

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

This template has been developed to support project proponents in meeting the requirements for stakeholder engagement laid out by the Innovation Facility and relevant carbon standard, particularly those related to advancing **social inclusion**, **equitable benefit-sharing**, and **gender equality**. It aligns with Section C, Part 3: Focus of the Innovation Facility in the [Concept Note](#), and is informed by the principles outlined in Chapter 1.2.3 of the [Innovation Facility's Guidelines for Applicants](#) and Chapter 6 of the [IUCN Stakeholder Engagement – Guidance Note](#).

The template is intended to guide proponents through the process of identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders, especially those located within or near the project site, who may be directly or indirectly affected by, or who may influence, the project. These stakeholders may include Indigenous Peoples, local communities, traditional leaders, women, youth, and other marginalised or vulnerable groups, as well as relevant government institutions at the national, regional, and local levels and non-governmental institutions.

Template Structure

The first section of the template focuses on **stakeholder analysis**, helping proponents assess each stakeholder group's interests, potential influence, proximity to the project area, and the likely impact of the project on them. A matrix format is provided to support systematic identification and prioritisation.

The second section provides a structure for the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**, which summarises planned engagement activities throughout the project cycle. This includes proposed methods for information sharing, consultation, and participation; roles and responsibilities for implementation; resource requirements; and timing and frequency of engagement activities. The plan should be proportionate to the project's environmental and social risks and tailored to the local context and needs of each stakeholder group.

The final section supports documentation of **stakeholder consultations** carried out throughout the project lifecycle, from the concept note, to the full project proposal and finally implementation stages. This includes space to capture information on when and where consultations occurred, who participated (with gender disaggregation where possible), the methods used, key issues discussed, and how input received has shaped project design.

Proponents are encouraged to use this template not only as a compliance tool, but as a means of strengthening relationships, improving project outcomes, and ensuring accountability and transparency throughout the life of the project. More information on Stakeholder Engagement Requirements can be found in the Innovation Facility ESMS Manual and the IUCN Guidance Note on Stakeholder Engagement.

Alignment with Carbon Standard Requirements

In addition to complying with the Innovation Facility requirements, this template also supports alignment with the stakeholder engagement provisions of the specific carbon standard under which the project intends to certify its carbon credits.

Different carbon standards, such as the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) by Verra, Gold Standard, Plan Vivo, among others may include specific requirements on the timing, duration, methods and documentation of stakeholder engagement. These often include minimum disclosure periods or formal consultation steps for Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), particularly for Indigenous Peoples and other rights-holding communities.

This section allows you to specify those requirements, ensuring that your stakeholder engagement process is tailored to the selected standard and helps maintain the project's eligibility for certification.

Stakeholder Engagement Requirements of the Selected Carbon Standard

Please specify the carbon standard under which the project will be certified:

Goldstandard

Does the selected carbon standard include specific stakeholder engagement requirements (e.g., minimum consultation, comments and disclosure periods, documentation procedures)?

If yes, please summarise them below:

Requirement Category	Standard-Specific Requirement
Minimum consultation period	No fixed duration, but consultation must occur before project start and allow sufficient time for stakeholder input.
Minimum comments period	30 days, for public comments after Project Design Document (PDD) is published on the Gold Standard registry.
Minimum public disclosure period	PDD and stakeholder report must remain publicly available throughout the crediting period.
Timing of engagement within the project cycle	At design stage, before implementation begins. Also required during renewal or major changes.
Frequency of engagement activities	At least once prior to implementation, plus ongoing feedback via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism (CIGM).
Documentation and reporting obligations	Stakeholder Consultation Report, meeting minutes, participant lists, and follow-up actions must be submitted and validated.
Others (specify and add rows as necessary)	Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism (CIGM) must be established and accessible throughout the project duration.

UPDATE on HRNS approach

At HRNS, we believe that true transformation in smallholder farming landscapes must be rooted in farmer voices, local ownership, and collective visioning. Our approach prioritizes deep engagement with farmers, women, youth, and other key stakeholders from the earliest stages to ensure that the project is not only technically sound but also socially embedded and culturally relevant.

