

# MONITORING THE SCOPE AND BENEFITS OF FAIRTRADE: COFFEE

Monitoring Report 10th Edition



**FAIRTRADE**  
INTERNATIONAL





### About Fairtrade International

Fairtrade International is a non-profit, multi-stakeholder association that promotes fairer conditions for international trade, empowers small-scale farmers and workers, and fosters sustainable livelihoods.

Fairtrade International develops and maintains the internationally-agreed Fairtrade Standards, owns the FAIRTRADE Mark, and supports the international Fairtrade system. Three regional Fairtrade producer networks representing 1.6 million farmers and workers co-own the international Fairtrade system, which also includes the independent certification body FLOCERT, and Fairtrade organizations in more than 30 countries that promote Fairtrade to business and consumers.

For more information, visit [www.fairtrade.net](http://www.fairtrade.net)



### About FLOCERT

FLOCERT is a global certification body offering verification and supply chain services to ensure social and environmental standards. Founded in 2003 as the single certifier for Fairtrade, the company has six international offices, 125 employees and more than 120 auditors worldwide.

For more information, visit [www.flocert.net](http://www.flocert.net)

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### Disclaimer

The monitoring data in this report are based on data collected by FLOCERT, and reported in some cases by producer organizations through the audit process and in other cases by other supply chain actors. Fairtrade International is not responsible for the accuracy of the data. The report has been compiled to the best of our knowledge and is provided for informational purposes only. Fairtrade International reserves the right to update the monitoring data as new information becomes available. The data are provided 'as is' and no warranty of any kind is given for the accuracy and reliability of the data. Fairtrade International will not be liable for any claims or damages related to the quality and completeness of the data, as far as it is permitted under law.

### Cover Photo:

*Harvesting coffee beans at the Cooperativa de Producción Tzetzal, Tzotzil S.C.L., Mexico*

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**582 COFFEE**

PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

REPRESENTING MORE THAN

**762,392**

FARMERS IN 32 COUNTRIES

**86%** OF ALL  
**FAIRTRADE COFFEE**COMES FROM  
LATIN AMERICA  
AND  
THE CARIBBEAN**COFFEE**

FARMER ORGANIZATIONS

**RECEIVED €84 MILLION**

FAIRTRADE PREMIUM

**18% OF ALL**FAIRTRADE COFFEE  
FARMERS**ARE WOMEN****50% OF ALL**

FAIRTRADE FARMERS

**PRODUCE COFFEE**

## 1. KEY DATA: FAIRTRADE COFFEE



### 582 PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

↑ 8% since 2016



### 762,392 FARMERS

↓ 4 % since 2016



### 938,158 HECTARES

↓ 10% since 2016



### 633,854MT OF COFFEE PRODUCED BY FAIRTRADE PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

↑ 17% since 2016



### 214,335MT OF COFFEE SOLD AS FAIRTRADE

↑ 15% since 2016



### €83,853,851 PREMIUM EARNED

↑ 13% since 2016

## COFFEE IN CONTEXT

Coffee continues to be the most significant product within the Fairtrade product range in terms of production volume as well as the number of producers involved. Today, there are 582 Fairtrade certified coffee producer organizations across 32 countries, with a total of 762,392 farmer members. From 2016 to 2017, sales volumes (MT) have shown a growth of 15 percent. And there is still room for more growth.

However, the coffee sector faces a wide range of sustainability challenges, from record low market prices to the negative effects of climate change, from decreasing soil fertility to gender imbalances and aging coffee producers. Given these threats, deepening the benefits of Fairtrade and providing education on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) have become more important than ever.

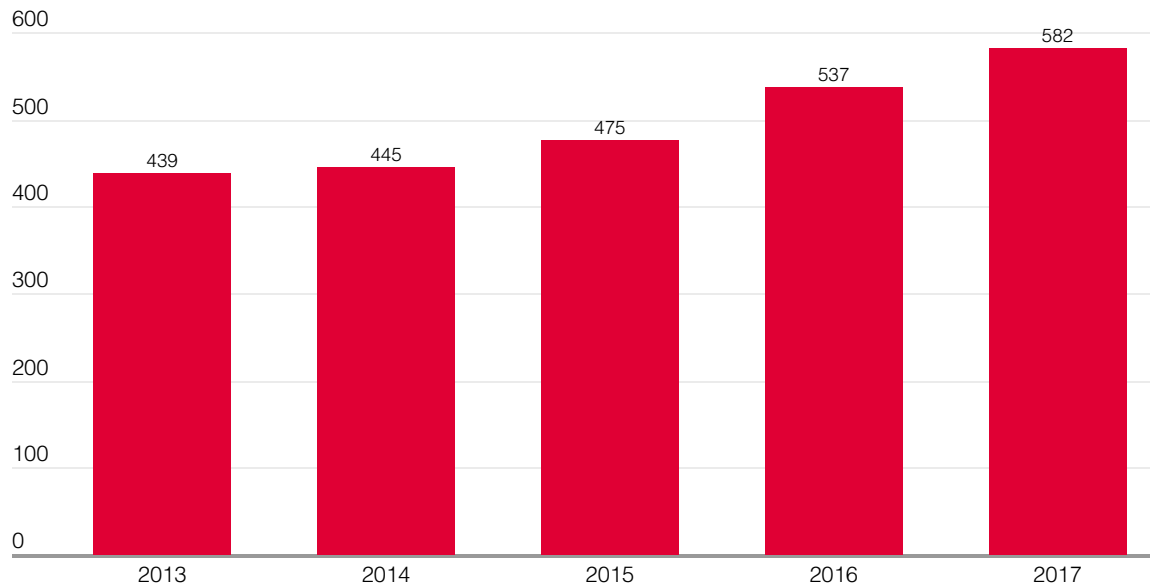
#### Notes:

Data from 2017.

