

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS – TERMS OF REFERENCE INTELLECTUAL SERVICES

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In respect of the service

**Pre-implementation of the Buna Realizing Inclusive and
Sustainable Ecosystem (Buna RISE) project**
Strengthening a resilient and sustainable coffee value chain
in Ethiopia

SUMMARY

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ARTICLE 1. Presentation of AFD

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) group is a public institution that finances, supports and accelerates the transition to a more just and sustainable world. A French development aid and sustainable development investment platform, we build shared solutions with our partners, with and for the people in developing countries.

Our teams are involved in over 4,000 projects in France, in more than 115 other countries and territories, for the common good – the climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality, education and health. In this way, we are thus contributing to the commitment of France and of the French people to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Through grants, loans, guarantee funds or debt reduction and development agreements, AFD funds projects, programs and studies and supports its partners in developing countries with their capacity building.

Its subsidiary **Proparco** (www.proparco.fr) provides support for private investments. Dedicated to mobilizing French public expertise, Expertise France (www.expertisefrance.fr) joined AFD Group in 2022.

AFD also works with French and international academic networks to feed into forward-looking discussions and debates on development.

It manages the **French Global Environment Fund (Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial - FFEM)**, which co-finances projects that bridge environmental and development issues.

Full information on AFD, and in particular, its Code of Ethics, which the service provider is strongly encouraged to read, can be found at www.afd.fr.

ARTICLE 2. Presentation of the Contracting Department

The study will be monitored by AFD's Country office in **Addis Ababa and the Agriculture, Rural Development & Biodiversity (ARB)** division.

Within AFD, the **Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity (ARB) division**, reports to the Sustainable Development Solutions (SDD) executive direction. The mission of the ARB division, in coordination with the partner countries, is to lead AFD funding in the fields of agriculture, agri-food and agri-industrial sectors, sustainable forest management and fisheries resources, the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and the development of rural areas.

ARTICLE 3. Background of the Buna RISE project

The **government of Ethiopia has requested the support of AFD** for the implementation of a coffee value chain project. In this purpose a grant of 7 million euros has been approved by AFD Board for a project entitled Buna RISE (Realizing Inclusive and Sustainable Ecosystem).

3.1 Context of the project

Coffee is one of the world's most traded and widely consumed commodities, with a far-reaching influence on economies and communities across the globe. In Ethiopia, its role is even more profound as coffee is not only a leading export commodity, but also a cornerstone of the national economy and a defining element of the country's socio-cultural fabric.

Indeed, despite challenges such as climate change and price volatility, **Ethiopia continues to be a critical player in the global coffee market**. The country is Africa's largest coffee producer and the world's fifth largest exporter of arabica coffee. As Ethiopia's most significant export and a backbone of the national economy,

coffee generates 30 - 35% of total export earnings, contributes about 50% of agricultural export revenue, and accounts for around 5% of national GDP. Beyond its macroeconomic importance, coffee directly sustains the livelihoods of 25 - 30% of Ethiopians engaged in production, processing, and marketing activities. Furthermore, the new requirements of the European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) should be anticipated to avoid any limitation in Ethiopia's ability to export its coffee to EU markets. Compliance to EUDR includes urgent needs of basic information, notably geolocation of production plots but also transformation of the value chain.

In this context, **Ethiopia's coffee sector is undergoing a transformative phase**. It must accelerate its transition to sustainable and competitive systems aligning with both national development goals and international sustainability standards in addressing the following needs:

- ✓ Boosting **production** and strengthening **climate resilience**: promoting agroecological practices and diversified agroforestry systems that can improve productivity while **preserving biodiversity** and adapting to climate variability
- ✓ Improving **quality and added value**: post-harvest losses, variability in quality, and the heterogeneous valuation of coffees on the international market limit producers' incomes. In this perspective, any support to organizing the sector and producers, processing infrastructure, and quality standards appears essential
- ✓ Strengthening **traceability and regulatory compliance**: with the EUDR, the sector requires reliable data management, possibly supported by and certification systems in order to maintain access to European and international markets. Beyond this regulatory requirement, traceability in itself enables the promotion of dedicated product specificities to the buyers and the end-consumer.

These stakes explain among others the launching of a comprehensive coffee sector strategy by the Ethiopian government. It aims to revitalize the industry by 2033. In the same spirit, coffee has been integrated in the **second phase of the Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (ACC) program**. This national initiative supports smallholder agriculture with a focus on improved land productivity while reducing land degradation and enhancing climate resilience, as well as strengthening compliance with international sustainability and certification standards to secure access to premium domestic and export markets, as well as value-added activities. After a first phase initiated in 2019, ACCII has just begun in July 2025 with an expanded geographical and sectorial scope including coffee. The program is implemented by **ATI** (Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Institute) which requested a support from AFD for a new project on coffee value chain aligned with ACCII principles. **CIRAD and Inter Aide** expertise in this field will also be mobilized.

A first study by TERO, from august to October 2025, aimed a better understanding of the project's context including institutional and sustainability issues. The outputs of this preliminary study¹ informed AFD governance bodies for the approval of the grant. The report also highlighted the three main challenges identified as following:

- ✓ Production: Forest and semi-forest systems are highly dependent on the **preservation of tree areas, threatened** by population growth, expansion of annual crops, and urbanization. **Climate change** is accentuating these pressures, causing droughts, erratic rainfall and reduced yields, especially in low-lying areas. In addition to this, there are **technical shortcomings** (pruning, insufficient planting density, phytosanitary control) and the **lack of replacement of old plants** (plantations often date back more than 40 years while yields rapidly decline beyond 20 years). Finally, **agricultural training** for producers remains limited despite the skills available at national and regional level.

¹ TERO's final report will be shared with applicants upon request and confidentiality commitment.

✓ **Quality and price: Storage and post-harvest processing directly influence the quality.** The wet process for processing coffee cherries must be started on the same day as the harvest, which leaves little flexibility. The artisanal drying is quite long. It depends on sunshine and rudimentary equipment. **Low storage capacity and quality management practices accentuate the heterogeneity of Ethiopian coffee.** Despite those limitation, premium coffees that benefit from distinctive terroirs and unique aromatic profiles manage to stand out on international markets.