1. Participatory Needs Assessments and Dialogue

Before implementing any training or field interventions, HRNS will conduct focus group discussions, participatory needs assessments, and household-level consultations with farmers, women, and youth in all target communities. These sessions are designed to identify their priorities, aspirations, and perceived barriers to adopting agroforestry and regenerative practices. Topics will include land and labor considerations, market access, risk perceptions, gender roles, and intergenerational succession planning.

Community leaders, cooperative representatives, and selected farming households (wife and husband) will also be engaged to understand intra-household dynamics and secure broader social support. By systematically gathering these insights, HRNS ensures that the project design reflects real-world farmer needs, rather than imposing external models.

2. Co-Creation of a Regional Theory of Change

Building on this foundation, HRNS will facilitate regional workshops with identified stakeholders to jointly develop a locally tailored Theory of Change (ToC). This participatory process will draw on the core proposal and logframe submitted to WALD but adapt them to local realities and stakeholder aspirations. By involving farmers, cooperative leaders, women's groups, youth representatives, and local technical experts, the ToC becomes a shared roadmap for transformation. This step is essential for aligning ecological restoration goals with community development objectives, enhancing transparency, and fostering long-term commitment.

HRNS will allocate the "Travel" budget line to support these stakeholder engagement activities. If preferred by WALD, HRNS can further break down this budget line to explicitly separate "Travel" from "Workshop and Community Dialogue" activities for greater transparency and clarity.

3. Establishment of a Community of Practice

To sustain momentum and foster continuous learning, HRNS will establish a Community of Practice (CoP) composed of farmers, cooperative representatives, local NGOs, extension agents, and technical partners. This CoP will meet every two months to:

- Share experiences and lessons learned from field implementation;
- Discuss adaptive management strategies in response to climate, market, or social dynamics;
- Review progress toward jointly defined goals, including carbon sequestration, biodiversity recovery, and social inclusion indicators;
- Strengthen peer-to-peer learning and build a network of local champions.

The CoP structure promotes horizontal exchange rather than top-down instruction, empowering farmers to become co-leaders of the agroforestry transition. It enhances local ownership, improves adoption rates, and fosters a culture of collective problem-solving. The CoP will meet every two months. HRNS will allocate the "Travel" budget line to support the CoP. If preferred by WALD, HRNS can further break down this budget line to explicitly separate "Travel" from "Workshop and Community Dialogue" activities for greater transparency and clarity.

Based on our prior experience with Communities of Practice in Brazil, we have observed that stakeholders often take responsibility for covering their own participation costs as a sign of commitment and ownership. The project may support the rental of meeting spaces when necessary; however, even these costs can often be covered through in-kind contributions from stakeholders, such as providing office or cooperative facilities. This co-investment approach reinforces shared responsibility and long-term sustainability.

4. Knowledge as a Public Good

All insights, training materials, and technical tools developed through this process will be treated as public goods. This ensures open access for other regions, research institutions, and farmer networks, both in Brazil and through HRNS's global network spanning seven countries. By sharing knowledge openly, HRNS aims to drive South-South learning, enabling farmers across the Global South to benefit from innovations in regenerative coffee agroforestry and community-led carbon solutions.

1. Analysis of Stakeholders

Stakeholder (SH)	SH's role, main activities and capacity/expertise in areas <u>related</u> to the project	Potential influence of the SH on the project (a) 1=very low to 5=very high	Potential impact of the project on the SH (b) 1=very low to 5=very high	Significance (a x b)	Invited for Community of Practice
Government agencies (at different levels i.e., national, regional, local)					
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)	National: Formulates and implements policies for agribusiness development, integrating market, technological, organizational, and environmental aspects to promote food security, income generation, and employment.	5	5	25	Yes (government representation)
Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (CONAB)	Role: A federal agency responsible for agricultural supply management and food security in Brazil. Activities: Conducts agricultural research, monitors food production and distribution, implements price regulation mechanisms, and manages food stock policies. Expertise: Agricultural market analysis, food security programs, rural development policies, and sustainable supply chain management.	5	4	20	Yes (government representation)
Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply of Minas Gerais (SEAPA-MG)	State-Level: Implements state policies to promote agricultural development, including support for coffee production, research, and marketing initiatives.	5	4	20	Yes (government representation)
Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais (EMATER - MG)	Role: Public agency providing technical assistance and rural extension services. Activities: Supports farmers with sustainable practices, agroecology, and climate resilience strategies. Expertise: Agricultural extension,	5	5	25	Yes (government representation)

