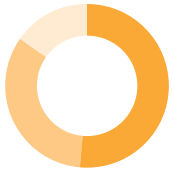
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

HONDURAS

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*	13%	12%	15%	14%	13%

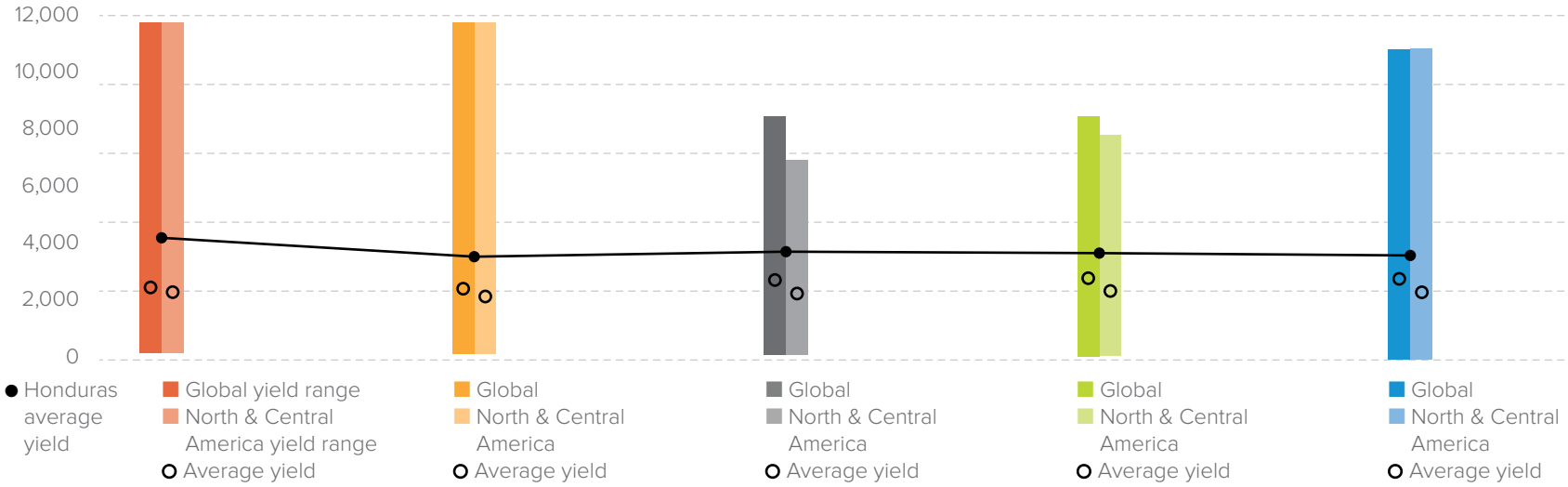
* Figures are based on sampled farms

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

HONDURAS

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*				
No food security issues	69%	79%	81%	80%
Food security issues	31%	21%	19%	20%
# of months:	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
	*No response rate (16%)	*No response rate (23%)	*No response rate (25%)	*No response rate (19%)
RUST INCIDENCE*				
No Rust incidence	17%	33%	31%	27%
Rust incidence	83%	67%	69%	73%
	>10% (42%) <10% (42%)	>10% (18%) <10% (49%)	>10% (14%) <10% (55%)	>10% (13%) <10% (60%)
	No response rate (32%)	No response rate (11%)	No response rate (4%)	No response rate (0%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



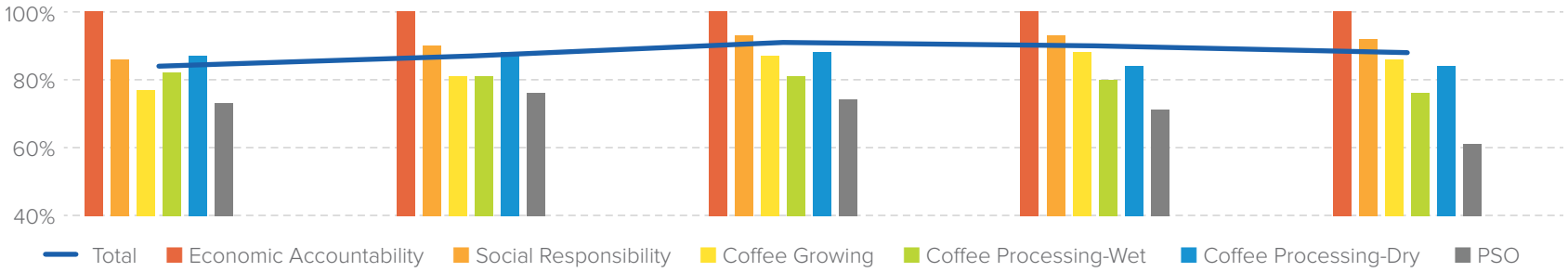
* Figures are based on sampled farms

HONDURAS

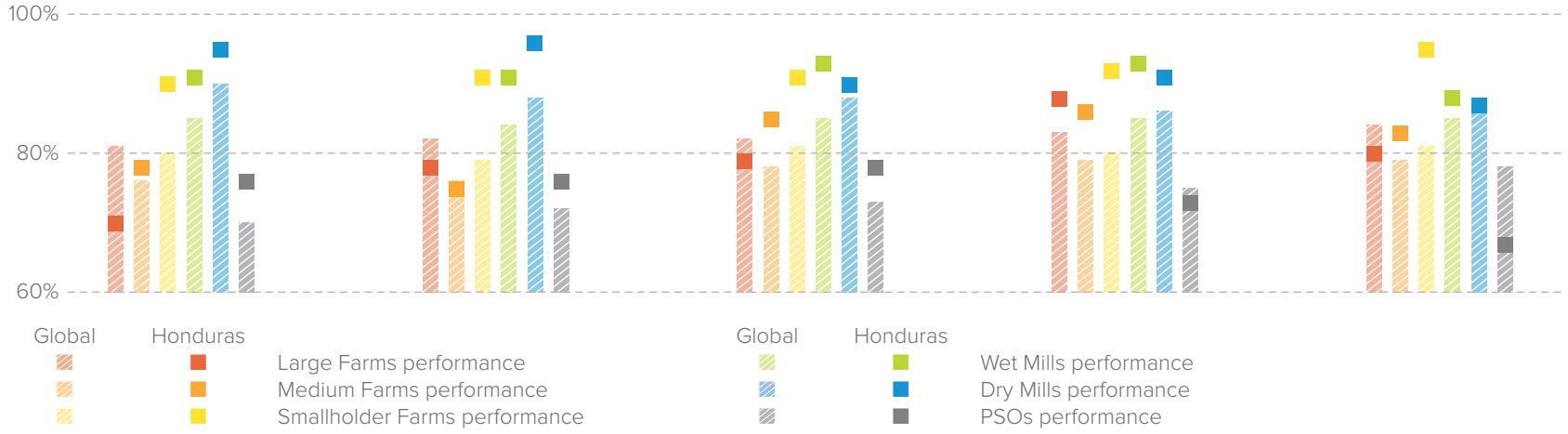
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



HONDURAS

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0	99	-1
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	0	99	-1
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	100
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	3	98	-1
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	67	67	50	17	100	100
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	0	0	67	3	83	17
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	57	7	90	1	94	-2
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	86	-14	100	3	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	0	67	-33	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	86	-14	61	-26	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	86	-14	96	4	94	4
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	33	100	4	94	2
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	67	67	76	66	74	39
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	14	-11	15	0	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	1
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	57	57	40	-2	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	71	21	87	59	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	98	3	99	4
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	86	11	93	-1	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have a greater decrease in performance
- Indicators that have a greater increase in performance

HONDURAS

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	92	-8	93	-7
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	98	1	87	-13
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	85	18	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	48	-14	92	-8
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	79	0	43	-7
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	98	4	87	-13
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	83	-17	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	67	-16	80	-20
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	88	0	73	-27
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	100	3	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	100	0	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	97	-3	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	86	-14	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

HONDURAS

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	78	-11
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	93	-7
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	33	0
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	77	-6
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	48	-38
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	26	4
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	67	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	52	-48
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	41	-37
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	33	11

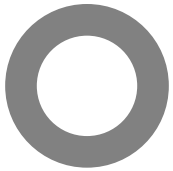
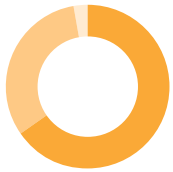
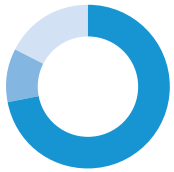
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

MEXICO

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area, Conserved area, Other area	 Coffee producing area, Conserved area, Other area	 Coffee producing area, Conserved area, Other area	 Coffee producing area, Conserved area, Other area	 Coffee producing area, Conserved area, Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*	18%	18%	23%	22%	23%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

MEXICO

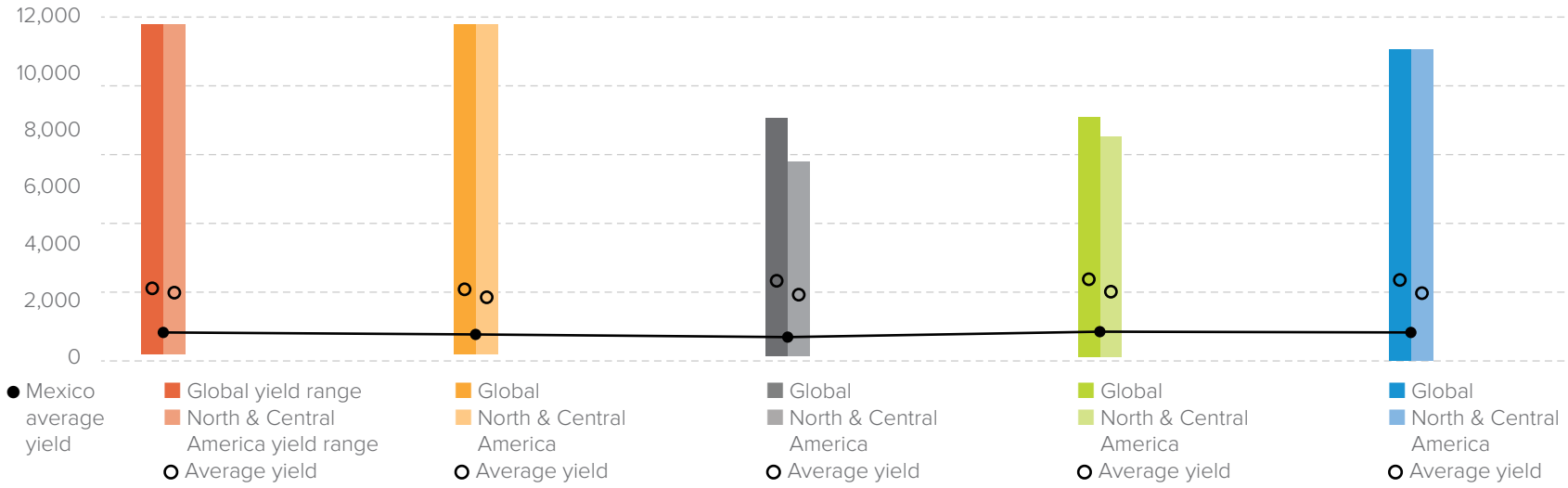
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 29%	No food security issues 15%	No food security issues 19%	No food security issues 13%
Food security issues 71%	Food security issues 85%	Food security issues 81%	Food security issues 87%
# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
No response rate (7%)	No response rate (5%)	No response rate (6%)	No response rate (5%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 17%	No Rust incidence 4%	No Rust incidence 6%	No Rust incidence 6%
Rust incidence 83%	Rust incidence 96%	Rust incidence 94%	Rust incidence 94%
>10% (73%) <10% (10%)	>10% (92%) <10% (4%)	>10% (80%) <10% (14%)	>10% (61%) <10% (32%)
No response rate (62%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)

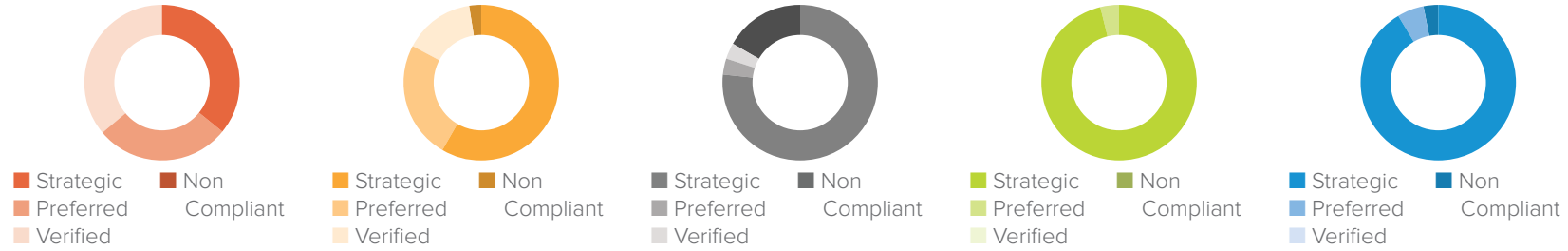
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

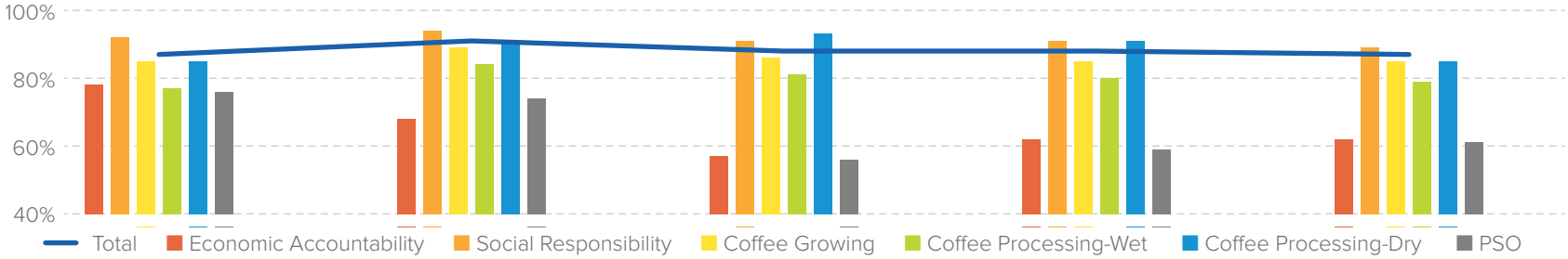
MEXICO

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

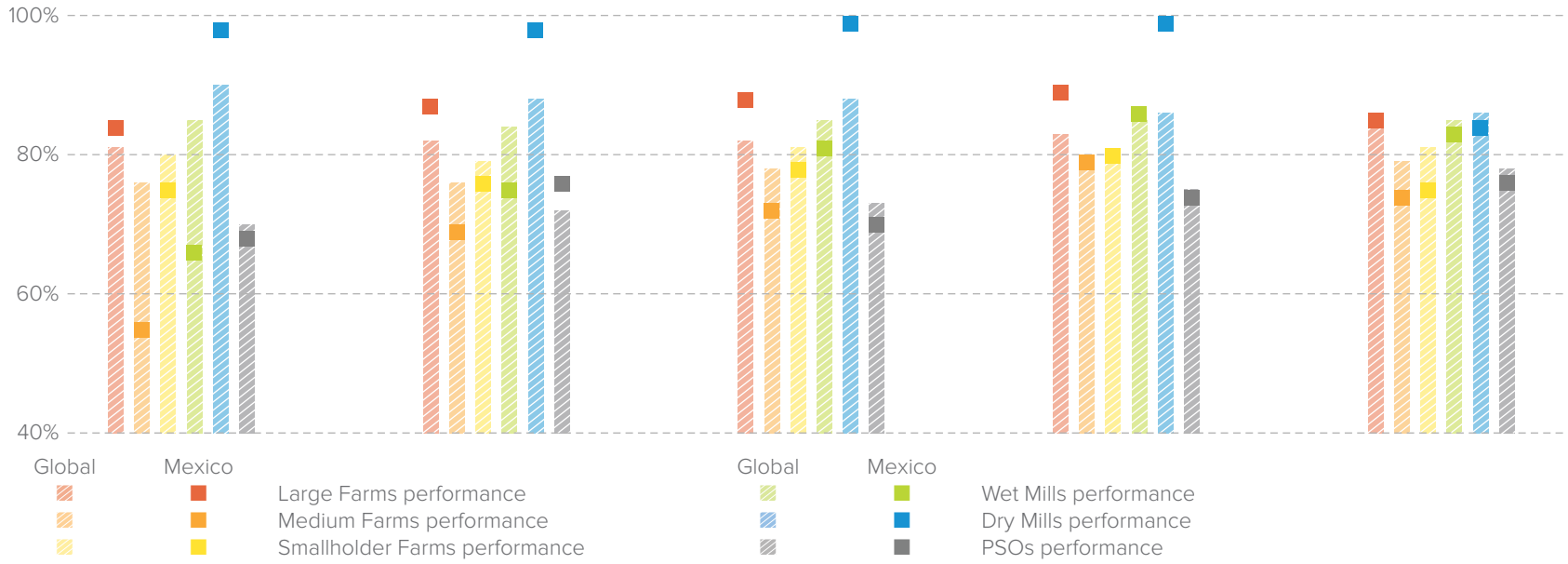


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



MEXICO

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	67	-33	53	-47	45	-8
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	78	-22	63	-37	50	-2
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	100	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	89	-11	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	56	56	0	Insufficient data	0	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	0	Insufficient data	0	0	1	-3
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	0	89	-11	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	100	0	100	100	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	89	-11	89	89	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	89	-11	74	74	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	89	89	94	94	61	-6
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	0	45	-5	70	6
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	100	0	94	94	98	-1
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	67	-33	26	26	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	89	-11	37	37	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	89	89	89	89	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	100	0	94	14
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	78	78	100	33	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