✓ **Traceability and regulatory compliance:** Labels (such as Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade, geographical indication, bio) might offer an opportunity to **increase the value addition for producers through differentiation and improved traceability.** But those marketing approach needs a minimum of standardized volume and collective efforts through producers' gathering. Moreover, the European regulation on deforestation (EUDR) provides that coffee placed on the EU market comes from undeforested areas after 2020. In Ethiopia, the compliance of nearly 50 million plots to be registered is a huge challenge. The national tracking system (MIMS), deployed by ECTA with the support of GIZ, aims at traceability of coffee (from plantation to exporter). Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture is accelerating the issuance of geolocated land certificates as part of the CALM program funded by the World Bank. Additionally, the European Forest Institute (EFI) is piloting methodologies for scaling up coverage of coffee geolocation information and land-use rights in national information systems, linked to the issuance of Second Level Land Use Certification (SLLC) to farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture. EFI also tests approaches and solutions to make forest coffee traceable and more valuable, and improve the governance of forest coffee cooperatives in a pilot setting. Finally, EFI contributes to the production of Ethiopia's reference spatial data for coffee and forest cover (forest and coffee maps). **The connection of the existing data and tools is a major challenge in strengthening the traceability and compliance of Ethiopian coffee with international requirements.**

All those constraints might increase in the future. To achieve the project's ambition, it is necessary to closely take into account these challenges in the detailed design and structuration of the activities.

3.2 Objectives and components of the project

The overall objective of the project is **strengthening the resilience and sustainability of the coffee value chains in Ethiopia that improve the livelihoods of smallholder coffee producers and facilitate compliance with environmental and social standards such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR).**

The specific objectives aim to:

- Enable the adoption of profitable and **agroecological** farming practices by **small-scale coffee farmers** to mitigate their vulnerability;
- Support the **active participation** of smallholder coffee farmers both men and women in the coffee value chain, by building the **capacities of cooperatives and farmers production clusters**;
- Scale up the **georeferenced certification of coffee** plots to improve traceability and ensure, among others, compliance with the EUDR

The project will have three complementary operational components aligned with these specific objectives and facilitated by a fourth coordination item:

- **Component 1** _ Efficient and agroecological production systems: **Smallholders' productive capacities are improved in the prioritized areas, following agroecological practices and diversified agroforestry plantations.** This component will build on the results of **action-oriented research** and the effective involvement of **pilot smallholder farmers** to enable the dissemination of agro-ecological practices such as: agroforestry, full package technologies, multiplication and promotion of hybrid coffee varieties , establishing seed orchards and nurseries, stumping, pruning, shade management, processing,

diversification of agricultural production, preservation or restauration of natural resources (e.g, soil fertility and existing coffee plantation renovation).

The village nurseries will be accompanied to select a **minimum number of varieties adapted** to each agro-ecosystem (from the thousands of endogenous varieties and adaptable varieties developed by JARC (and other research centers). The production capacities of smallholders (men and women) will be improved in priority areas according to agroecological practices that have proven positive effects on **soil health, biodiversity, climate resilience, and productivity**.

- **Component 2 _ Coffee quality and strengthening of producer groups: The quality and profitability of coffee produced by smallholders are increased and the capacities of cooperatives and clusters are strengthened.** Cooperatives and clusters will be supported to improve their **governance** and **equipped to offer professional services** to their members: dissemination of agroecological practices, improvement of collection, transport, processing and access to quality markets (labels/certifications). Water-efficient or solar-powered coffee cherry processing units will be installed or renewed. A particular emphasis will be placed on the **inclusion of women and young people**, promoting their participation, economic empowerment and access to key roles. The project will also encourage collective learning, sharing experiences (post-harvest techniques, analysis of the distribution of added value) and strengthening local processing which remains the weak link in the sector.
- **Component 3 _ Coffee production traceability: Producers access to traceability tools and data accuracy is enhanced to support compliance with marketing standards and regulation requirements (such as those of the EUDR).** Strengthening institutional capacities and interfaces with existing information systems will allow the georeferencing of plots to ensure reliable traceability. These activities will improve the competitiveness of Ethiopian coffee and the environmental and social transparency of the value chain. While empowering producers to participate more competitively in both domestic and international markets, a co-constructed approach will facilitate the implementation of the digital solutions within a robust data governance framework.
- **Component 4 _ Coordination of activities and project management:** This last component will ensure administrative management, monitoring and evaluation, as well as audits and an intermediate evaluation. It will support effective coordination of the project by partners (ATI, Inter Aide, CIRAD) and dissemination of results at national level. Indeed, the project draws its relevance from the collaboration between ATI, CIRAD and Inter Aide, which identify and implement innovations at the service of small farms.

The pre-identified **territories of intervention are 23 woredas from 5 regions** and 10 zones² of the country strategically selected based on their production and productivity potential. The experience of the three partners have been also drive this scoping:

- **ATI** (The Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Institute) will cover 17 woredas across 4 regions, 8 zones (excluding, Wolayita and Kembatta zones). ATI was formerly known as the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). The Institute is tasked with identifying systemic constraints in agricultural development by conducting studies; establish and strengthen linkages among agricultural and related institutions and projects in order to ensure the effectiveness of agricultural development activities; provide capacity building and implementation support services to develop enhanced institutional capacity; and pilot and lead innovative programs/projects of specific deliverables within the sector that catalyze and drive agricultural transformation. Building on the achievements and lessons of Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (ACC I), the second phase (2025 - 2030) will consolidate gains, address implementation gaps, and expand to new commodities and geographies in alignment

² Please refer to appendix 2

with the country's medium-term agricultural development strategy. At its core, ACC II adopts a comprehensive value chain development approach to: i) Increase productivity and farm profitability; ii) Enhance market integration and competitiveness; iii) Support the evolution of Farmer Production Clusters into organized agribusiness and cooperative enterprises. Coffee emerges as a central commodity in ACC II program, reflecting its economic, social, and cultural significance.