	agroforestry training, and rural technology transfer.				Innovation Facility
Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável (SEMAD)	Role: State environmental agency focused on sustainable development. Activities: Regulates environmental policies, oversees reforestation initiatives, and manages conservation programs. Expertise: Environmental regulation, deforestation control, and sustainability governance.	5	4	20	Yes (government representation)
IEF (Instituto Estadual de Florestas)	National agency who has the mandate to set the quality criteria for forestry projects	5	5	25	Yes (government representation)
Instituto Brasileiro de Recursos Naturais e Renováveis - IBAMA	Role: Brazil's environmental regulatory agency. Activities: Enforces environmental laws, monitors deforestation, and regulates carbon projects. Expertise: Environmental licensing, biodiversity protection, and climate policy enforcement.	5	5	25	Yes (government representation)
Local stakeholders (break down to Indigenous Peoples, local communities, village committees, etc)					
Coffee Smallholder Farmer Families	Core project implementers and primary decision-makers for on-farm agroforestry transition. Active in land management, crop diversification, and environmental stewardship. Deep local knowledge of farming practices and ecosystem interactions.	5	5	25	Yes (through representation)
Female Farmers and Women associations	Female farmers are critical actors in on-farm labor, crop diversification, post-harvest processing, and household-level decision-making. Women associations represent and organize these farmers, advocate for their rights, support capacity building, and promote collective action and leadership. Together, they contribute deep practical knowledge, mobilization capacity, and social cohesion, and play a	5	5	25	Yes (through representation)

	crucial role in ensuring equitable participation and benefit-sharing within the project.				
Youth and Youth Associations	Rural youth represent the next generation of farm leaders and innovators. They are actively engaged in on-farm labor, maintenance of new practices, and are often more open to adopting new technologies and regenerative approaches. Youth associations play an essential role in organizing young people, providing leadership training, creating peer learning networks, and advocating for generational renewal in rural areas. Together, youth and their associations bring energy, openness to innovation, and critical capacity for sustaining long-term agroforestry transitions and community resilience.	5	5	25	Yes (through representation)
Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Carmo de Minas e Baependi	Role: Rural workers' union representing agricultural laborers. Activities: Advocates for fair wages, social security, and better working conditions for rural workers. Expertise: Labor rights, worker training, and legal support for agricultural employees.	1	1	2	We will not invite the rural workers' union to the CoP because the project exclusively targets land-owning or legally managing smallholder farmers, not hired laborers. Their core focus on wage and labor rights is not directly relevant to the voluntary, farmer-led

					agroforestry activities of this project.
Civil Society Organisations (include grassroots level)					
Associação das Organizações de Produtores Fairtrade do Brasil – BRFAIR	Role: National association of Fairtrade-certified producer organizations. Activities: Strengthens Fairtrade networks, promotes sustainable farming, and facilitates market access. Expertise: Fairtrade certification, sustainable agriculture, and smallholder farmer support.	4	4	16	Yes (farmer representation)
Articulação Nacional de Agroecologia (ANA)	Role: National network promoting agroecology, sustainable agriculture, and food sovereignty in Brazil. Main Activities: Advocates for public policies supporting agroecological farming, organizes farmer exchanges, and strengthens agroecological markets. Capacity/Expertise: Strong network of agroecological farmers and researchers, policy advocacy, and technical expertise in sustainable land-use practices.	5	3	20	Not relevant
Aliança Internacional das Mulheres do Café - IWCA Brasil	Role: Brazilian chapter of the IWCA, promoting women's participation in the coffee industry. Main Activities: Capacity-building, networking, and market linkages for women coffee producers. Capacity/Expertise: Gender-inclusive approaches to coffee production, sustainability, and access to specialty markets.	4	3	12	Yes (female farmer representation)
CEPEAS	Role: Research and extension organization focused on rural development and sustainability. Main Activities: Conducts studies, provides technical training, and supports policy development for sustainable farming systems. Capacity/Expertise: Expertise in agroecology, rural sustainability, and environmental policies.	4	3	12	Not relevant