MEXICO

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	55	-45	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	64	-36	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	100	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	95	-5	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	78	78	83	-17
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	80	80	83	-17
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	95	-5	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	95	95	67	-17
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	78	78	67	-33
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	77	77	67	-33
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	84	84	50	-50
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	64	-36	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	82	-18	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	86	86	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	100	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

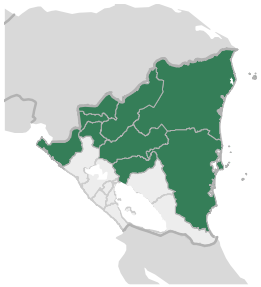
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

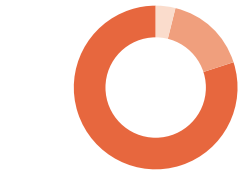
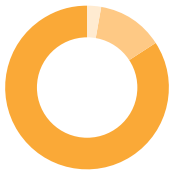
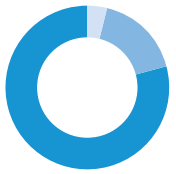
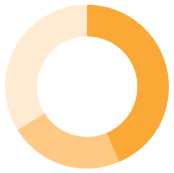
SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	93	-7
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	93	50
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	64	-21
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	39	-61
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	95	-5
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	91	91
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	43	-43
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	86	43
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	79	36
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	61	32
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	39	-4

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

NICARAGUA



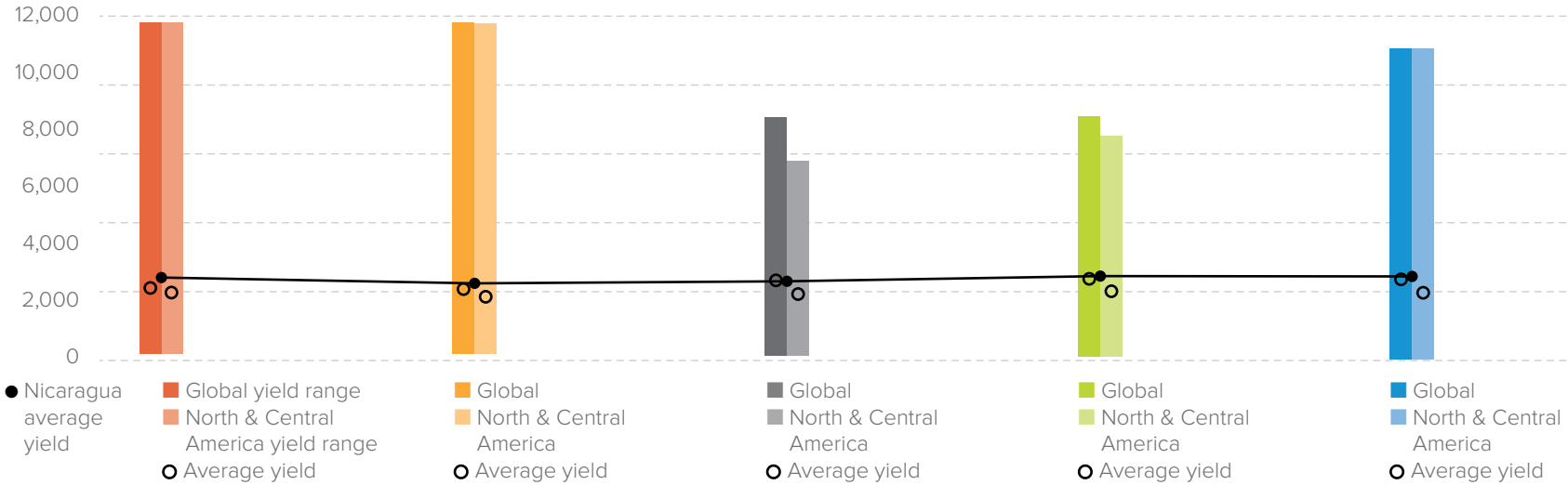
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

NICARAGUA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*					
	No food security issues 66%	No food security issues 71%	No food security issues 80%	No food security issues 84%	
	Food security issues 34%	Food security issues 29%	Food security issues 20%	Food security issues 16%	
	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	
	*No response rate (47%)	*No response rate (50%)	*No response rate (49%)	*No response rate (51%)	
RUST INCIDENCE*					
	No Rust incidence 23%	No Rust incidence 24%	No Rust incidence 24%	No Rust incidence 24%	
	Rust incidence 77%	Rust incidence 76%	Rust incidence 76%	Rust incidence 76%	
	>10% (39%) <10% (38%)	>10% (29%) <10% (47%)	>10% (20%) <10% (56%)	>10% (15%) <10% (62%)	
	No response rate (37%)	No response rate (20%)	No response rate (8%)	No response rate (0%)	

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



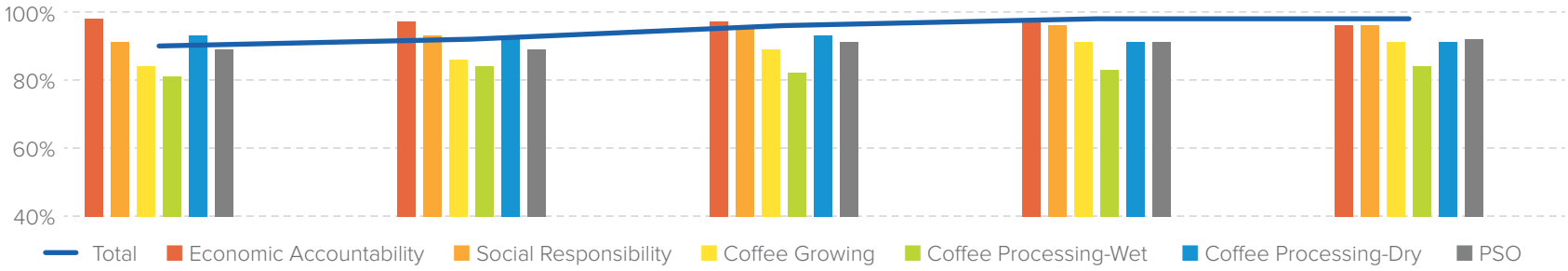
* Figures are based on sampled farms

NICARAGUA

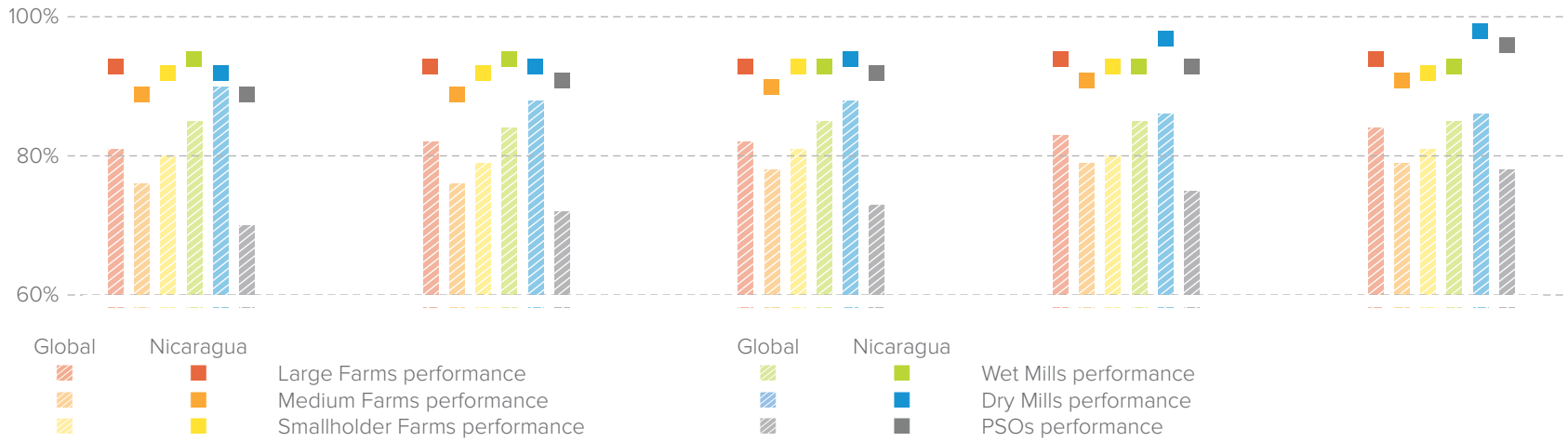
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	96	-3	92	-6
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	96	-2	96	-3	92	-6
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	99	-1	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0	99	3
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	93	0	77	-8	74	2
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	87	-13	84	-9	67	-31
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	84	-5	94	23	96	27
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	96	-4	97	-2	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	2	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	99	4	95	2	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	93	0	89	-2	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	93	0	96	5	96	9
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	96	-2	92	9	89	-4
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	83	-14	86	-8	89	-5
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	84	25	65	42	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	84	-11	72	-6	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	98	-2	100	0	100	1
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	97	3	94	-5	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	99	11	97	5	100	11
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	100	29	95	14	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	97	-3	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	95	-4	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	99	-1	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	85	-8	100	9
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	82	-16	100	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	91	9	93	39
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	94	-5	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	97	2	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	92	9	100	9
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	95	20	100	22
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	97	3	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	97	-1	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	99	-1	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	78	-22	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	100	0
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	97	6
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	95	34
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	100	0
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	92	-8
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	95	-1
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	100	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	100	0
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	100	4
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	74	53

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

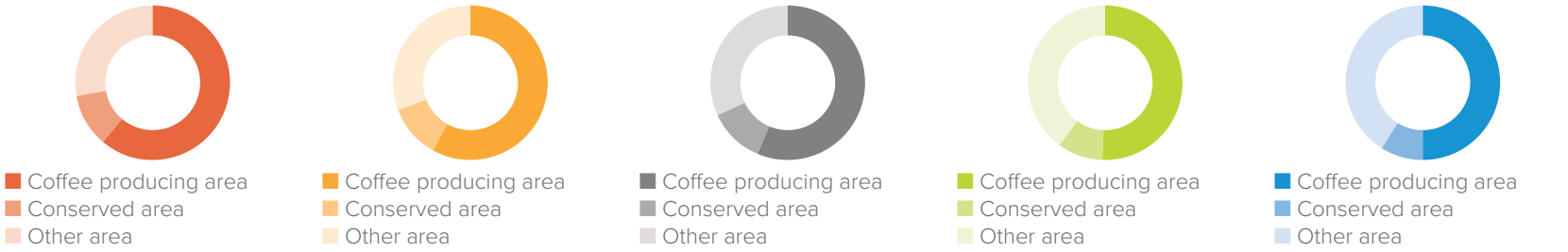
SOUTH AMERICA //

BRAZIL

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR

AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE



PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
8%	8%	9%	9%	8%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

BRAZIL

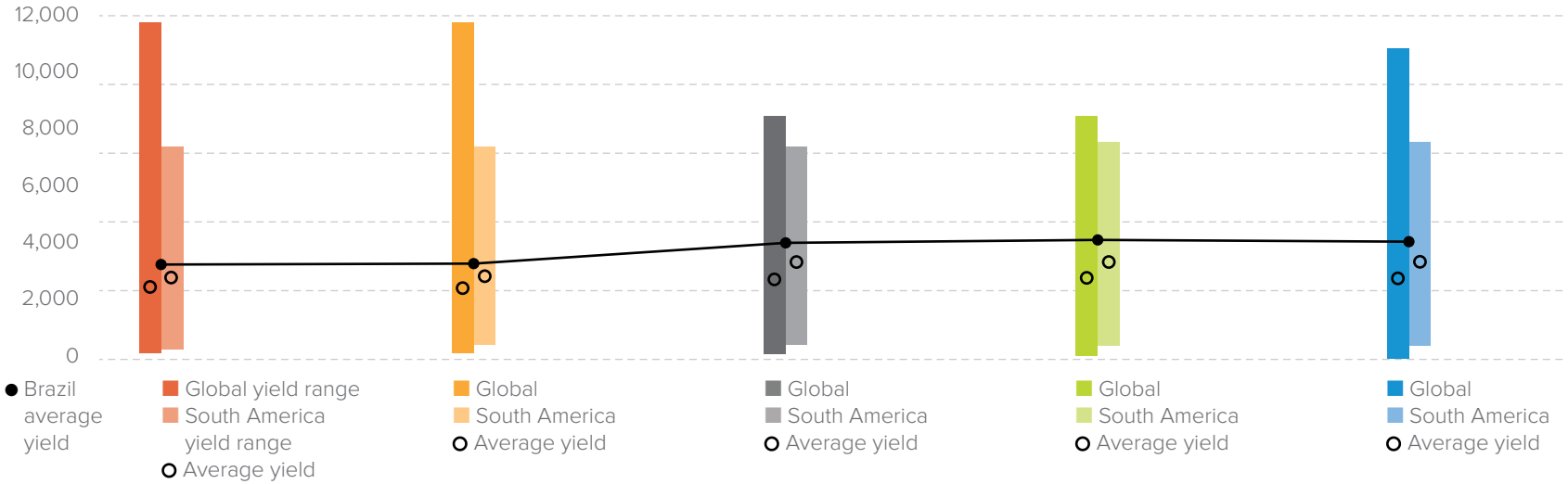
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%
No response rate (98%)	No response rate (79%)	No response rate (81%)	No response rate (81%)	

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%
No response rate (36%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (1%)	No response rate (0%)	

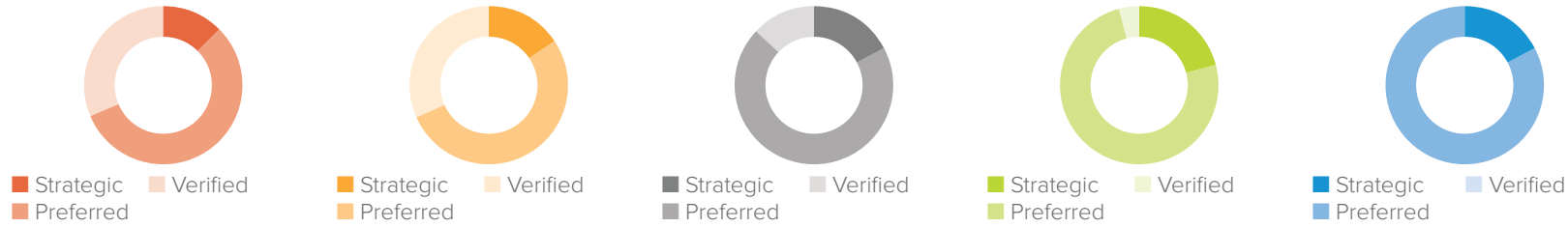
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