- **CIRAD** operational activities will be implemented in some of the areas covered by ATI. In particular in Jimma zone where CIRAD is supporting the launching of a **geographical identification (GI) for Limu coffee** financed by AFD's GI Facility since 2024. CIRAD actions might be extended to other zones depending of the final delimitation of the GI (e.g Illu Aba Bora zone could be included). A draft proposal for GI legal recognition in Ethiopia has been finalized. The law is now expected to be validated at interministerial level and by the parliament. Based on a coffee quality mapping established with the CIRAD, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) and The Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA), a GI pilot with Limu coffee has been initiated. The current activities are mainly the training of Kata Muduga cooperatives union on the GI concept, the establishment of a GI association, and the development of coffee traceability tools. The project will still operate in 2026. The articulation with Buna RISE will allow the completion of the implementation of a viable GI proposal. In this new project CIRAD will also mobilize its scientific expertise to execute other activities (regarding pest-management, honey production, research-action on agroecological models and coffee value chains). CIRAD will closely interact with the two other partners to share the results of its activities.
- In collaboration with the local NGO RCBDIA, **Inter Aide plan an intervention in 6 woredas across 2 regions**, 2 zones (Wolayita and Kembatta). Buna Rise will continue an ongoing program granted by AFD, in **Wolayita**, one of the most densely populated areas in Ethiopia with vulnerable smallholders struggling for sustainable production despite old and low productive coffee trees. The project will expand the support to farming families in transforming their plots into coffee-based agroforestry orchards, including the planting of shade and fruit trees, as well as training in coffee tree pruning and stumping. These practices, which are still underutilized in this area (<10% of farms), have shown the potential to increase yields by up to 20%. Their widespread adoption requires continuous monitoring, the development of local expertise, and access to appropriate tools. Furthermore, the expansion to Kembatta will offer favourable agroclimatic conditions and greater resilience to climate change. It represents new economic opportunities, provided that practices are adapted to the specific characteristics of mountain farming systems.

In brief, Buna RISE will focus on small scale coffees producing farmers implementing **semi-forest and garden coffee production systems**³. The project will not only contribute **to secure incomes to hundreds of thousands Ethiopian families, but also to preserve a unique cultural and ecological heritage, while consolidating Ethiopia's position in the global coffee market.**

The project has undeniable assets: it starts from improving agricultural practices and mobilizes additional technical and financial resources to support the structuring of the value chains and access to markets. Well designed and coordinated, this intervention will respond to the challenges of climate vulnerability, biodiversity preservation, productivity and sustainability in the targeted areas. A robust baseline and an effective monitoring system shall highlight those results as well as the impacts on small farmers livelihood and more broadly on the effectiveness of their groups (clusters and cooperatives) and the quality of their production.

³ In Ethiopia, there are four coffee production systems. They differ according to the level of human intervention and management intensity. The project targets the two majority production systems: semi-forest coffee (35 to 40% of national production) and home-grown coffee (about 50%). In these systems, coffee is integrated with other crops but productivity is very low. The two others production systems are forest coffee (5 to 10%) and plantation coffee (around 5%).

This bid relates to **preparation of the implementation of the project** to secure and report all these impacts.

The provider will interact with **AFD project team** at the headquarters and Addis Ababa office: ARB (Agriculture, Rural Development and Biodiversity division) as the contracting department, the country office in Addis Ababa will provide further information on the geographic context and facilitate coordination with local counterparts and partners. The service will be conducted in close interaction with **the representatives of the three main partners (ATI, CIRAD and Inter Aide)**.

ARTICLE 4. Purpose of the contract

The Government of Ethiopia through ATI has requested AFD's support to **prepare the detailed implementation of the Buna RISE project** in supporting the objectives and activities described above, taking into account **existing relevant information**. The main output will be an **integrated logical framework** (including clear roles and responsibilities and risk mitigations) to ensure that the project is technically, financially, environmentally, and socially viable and fully compliant with Ethiopia E&S requirements, and to provide the **foundation for a coordinated operationalization of the project**.

More precisely, the present study is intended to provide :

- (i) a finalized **institutional and contractual** set-up which ensure ownership and alignment with ongoing initiatives. Especially the coordination mechanisms between ATI, CIRAD, and Inter Aide as well as the fiduciary flows with their respective on-grantees, providers and targeted producers (including clusters and cooperatives);
- (ii) a detailed **project documentation** including an evidence-based theory of change, the logical framework (indicating the contribution of ATI, CIRAD, and Inter Aide to the KPIs and targets) as well as a detailed budget plan, monitoring framework to achieve the project's transformational ambition and objectives; A detailed risk-based E&S framework (Environmental and social management plan, stakeholders' engagement plan, grievance redress mechanism to ensure full transparency on beneficiaries' selection)
- (iii) **guidelines for the implementation phase**, including detailed recommendations answering at least the below issues/risks.

Table n°1 : Issues and risks to be taken into consideration

Component	Topics	Issues/Risks
Agro-ecological production	Production techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low yields (200–400 kg/ha vs. potential of 700 kg/ha) - Aging coffee trees (>40 years old) - Insufficient management of soil health - Overuse and improper disposal of chemical inputs and pesticides - Potential use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) for seeds' improvement - Lack of objective and overall technical and economic analysis of different seedlings sourcing (hybrid cultures vs. pure lines) - Technical packages (for nurseries, replanting, plots, and shade management) insufficiently adapted to biodiversity preservation in each local area - Limited availability of adaptable varieties to climate change - Limited capacity to produce true-to-type high yielding hybrid varieties - Risk of soil degradation
	Training and extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gap between existing local technical expertise and producers' practices - Resources' limitations and insufficient participatory approach in the extension services. Weak extension and popularization of hybrid varieties - Risk of duplication of efforts with other initiatives in the implementation area
Quality and value chain	Post-harvest and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient collective capacities (Clusters and cooperatives) - High heterogeneity in quality