Forests4Farming	NGO that disseminates knowledge about syntropic agroforestry through a farmer training platform	3	1	9	Not relevant
Private Sector					
Cooperativa Regional de Cafeicultores em Guaxupé (Cooxupé)	The world's largest coffee cooperative, representing over 11,500 producers, primarily small and family-run farms. Cooxupé provides technology dissemination, market access, and support services to its members.	4	4	16	Yes (farmer representation)
ASCARIVE – Associação Dos Cafeicultores do Vale do Rio Verde	Role: Farmer association promoting specialty and sustainable coffee production in the Rio Verde Valley. Main Activities: Supports Fair Trade certification, marketing, and technical training for member farmers. Capacity/Expertise: Specialty coffee production, traceability, and sustainability certification.	5	5	25	Yes (farmer representation)
Cooperativa Regional dos Cafeicultores do Vale do Rio Verde Ltda. - COCARIVE	Vale do Rio Verde (Carmo de Minas); Role: Coffee cooperative focused on production, processing, and commercialization. Main Activities: Provides technical assistance, credit access, and quality control for smallholder coffee farmers. Capacity/Expertise: Market access, cooperative governance, and sustainable coffee production.	5	5	25	Yes (farmer representation)
COOMAP – Cooperativa Mista Agropecuária de Paraguaçu	Fair Trade , Paraguaçu; Role: Multi-sector cooperative supporting smallholder farmers. Main Activities: Offers financing, input supply, and market access for diversified agricultural production. Capacity/Expertise: Coffee and livestock production, cooperative governance, and sustainable agriculture.	3	2	6	Not relevant
COOPASV – Cooperativa dos Pequenos Agricultores de Santana da Vargem	Fair Trade , Santana da Vargem, Role: Smallholder farmer cooperative in Santana da Vargem. Main Activities: Supports members with commercialization, technical assistance,	3	2	6	Not relevant

	and sustainable farming practices. Capacity/Expertise: Sustainable coffee farming, farmer training, and access to premium markets.				
COOPFAM – Cooperativa dos Agricultores Familiares de Poço Fundo e Região Ltda	Fair Trade , Poço Fundo; Role: Family farming cooperative promoting sustainability and organic certification. Main Activities: Strengthens family farming businesses, facilitates organic certification, and supports fair trade. Capacity/Expertise: Organic agroforestry systems, carbon sequestration, and fair trade initiatives.	3	2	6	Not relevant
COCOTREL	Três Pontas; Role: Coffee cooperative focused on high-quality coffee production and commercialization. Main Activities: Provides agronomic support, financing, and access to specialty markets. Capacity/Expertise: Coffee sustainability, cooperative governance, and market access.	3	3	9	Yes (farmer representation)
CAPEBE	Boa Esperança; Role: Agricultural cooperative supporting diversified farming. Main Activities: Provides credit, technical assistance, and commercial partnerships for its members. Capacity/Expertise: Agroforestry, farmer training, and sustainable supply chains.	3	2	6	Yes (farmer representation)
Nucoffee Sustentia	An initiative by Syngenta and Nutrade, Nucoffee Sustentia promotes regenerative agricultural practices among coffee producers. The program encourages sustainable methodologies, including soil health improvement and carbon footprint reduction, aiming to enhance resilience against climate change.	3	2	6	Not relevant
Southpole/co2logic	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Global carbon project developer and sustainability advisor. Main Activities: Develops carbon offset	3	2	6	Not relevant

	projects, advises on climate finance, and supports sustainability initiatives. Capacity/Expertise: Carbon certification, climate policy, and corporate sustainability.				
Klabin	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Leading paper and pulp company integrating sustainability into forestry management. Main Activities: Manages certified forests, develops sustainable packaging, and invests in carbon sequestration projects. Capacity/Expertise: Reforestation, sustainable forestry, and carbon market participation.	3	2	6	Not relevant
Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Carbon market and environmental investment company. Main Activities: Develops nature-based carbon credit projects and biodiversity conservation initiatives. Capacity/Expertise: Carbon project certification, ecosystem services, and impact investment.	3	2	6	Not relevant
Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas – IPÊ	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Non-profit organization conducting conservation research and implementing sustainability projects. Main Activities: Leads biodiversity conservation programs, ecological restoration, and community-based sustainability projects. Capacity/Expertise: Environmental science, conservation policy, and agroforestry research.	3	2	6	Not relevant
Amazon Reforestation Consortium	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Collaboration of organizations working on large-scale reforestation in the Amazon. Main Activities: Implements native species restoration projects and carbon	3	2	6	Yes (forest and carbon expertise)