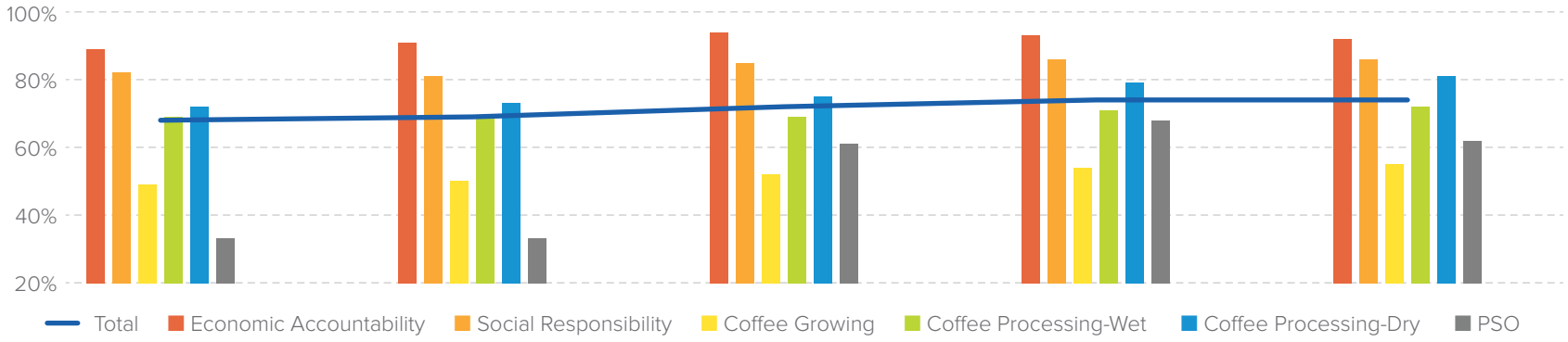
BRAZIL

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

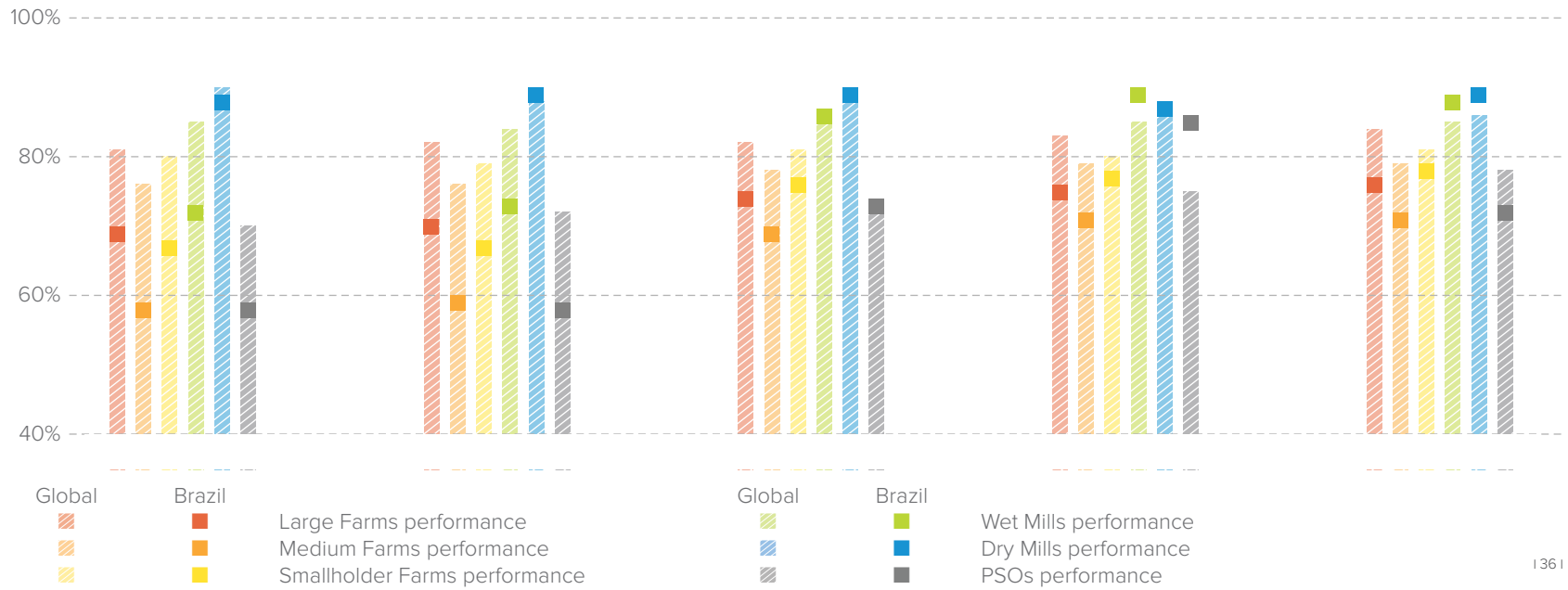


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



BRAZIL

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	87	4	91	22	88	18
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	87	4	90	21	88	18
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	8	100	14	100	14
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	13	100	51	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	95	18	96	21	100	14
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	89	7	60	17	15	-3
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	32	18	25	17	38	32
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	69	-5	68	6	100	5
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	91	0	94	8	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	87	4	59	17	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	85	1	87	7	91	12
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	98	1	98	0	99	27
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	10	7	4	0	10	-7
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	65	11	36	13	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	1	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	88	-5	84	1	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99	1	100	8	100	6
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	5	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	42	25	40	29	31	28
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	57	22	51	29	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

BRAZIL

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS		WET/ DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	41	86	-3	92	13
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	41	86	-3	92	13
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	100	100	0	100	100
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	38	100	5	100	6
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	83	83	100	0	98	-2
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	91	45	95	11	98	17
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	50	19	46	7	42	3
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	53	-24	80	-5	70	-5
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	100	89	-8	72	-28
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	92	30	93	-2	95	2
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	67	-10	90	0	88	2
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	80	-14	N/A	N/A	79	3
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	100	0	N/A	N/A	94	14
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	100	0	N/A	N/A	96	-2
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	50	N/A	N/A	97	0

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

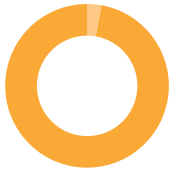
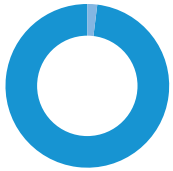
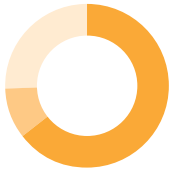
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	80	47
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	40	-27
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	40	7
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	80	13
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	80	13
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	40	40
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	80	47
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	80	47
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	80	47
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	20	20

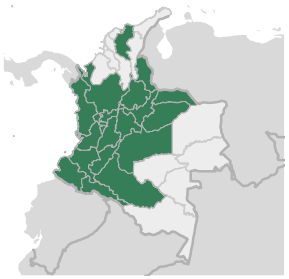
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

SOUTH AMERICA //

COLOMBIA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
20%	22%	22%	22%	22%

* Figures are based on sampled farms



COLOMBIA

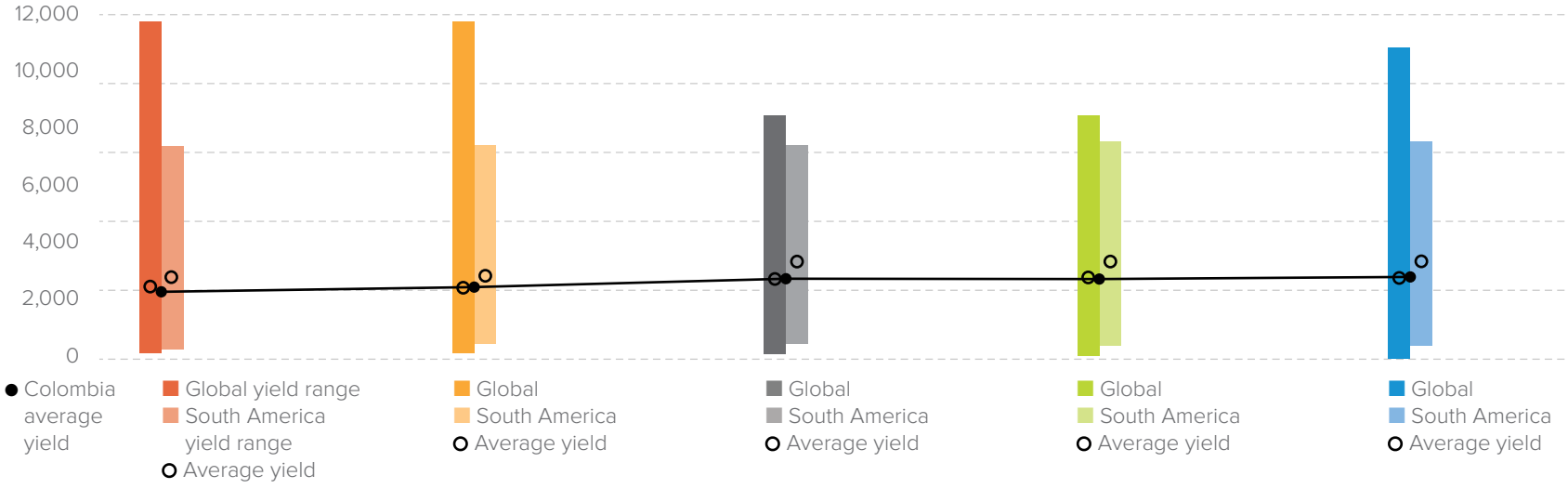
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues	82%	84%	85%	88%
Food security issues	18%	16%	15%	12%
# of months:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
	No response rate (30%)	No response rate (27%)	No response rate (24%)	No response rate (22%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence	50%	53%	58%	61%
Rust incidence	50%	47%	42%	39%
	>10% (17%) <10% (32%)	>10% (15%) <10% (33%)	>10% (12%) <10% (30%)	>10% (11%) <10% (28%)
	No response rate (43%)	No response rate (18%)	No response rate (10%)	No response rate (5%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



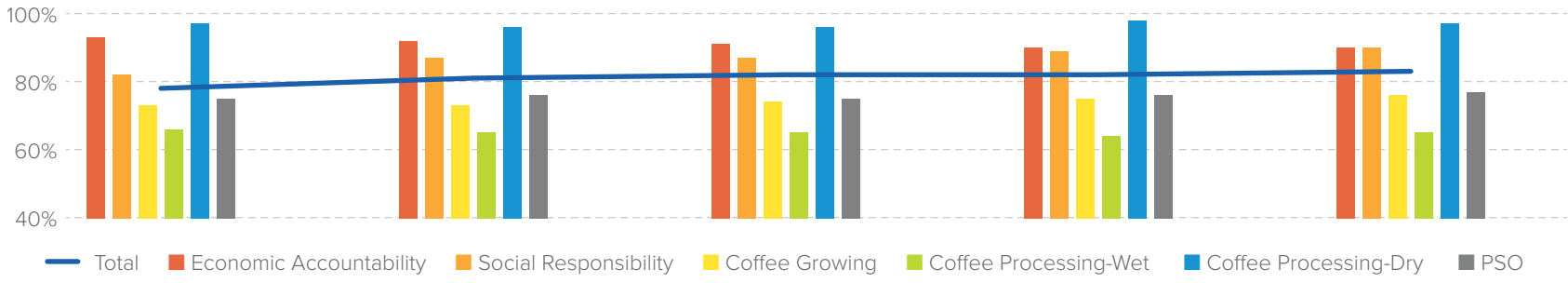
* Figures are based on sampled farms

COLOMBIA

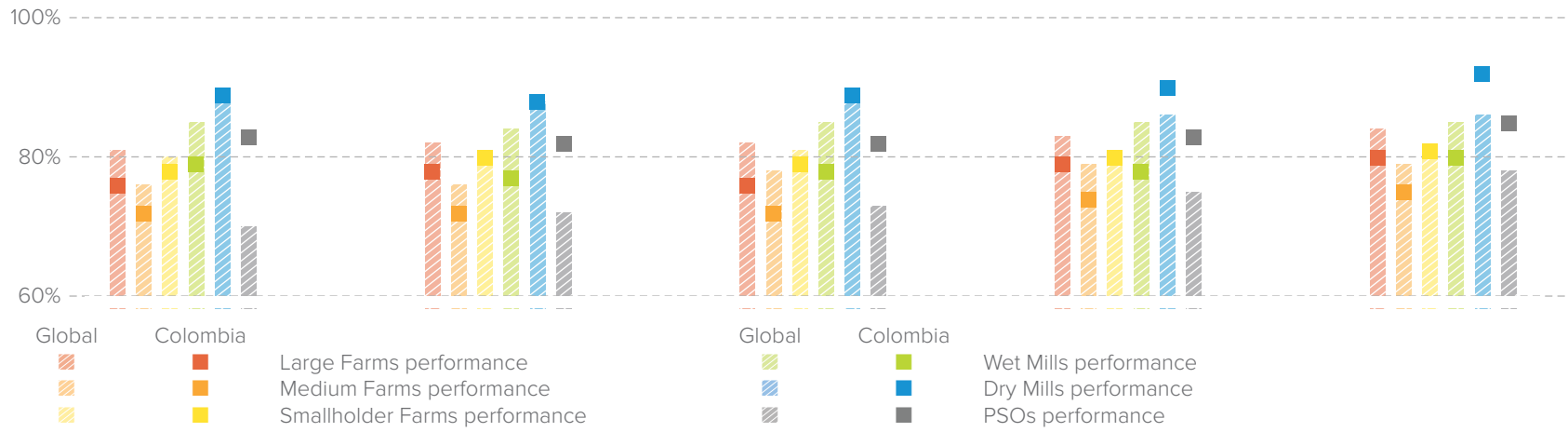
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



COLOMBIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	97	5	93	-1	83	0
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	97	5	92	-1	83	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	2	99	1	99	1
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	99	2	99	2	98	1
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	72	-3	55	3	42	10
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	5	3	4	2	1	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	95	6	98	7	97	8
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	97	5	94	4	99	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	99	-1	99	-1	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	98	0	99	0	99	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	72	-7	56	-7	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	25	13	14	2	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	78	9	72	17	66	23
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	97	-1	96	-1	93	4
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	53	-8	49	-15	47	-16
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	55	17	36	13	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	2	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	72	-5	66	2	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99	2	99	5	100	2
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	65	27	60	41	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	2	100	4	99	2
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	99	3	99	1	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

COLOMBIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	94	1	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	94	1	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	99	-1	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	98	-2
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	78	0	100	3
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	8	-7	84	10
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	98	3	64	30
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	94	9	84	-8
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	2	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	75	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	21	-9	84	-1
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	88	15	89	3
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	78	2	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	92	2	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	86	7	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	71	-15	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	99	-1
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	93	1
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	81	-2
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	65	13
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	85	-12
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	74	-9
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	92	16
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	97	-1
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	82	2
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	59	-2
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	74	23

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

SOUTH AMERICA //

PERU

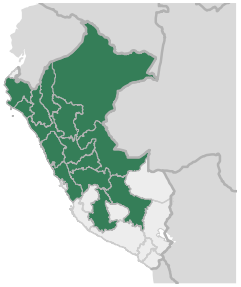
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR

AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE

PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*

15%	17%	21%	21%	20%



* Figures are based on sampled farms

SOUTH AMERICA //

PERU

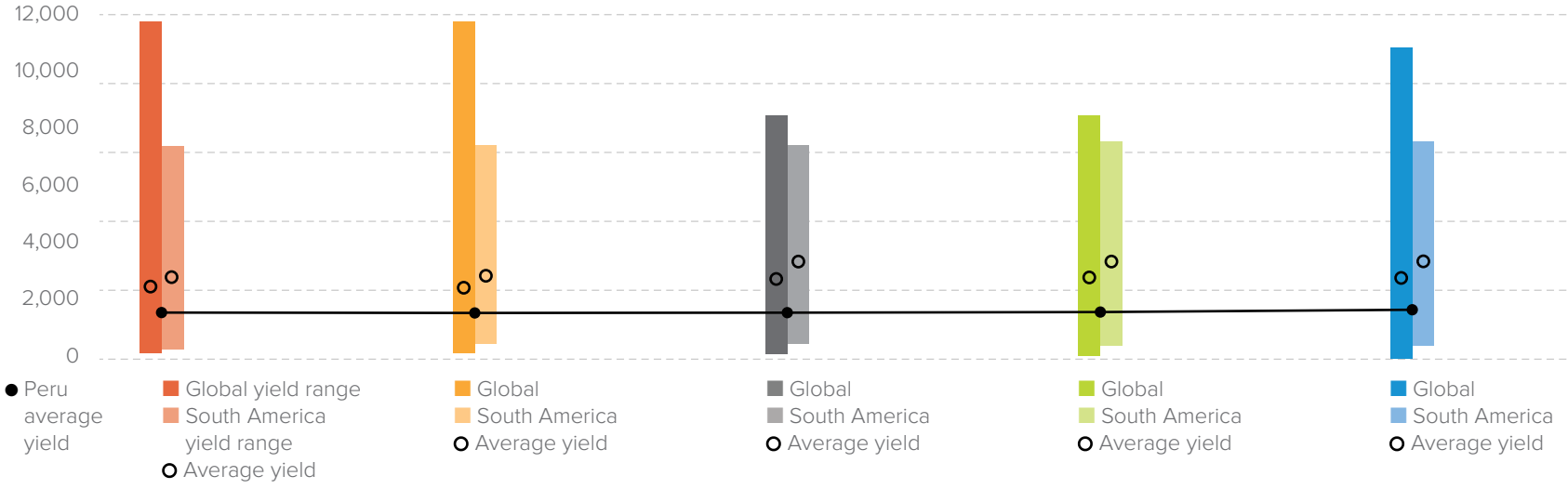
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 61%	No food security issues 61%	No food security issues 66%	No food security issues 62%	
Food security issues 39%	Food security issues 39%	Food security issues 34%	Food security issues 38%	
# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
No response rate (5%)	No response rate (4%)	No response rate (5%)	No response rate (4%)	

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 14%	No Rust incidence 19%	No Rust incidence 19%	No Rust incidence 26%	
Rust incidence 86%	Rust incidence 81%	Rust incidence 81%	Rust incidence 74%	
>10% (63%) <10% (23%)	>10% (41%) <10% (41%)	>10% (36%) <10% (45%)	>10% (23%) <10% (51%)	
No response rate (52%)	No response rate (24%)	No response rate (9%)	No response rate (0%)	

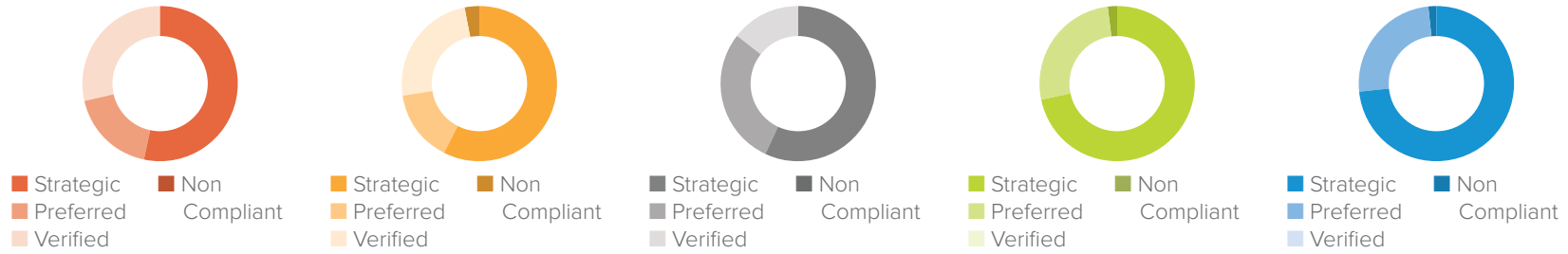
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