Component	Topics	Issues/Risks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inefficient processing facilities (in wet mills and drying facilities). Need for enhanced and low-carbon technologies - Pollution and high-water consumption in wet processing - Possible private land acquisition during infrastructure construction - Unclear ownership and maintenance of the granted equipment
	Value added for the farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low remuneration for producers despite rising world prices - Access to labels and certifications promoting origin and biodiversity
Traceability	Marketing and regulatory requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaccurate or incomplete geolocation data - Multiple traceability initiatives and tools - Limited integration of small producers - Challenges in complying with the EUDR, notably for forest and agroforest coffee - Lack of frameworks for sharing relevant public information to the private sector, facilitating due diligence exercises
Main cross-cutting issues	Biodiversity & waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation, land conversion and soil erosion - Insufficient genetical biodiversity: low number of varieties in the renovated areas - Degradation of agroforestry systems - High water demand and issue of resource availability - Risk of conflicts over access to resources (in particular, water) - Organic pollution from coffee washing stations
	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration of production areas to higher altitudes - Non adapted coffee trees and agroforestry practices to face climatic stress
	Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate consultation and lack of gender sensitive approach in the selection of the beneficiaries and the design of the project's activities (key position for women in the governance of the clusters and the cooperatives, access to extension and diversification services...) - Insufficient monitoring of the project's benefit for women incomes and capacity building (at different stages of the value chain.)
	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient analysis of the direct and indirect stakeholders - Possible risks of a new coffee project on the local dynamics ("do no harm" approach, eg. funds' diversion, beneficiary selection...) - Regulatory and institutional frameworks barriers
	Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor working conditions in farms and processing facilities; - Risk of child labor - Exposure to agrochemicals, lack of protective equipment, - Discrimination in wages and recruitment

ARTICLE 5. Service expected under this tender

The service provider will closely interact with the three partners (ATI, CIRAD and Inter Aide) to detail the implementation plan of Buna RISE project adapted to each implementation area. This study will cover significant sustainable development issues (gender, climate adaptation, biodiversity...)

5.1 Details of the expected service

After a review of the issues and risks to be taken into consideration, the service provider will perform the following tasks to prepare the implementation of the project's activities in the identified areas:

Project institutional and operational framework

The Service provider shall highlight the joint capacities of the main partners (ATI, CIRAD and Inter Aide) by providing a detailed institutional and operational framework formalizing their coordination and the interrelations with other stakeholders (on-grantees, providers, individuals and groups of producers). The project's activities have been allocated as following:

Table n°2 : Main responsibilities for the project's activities

Component	Main activities	Detailed activities (Responsible)
C.1 Smallholders' productive capacities are improved in the prioritized areas, following agroecological practices and diversified agroforestry plantations	Activity 1.1: Design and implementation of a productive relaunch plan	Activity 1.1.1: Coffee seedlings production and distribution (ATI) Activity 1.1.2: Technical support to improve the management and productivity of existing coffee plots (ATI) Activity 1.1.3: Support to income diversification with honey production development (ATI + CIRAD)
	Activity 1.2: Productive models improvement and development for very small coffee plots in Wolayita and Kembatta	Activity 1.2.1 Development of agroforestry and diversification models within coffee farms (IA) Activity 1.2.2: Improvement of productivity of existing coffee plots (IA)
	Activity 1.3: Technical support to producers and institutionalization of technical proposals in the program of the Ministry of Agriculture	Activity 1.3.1 Training and technical assistance system set-up with development agents, coffee experts, and producers (ATI) Activity 1.3.2: Scaling up and institutional integration of the technical proposals in Ministry of Agriculture agenda (ATI + IA)
	Activity 1.4: Action research and trials on semi-forest and agroforestry systems	Activity 1.4.1: Participative and institutional monitoring and control of coffee pest and disease (ATI + CIRAD) Activity 1.4.2: Agroforestry trials in highlands areas (IA) Activity 1.4.3: Participative research actions and results documentation of agroforestry and agroecology solutions (CIRAD))
C2. The quality and profitability of coffee produced by smallholders are increased and the capacities of cooperatives and clusters are strengthened	Activity 2.1: Post harvest and quality improvement of coffee	Activity 2.1.1: Establishment and management of processing units (ATI) Activity 2.1.2: Support clusters' post-harvest equipment and capacity building (ATI) Activity 2.1.3: Support the implementation of the geographical indication Limu Coffee (CIRAD)
	Activity 2.2 Supporting coffee farmers organization in clusters and cooperatives	Activity 2.2.1 Support cluster establishment and organizational strengthening (ATI) Activity 2.2.2: Support the capacity building and governance of the cooperatives involved in the geographical indication Limu Coffee (CIRAD)

Component	Main activities	Detailed activities (Responsible)
	Activity 2.3: Conduct comparative research-actions of different models of value chains in the different intervention areas of the project (CIRAD + IA)	
	Activity 2.4 Conduct inter-professional meetings between stakeholders in the coffee value chain (ATI)	
C3 Contribute to the digital traceability of coffee production and compliance with the requirements of the EUDR in the project implementation areas	Activity 3.1: Design, develop and implement a traceability information system for coffee production and marketing (ATI + CIRAD).	To be detailed in line with national geo-localization system and accessible traceability tools
	Activity 3.2: Provide technical assistance to smallholder coffee producers facing difficulties to comply with the EU Deforestation Regulation (ATI)	
C4 Effective project management and accountability is ensured	Activity 4.1: Project management (with a PMU for ATI activities) and coordination activities	The cross-cutting activities will build on the partners' existing capacities for long lasting project's impacts and potential scaling up
	Activity 4.2: Intermediate evaluation	
	Activity 4.3: Annual audits	

The Service provider will :

- Review the proposed institutional structuration ensuring that the roles and responsibilities of each partner are coherent, feasible, and aligned with the project's objectives.; Develop a detailed framework formalizing the roles and responsibilities of supporting partners, including the practical modalities for their engagement and coordination at both central and local levels.
- Map out decision-making and reporting lines, clarifying accountability mechanisms to ensure effective collaboration and smooth operational flow across components and stakeholders. Recommend appropriate legal and contractual arrangements between the lead agencies and other partners. This should include clear guidelines on:
 - Eligibility criteria for partners and end-beneficiaries (especially women);
 - Fiduciary flows and financial arrangements (e.g., on-granting agreements, delegation of funds, purchasing orders);
 - Risk management measures related to institutional and fiduciary arrangements.

Description of the activities

The Service provider will provide a detailed definition of the interventions' modalities, outputs, work plan for the achievement of the project's transformational ambition and objectives. The Service provider shall highlight the synergy and **complementarity of the envisioned components with other initiatives around the coffee value chain, in particular through ACCII principles or AFD fundings.**

Indeed, the project shall align with relevant intervention segments of ACC, such as:

- **input supply and distribution** (e.g sustainable seed and seedling production, propagator constructions, hybrid coffee variety production through tissue culture and by cutting, seed orchards and nursery establishment)
- **production** (capacity building, establishing Farmers production clusters, management of aged coffee plantations, sanitary and phytosanitary risk assessments ...);
- **processing technologies and value addition activities** (quality assurance, storage and pre/post-harvest management, processing plants).
- **distribution and marketing** (digital tracking system and supporting farmers to comply with EUDR).