Numbers above 10,000 are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Metric tonnes abbreviated to MT.

## 2. NUMBER OF FAIRTRADE CERTIFIED COFFEE PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS 2013-2017
















## HOW FAIRTRADE DRIVES SUSTAINABILITY IN THE COFFEE SECTOR

The future of the coffee industry depends on a consistent supply of quality coffee that meets customer expectations. Earlier in 2019, prices for coffee on the commodities exchange dipped well below one US dollar. This led to many smallholder producers selling their coffee at below the cost of production. As the most important members of the global coffee supply chain, farmers must receive fair compensation for what they produce. It's clear that producing sustainable coffee does come at a higher price, but we have to ask ourselves: what is the cost of continuing to produce coffee in an unsustainable manner?

As the only certification system that requires buyers to pay a Minimum Price, Fairtrade recognizes the need to dignify people's work with a fairer price and to provide farmers with economic stability in an unpredictable and volatile market environment. If the market price exceeds the Fairtrade Minimum Price, farmers negotiate with buyers to sell at a higher price based on quality and other factors. In addition, coffee farmers receive a Fairtrade Premium of 20 US cents per pound (US\$0.20/lb) for conventional coffee and an additional 30 cents per pound (US\$0.30/lb) for organically-produced coffee. At least five cents per pound (US\$0.05/lb) of the Fairtrade Premium is dedicated to farm renovation initiatives aimed at boosting production, quality and sustainability.

In addition, the investment of Premium funds into social projects and infrastructure has proved an important tool for improving the living conditions of many Fairtrade certified coffee-producing communities (*see the graph on Premium use on page 10 of this report*).

### 3. FAIRTRADE COFFEE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES

	Country	Premium received (€)	Volume sold as Fairtrade (MT)	Number of POs	Number of farmers
	Peru	€21,809,066	55,819	157	51,644
	Honduras	€15,516,233	39,710	38	9,083
	Colombia	€11,658,077	29,831	86	69,819
	Brazil	€7,142,500	18,021	31	11,131
	Nicaragua	€5,276,316	13,515	33	19,657
	Mexico	€5,027,926	12,867	45	32,475
	Indonesia	€3,420,827	8,752	24	33,633
	Guatemala	€2,834,187	7,257	15	12,948
	Ethiopia	€2,820,531	7,219	7	162,245
	Costa Rica	€1,961,254	5,023	10	13,382
	Tanzania	€735,468	1,858	8	67,078
	Vietnam	€551,214	1,411	13	738
	Rest of the World	€5,100,250	13,051	115	278,559
	<b>Total</b>	€83,853,851	214,335 MT	582	762,392

Beyond the Minimum Price and the Premium, Fairtrade's regional producer networks have stepped up their efforts to provide coffee producers with technical support and ongoing training on Good Agricultural Practices, improving both the quality and volume of their production. Another priority area is the development and implementation of thematic programmes to address the challenges posed by climate change (see the *Climate Academy case study on p. 14*), and the opportunities brought about by youth and gender inclusion in the sector (see the *case study on women in coffee on p. 13*).

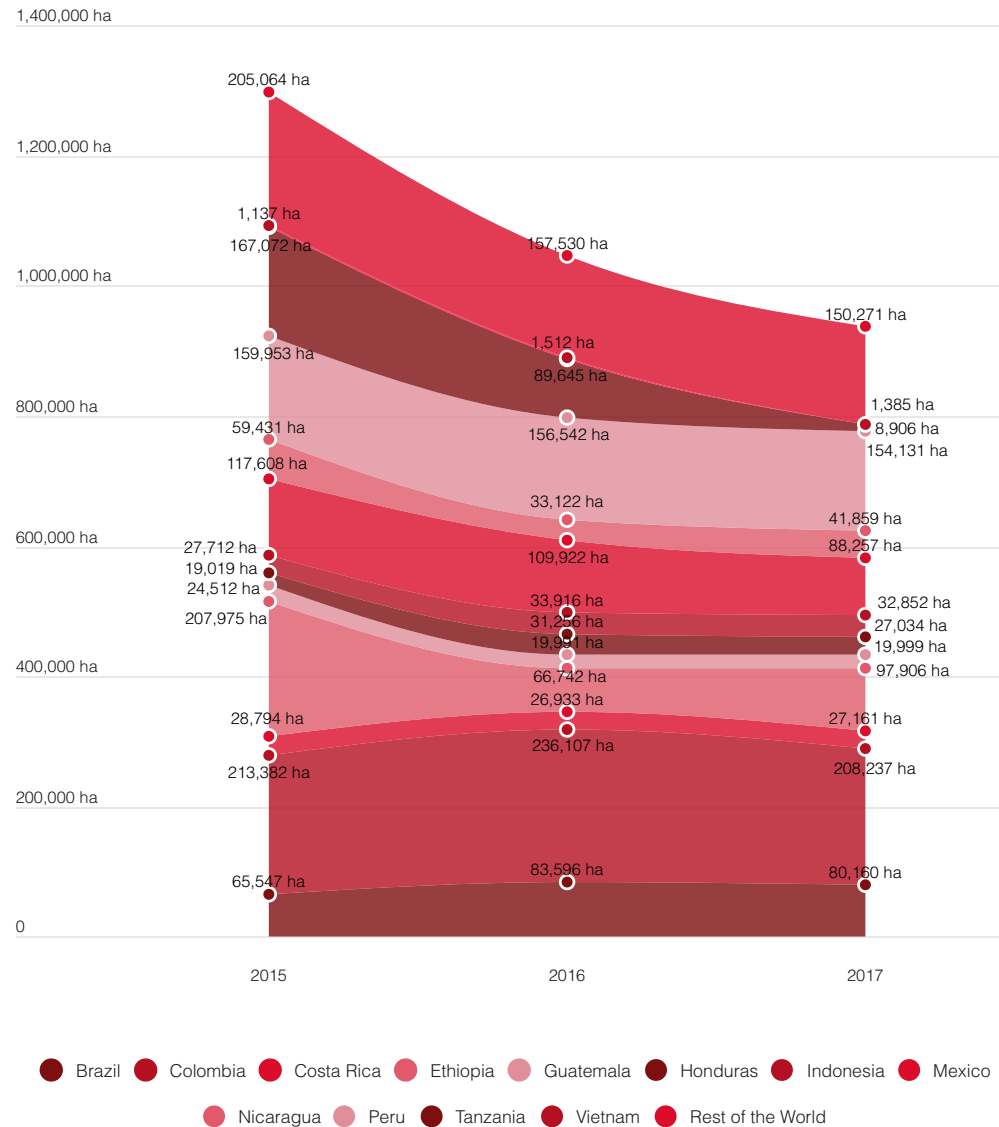
#### Notes:

- Data from 2017.
- Where there are fewer than three Fairtrade certified producer organizations in a country, the data are aggregated into the 'Rest of the World' category to protect the organization's data confidentiality.
- Metric tonnes abbreviated to MT.
- Producer Organizations abbreviated to POs.

## 4. AREA UNDER FAIRTRADE COFFEE CULTIVATION 2015-2017

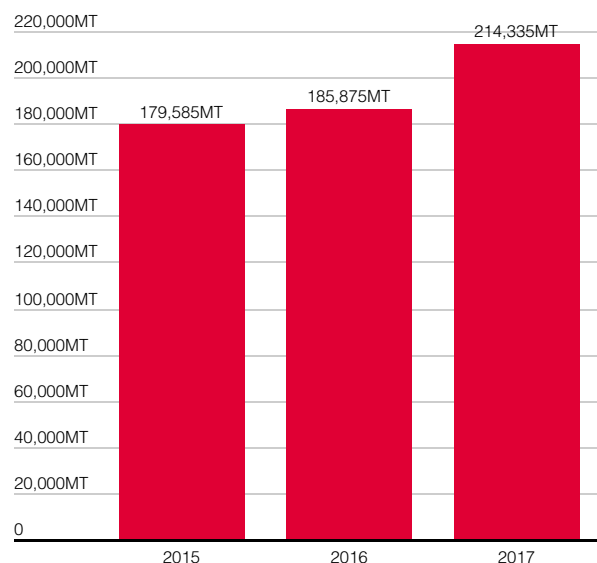
In 2017, the area of land under Fairtrade coffee certification was **938,158 hectares (ha)** - half as big as Wales

There were a few new producer organizations that got certified in 2017 but due to the fact that they were small in terms of number of members as well as land size, coupled with decertification of bigger cooperatives led to an overall decrease in the area under coffee cultivation.

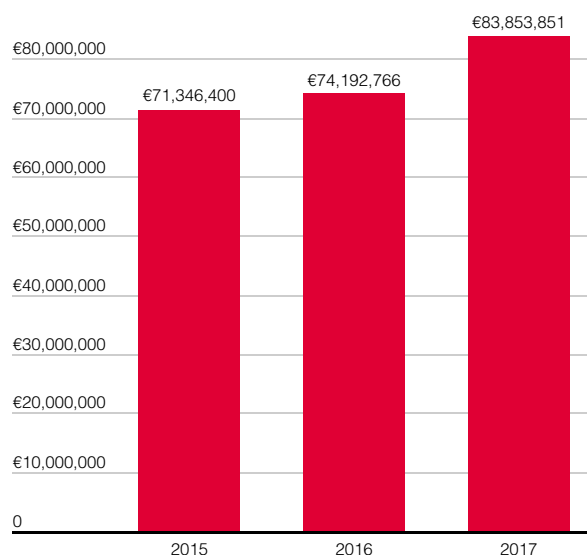


## 5. FAIRTRADE COFFEE SALES VOLUMES AND PREMIUM EARNED 2015-2017

Fairtrade coffee volumes sold (MT)



Fairtrade Premium received (€)