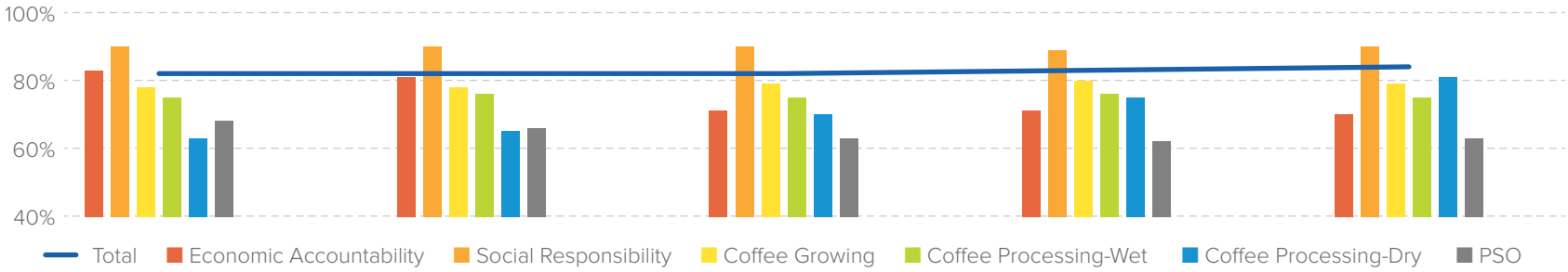
PERU

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

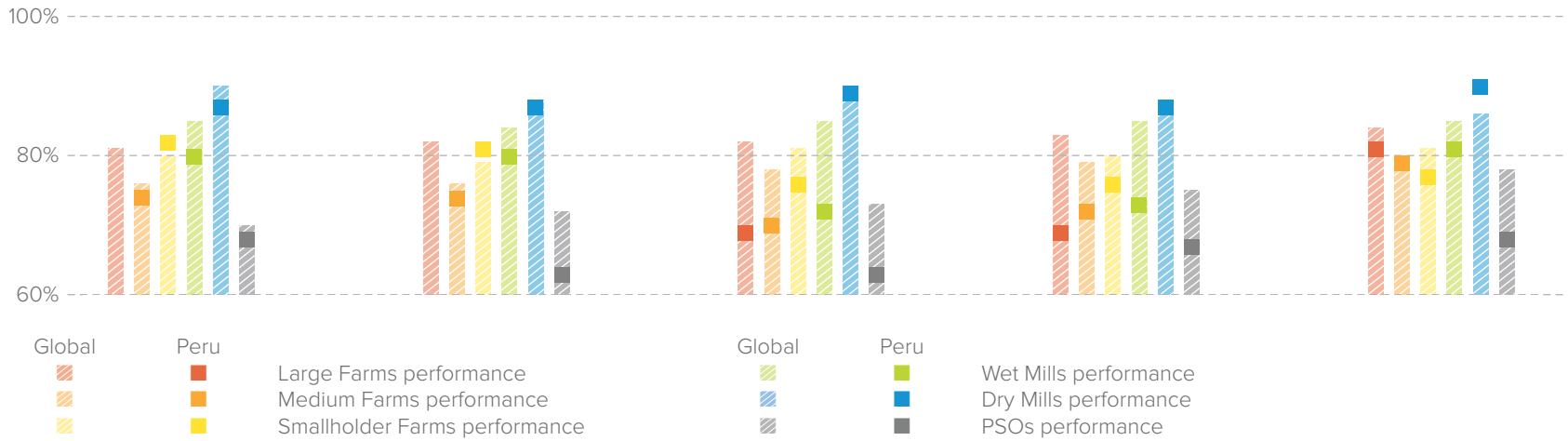


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	Insufficient data	94	9	65	-19
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	Insufficient data	94	9	65	-19
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	Insufficient data	97	1	100	2
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	Insufficient data	67	67	25	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	50	Insufficient data	0	-100	13	-81
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	Insufficient data	97	5	96	4
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	50	Insufficient data	85	-2	100	3
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	0	100	1
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	0	99	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	Insufficient data	100	0	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	0	Insufficient data	52	2	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	100	Insufficient data	75	50	71	21
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	91	-4	79	10
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	100	Insufficient data	27	-28	42	-13
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	0	Insufficient data	22	-1	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	4	99	1
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	100	Insufficient data	84	15	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	0	Insufficient data	75	56	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	Insufficient data	97	5	94	0
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	100	Insufficient data	100	14	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

PERU

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	94	17	96	-4
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	91	14	93	1
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	95	-5	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	0	97	-3
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	10	-90	80	-20
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	95	9	92	26
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	65	3	80	3
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	0	100	8
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	37	-49	64	1
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	38	4	79	22
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	86	16	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	94	4	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	91	-4	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	100	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

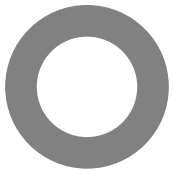
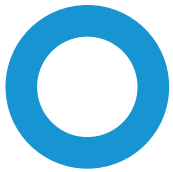
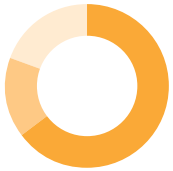
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

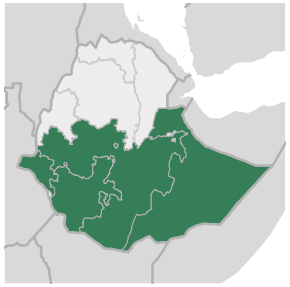
SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	98	14
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	64	-10
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	78	15
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	47	-3
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	39	-4
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	57	3
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	58	-5
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	81	8
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	69	-5
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	45	-7
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	23	-8

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

AFRICA //

ETHIOPIA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
				
Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
				
Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
0%	0%	2%	2%	3%



* Figures are based on sampled farms

ETHIOPIA

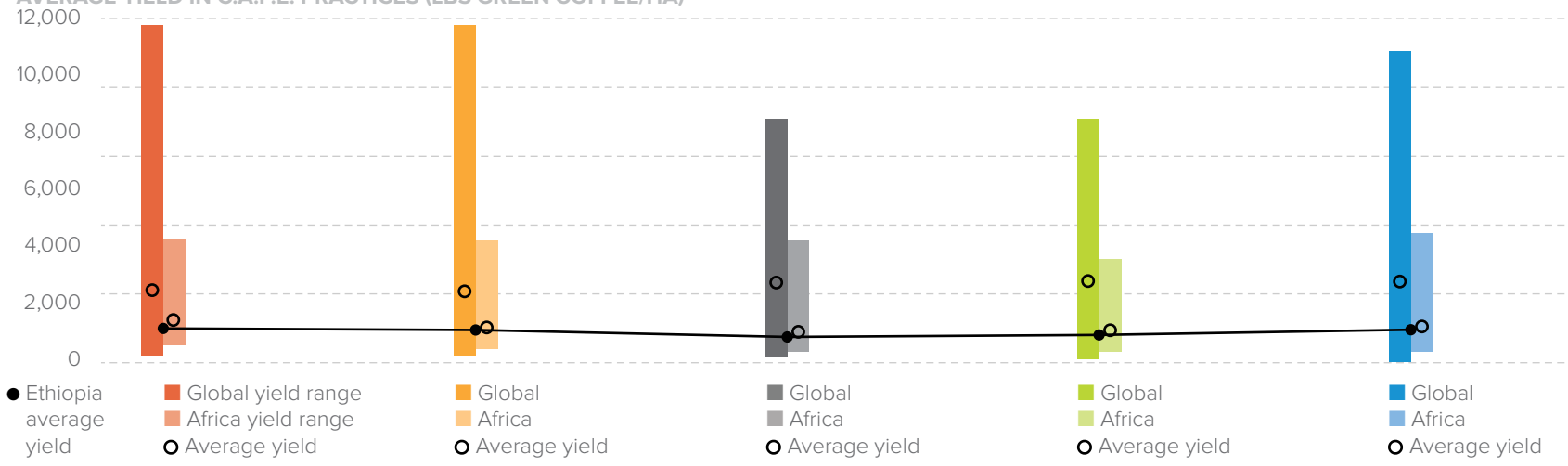
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 71%	No food security issues 73%	No food security issues 80%
Food security issues 0%	Food security issues 29%	Food security issues 27%	Food security issues 20%
# of months:	# of months:	# of months:	# of months:
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9
No response rate (86%)	No response rate (8%)	No response rate (11%)	No response rate (11%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%	No Rust incidence 100%
Rust incidence 0%	Rust incidence 4%	Rust incidence 4%	Rust incidence 3%
>10% (0%) <10% (0%)	>10% (0%) <10% (4%)	>10% (0%) <10% (4%)	>10% (0%) <10% (2%)
No response rate (50%)	No response rate (7%)	No response rate (5%)	No response rate (4%)

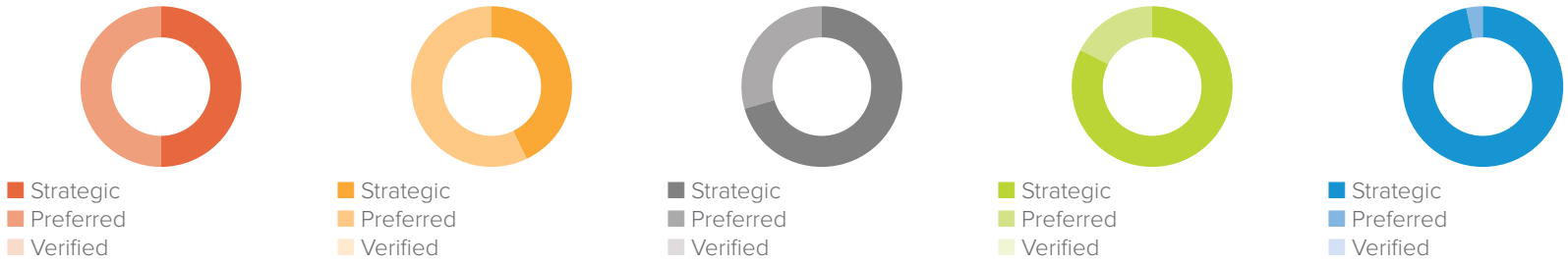
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

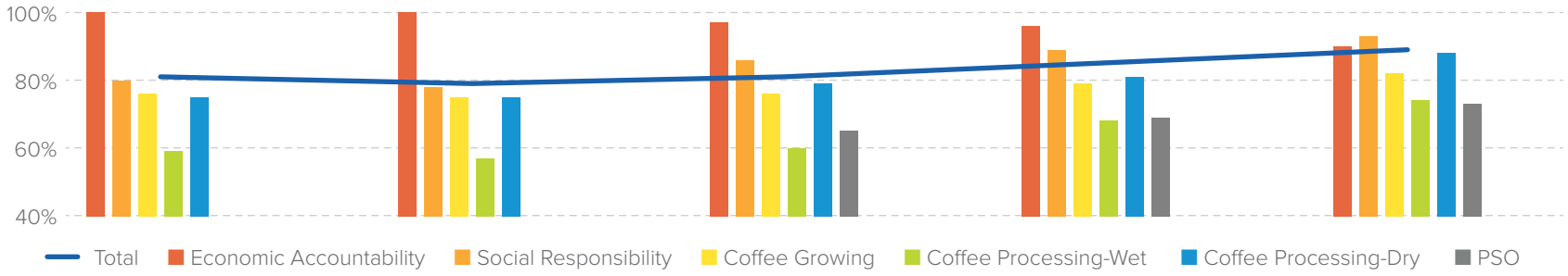
ETHIOPIA

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

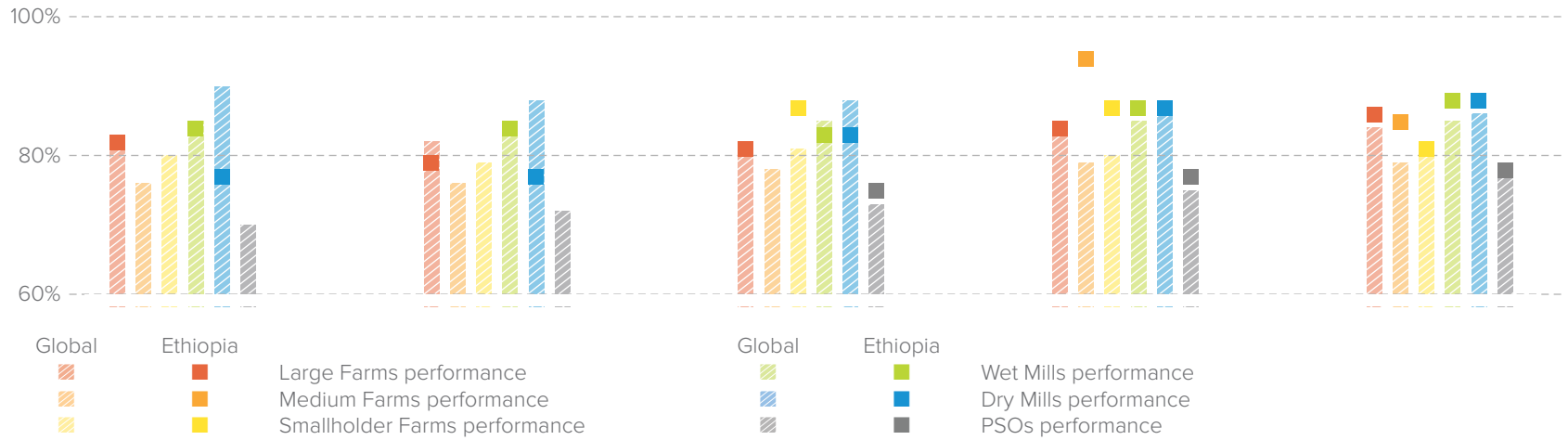


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



ETHIOPIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	85	Insufficient data
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	63	Insufficient data
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	43	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	0	25	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	100	100		Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	44	16	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	59	2	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	88	-12	65	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	27	-6	100	Insufficient data	83	Insufficient data
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	83	12	86	Insufficient data	49	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	78	-22	79	Insufficient data	57	Insufficient data
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	63	6	42	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	74	-26	32	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	100	14	95	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	79	Insufficient data	72	Insufficient data
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	95	45	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

ETHIOPIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	95	-5
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	99	-1	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	99	57	95	15
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	98	-3	95	-5
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	100	100		0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	58	33	94	34
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	63	21	89	29
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	78	-23	74	-6
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	72	-28	47	47
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	68	-32	78	28
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	91	8	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	96	13	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	99	15	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	0	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

ETHIOPIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	100
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	100
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	100
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	85	85
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	48	48
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	23	23
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	100
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	100	100
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	80	80
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	96	96
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	81	81
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	89	89
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	48	48
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	59	59

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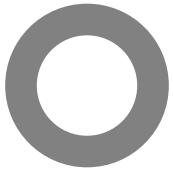
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

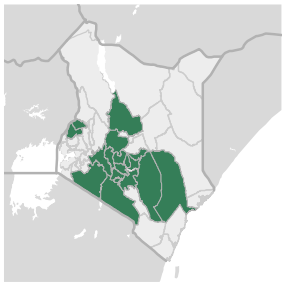
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

AFRICA //

KENYA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
				
Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
				
Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
15%	18%	20%	20%	18%

* Figures are based on sampled farms



KENYA

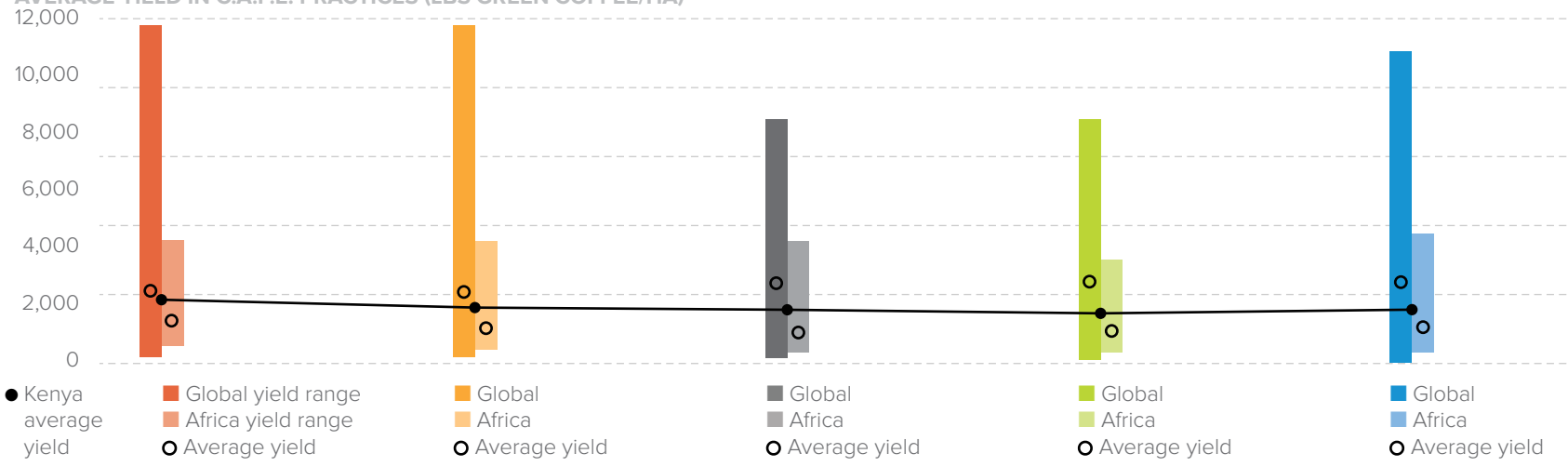
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 58%	No food security issues 67%	No food security issues 93%	No food security issues 95%
Food security issues 42%	Food security issues 33%	Food security issues 7%	Food security issues 5%
# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
No response rate (5%)	No response rate (5%)	No response rate (3%)	No response rate (4%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 15%	No Rust incidence 11%	No Rust incidence 39%	No Rust incidence 47%
Rust incidence 85%	Rust incidence 89%	Rust incidence 61%	Rust incidence 53%
>10% (6%) <10% (79%)	>10% (10%) <10% (79%)	>10% (11%) <10% (50%)	>10% (12%) <10% (41%)
No response rate (8%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (1%)	No response rate (0%)