Furthermore, AFD is currently contributing to several projects in support of Ethiopian coffee producers:

- a pilot of geographical indication in Jimma implemented by CIRAD providing among other advice to the Kata Muduga Union, traceability tools);
- a project in the Wolayita region where Inter Aide and RCBDIA are promoting agroforestry and diversification of small family farms;
- the technical facility on deforestation-free supply chains, a multi-donor fund, carried out by EFI that aims to facilitate compliance with EUDR;
- Biodev 2030 project which aims at mainstreaming biodiversity in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

After an analysis of related and complementary projects (including from other development partners), the Service provider will have to perform the following indicative activities:

- Summary of key challenges the sector is facing in terms of productivity, quality and sustainability (especially in terms of biodiversity, climate resilience, gender, governance) in the targeted regions and relevance of the planned activities in response to these issues;
- Detailed description of the activities supporting the achievement of the project's objectives, such as:
 - technical and logistical modalities of:
 - seed multiplication with a particular attention to biodiversity preservation (no monovarietal scheme will be proposed, a mix of different improved and native varieties will be maintained in the farmers' plots), accessibility and effective on-farm regeneration rate,
 - renovation and rehabilitation of coffee farms focusing on agroecology and diversification;
 - harvest and post-harvest practices enhancing quality, waste management and energy efficiency.
 - integrated environmental and social risks management especially regarding (deforestation, soil degradation, use of GMOs, conflicts over access to water, child labor, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups). For each identified risk, mitigation strategies and monitoring indicators will be integrated
 - specific capacity building measures for small scale coffee farmers, and their unions (focusing on farmers production clusters);
 - management and information systems enabling compliance to traceability standard, quality assurance and data governance;
 - value-added activities including fair trade and organic processes and marketing;

- monitoring and evaluation especially the baseline's definition and the reporting of the indicators identified in preliminary study.
- communication and visibility.
- Detailed realistic financing plan, budget and timeline for each activity.

The project description should be consolidated and when relevant detailed for each partner to specify individual commitment and coordinated activities.

Impact assessment and risk mitigation

In support of the above detailed design of the activities, indicators and outputs of the logical framework, the Service provider shall review key **climate change, biodiversity, gender and governance issues** as well as the **main factors of risks** specific to each **activity and the targeted areas**. To inform the drafting of each granting and on-granting agreement, this analysis will at least cover the following category of risks:

- **Technical and financial risks** associated with the planned activities and an overall cost benefit analysis (CBA) indicating the assumptions for the potential economic impact of the project in terms of employment and income generated.
- **Environmental and social risks** and compliance with Ethiopian laws (cf. § 8 Available resources)
The Service Provider shall conduct a detailed assessment of E&S risks for each component of the project regarding:
 - Child Labor: Assess the residual risk associated with project activities, in line with ILO core conventions, national regulation, and decent work practices.
 - GMOs: Confirm low residual risk due to national prohibitions and project activities; adherence to AFD exclusion list.
 - Soil degradation and deforestation: Identify potential loss of soil fertility, erosion, or deforestation.
 - Natural resources and biodiversity: Identify potential conflicts over water.
 - Land tenure, and market-related risks: Identify potential disputes related to land ownership, access rights, and coffee pricing.
 - Equitable selection of beneficiaries: Assess risk of biased or inequitable selection, including exclusion of women, youth, or vulnerable households.

The Service Provider shall define the institutional responsibilities and estimated resources required for the implementation of the environmental and social diligences and develop an ESMP including :

- specific mitigation measures for each identified risk,
- assignation clear responsibilities for implementation and monitoring to project partners, farmers organization, and local authorities,
- establishment of monitoring indicators, reporting requirements, and corrective action procedures.
- grievance redress mechanism
- stakeholder engagement plan.
- **Sustainable development ambition**, especially regarding :
 - **Gender**: In line with a DAC 1 rating, the study will precise the gender-sensitive activities in each operational component and for each partner. Guidelines for the effective implementation and reporting will be also provided.
 - **Biodiversity** : the ambition of the project requires the use and consolidation of **existing studies/data**⁴ in targeted areas (woredas, kebeles) to :

⁴ For example, Interaide pilot activities in Wolayita, [Biodev 2030](#), Deforestation facility...

- establish a general baseline status of biodiversity representative of the different areas of intervention : flora (vegetation type, local species...), fauna, natural resources such as water and soils;
 - identify the main threats on ecosystems and natural resources due to human activities or climate change;
 - identify and prioritize concrete practices regarding the identified pressure factors (for example what kind of agro-forestry activities, soil fertility and phytosanitary risk management practices, pruning and harvesting on old trees, rotation, species association, water management, forest restoration and conservation, etc);
 - define indicators and means of verification for positive outcomes (soil health, species restauration/protection, vegetation cover, mitigation of deforestation and land pressure, better water management...);
 - define relevant supporting activities under each component (including 0 deforestation traceability);
 - confirm the agro-ecological potential of the project which is rated as catalyst [following AFD position paper](#).
- **Climate.** A detailed Carbon Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) shall be conducted, given the nature of the planned activities:
 - **Mitigation :** The study shall :
 - provide all relevant information on project activities and their “positive” or “negative” impacts on the climate, in order to inform decision-making
 - develop a baseline transition scenario demonstrating the technical consistency of territorial development with a low-carbon development pathways as well as potential solutions to be taken into account in the project (such as sustainable land use, deforestation prevention, post-harvest processing facilities)
 - carry out a carbon footprint assessment for the project using the EX-ACT tool. Before undertaking the calculation, the Service provider shall have its assumptions validated by AFD.
 - **Adaptation :** *The study shall include a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of climate change on the project area, comprising:*
 - analysis of historical climate data , covering at minimum, droughts, floods and rising temperatures;
 - assessment of climate change impacts on the project area by identifying social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities, with specific attention to the most vulnerable groups;
 - climate projections and joint assessment of potential future impacts.
 - **Adaptation and mitigation co-benefits :** The Service provider will rely on the findings of this assessment to estimate the project’s climate co-benefits in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. Based on the detailed financing plan, the Consultant shall produce a justification of the project’s climate finance (adaptation and mitigation), in line with the “Common Principles” for climate finance tracking.
 - **Governance :** given the potential impact of the project on several key governance sub-criteria (institutions, transparency, participation, financial governance), the Service provider will give insights on:
 - the governance capacities of involved actors (especially public sector entities and farmers’ organizations) and the multi-stakeholder coordination;
 - the transparency (including (“do no harm” approach, fiduciary flow, subsidy management and data governance,) and participation rules (e.g stakeholders dialogue and consultation

- mechanisms, representativeness of vulnerable population notably small farmers and women...);
- governance indicators to be included in the logical framework taking into account the regulatory context;
- the potential indirect impacts of the project on the coffee industry governance.