## GROWING THE MARKET FOR FAIRTRADE

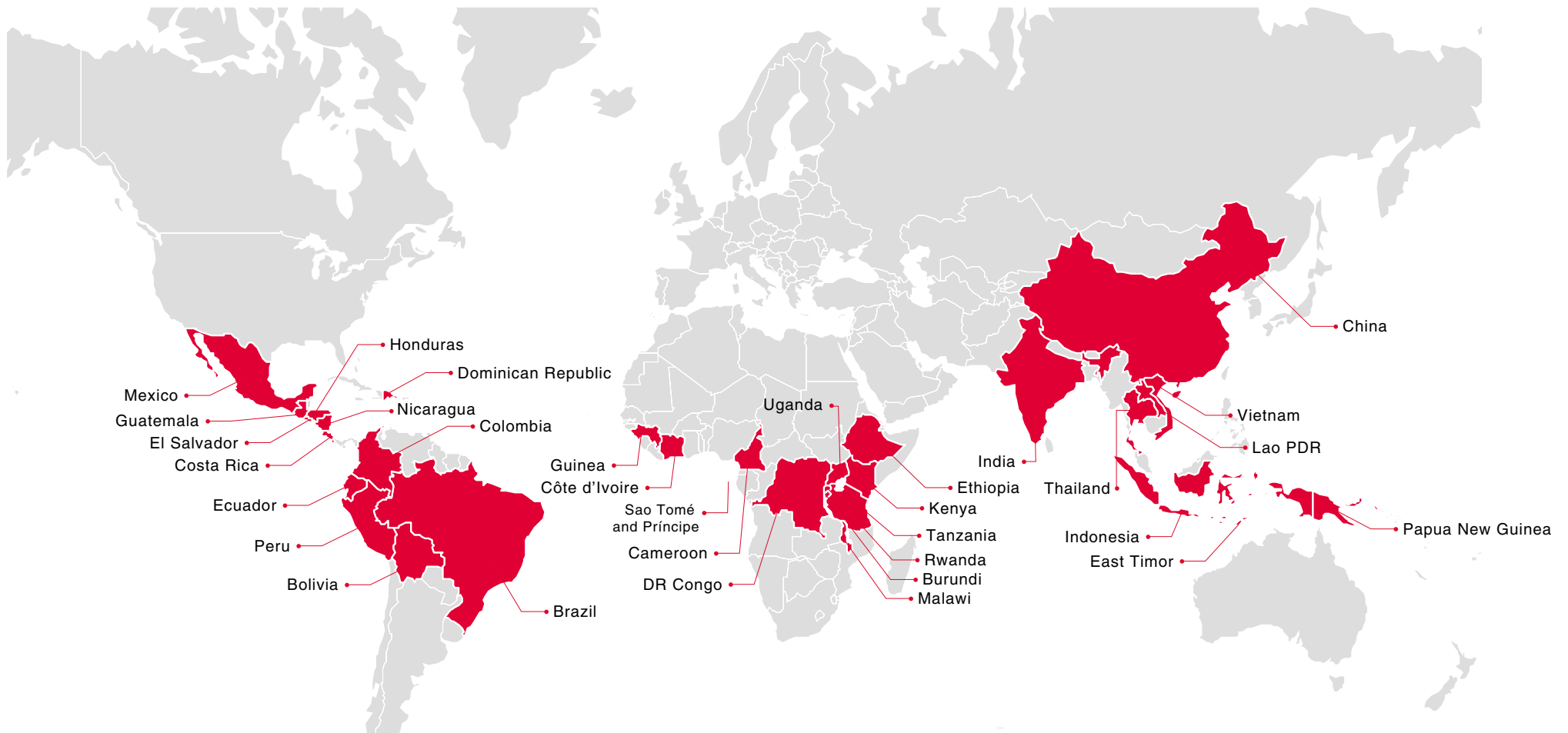
Fairtrade is committed to increasing the share of Fairtrade coffee sales so that producer organizations can reap more benefits. The actions being taken to open up new market opportunities include enhancing the presence and recognition of Fairtrade coffees in the specialty coffee sector. Fairtrade has been able to reposition its coffee in the specialty coffee market by hosting high quality coffee cuppings and tastings at international trade fairs and through participation in industry discussion panels and at coffee events. In addition, we have also invested substantially in quality improvement programmes for coffee producers (*see the perspective of a specialty coffee pioneer on page 12*).

Another strategy is to develop the south-to-south market for Fairtrade coffees by developing consumer demand in coffee-producing countries themselves. For example, Fairtrade Coffee produced in Kenya and Rwanda can now even be bought locally.

**Note:**

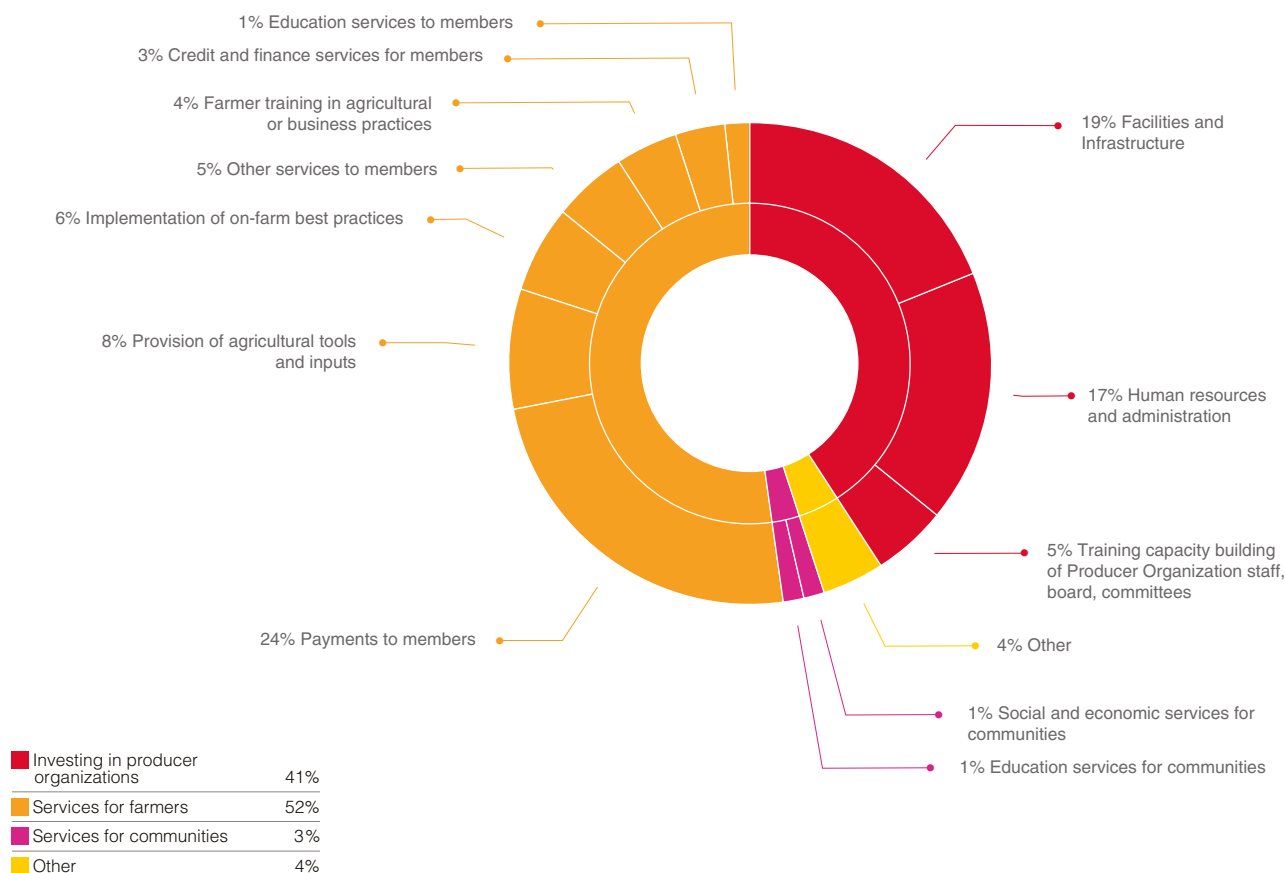
Data rounded to the nearest hundred.