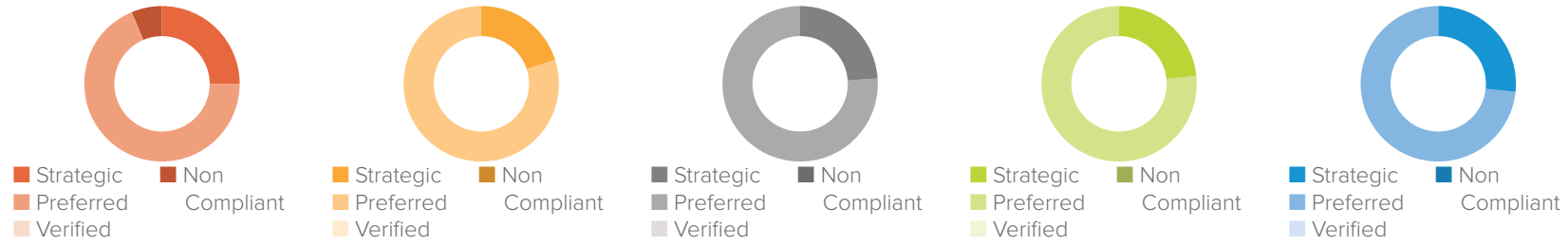
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

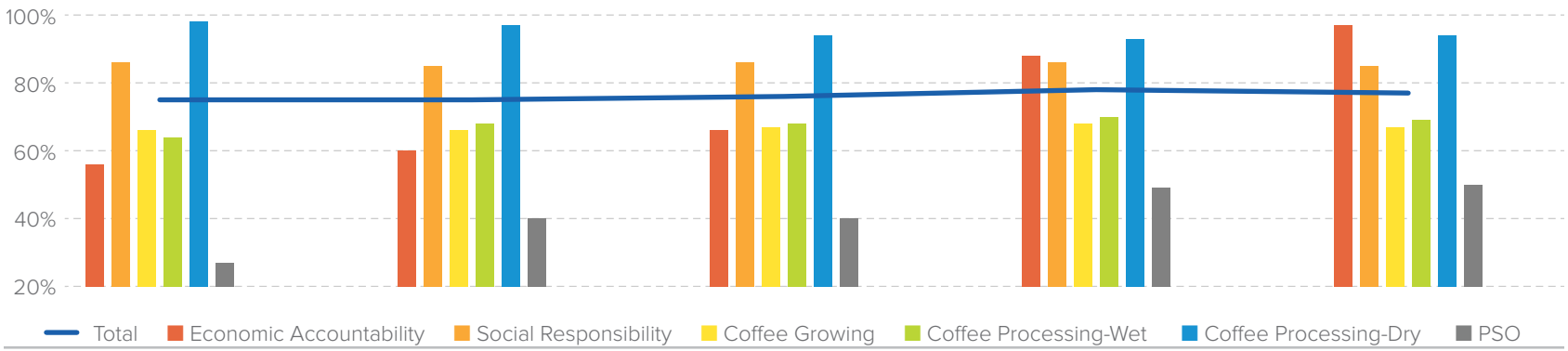
KENYA

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

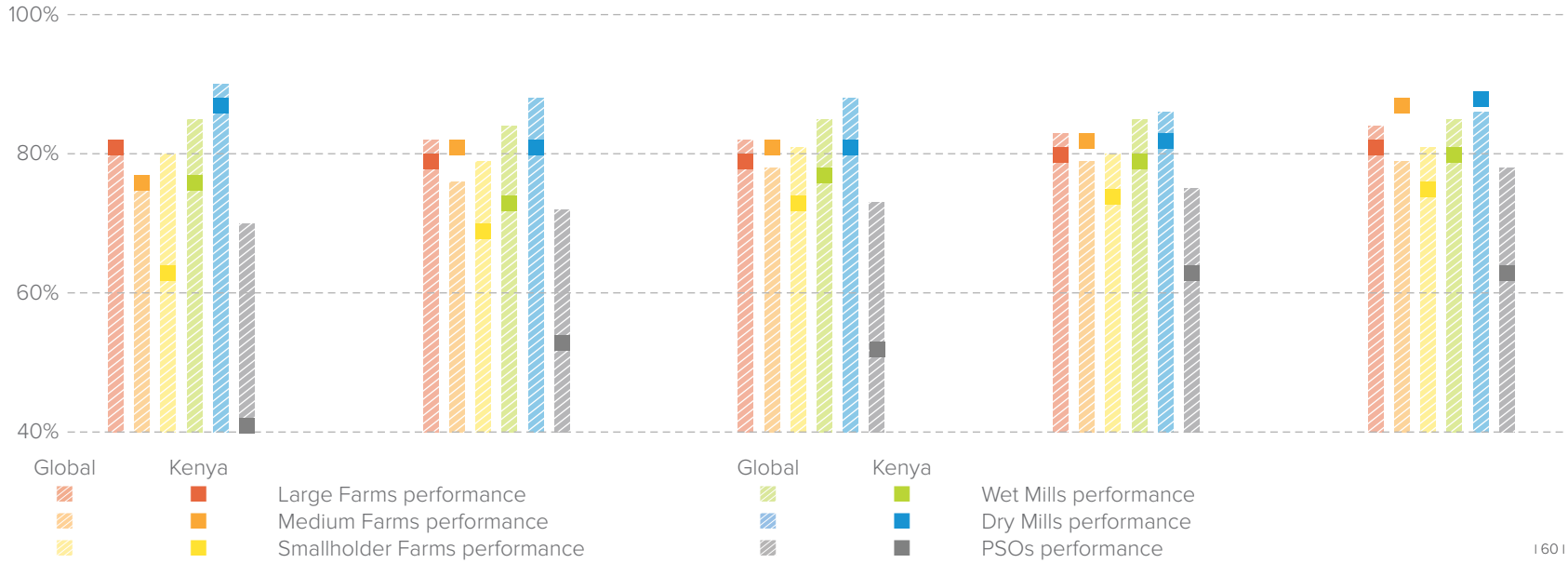


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



KENYA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0	99	35
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	0	94	91
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	10	100	0	88	88
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	5	100	0	99	11
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	5	100	0	5	5
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	65	-30	80	-20	2	-62
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	79	-11	100	0	99	13
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	62	-19	80	-20	99	-1
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	1
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	62	-5	67	67	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	35	26	60	60	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	74	-7	80	80	67	34
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	5	100	0	55	-14
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	3	3	0	0	15	-5
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	100	0	100	0	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	94	4	100	0	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	53	24	100	100	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	5	100	0	98	-1
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	79	-21	75	-25	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

KENYA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	99	7	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	8	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	25	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	99	13	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	49	-29	100	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	82	10	75	-25
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	46	-4	60	-15
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	40	-24	80	5
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	11	5	75	50
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	67	-16	67	-8
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	92	92	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	94	11	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	95	20	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	17	N/A	N/A

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N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

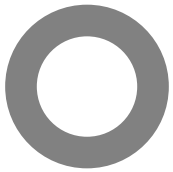
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	94	74
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	61	61
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	89	49
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	47	47
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	39	9
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	33	3
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	33	-7
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	94	4
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	39	19
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	17	7
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	44	34

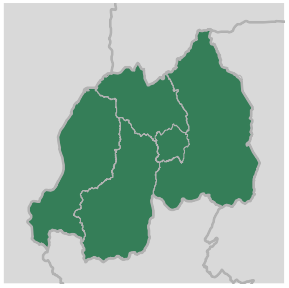
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

AFRICA //

RWANDA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
				
Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
				
Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
8%	8%	9%	13%	13%

* Figures are based on sampled farms



RWANDA

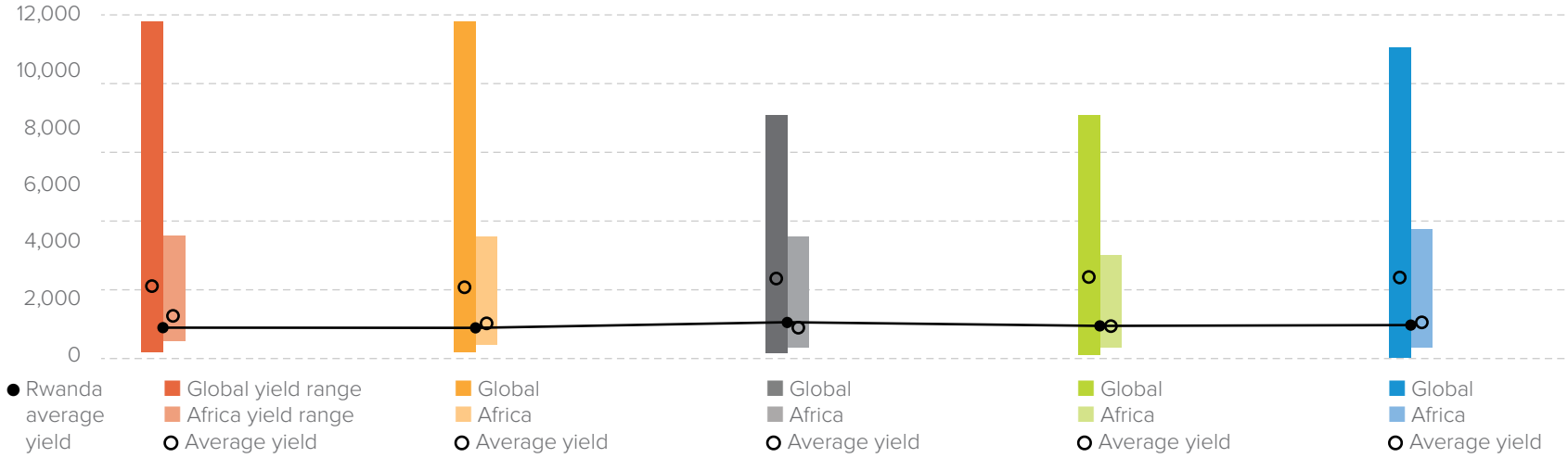
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 69%	No food security issues 65%	No food security issues 88%	No food security issues 96%
Food security issues 31%	Food security issues 35%	Food security issues 12%	Food security issues 4%
# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6
No response rate (1%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 42%	No Rust incidence 34%	No Rust incidence 35%	No Rust incidence 43%
Rust incidence 58%	Rust incidence 66%	Rust incidence 65%	Rust incidence 57%
>10% (15%) <10% (43%)	>10% (11%) <10% (55%)	>10% (20%) <10% (44%)	>10% (24%) <10% (33%)
No response rate (37%)	No response rate (21%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*

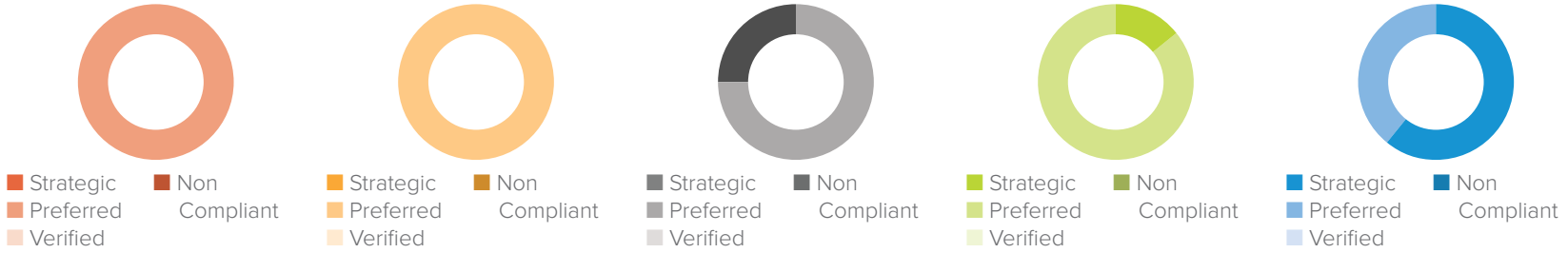


* Figures are based on sampled farms

RWANDA

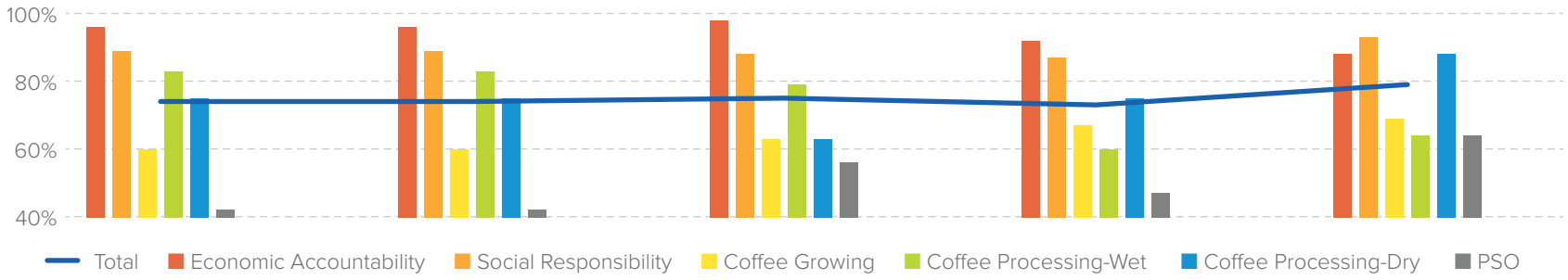
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

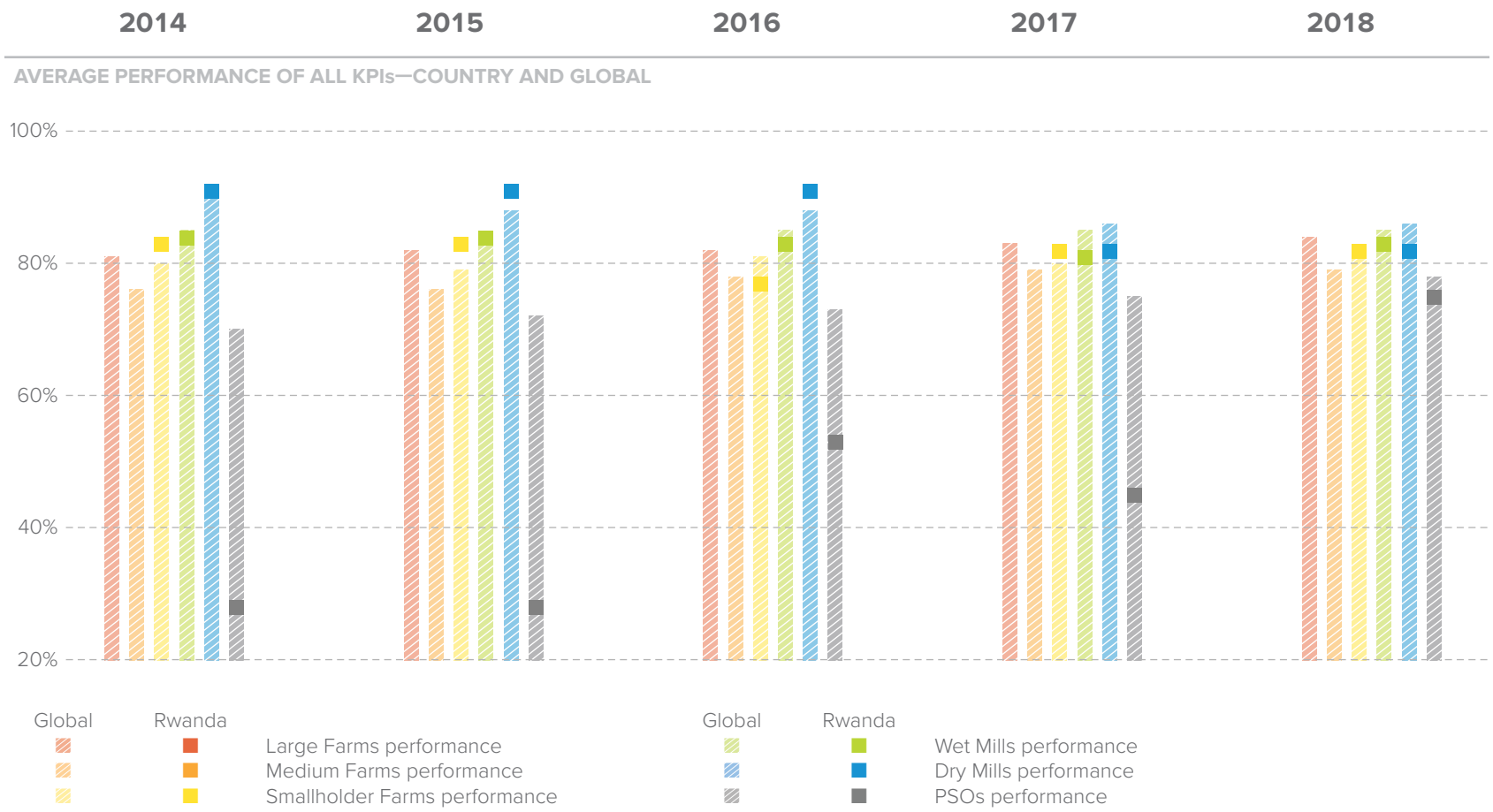


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



RWANDA


2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
Global
Rwanda
Large Farms performance
Medium Farms performance
Smallholder Farms performance
Global
Rwanda
Wet Mills performance
Dry Mills performance
PSOs performance

RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	2
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85	-9
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	-50
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60	60
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91	-9
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	-23
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68	36
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67	67
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35	-4
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	96	-4
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	98	-2	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	90	-10	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	98	-2	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	98	-2	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	66	-34	100	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	58	4	50	50
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	53	-10	50	-50
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)		-100		0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	84	-16	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	35	26	0	-100
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	86	-14	100	0
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	81	9	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	98	16	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	98	16	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	100	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	98	70
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	90	81
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	18
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	93	84
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	76	67
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	33	21
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	82	36
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	79	33
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	66	57
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	83	74
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	63	27
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	51	42
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	56	56

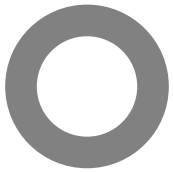
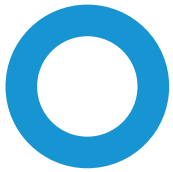
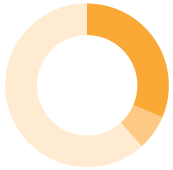
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

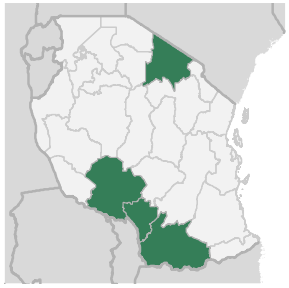
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

AFRICA //

TANZANIA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*	5%	11%	12%	12%	12%



* Figures are based on sampled farms

TANZANIA

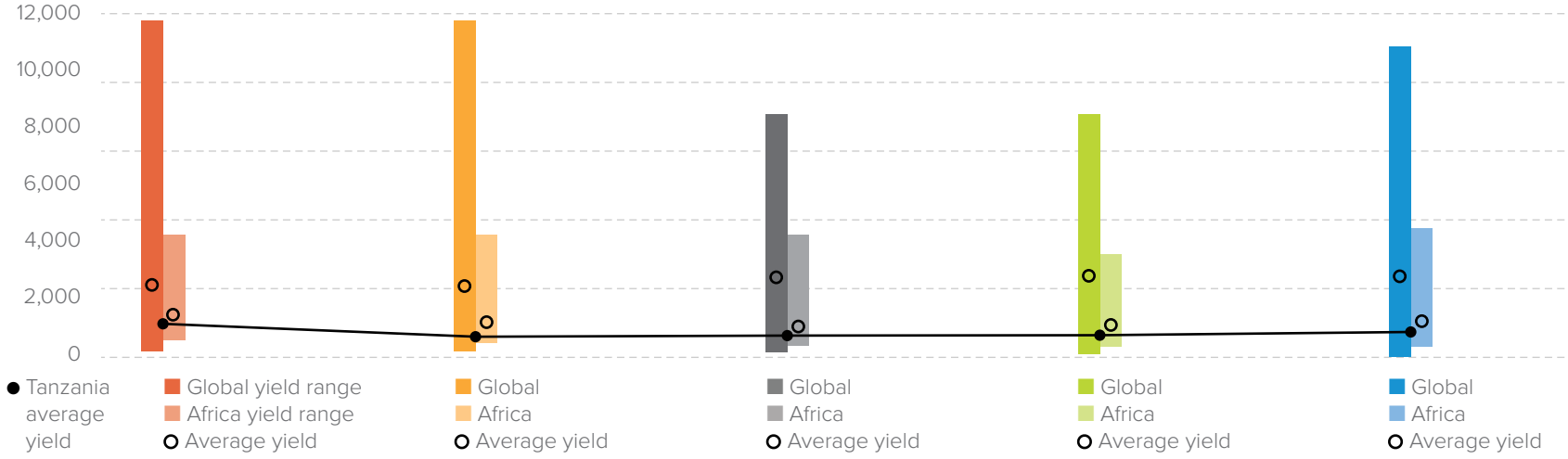
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 85%	No food security issues 88%	No food security issues 88%	No food security issues 93%
Food security issues 15%	Food security issues 12%	Food security issues 12%	Food security issues 7%
# of months: 1 2 3 4 5	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5
No response rate (2%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (2%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 31%	No Rust incidence 28%	No Rust incidence 25%	No Rust incidence 30%
Rust incidence 69%	Rust incidence 72%	Rust incidence 75%	Rust incidence 70%
>10% (27%) <10% (42%)	>10% (26%) <10% (46%)	>10% (28%) <10% (47%)	>10% (24%) <10% (46%)
No response rate (4%)	No response rate (3%)	No response rate (2%)	No response rate (0%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



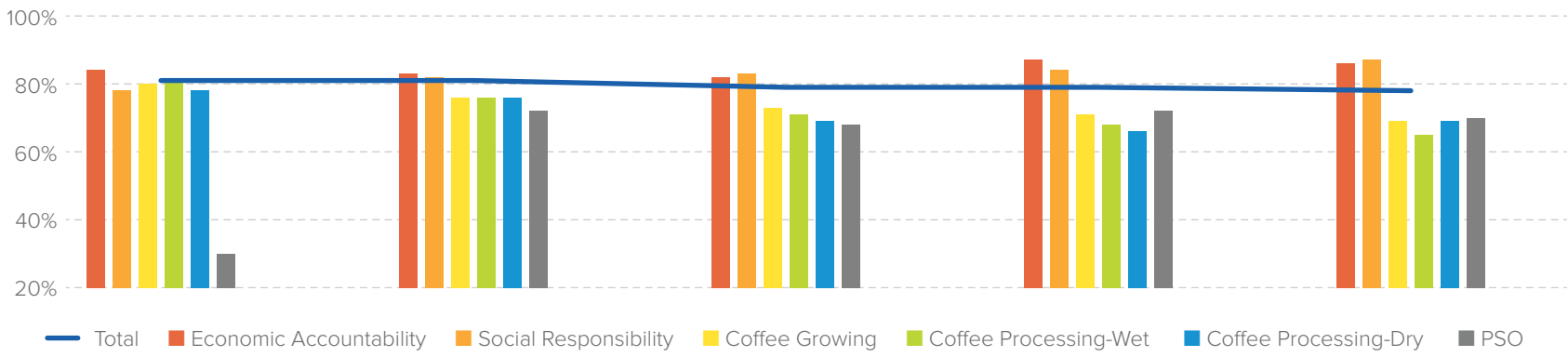
* Figures are based on sampled farms

TANZANIA

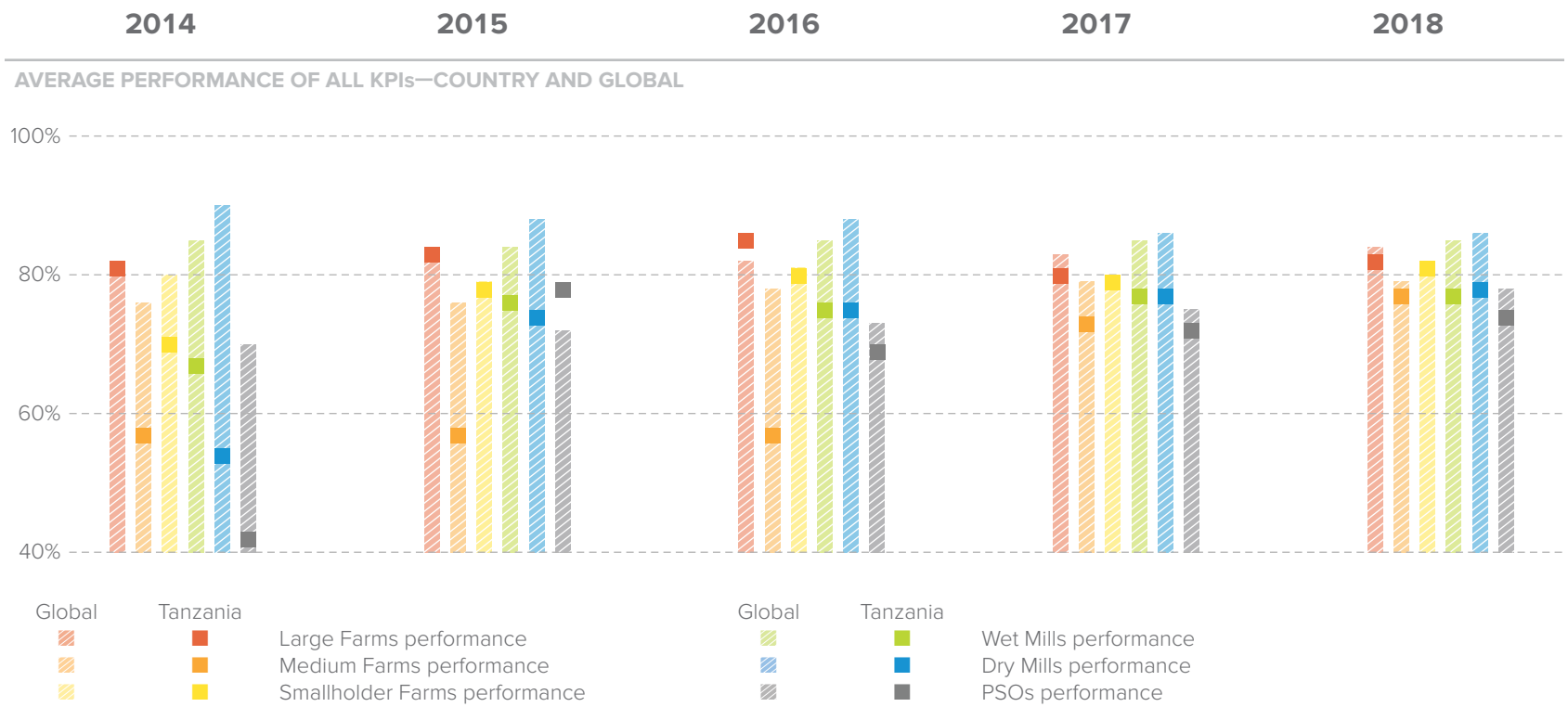
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



TANZANIA


2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL
100%
80%
60%
40%
Global
Tanzania
Large Farms performance
Medium Farms performance
Smallholder Farms performance
Global
Tanzania
Wet Mills performance
Dry Mills performance
PSOs performance

TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0	95	-2
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	100	52	50
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	0	33	33	100	100
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	100	100		0	50	50
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	25	-75	67	67	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	80	-20	100	100	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	100	67	67	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	20	-80	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	100	0	67	67	62	46
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	0	100	100	60	60
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	20	-80	67	67	11	-2
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	80	-20	33	33	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	60	60	33	-67	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	40	40	67	-33	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	100	0	100	1
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	100	0	100	0	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	99	-1	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	67	40	100	100
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	100
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	93	-7	100	100
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	36	36	50	50
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	76	76	56	56
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	61	54	78	78
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	100
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	75	-25	78	-22
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	16	-20	22	-78
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	33	26	50	-50
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	93	19	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	95	-5	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	99	-1	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	92	-8
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	100
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	100	0
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	75	75
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	17	17
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	58	58
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	58	58
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	100	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	100	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	67	67
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	42	42
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	42	42

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

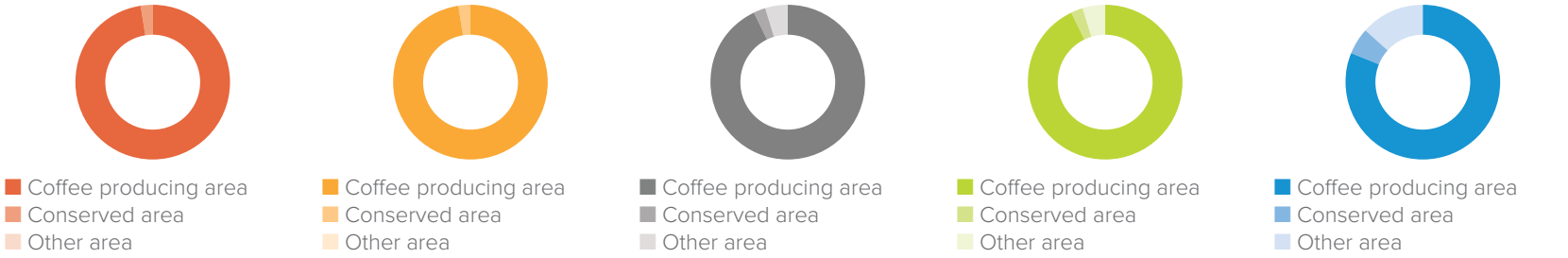
ASIA //

CHINA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR

AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE



PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*

14%	14%	11%	11%	14%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

CHINA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

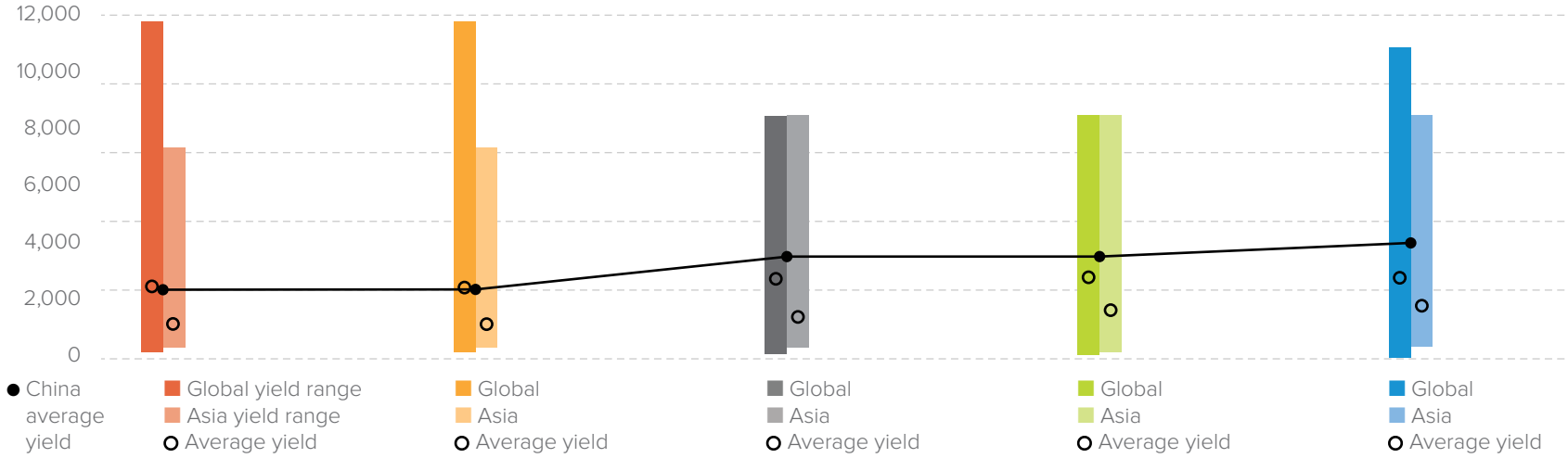
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%
No response rate (45%)	No response rate (45%)	No response rate (46%)	No response rate (42%)	

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence 78%	No Rust incidence 54%	No Rust incidence 54%	No Rust incidence 44%	
Rust incidence 22%	Rust incidence 46%	Rust incidence 46%	Rust incidence 56%	
>10% (0%) <10% (22%)	>10% (3%) <10% (43%)	>10% (3%) <10% (43%)	>10% (7%) <10% (49%)	
No response rate (0%)	No response rate (1%)	No response rate (1%)	No response rate (0%)	