The conclusion of this analysis will be integrated in the project's documentation (logical framework and ESMP).

Guidelines for the implantation phase

The Service provider will conclude its work with recommendations to determine the conditions to be in place for a successful implementation of the project as well as potential scaling up of its outcomes.

5.2 Delivery / performance conditions / contact people

The contract will be performed under the responsibility of Sandra Rulliére (Deputy Head of ARB Division). The Team Task Leader will be Béatrice Ki-Zerbo _ kizerbo@afd.fr. An AFD team at the headquarters and the country office will collectively monitor the study. The Project Manager in Addis-Ababa will be Serkadis Kassa _ kassas@afd.fr.

The Service provider will be in close dialogue with ATI, especially ACC Program Senior Director Dr. Dagnachew Lule and the representatives of relevant teams.

The Service provider will also coordinate with Inter Aide and CIRAD representatives. AFD will provide the Service provider with all relevant documentation necessary for the requested services in accordance with the scope of work.

The duration of this task is about 4 months. The Service provider should mobilize his team a maximum of one week after signing the contract.

5.3 Expected methodology

The Service provider shall propose a methodology to conduct the assignment in respect with the present ToRs as well as the resources and templates that will be provided. The methodology shall include various phased activities (desktop review, field visit, meetings, and workshops) with the related milestones and outcomes. This methodology is expected to:

- Leverage existing experiences and data. The updated list of consulted documents will be provided in the deliverables.
- Build on tailor approaches to the local context, project needs, and stakeholder requirements, demonstrating flexibility and responsiveness to emerging information and circumstances. The work plan will clearly outline the field visits across the different regions, ensuring that each proposed intervention fully reflects these local realities.
- Maintain clear records of methodological choices, assumptions, and innovative approaches applied, allowing for transparency, accountability, and knowledge sharing.

The report shall provide evidence based contextual assessments of the current situation of coffee value chain in the targeted regions with actionable recommendations for each service described in section 5.1. In this purpose, the methodology might be tailored as following:

- Project institutional and operational framework :
 - At a minimum, following AFD guidelines for the identification of the stakeholders (including smallholders and their organisation) and assessment of their roles,

responsibilities, constraints, capacities (including regarding E&S risk management) and existing interrelations;

- Workshops with key partners to precise :
 - the project institutional and contracting arrangements,
 - the organigram and job description of key persons involved at ATI (especially the project implementation unit),
 - the composition and the functioning of the technical and steering committees.
- Description of the activities using benchmarked practices:
 - Develop detailed outputs and activities (including geo-localisation, selection of beneficiaries and other partners) through participatory selection of technical models; The service provider will especially help Inter-Aide and Cirad formulate detailed agricultural practices specific to each territory and present this approach to ATI
 - Outline the relevance and complementarity of the defined project as compared to other ongoing or planned interventions in the sector;
 - Confirm the compliance with [AFD exclusion list](#) and key relevant local and international regulations
 - Update the logical framework of the project regarding the critical assumptions, indicators' baseline and target values as well as the sources and means of verification of the three partners (Integrated monitoring and evaluation plan).
- Impact assessment and risk mitigation
 - After discussion with the three main partners, perform a desk of relevant data, studies and regulations. Prioritize field visits and surveys given the duration of the study.
 - Analysis of the project risks (technical, financial, environment, social) and review of the sustainable development ambition as regarding AFD Sustainable Development Analysis and Opinion Grid ADD grid :
 - The service provider will outline the methodology for the environmental and social risk assessment and mitigation in regards of each project activities to deliver an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The proposal will build on an institutional and regulatory context analysis (review of national and international frameworks applicable (including ILO conventions) as well as AFD's specific requirements) as well as the project description (affected, associated or potentially impacted areas, technical features, planned activities and implementation schedule).
 - Regarding, the impacts of climate change, it is preferred to
 - Use the CMIP6 approach, based on global warming levels reached (for example +1.5°C, +2°C, +3°C), in line with international recommendations for impact analysis. However, in the absence of available data or if justified by the partners, the Consultant may use the projections based on the RCP approach (CMIP5), particularly the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. The Consultant shall ensure that the chosen approach is clearly justified, specifying any limitations and methodological implications.
 - Evaluate how each project component or activity addresses identified climate risks and enhances climate change adaptation, including the contribution of proposed agroecological practices (agronomic and farm-level adaptations, landscape and ecosystem-based adaptation practices, improved coffee varieties, agroforestry and shade management, water management, soil conservation, diversification) to

climate resilience, and clarification of expected impacts of proposed adaptation measures such as crop diversification, introduction of drought- and disease-resistant varieties, and soil and water conservation practicing (terracing, mulching, and under-canopy planting).

- Based on the financing plan of the project, the Service provider will provide a clear statement of the project's contribution to reduce vulnerability to climate change, and establish direct links between project activities and the identified climate-related vulnerabilities in line with the [adaptation revised Common Principles](#) for climate finance tracking. The Service provider should also provide relevant data or proxy to assess both greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and carbon sequestration potential such as: area covered (in hectares), project duration, planned agricultural and forestry practices, soil types, current land use, planned land use changes, species used, estimated growth cycles (fast-growing vs. slow-growing), fertilizer and pesticide use, etc. [The AFD Carbon Footprint Tool](#)
- Regarding the general baseline status of biodiversity (flora and fauna), the service provider will propose the relevant methodology (including desk review and site visits) given the multiplicity of sites identified in appendix 2.
- Guidelines for the implantation phase. Drawing on its experience of development projects and its knowledge of the coffee sector, the Service provider will select a methodology to maximize the impacts of the project through complementarities or scaling up with other relevant initiatives,

The service provider will engage closely with ATI, CIRAD and Inter Aide through field visits workshops. Meetings with the representatives of the three main partners and AFD will be held at key moments of the assignment.