**THIRTY TWO COUNTRIES WITH FAIRTRADE COFFEE CERTIFICATION**

## 6. FAIRTRADE COFFEE PREMIUM USE IN SMALL PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS 2016-2017



## SUPPLEMENTING FAIRTRADE FARMER INCOMES WITH THE FAIRTRADE PREMIUM

Fairtrade coffee farmers democratically decide to use the Fairtrade Premium in ways that are most important to them. Given the prospect of continued low coffee prices, it is not surprising to see that of the 52 percent of Fairtrade Premium invested in services to farmer members almost half was used to fund direct payments to supplement their earnings. Additional services included investments to provide fertilizers, agricultural tools and inputs to farmers as well as training in agricultural and business best practices.

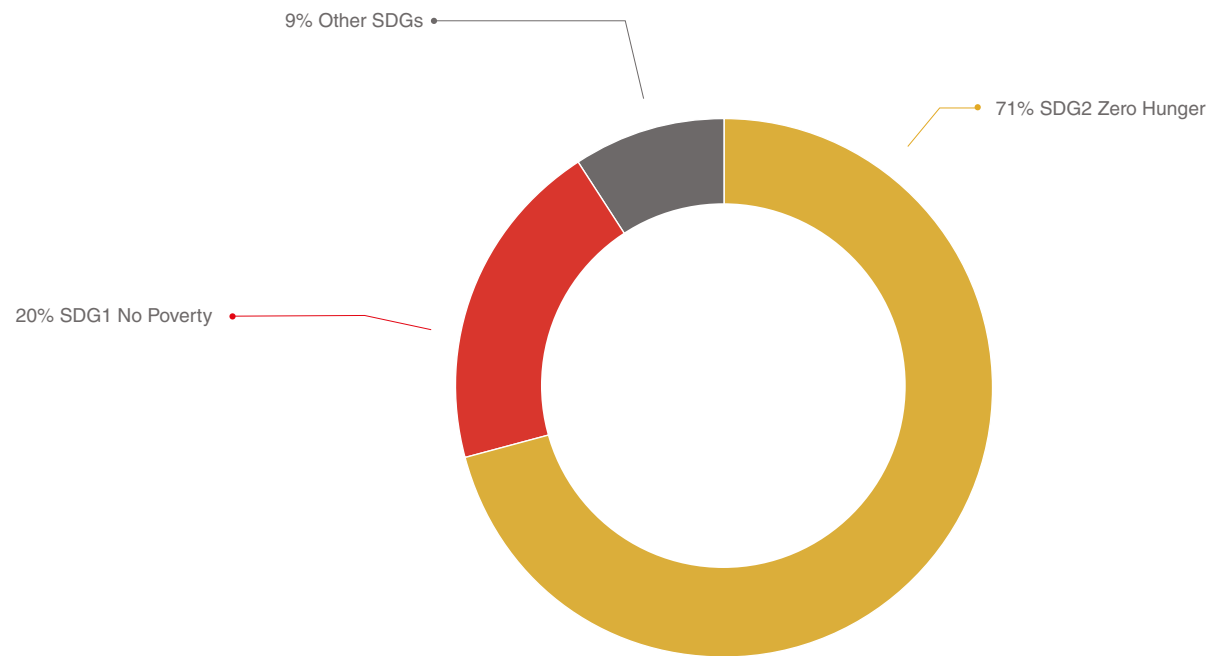
The next highest share of Fairtrade Premium funds – 41 percent – was invested in producer organizations. This largely included investments in facilities and infrastructure, administrative costs, and building the capacity of producer organization staff, board and committees through training.

A small share of the Fairtrade Premium was also invested in social and economic services for communities.

### Note:

Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

## 7. FAIRTRADE PREMIUM USE IN RELATION TO THE UN'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



### HOW FAIRTRADE PREMIUM USE CONTRIBUTES TO THE UN SDGS

Fairtrade Premium investments relating to producer organization financing costs, the provision of fertilizers and tools to farmers, and training on productivity and farming practices together contributed 71 percent to SDG2 (zero hunger), which according to the United Nations' definition includes support for smallholder farmers. SDG2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve diet and nutrition, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

SDG1 (no poverty) is central to Fairtrade's mission. Most of the Fairtrade Premium spending by coffee producer organizations towards this goal related to credit services and direct payments of Fairtrade Premium monies to farmer members. These are important means of reducing households' out-of-pocket expenses and supplementing incomes.