	credit programs. Capacity/Expertise: Forest restoration, carbon markets, and sustainable land management.				
CARBON CREDITS CONSULTING S.r.L.	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country	3	2	6	Not relevant
AGROBUSINESS FLORESTAS E PECUARIA Ltda	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country, Role: Agribusiness company working in forestry and livestock sectors. Activities: Engages in sustainable land use, integrating forestry and livestock management. Expertise: Agroforestry, sustainable land management, and productivity enhancement in rural landscapes.	3	3	6	Yes (forest and carbon expertise)
Suzano S.A.	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Leading Brazilian pulp and paper company with a strong environmental agenda. Activities: Large-scale forestry operations, reforestation, and carbon credit projects. Expertise: Sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration through afforestation.	3	2	6	Not relevant
WAYCARBON SOLUÇÕES AMBIENTAIS E PROJETOS DE CARBONO LTDA	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country, Role: Environmental consultancy specializing in carbon markets and sustainability strategies. Activities: Develops and implements carbon projects, corporate sustainability plans, and climate risk assessments. Expertise: Carbon credit certification, climate risk analysis, and sustainability consulting.	3	2	6	Not relevant
ReforestAction / ReforesTerra – Restauração de Ecossistemas Florestais Ltda	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country, Role: Organization dedicated to ecosystem restoration and reforestation. Activities: Implements large-scale tree-planting initiatives, biodiversity	3	2	6	Not relevant

	restoration, and carbon sequestration projects. Expertise: Ecosystem restoration, community engagement in reforestation, and sustainable land-use management.				
The Green Branch	Implementation agencies of earlier carbon projects in the host country; Role: Environmental organization focused on sustainable agroforestry. Activities: Implements agroforestry projects, provides technical assistance to farmers, and promotes biodiversity conservation. Expertise: Agroforestry system design, carbon sequestration, and climate resilience in agriculture.	3	2	6	Not relevant
Clima	Role: Environmental consultancy focusing on climate solutions. Activities: Works on carbon project certification, climate risk assessment, and corporate sustainability initiatives. Expertise: Carbon markets, climate risk modeling, and environmental policy advisory.	3	2	6	Yes (forest and carbon expertise)
ReNature	Role: Organization promoting regenerative agriculture and ecosystem restoration. Activities: Supports farmers in transitioning to agroforestry and regenerative farming systems. Expertise: Sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and climate-smart farming practices.	3	2	6	Not relevant
International organisations					
Rainforest Alliance	An international NGO working with coffee farmers to implement sustainable farming practices, improve livelihoods, and conserve biodiversity. They provide certification and support for adopting agroforestry systems that enhance climate resilience.	4	3	12	Yes (farmer representation)
Fair Trade	Role: Global movement ensuring ethical and sustainable trade practices.	4	3	12	Yes (farmer representation)

	Activities: Supports smallholder farmers through fair pricing, capacity building, and sustainability programs. Expertise: Market access for sustainable coffee, ethical supply chains, and farmer empowerment.				
Research institutions & universities					
Federal University of Lavras (UFLA)	Located in Minas Gerais, UFLA conducts extensive research on coffee cultivation, agroforestry systems, and sustainable agriculture. The university collaborates with farmers to develop and disseminate practices that enhance productivity and environmental sustainability.	5	5	25	Yes (research support)
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	National: Develops research and innovation in agriculture, including coffee cultivation, to enhance productivity and sustainability.	5	5	25	Yes (research support)
Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Minas Gerais (EPAMIG)	State-level: Conducts research focused on improving agricultural practices in Minas Gerais, with significant emphasis on coffee cultivation techniques suitable for the region.	5	5	25	Yes (research support)
Federal Institute of Education, Science, and Technology of the South of Minas Gerais (IF Sul de Minas)	Regional: Hosts the EMBRAPA Unit of the Coffee Agroindustry, focusing on research and development in coffee production, industrialization, and equipment for consumers.	5	5	25	Yes (research support)

Please explain any interactions between/among the stakeholders listed above that are relevant to the project.