Any issues or challenges encountered should be communicated in a timely manner. The Service provider is expected to be responsive to feedback and to engage in constructive dialogue with both AFD and the partners.

5.4 Estimated level of effort and timeframe for the service

The Service provider will provide about 110 to 150 person-days of experienced professionals for the completion of the pre-implementation study, over a timespan of four months.

The service provider will organize the mission to submit the expected deliverables (§ 5.5). The offer will present key milestones for the beginning of each work package as well as intermediary and final documentation. A detailed expected timeframe is provided in the table below. The Service provider will provide a time schedule for the requested services (especially the field mission) based on these milestones.

Schedule	Deadline
Bid submission	23/02/2026
Start of the service	23/03/2026
Inception meeting	3 weeks after start of service
Draft report :	3 months after start of service
Workshop (Answer to the comments on the draft report)	3,5 months after start of service
Final report	4 months after start of service

5.5 Expected deliverables

The Service provider will provide clear criteria for decision about the scope of the project, the budget and potential impacts along with the key features of relevant components. The Service provider will deliver the documents aligned with the expected service (§ 5.1) and the agreed upon methodology (§ 5.3) especially:

- An inception report including :

- Understanding of the context and activities of the project;
- Stakeholders' mapping outlining key actors to be involved;
- Updated work plan and detailed methodology covering the scope of the present ToRs focusing interactions with key stakeholders, data collection for risk and impact assessment, tools and templates to be used;
- Any immediate observations or risks that may affect the execution of the assignment
- The draft and the final report including :
 - Detailed logical framework of the project with the activities (including technical approach of each partner, seedlings' production, renovation and rehabilitation of coffee plantation, diversification, TA to farmers and their groups, coordination and monitoring activities, critical assumptions, baseline, impact indicators...);
 - Indicative detailed budget and financing plan;
 - Operational and institutional modalities (responsibilities of on-grantees, partners and stakeholders involved, legal and contractual arrangements, fiduciary flows, targeted beneficiaries)
 - Procurement plan
 - Tentative implementation and disbursement schedule;
 - Results of the overall E&S risk assessment and corresponding documentation;
 - Conditions for a successful and sustainable project (including potential co-benefits on climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, gender, governance following AFD sustainable development grid)
- Material supporting the key meetings and related minutes (at least the inception meeting and the final workshop).

The Service provider should have a clear plan for quality assurance, including internal reviews and checks, to ensure that all deliverables meet the required standards before submission. All deliverables must be submitted within the agreed-upon timelines. Any delays must be communicated promptly, along with a valid justification.

All deliverables shall be subject to review and formal validation by AFD. Upon receipt of each deliverable, AFD will have 10 working days for review and validation. If AFD wishes an updated deliverable, it shall send the comments within that period of time. The Service provider will then have 10 working days to consider such comments and produce an updated version of the deliverable. This process may be repeated until AFD is satisfied along with the key partners. The Service provider shall ensure that comments and recommendations from AFD and key partners are addressed in the final version.

To assess the quality of the deliverables, AFD will use such criteria as:

- Compliance with expected scope
- Soundness of approaches
- Clarity and readability of findings and recommendations
- Respect of deadlines

The expected format of deliverables is Excel Word/PPT/PDF.

5.6 Expertise expected from the service provider

The service provider shall allocate employees with the appropriate qualifications and experience to achieve the services described in these specifications. This includes a proven track record in similar assignments and the ability to apply sound judgment and technical skills. Consulting firms should demonstrate their capacity to associate with the relevant competencies to enhance their qualifications. Moreover, the interested firms should be able to identify and mobilize pertinent competencies to interact with local partners authorities. A good knowledge of Ethiopia, institutional, social and economic context, will be a plus.

The expertise sought may take the form of a multidisciplinary team (estimated as an indication of 3-5 experts) bringing together the following capacities (the below list is not comprehensive; the Service provider is responsible to mobilize the necessary experts to meet the requirements of the proposed methodology):

Position	Required capacities
Team Leader	<p>The Team Leader should at least hold a Master's Degree or equivalent qualification in agricultural and rural development or similar related field.</p> <p>He/She shall have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience, including several experiences on project implementation studies with international financing institutions especially AFD regarding agriculture development, support to farmers' organization and value chain structuring</p> <p>Experience in environmental & social impacts assessment (including climate change risks and vulnerabilities, biodiversity and social inclusion, etc....) in similar contexts following international standards such as World Bank E&S framework.</p> <p>Ability to engage stakeholders and lead other specialists</p>
Agricultural Economist	<p>The Agricultural Economist should at least hold a Master's Degree or equivalent qualification in economics.</p> <p>He/She should have a minimum of 10 years of experience in the analysis of economic benefits from agricultural development projects, and the economic benefits of changing agricultural cropping patterns</p>
Social & environmental specialist(s)	<p>The Social and Environmental specialist must possess a minimum of B.Sc. Degree or equivalent in Environmental Management or Environmental Technology/Science or similar.</p> <p>He/She should have a minimum of seven (7) years of experience in environmental & social-related impacts assessment, if possible, in similar contexts including coffee production, climate change risks and vulnerabilities, biodiversity and gender inclusion, etc. The specialist shall have proven experience with government institutions and international financial institutions including WB relevant standards</p>
Coffee Expert	<p>The coffee expert must have a master degree or equivalent qualification and a minimum of 8 years of relevant work experience in this field of specialization or a related field</p> <p>He/She shall demonstrate a good understanding of quality and traceability challenges (including compliance to EUDR requirements) and a good knowledge about the local, regional and international coffee market. An experience of working with local organizations in charge of promoting coffee value chains in Africa is an asset.</p>

Specific attention will be given to the diversity and complementarity of profiles. All team members must be fluent in English. If applicable, the responsibility for the execution of the study would be entrusted to one of the organizations of the consortium (decision taken between the members of the consortium), which will appoint a team leader.

Taking into account the schedule for the execution of the work, the Service provider will establish a person*day table of all personnel delegated to the tasks described above. The financial proposal should be in accordance with this work plan (around 110 to 150 person*days) and the proposed methodology.