Nine percent of Fairtrade Premium funds contributed to the achievement of other SDGs such as SDG4 (quality education) through the provision of scholarships and bursaries, school uniforms and books, loans for education and payment of school fees. SDG11 (sustainable cities and communities) was also supported through contributions to social or economic services for communities, investment in roads, support for vulnerable groups, and community infrastructure.

## BRINGING FAIRTRADE AND THE SPECIALTY COFFEE SECTOR CLOSER TOGETHER

THE PERSPECTIVE OF PAUL KATZEFF  
PIONEER OF THE SPECIALTY  
COFFEE SECTOR

*“The secret to great coffee lies in the welfare of the farmer and their family. I have supported that notion since 1985, but when Fairtrade certification became available in the US, my job became so much easier and my message that much stronger.”*

Paul Katzeff is one of the pioneers of the specialty coffee sector and has been at the forefront of promoting sustainability within it for more than four decades. His company, Thanksgiving Coffee, is one of the USA's first specialty coffee roasters. Founded in California in 1972, the company was also one of the very first coffee roasters to become a Fairtrade licensee in North America. Since then, the high quality coffee that Thanksgiving Coffee sells has been sourced from Fairtrade certified cooperatives across the world, from Central America to Sumatra.

Mr. Katzeff is also one of the founders of the Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) and has served two terms as its President. In this role, he actively sought to integrate sustainability into the mission and vision of SCAA.

Nowadays, the specialty coffee sector has consolidated its position within the coffee market and continues to expand quickly, with strong growth projected for the coming years. At the same time, sustainability has become a very important attribute for specialty coffees. Fairtrade certified coffee producer organizations are increasingly investing in quality

programmes and facilities to be able to serve companies in this demanding sector. Part of these investments are financed by Fairtrade Premium funds. The Fairtrade producer networks are also increasingly investing in technical support and training to enable producers to improve the quality of their coffees and enter this market.

***You are one of the founders of SCAA and served as its president for two terms. In this role, you were very vocal about the need to incorporate a sustainability dimension to specialty coffee. Can you tell us about this experience?***

In 1998, I chaired a SCAA committee called ‘defining sustainability in the coffee sector’. It was challenging due to the fact that we knew that economic justice was a critical issue with no clear path toward a solution.

In 2000, when I was serving one of my terms as president of the SCAA, I formed a task force to bring together supporters of the Fairtrade movement with the SCAA leadership. My goal was the integration of Fairtrade principles within the mission of the organisation. We used these principles as a platform and reference point to address the growing calls from within the industry to address unfair labour and trade practices within our supply networks. The specialty coffee community benefitted from these vigorous debates, resulting in an increased focus on the farmer's role and the need for a fair economy that supported the very beginning of our complex supply chains. Fairtrade is perhaps the most important concept to impact the purchases and preferences of the next generation of coffee consumers.

***Your company became a Fairtrade licensee back in 2001. How has your partnership with Fairtrade International benefitted Thanksgiving Coffee?***

Fairtrade was a great help in the early days of the social justice movement. With Fairtrade as an independent, third-party certifier, I was able to end my own publicity campaign

around what I was doing to further the cause of social justice in producer communities and join something bigger than my own individual company.

Certainly, being able to use the Fairtrade Mark on my packaging and promotions benefitted sales to an emerging consumer demographic. I was better able to support my own message by pointing out that I was part of something bigger than Thanksgiving Coffee alone. We partnered with Fairtrade to help us define our values and then project them out into the wider community, which allowed us to increase consumer loyalty and grow our customer base.

From there, our message became clear: “A coffee farmer will love their trees when they provide food, clothing, shelter, education and health care for their family. When a farmer loves their trees, they will care for them in a way that produces fine quality and flavour.” Basically, the secret to great coffee lies in the welfare of the farmer and their family. I have supported that notion since 1985, but when Fairtrade certification became available in the US, my job became so much easier and my message that much stronger.

***Your company has actively engaged to unlock the potential of specialty coffee among coffee farmers. Is there a project you are especially proud of?***

I am especially proud of the project to introduce cupping labs into Nicaraguan smallholder cooperatives in 1999, providing farmers with vital tools of their trade and enabling them to assess the value of their coffees relative to those from other regions or even different countries. This USAID-funded project was instrumental in helping to unlock the added value that specialty coffee could bring to supply chains worldwide. It enabled dry mills to separate coffee according to its quality, driving additional revenue to the very beginning of these supply chains. It enabled farmers to taste their own coffee for the very first time and to feel pride in their work. It also allowed for a common language to be shared by farmers, exporters, importers, traders, roasters and eventually even consumers. Suddenly, consumers were being offered coffees from distinctive terroirs and even individual farms. The



specialty coffee industry expanded exponentially because it became that much more interesting and complex. It also happened to coincide with a growing awareness of Fairtrade certification in the US, which led to a shift in the industry, away from being product-centric toward a more people-centric conversation. I am proud to have partnered with Fairtrade to enable this shift.

***What do you see as the greatest challenge to the global coffee sector today?***

The greatest challenge to the coffee industry is the current pricing structure. It responds to the needs of everyone in

the supply chain except the producer. The prevailing price is impacted by speculation, commodity trading and specific technical, instead of fundamental needs. The traditional drivers of supply and demand are being distorted by the ability of outside investors to influence the market through mechanisms that distort the reality of these traditional anchors, putting farmers at increased risk due to factors outside of their control.