2. Documentation of Stakeholder Engagements

Consultations (place and date)	Organisations represented and respective functions	Number of participants (disaggregated by gender)	Form/ methodology of consultation	Issues discussed and outcomes of discussion	Response to issues raised including how they influenced project design
Lavras, Brazil – June 2025	UFLA - Higher Education / Research Sicoob - Financial Institution / Cooperative S&D Sucden - Private Sector / Buyer FAEMG/SENAR - Extension / Rural Assistance Global Coffee Platform (GCP) - Multi-stakeholder sustainability platform Amagri - Female organization Producers from other organizations Necaf - Study group from UFLA ATeG - Program to support producers from SENAR Emater - Extension / Rural Assistance Starbucks - Private Sector / Buyer EPAMIG - Higher Education / Research Instituto Biosistêmico - Civil Society / NGO Cocatrel - Cooperative / Private Sector / Buyer Instituto Agrônômico (IAC) - Research Cofco International - Private Sector / Buyer Exportadora Guaxupé - Private Sector / Buyer	43 participants (24 women, 19 men)	Workshop-style meeting with expert presentations, participatory dialogue, and case discussions	In June 2025, the project team hosted a multi-stakeholder consultation titled “The Ideal Landscape for Coffee Production in Brazil.” The event convened smallholder farmers, cooperative leaders, technical experts, and local institutions to gather insights on sustainable coffee production and agroforestry transition. The discussion revealed several practical barriers to adoption of regenerative practices, including: Limited access to context-specific technical assistance; Financial constraints and labor demands associated with agroforestry systems; The need for tailored, hands-on training through demonstration plots and peer exchange; Systemic underrepresentation of women and youth in training and decision-making spaces. These insights directly informed the project’s design refinement. In response, the following actions were integrated: Strengthening localized technical support and extension services; Customizing demonstration plots to reflect regional conditions and farmer needs; Expanding inclusive outreach strategies to ensure participation of women and young producers; Enhancing monitoring systems to track both environmental and socioeconomic outcomes, including gender-responsive metrics.	These insights were essential for refining the project’s design. Actions were adjusted to strengthen technical assistance, customize demonstration plots, promote inclusive approaches, and enhance the monitoring of environmental and socioeconomic impacts. In response, the project reinforced its commitment to establish locally tailored demonstration plots, strengthen partnerships with technical institutions such as UFLA, EMATER, and FAEMG/SENAR, and integrate inclusive training strategies with gender and youth sensitivity.

	EISA - Private Sector / Buyer Cocatrel - Cooperative / Private Sector / Buyer NKG Fazenda da Lagoa - Large scale farm NKG Stockler - Private Sector / Buyer			The consultation helped validate the project's relevance while aligning it more closely with stakeholder needs, particularly around access, equity, and practical implementation support. This participatory process reinforces the project's commitment to co-creation and long-term adoption by target communities.	
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3. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

About financial costs:

The project does not pay or receive direct financial contributions from stakeholders listed in the engagement plan. All listed stakeholders contribute on an in-kind basis, meaning they provide support through staff time, expertise, facilities, and logistical help, reflecting their commitment, ownership, and alignment with project goals. Based on HRNS's experience running similar Communities of Practice (CoPs) in Brazil, annual operational costs are approximately €2,000, which will be covered using the submitted travel budget line. If desired by WALD, this line can be further split to clearly separate "travel" and "workshop and community dialogue" expenses for greater transparency. Additionally, once agreements with financial investors such as Melitta, Starbucks, Darboven, Tchibo, and others are formalized, their local representatives will also be invited to actively participate in the Community of Practice (CoP). However, this participation can only be confirmed once the potential WALD project officially begins.

a. Government / Local Institutions

In-kind: Staff time, technical expertise, provision of meeting rooms, vehicles for field visits, and logistical support. No financial payments; these contributions reflect institutional co-ownership and policy alignment.

b. Civil Society Organisations

In-kind: Staff time for meetings and workshops, mobilization of member networks, use of office spaces for events, and communication support.