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



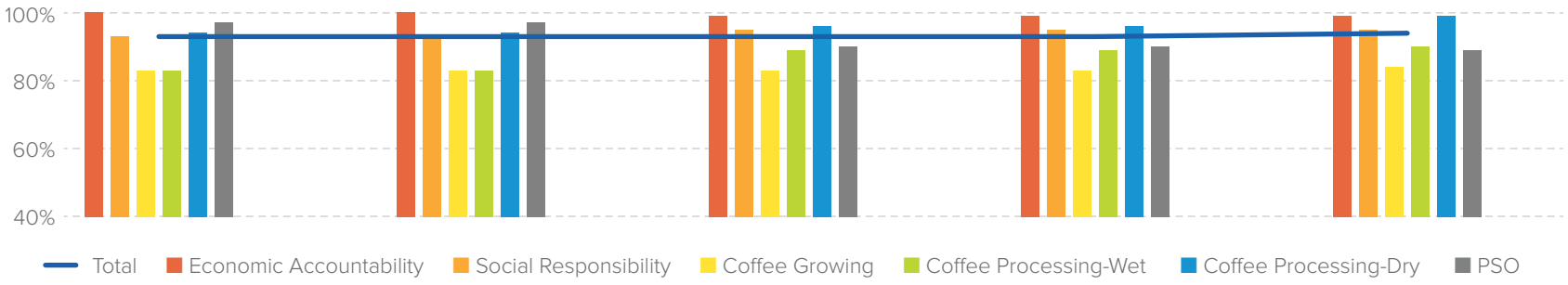
* Figures are based on sampled farms

CHINA

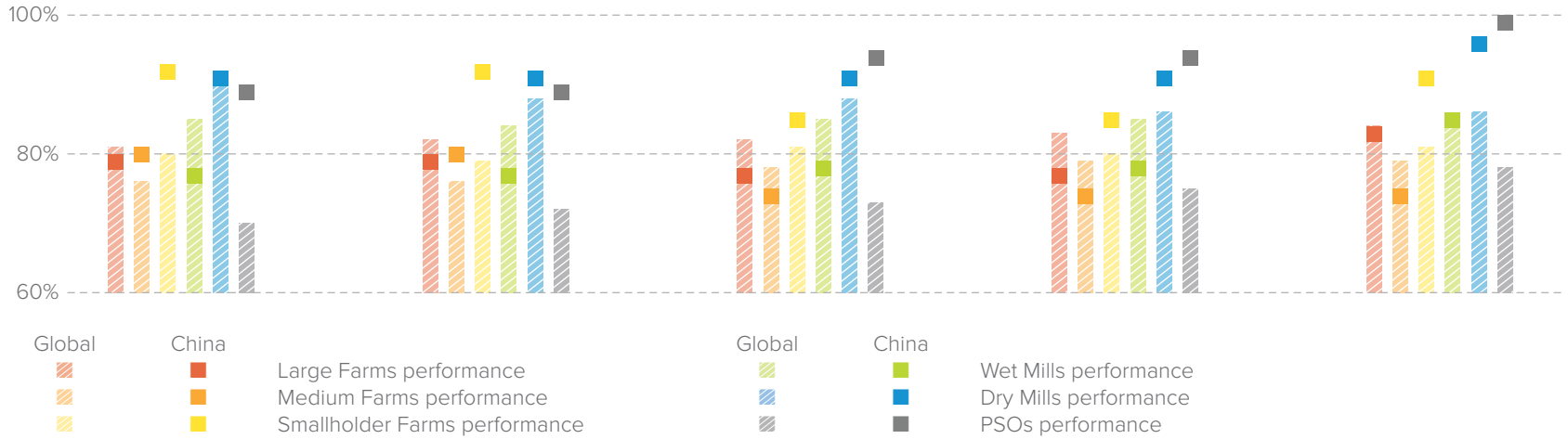
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



CHINA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0	99	-1
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	97	-3	99	-1
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	100
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	100	0	0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	80	80	29	29	70	70
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	98	8	99	3	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	42	42	20	3	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	38	-25	42	-16	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	98	-3	96	-4	97	-3
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	95	-5	86	-14	85	18
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	32	-8	34	5	29	-8
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	53	-38	69	-18	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	98	-3	100	0	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	40	20	33	10	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	98	18	100	5	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	0	100	0	99	-1
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	75	-25	44	-56	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

CHINA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	98	-2	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	67	67	100	13
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	31	31	100	25
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	0	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	100	5	63	20
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	60	3	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	22	5	100	0
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	100	0	100	0
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	91	91	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	95	0	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	100	0	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	14	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

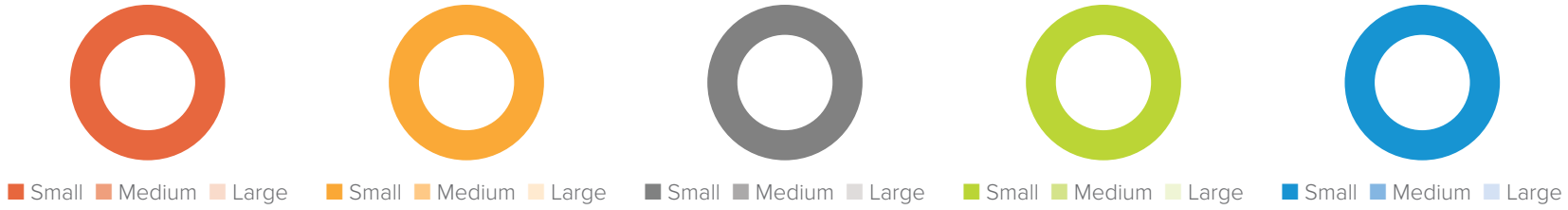
SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	100	0
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	93	-7
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	100	0
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	100	40
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	100	40
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	100	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	100	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	100	0
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	100	40
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	100	20

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

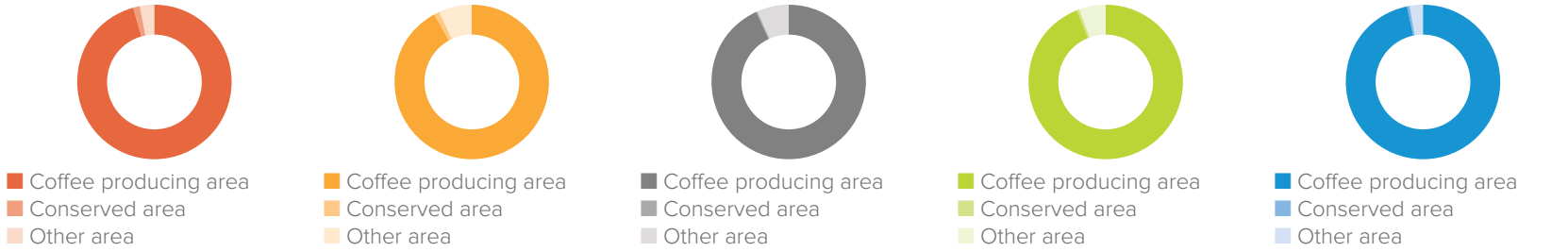
INDONESIA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR



AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE



PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*

10%	13%	12%	12%	13%

* Figures are based on sampled farms

INDONESIA

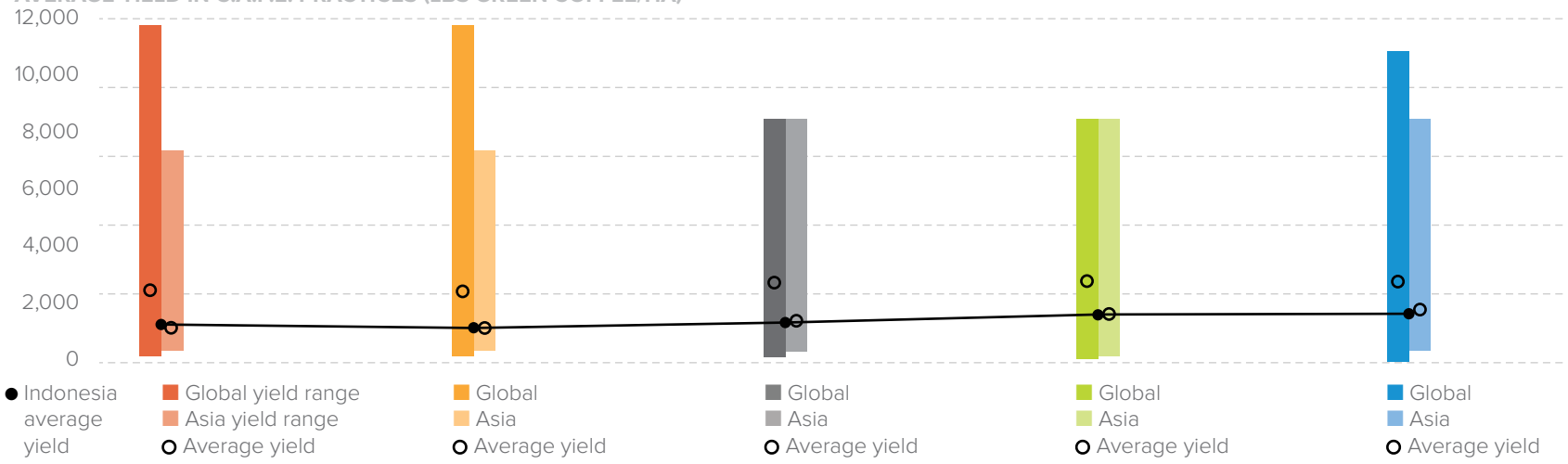
FOOD SECURITY*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No food security issues	66%	71%	73%	78%
Food security issues	34%	29%	27%	22%
# of months:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
No response rate	(5%)	(3%)	(2%)	(1%)

RUST INCIDENCE*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No Rust incidence	16%	20%	17%	13%
Rust incidence	84%	80%	83%	87%
	>10% (1%) <10% (83%)	>10% (2%) <10% (78%)	>10% (2%) <10% (82%)	>10% (6%) <10% (81%)
No response rate	(53%)	(28%)	(15%)	(11%)

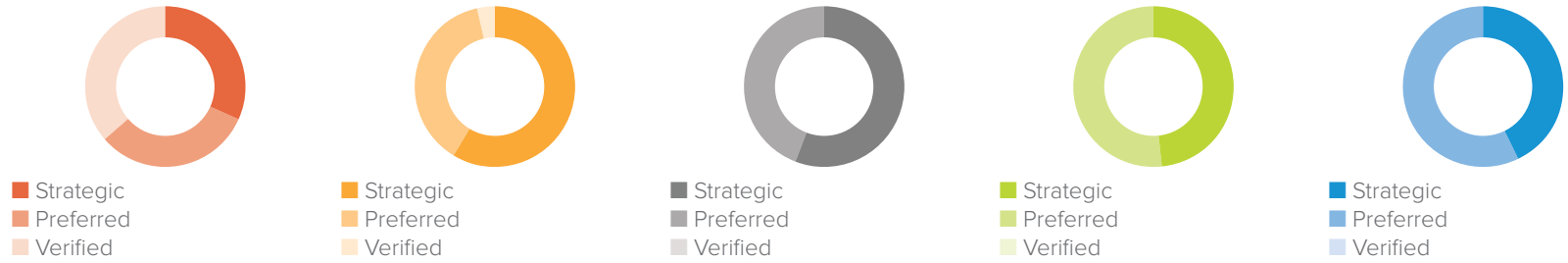
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

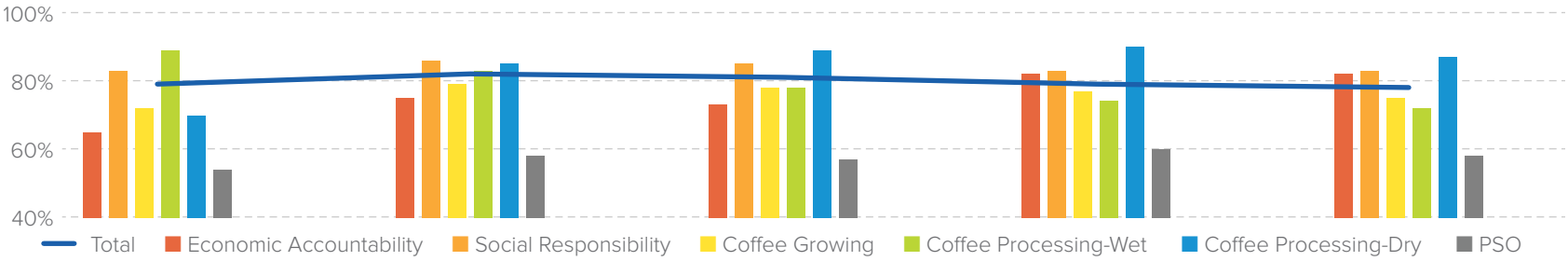
INDONESIA

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

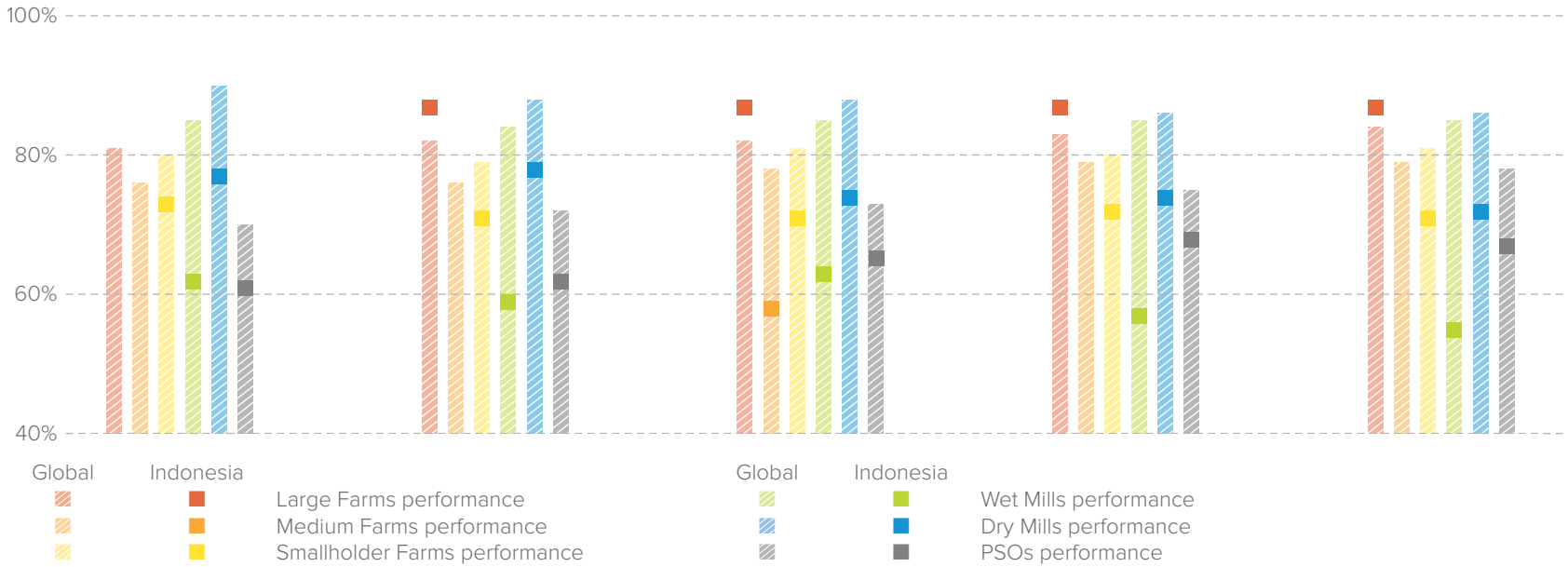


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



INDONESIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	68	28
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	86	17
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	100
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	1
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	0	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	6	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	1
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	43	-4
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	28	-10
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	26	-20
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	100	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	98	5
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

INDONESIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS		WET/ DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	83	58	100	14	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	91	-9	99	18	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	100	98	-2	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	98	-2	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	0	0	41	-4	33	-67
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	0	0	10	-10	17	-83
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	97	-3	96	0	100	50
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	80	-20	85	7	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	100	100	0	100	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	20	20	41	-36	33	-67
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	3	3	24	-36	17	-83
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	16	16	50	-21	71	-29
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	6	6	N/A	N/A	29	-71
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	59	-16	N/A	N/A	57	-43
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	93	18	N/A	N/A	100	0
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	0	-75	N/A	N/A	100	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

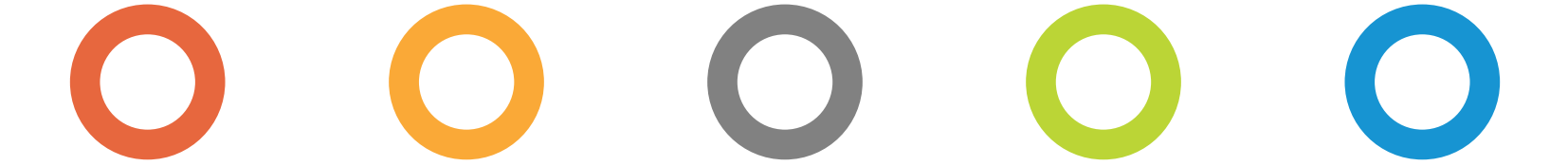
SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	94	3
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	9
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	97	6
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	89	16
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	40	22
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	29	1
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	63	7
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	63	3
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	89	34
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	66	-16
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	60	5
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	31	-23
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	37	19

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR

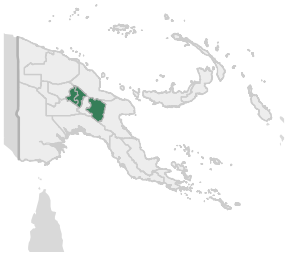


AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE

PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2%	2%	3%	3%	5%

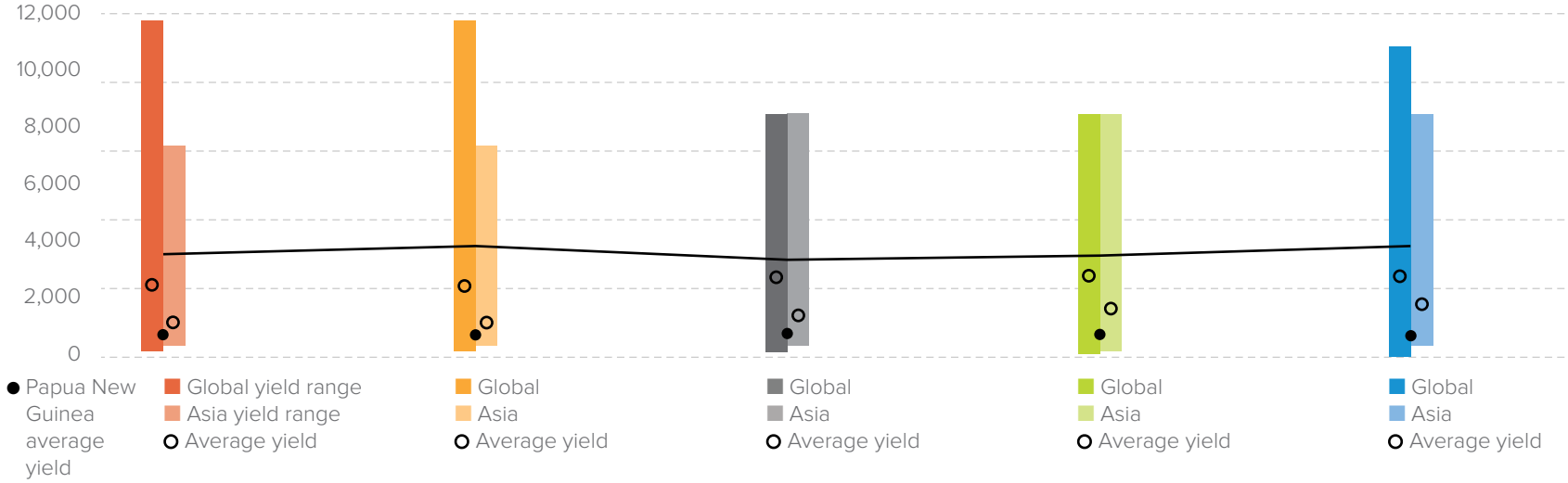
* Figures are based on sampled farms



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*		No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%
		No response rate (4%)	No response rate (3%)	No response rate (1%)	No response rate (1%)
RUST INCIDENCE*		No Rust incidence 15%	No Rust incidence 32%	No Rust incidence 33%	No Rust incidence 94%
		Rust incidence 85%	Rust incidence 68%	Rust incidence 67%	Rust incidence 6%
		>10% (9%) <10% (77%)	>10% (6%) <10% (62%)	>10% (6%) <10% (61%)	>10% (0%) <10% (6%)
		No response rate (0%)	No response rate (100%)	No response rate (100%)	No response rate (100%)