One of the unfortunate results of this system is the loss of the next generation of coffee farmers, who are increasingly moving to urban centres due to a pricing system that provides little incentive for them to continue in the family tradition. Fairtrade is one way that we can guarantee a continued focus on these critical issues. The Fairtrade Minimum Price is a

good approach toward resolving the fundamental inequality within the current system of trade. However, we need to keep our focus on what is needed to provide a true living income for this generation of farmers as well as the next. I believe that the Fairtrade movement is a way we can bring pricing more closely in line with the actual costs of production, improving the lives of farming families around the world.

In addition, I would hope that coffee farmers realise that to be solely dependent on coffee for their livelihood is not a good survival plan. In my view, monoculture export crops are notoriously bad for farmers. Integrating food production for family consumption is as essential as having a second and third crop to complement coffee.



*Paul Katzeff talks to Corina Picado, a producer member of the Uca Miraflor Cooperative in Nicaragua, one of the cooperatives Thanksgiving Coffee sources from.  
© Thanksgiving Coffee*

## RESEARCH INSIGHTS

### WHAT ARE WE GETTING FROM VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS FOR COFFEE?

by Kimberley Ann Elliott

### SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE OF CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED SMALLHOLDER COFFEE FARMS IN UGANDA

by Brian Robert Ssebunya, Christian Schader, Lukas Baumgart, Jan Landert, Christine Altenbuchner, Erwin Schmid, Matthias Stolze

This study is a qualitative meta-review focused on the coffee production certified by four major sustainability initiatives: 4C (now Global Coffee Platform), Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance and UTZ. It focuses on the economic, social and environmental impacts of the voluntary sustainability standards (VSS).

Overall, the available breadth of research suggests that certification can have some positive effects but that context matters. There is evidence to suggest that certification can lead to improvement in prices for farmers and thereby increase income, but, for various reasons such as the cost of certification and share of sales, these benefits may not necessarily lead to increases in net household income.

The study found mixed effects on quality and productivity mainly through increased access to training but little or no effect on wages for workers on smallholder coffee farms.

This study focused on smallholder coffee farmers in western Uganda working in both robusta and arabica coffee production. It used the Sustainability Assessments of Food and Agriculture Systems (SAFA) framework of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), consisting of 58 sub-themes on social, environmental, economic and governance aspects. This approach is used to compare the sustainability performance of Fairtrade organic and Fairtrade conventional coffee with non-certified coffee farms.

The findings were mixed. The study found that certification is associated with better sustainability performance mainly due to higher farm revenues that contribute to improvements in livelihoods. Training on aspects that help farmers improve their knowledge and skills on various farm practices also had a positive impact. However, the researchers noted that the difference between robusta and arabica as well as organic methods and conventional methods may have a bigger role to play in terms of how coffee farms are managed and may affect their performance.

The study analyzed the synergies and trade-offs among the sub-themes and found that there are more synergies and fewer trade-offs within certified farms compared to non-certified farms. It concluded that working together as a group in a cooperative (good governance sub-theme) can have a positive influence on other themes. The need to focus on environmental sustainability clearly showed up in this analysis due to the negative impact it had on a farm's overall sustainability performance.

## IMPACT STORY

## ADDRESSING GENDER INEQUALITY: WOMEN ADVANCE TOWARDS FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE IN KENYA

According to Kenya's principal secretary for agricultural research, Hamadi Boga, 70-80 percent of Kenyan farmers are smallholders.<sup>1</sup> But although women make up three-quarters of the workforce on these small farms, they only represent 40 percent of management.

Female smallholder farmers are one of the most vulnerable populations in the country's agriculture sector. Lack of secure rights to production resources and limited land ownership inhibit these women from accessing credit facilities, which often come with collateral requirements. This, coupled with the fact that many are illiterate or possess minimum levels of education, severely limits their capacity to grow their businesses or participate in the market to the same extent as their male counterparts.

The Fairtrade Standards contain compliance requirements to enable women gain access to and control of resources. In 2012, the Kabng'etuny Coffee Farmers' Cooperative Society – a Fairtrade certified producer organisation in the highlands of Kericho County – decided to tackle the issue. By launching a coffee tree transfer model from husband to wife or father to daughters, the society enabled women to own coffee assets for the first time.

Under the initiative, at least 50 coffee trees per household were transferred from men to women. The idea was later adopted by the Kapkiyai Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society in Nandi and Kericho Counties.

With coffee trees ownership came the ability to register as members of cooperatives, and in 2013 and 2014 respectively, the Kabng'etuny Women's Coffee Association – with 410 members – and the Kapkiyai Women in Coffee Association – with 110 members – were formed.

By early 2018, the women were generating an independent income from coffee farming and introduced a women-owned brand in the local market: Zawadi Coffee.

The commercialisation of Zawadi Coffee marked a milestone for the two groups and demonstrates the potential of coffee for promoting gender equality and empowerment, as well as providing an inspiration for other women and coffee cooperatives in Africa.

*"I am very proud as a woman because I have my own income. This gives me freedom to do some of the things that I could not do before because I always had to ask for money from my husband. Some of the things I needed to buy were even difficult to mention to him."*

Joyce Chepkwony, Kabng'etuny Women in Coffee Association



*Representatives from Zawadi Coffee present their produce to the Swiss ambassador at the Fairtrade Africa Convention in Nairobi.*

© Fairtrade Africa

<sup>1</sup> Sourced from: Factcheck: <https://africacheck.org/reports/are-nearly-80-of-kenyas-farmers-smallholders-no-data-shows-this/>



## IMPACT STORY

## CLIMATE ACADEMY LAUNCHED WITH ASIA PACIFIC PRODUCER GROUPS

Globally, the Asia Pacific region is exceptionally vulnerable to climate change. Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods and tropical cyclones have increased in frequency and intensity in recent decades, threatening the region's agricultural sector. Small producer organizations are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and most are already experiencing the impact of rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall and extreme weather events on crop yields, the incidence of pest and disease outbreaks, income generation and, in some cases, food security.