All experts recruited should be independent and their responsibilities should not place them in a position of conflict of interest. More specifically, civil servants or any other person working in the public administration of the beneficiary country and who might be linked to the project could not be recruited as experts.

ARTICLE 6. Validation of deliverables by AFD

6.1 Deliverables validation process

Upon receipt of each deliverable, AFD will have 5 working days to validate it or not. If AFD wishes an updated deliverable, it shall send the service provider its comments on those deliverables within 7 working days of receipt. The service provider will have 7 working days in which to take those comments into account and produce a new version of the deliverable. This process may be repeated until AFD is satisfied with the deliverable. The deliverable will only be validated by AFD after discussion with relevant stakeholders.

6.2 Validation criteria for deliverables

To assess the quality of the deliverables (see Article 5.5), AFD will use such criteria as:

- ❖ Compliance with the scope of the requested Service and deliverables;
- ❖ The operational nature of the conclusions and the deliverables;
- ❖ Adequacy with the objectives of the project and its specific context ;
- ❖ Added value in terms of advisory expertise compared to the existing conditions.

ARTICLE 7. Additional practical requirements

The service provider undertakes to appoint a single contact person responsible for monitoring this contract. AFD country office will be informed prior to the site visits and meetings with officials (Ministries, implementing agencies...).

It is expected that the assignment comprises a minimum of days in Ethiopia for the experts (meeting with the stakeholders, field visit, workshop).

An AFD team at the headquarters and the country office will monitor the study.

The Service provider will appoint a single contact person responsible for leading/supervising this contract. The Service provider will ensure the availability of local experts to ensure interactions with local stakeholders and that any clearances won't jeopardize the project timeline.

The Service provider will also coordinate with relevant national and international key stakeholders that might be identified during the study, such as other donors implementing value chains and traceability projects in Ethiopia

AFD will provide the Service provider with all relevant documentation necessary for the requested services in accordance with the scope of work. The service provider mobilizes his team a maximum of one week after signing the contract.

7.1 Use of English

English must be invariably used with the project owner: documents, meetings, reports, telephone calls, e-mails, all deliverables, etc

All deliverables shall be submitted in English in editable Word, Excel, and PDF formats.

7.2 Access by the service provider's employees

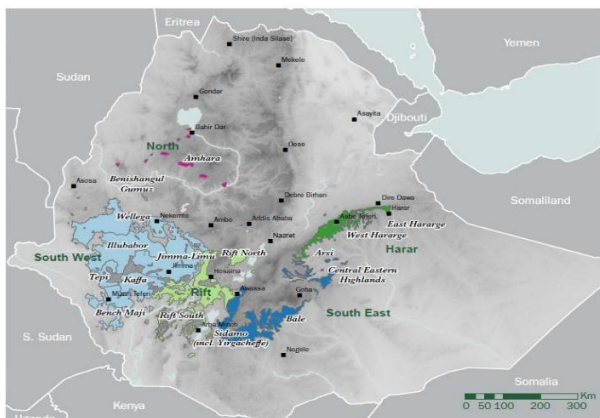
Upon notification of the contract, the service provider shall have at its disposal the existing documentation relating to the subjects on which it shall intervene.

ARTICLE 8. Available resources

AFD will also provide the Service provider with the following references:

- Guide du cadre logique
- Matrice d'analyse des parties prenantes et de l'environnement institutionnel
- [AFD Sustainable Development Analysis and Opinion Grid revised in 2025](#);
- [AFD exclusion list](#)
- [The AFD Carbon Footprint Tool](#)
- Environmental eXternalities ACcounting Tool (EX-ACT) <https://www.fao.org/in-action/epic/ex-act-tool/suite-of-tools/ex-act/es/>
- [AFD position paper: Improving the Integration of Agroecological Transition within Projects Financed by the AFD Group](#)
- Information about connected projects granted by AFD, such as :
 - Geographical Indication Facility in partnership with Cirad ([pilot-gi-ethiopia-kata-muduga / News - GI Support fund](#) ; [gi-support-fund-ethiopia-limu-coffee / News - GI Support fund](#)) ;
 - Biodev 2030 ([Ethiopia - BIODDEV2030](#))
 - Reports of the Facility granted by the EU and operated by European Forest Institute (EFI), regarding deforestation will be shared at inception_ Facilité Transition vers des filières agricoles légales et libres de déforestation (CZZ3676)
- Ethiopian environmental and social regulations, including:
 - *Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation* (No. 299/2002, amended 420/2004) – for assessment and management of environmental and social risks.
 - *Forest and Biodiversity Proclamations* (No. 542/2007; No. 359/2003) – for agroforestry, biodiversity preservation, and sustainable use of genetic resources.
 - *Water Resources Management Proclamation* (No. 197/2000) and *Pollution Control* (No. 300/2002) – for sustainable water use and chemical/pesticide management.
 - *Labor and Child Labor Proclamations* (No. 1156/2019; No. 1158/2019) – for safe working conditions, non-discrimination, and prevention of child labor.
 - *Rural Land Administration and Land Use Proclamation* (No. 456/2005) – to respect land tenure and access rights of smallholder farmers.
- [Ethiopia - Trends & Variability - Projections | Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#)).
- FAO Transparent supply chains tools and solutions (<https://www.fao.org/transparent-supply-chains/en>)
- FAO ABC Map ([ABC-Map](#))

Appendix 1 Key coffee growing areas in Ethiopia⁵.



Appendix 2 Buna RISE project implementation areas at this stage

Region	Zone	Woreda
 Oromia	Jimma	Goma
		Gera
		Mana
		Limu Kosa
	Illu Aba Bora	Matu
		Ale
		Nopa
 Sidama	Northern Sidama	Shebedino
	Central Sidama	Dale
	Southern Sidama	Aleta Wondo
 Southwest Ethiopia	Keffa	Gimbo
		Decha
	Bench Sheko	Sheko
		Gura Ferda
 South Ethiopia	Gedio	Gedeb
		Cheffee
		Kochere
	Wolayita	Damot Sore
		Boloso Sore
		Damot Gale
		Ofa
 Central Ethiopia	Kembatta	Sodo Zurea
		Hadero

⁵ The five main zones are highlighted in green (North, South West, Rift, South East, Harar). [Source: Kew Royal Botanic Gardens, 2017 / USDA Annual Report Number: ET2025-0014](#)