c. Private Sector / Farmer Cooperatives

In-kind: Staff participation in meetings, mobilization of farmer members, use of cooperative facilities for workshops, provision of local logistics (e.g., shared transport or refreshments), and technical advisory time. positioning.

d. Community-based or Local Farmer Groups

In-kind: Time and participation of farmers, women and youth, provision of local meeting spaces (e.g., cooperative offices or community halls), local facilitation, and co-organization of events. Farmers, women, and youth do not only participate as observers but are central actors in co-creating, leading, and monitoring project activities, including the CoP

Stakeholder	Type/Category of Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Mechanism / process of Engagement	Responsible Entity/Person	Frequency of Engagement	Timing of Engagement	Financial costs	CoP
Coffee Smallholder Farmer Families	Local community members / Direct beneficiaries	Co-design agroforestry models; define benefit-sharing; ensure alignment with farm realities and generational needs.	Household consultations, focus groups, participatory workshops, demo plots.	HRNS field technicians & project coordination team	Monthly or as needed	Throughout preparation, implementation, and monitoring	Covered through budget under restoration activities	Yes (through representation)
Female Farmers and Women Associations	Local community members / Direct beneficiaries	Strengthen agency and leadership; co-create gender-responsive activities; ensure equitable participation and benefit-sharing	Gender-specific focus groups, household dialogues, women-led workshops, leadership training.	Gender & ESMS expert, HRNS gender focal points	Monthly to quarterly	Throughout all project stages	Covered through budget under restoration activities and gender (ESMS) budget	Yes (through representation)
Youth and Youth Associations	Local community members / Direct beneficiaries	Promote generational renewal; build skills and leadership; encourage adoption of innovation and regenerative practices.	Youth-oriented workshops, peer learning sessions, leadership training, demo plots.	Youth-oriented workshops, peer learning sessions, leadership training, demo plots.	Monthly to quarterly	Throughout all project stages	Covered through budget under restoration activities	Yes (through representation)

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (CONAB)	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply of Minas Gerais (SEAPA-MG)	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais (EMATER - MG)	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via	Yes (government representation)

Sustentável (SEMAD)		goals, and knowledge sharing	meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue				travel and workshop budget lines)	
IEF (Instituto Estadual de Florestas)	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Instituto Brasileiro de Recursos Naturais e Renováveis - IBAMA	Government / Local Institution	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (government representation)
Associação das Organizações de Produtores Fairtrade do Brasil – BRFAIR	Civil Society Organisations	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
Aliança Internacional das Mulheres do Café - IWCA Brasil	Civil Society Organisations	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (female farmer representation)

			continuous dialogue					
Cooperativa Regional de Cafeicultores em Guaxupé (Cooxupé)	Private Sector	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
ASCARIVE – Associação Dos Cafeicultores do Vale do Rio Verde	Private Sector	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
Cooperativa Regional dos Cafeicultores do Vale do Rio Verde Ltda. - COCARIVE	Private Sector	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
COCOTREL	Private Sector	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)

CAPEBE	Private Sector	Ensure collaboration, alignment with project goals, and knowledge sharing	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
Amazon Reforestation Consortium	Private Sector	Identify possible synergies, support and exchange of experience	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (forest and carbon expertise)
Clima	Private Sector	Identify possible synergies, support and exchange of experience	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (forest and carbon expertise)
Rainforest Alliance	International organisations	Identify possible synergies, support and exchange of experience	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (farmer representation)
Fair Trade	International organisations	Identify possible synergies, support and	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via	Yes (farmer representation)

		exchange of experience	meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue				travel and workshop budget lines)	
Federal University of Lavras (UFLA)	Research & universities	Technical, technological support and expertise	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (research support)
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)	Research & universities	Technical, technological support and expertise	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (research support)
Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária de Minas Gerais (EPAMIG)	Research & universities	Technical, technological support and expertise	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and continuous dialogue	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (research support)
Federal Institute of Education, Science, and Technology of the South of Minas Gerais (IF Sul de Minas)	Research & universities	Technical, technological support and expertise	CoP meetings, Workshops, technical meetings, field visits, and	Project coordination team	Every 2 months (CoP meeting) and as needed	Throughout project implementation	See explanatory text above (covered via travel and workshop budget lines)	Yes (research support)

			continuous dialogue					
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