To support small-scale farmers in the region as they adapt to climate change, the Fairtrade Network of Asia and Pacific Producers (NAPP), made up of 277 producer organizations, has rolled out an innovative new project.

Starting with the launch of a climate academy enrolling 18 producer organizations in four countries, NAPP's Climate Adaptation Project aims to increase the resilience of small producer organizations through training and subsequent application of insights, skills and techniques at farm level. Climate resilience is built up using cutting-edge management practices at community and institutional level, all undertaken with the expertise of Climate Edge, a UK-based social enterprise that specialises in gathering relevant farm-specific climate and production data, and data analytics.

The project has three phases, the first of which is currently being completed.

- Phase 1: installation of weather stations and monitoring across Vietnam, Indonesia, India and Lao PDR with 12 producer organizations. The weather stations enable relevant climate data to be collected on farms to detect threats and guide farmer organizations on the precise use of inputs and irrigation methods. In addition, a mobile-enabled app allows NAPP to monitor vital data, in real time, from all of the farms. This data can be viewed and analyzed instantly from anywhere in the world. Key data collected on farms (such as product variety and soil type) give cooperatives a crucial overview of their farms, while the project gives them access to expert guidance and advice.

- Phase 2: set-up of farmer field school and demonstration plots in the producer organizations where the weather

stations are installed in order to showcase climate adaptation technologies.

- Phase 3: creation of a climate portal – a knowledge sharing platform for all Fairtrade producers based on the project's overall research and findings.

In October 2018, the NAPP Climate Academy was officially launched with the installation of five weather stations covering 12 Fairtrade certified producer organizations. In March 2019, a further six weather stations were installed at six more producer organizations. A workshop was also held on how to use the information from the weather stations to gauge climate change in south and southeast Asia.



*Installation of weather stations by the project team*

© Fairtrade Network of Asia and Pacific Producers (NAPP)



## IMPACT STORY

## INVESTING IN CHILD WELFARE IN COFFEE-PRODUCING COMMUNITIES: AN INNOVATIVE FAIRTRADE PREMIUM PROJECT IN COSTA RICA

The Casa de la Alegría (House of Happiness) is a social responsibility project developed by the Cooperativa de Caficultores y Servicios Múltiples de Tarrazú (COOPETARRAZÚ R.L.), a small-scale producer organization located in Costa Rica. The project is financed with funds from the Fairtrade Premium and other funds from the cooperative.

Located on one of the cooperative's farms, the Casa de la Alegría is the first initiative of its kind. It aims to provide better care and day-to-day conditions for the children of farmers, while at the same time raising awareness among producers about the importance of providing adequate childcare for coffee farming communities, especially during the harvest.

The project is the result of a two-year collaboration between COOPETARRAZÚ R.L. and other public institutions, and advocates for the protection and safety of young children in farming families. During harvest time, the house cares for approximately 50 to 60 children at a time.

The Casa de la Alegría represents an important initiative for the Fairtrade system, which promotes, values and prioritizes child safety and protection. Thanks to the Fairtrade Premium and the efforts of COOPETARRAZÚ R.L., the Casa de la Alegría exists as a secure and trustworthy childcare option for the coffee farming families of Costa Rica.



*The Fairtrade Premium-funded Casa de la Alegría childcare project in Costa Rica.*

© The Latin American and Caribbean Network of Fair Trade Small Producers and Workers (CLAC)

## ABOUT THE DATA IN THIS REPORT

This report has two sources of data.

CODImpact is the data collected from producers during the audits. Since not all producer organizations are audited each year, the data is completed using the last available record. This is the data source for production volume, area of cultivation, number of farmers and workers, and Premium usage.

The second source of data is FLOTIS. This is the data collected from all Premium payers for all transactions in a given year for Fairtrade sales and Premium generated. The data has been extensively checked and cleaned. However, in a monitoring project of this magnitude there may be some areas of inaccuracy, such as:

- There may be missing information from Fairtrade certified producer organizations that is not taken into account because of quality.
- There may be missing information in some questionnaires from certified producer organizations that was not reported by auditors.
- There may be wrong data or data that were not validated.

The number of certified organizations is counted as the number of producer organizations at the end of the year with any of the following certifications statuses: certified, suspended or permission to trade.

Data on volumes produced, volumes sold and Fairtrade Premium income and expenditure are retrospective for a 12-month period preceding the audit. Since the majority of the audits for this data set took place during 2017, the majority of producer organizations have reported on time periods spanning 2016–2017. We thus use '2016–17' to describe these data in the report.

Under the terms of confidentiality agreements with Fairtrade producer organizations, data may be publicly reported in



*Coffee berries at the cooperative ACODIHUE, Guatemala, Latin America and the Caribbean*  
© CLAC

aggregate form, but not used in ways that expose data belonging to a single producer organization, Fairtrade Premium payer or trader. Where there are fewer than three Fairtrade certified producer organizations in a country, and market-sensitive business information could be deduced, we do not report aggregated data on the producer organizations.

### DISCLAIMER

Fairtrade International is not responsible for the accuracy of the data. The report has been compiled to the best of our knowledge and is provided for informational purposes only. Fairtrade International reserves the right to update the monitoring data as new information becomes available. Data quality checks are performed continuously, thus the data presented can change in future reports. The data are provided 'as is' and no warranty of any kind is given for the accuracy and reliability of the data. Fairtrade International will not be liable for any claims or damages related to the quality and completeness of the data, as far as it is permitted under law.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.09.004>.



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