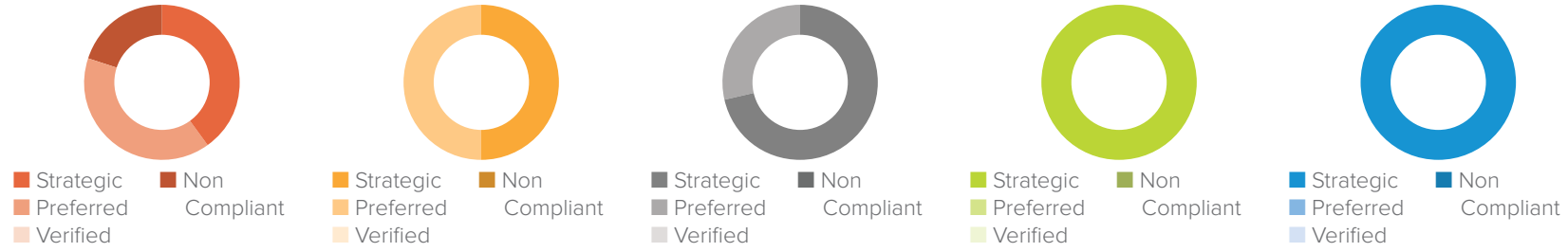
AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



* Figures are based on sampled farms

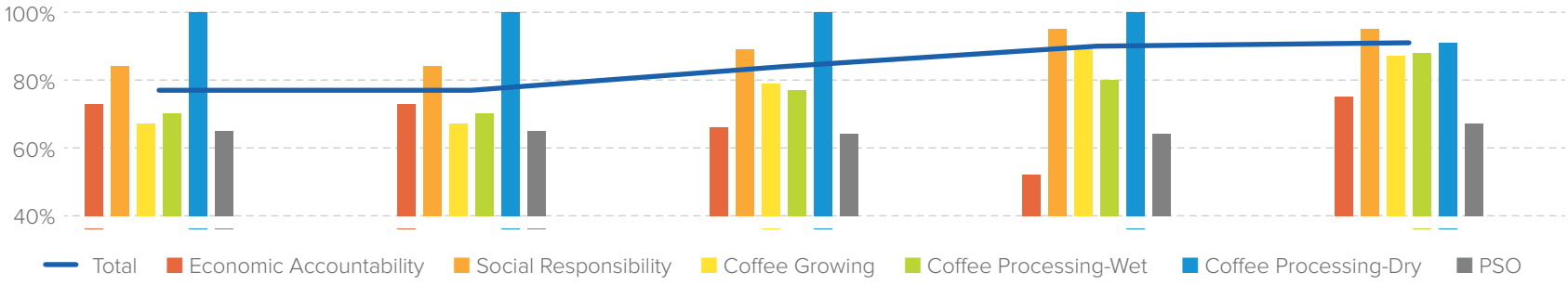
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

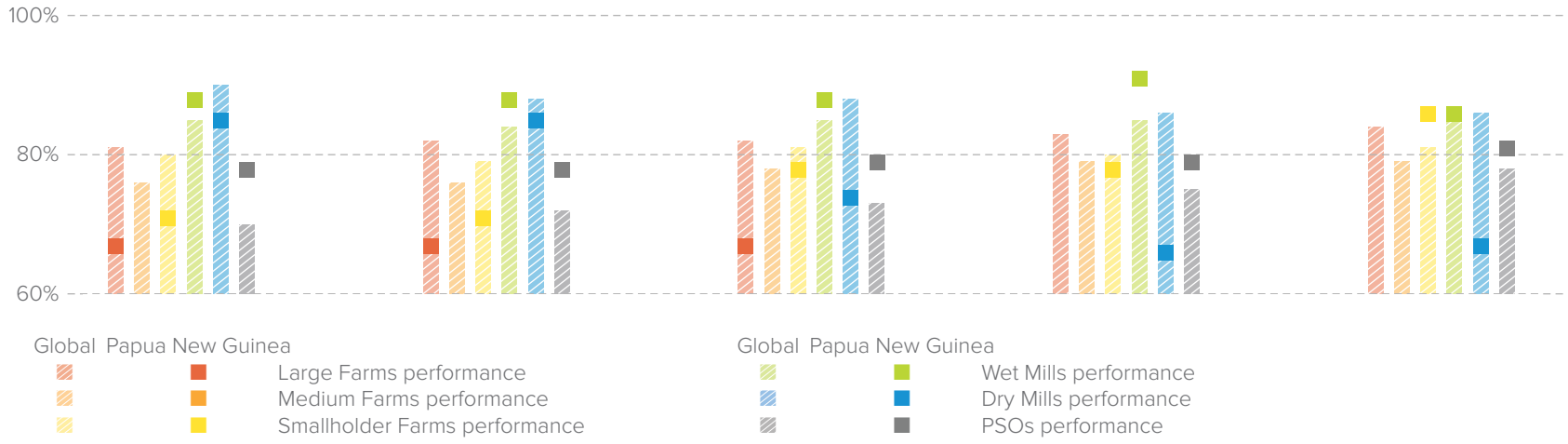


TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	44
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	46
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	3
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	73	42
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	-34
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	-18
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88	3
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	0	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	0	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	0	75	-25
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	100	0	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	100	100	0	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	20	20
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	40	-60
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	0	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	100	100	100	100
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	100	0	75	-25
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	100	50	60	10
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	20	-80
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	100	0	N/A	NA
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	100	0	N/A	NA
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	100	0	N/A	NA
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	N/A	NA

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N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	100	100
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	0	0
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	0	0
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	100	0
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	100	0
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	100	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	100	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	83	-17
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	67	-33
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	100	0

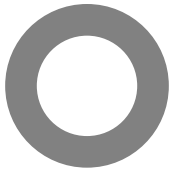
Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

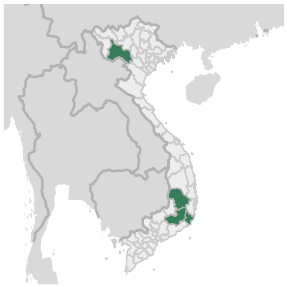
- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

ASIA //

VIETNAM

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR				
				
Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE				
				
Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS*				
36%	32%	20%	18%	24%

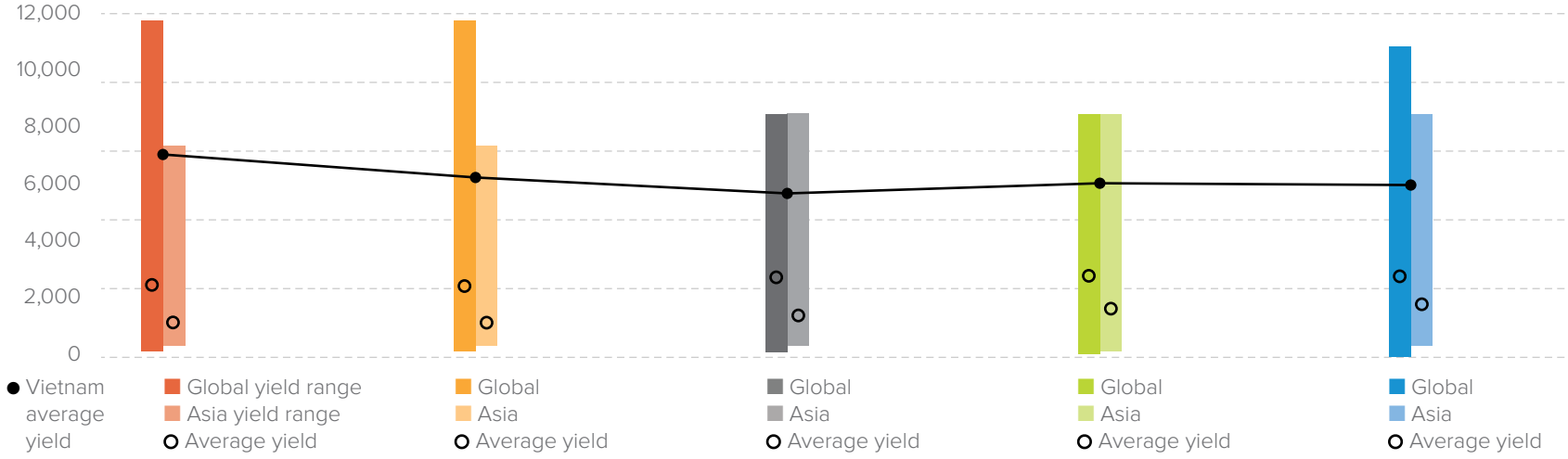
* Figures are based on sampled farms



VIETNAM

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOOD SECURITY*					
		No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 100%	No food security issues 99%
		Food security issues 0%	Food security issues 0%	Food security issues 0%	Food security issues 1%
		# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6	# of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6
		No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)
RUST INCIDENCE*					
	No response rate (100%)	No Rust incidence 74%	No Rust incidence 46%	No Rust incidence 21%	No Rust incidence 16%
		Rust incidence 26%	Rust incidence 54%	Rust incidence 79%	Rust incidence 84%
		>10% (0%) <10% (26%)	>10% (0%) <10% (54%)	>10% (0%) <10% (79%)	>10% (0%) <10% (84%)
		No response rate (71%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)	No response rate (0%)

AVERAGE YIELD IN C.A.F.E. PRACTICES (LBS GREEN COFFEE/HA)*



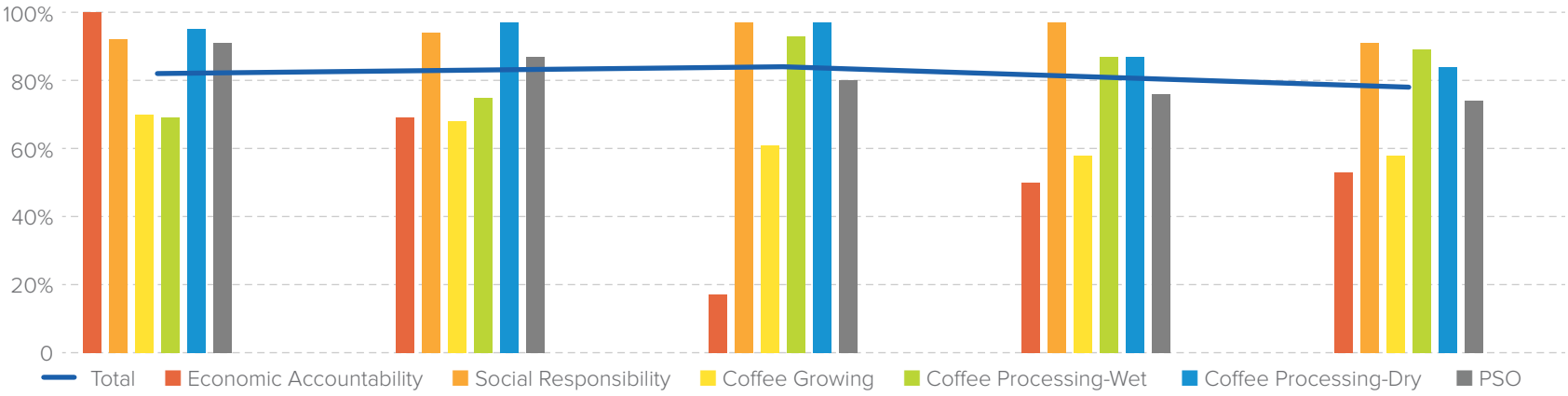
* Figures are based on sampled farms

VIETNAM

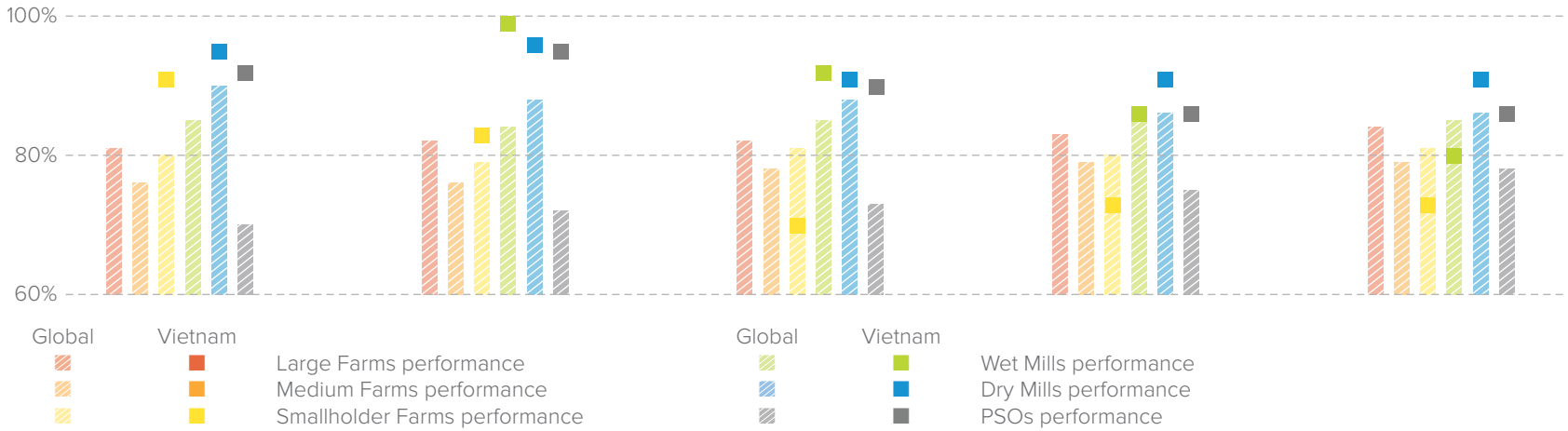
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS*

* Figures are based on sampled farms



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



VIETNAM

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS– FARM SIZE	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	58	-42
	Receipt includes data product (EA-IS 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	-56
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of Personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	83	4
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	-12
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	-73
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR 2.10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99	-1
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Improvement tracking program (CG-EM 2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	0
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM 3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

VIETNAM

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–MILLS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014	Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS 1.3)	100	100	100	0
	Receipt includes data (EA-IS 1.4)	100	100	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1)	100	100	100	0
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2)	100	100	100	0
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.7)	50	50	100	0
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8)	50	50	100	0
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11)	100	100	100	0
	Hours of work (SR-HP 3.3)	50	50	50	-50
	No child labor (SR-HP 4.1)	100	100	100	0
Working conditions	Access to education (SR-WC 2.1)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all permanent workers (SR-WC 3.4)	50	50	100	0
	Employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5)	0	0	75	-25
	Use of Personal protective equipment/PEE (SR-WC 4.2)	100	100	75	25
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC 2.1)	100	100	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM 1.1)	100	100	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct (CP-WM 1.2)	100	100	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC 1.4)	100	100	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity

VIETNAM

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2018 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS–PSOs	PSOs	
		Compliance % (2018)	% Point 2018–2014
Management and tracking systems	Product Tracking systems all entities (PS-MT 1.1)	100	0
	C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT 1.2)	100	0
	Receipts for farmers (PS-MT 1.3)	100	0
Hiring practices and employment policies	Hiring practices for PSOs (PS-HP 1.1)	100	0
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity—soil plan includes soil analysis (PS-SR 2.1)	57	-43
	Maintaining soil productivity—implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR 2.3)	29	-71
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM 1.1)	100	0
	Trains 30% on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM 1.4)	100	0
	Trains 30% on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM 1.5)	71	-29
	Annual meeting and Written management plan (PS-EM 2.5)	100	0
	Training materials (PS-EM 2.6)	100	0
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM 2.6 (PS-EM 2.8)	100	0
	PSO trained 50% of producers (PS-EM 2.9)	100	0
Training program on climate change	Training program on climate change (PS-CC 1.2)	57	Insufficient data

Insufficient data may be due to no entities of this type with a valid status in this year or no workers corresponding to the indicator in this year.

N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

- Indicators that have the greatest decrease in performance per entity
- Indicators that have the greatest increase in performance per entity