STARBUCKS C.A.F.E. PRACTICES

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2011 — 2015

Prepared by Conservation International, 2018

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

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Cover photo: ©Lorena Garcia-Bustos / CI – Renovated Coffee Lot in Santa Rosa de Lima, Guatemala.

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© Cristina Mittermeier - Man unloads bag of coffee cherries - Chiapas, Mexico

Executive Summary

// 2011-2015 Performance Highlights

Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have been working together for nearly 20 years to promote sustainable coffee production that ensures continued productivity of high quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of producers and conserving nature.

The Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a coffee verification program that is used by Starbucks to ensure ethical sourcing of coffee since 2004.

Verification results have been used as one view for understanding the impact of the C.A.F.E. Practices program. CI conducted the first assessment in 2008, and this report represents the fourth analysis in the period, analysing results through 2015.

This impact assessment report focuses on the period 2011 to 2015, covering five years of results and including not only verifications taking place during the period but also all suppliers with a valid status during the same timeframe. This enables better understanding of how the C.A.F.E. Practices coffee supply to Starbucks is changing from year to year.

As shown in figure 1, main trends observed in the program included a growth in the number of farms in the program (38%), growth in coffee area (11%) and in number of total workers hired by participating entities (26%).

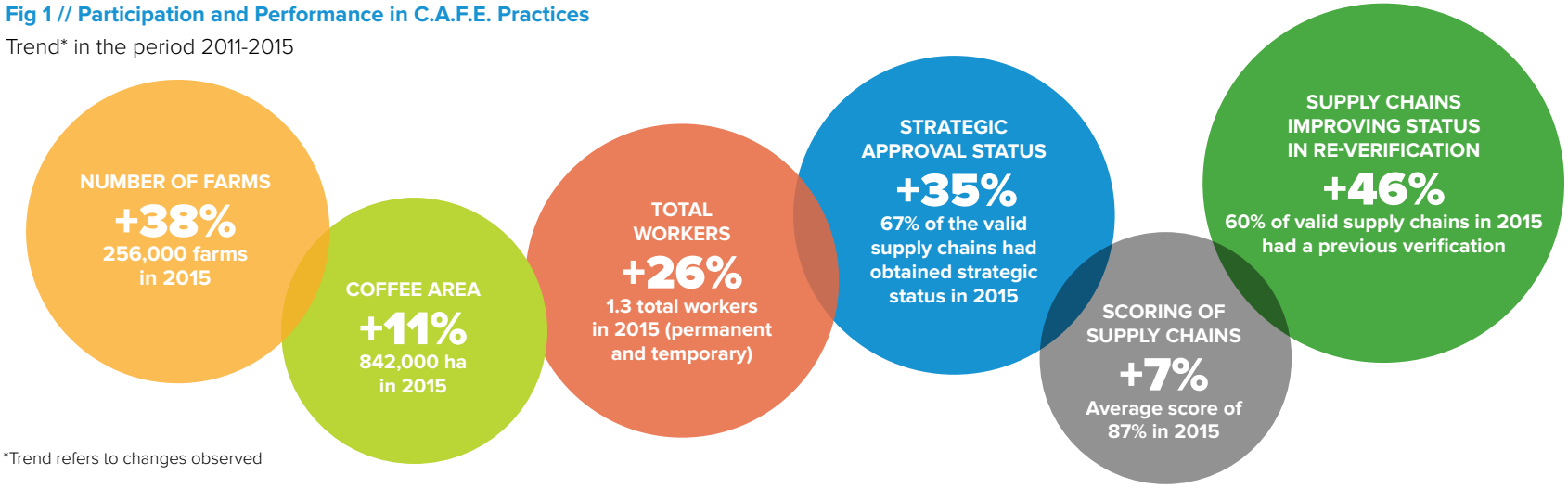
In a similar way, performance in the program has demonstrated improvements over time, including the scoring obtained in the C.A.F.E. Practices verification and the proportion of supply chains obtaining a strategic approval status, which is the highest status of compliance obtained in the C.A.F.E. Practices program.

Program retention has also grown by 3% in the period 2011-2013, while the number of supply chains improving approval status in re-verification has also increased (46%).

A deeper analysis of Key Performance Indicators also provided a view of where the program participants are with regards to key program requirements. See figure 2 (next page) for a selection of social, environmental and economic highlights from the analysis.

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

Trend* in the period 2011-2015



*Trend refers to changes observed

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

Social

In 2015, the participating farms and mills in the program hired 1.3 million permanent and temporary workers.

WAGES

AT LEAST 96%

of the total farms and mills ensured a minimum wage for permanent workers in the period 2011-2015

EDUCATION

100%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills with school age children ensured access to school in the period 2013-2015

HUMAN RIGHTS

100%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills have committed to no child labor during the period 2011-2015

BENEFITS

59%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices farms and mills ensuring benefits to permanent workers in the period 2011-2015

MEDICAL CARE

AT LEAST 80%

of the workers on C.A.F.E. Practices mills received paid sick leave in the period 2011-2015

Environmental

In 2015, there were 187,628 hectares of land managed for conservation, which represented 13% of the total area under the program.

SOIL

53%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices farms implementing erosion prevention practices on all land in the period 2011-2015

WATER

94%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices large and medium farms maintaining buffer zones alongside all water bodies in the period 2011-2015

AGROCHEMICAL USE

AT LEAST 98%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms ensured no prohibited chemicals have been used in the period 2011-2015

PROCESSING WASTE

92%

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

BIODIVERSITY

AT LEAST 99%

of C.A.F.E. Practices farms haven't converted forest into coffee production (since 2004) in the period 2011-2015, which is important ensuring farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests

COMPOSTING

93%

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

Economic

Small farms represented 98% of the C.A.F.E. Practices program participants in 2015.

FARM TRACEABILITY

AT LEAST 97%

of C.A.F.E. Practices Producer Support Organizations (PSOs) working with small farmers (less than 12 hectares), have demonstrated having tracking systems from point of purchase to point of export in the period 2011-2015

KEEPING RECEIPTS/INVOICES

99%

is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices Producer Support Organizations (PSOs) that provide receipts to farmers for coffee transactions in the period 2011-2015

70%

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

Performance is based on sampled/verified entities and does not reflect corrections made through the Zero Tolerance Ccorrective action process, see page 28 for more details.

Sustainability Journey

In 2015 Starbucks reached the milestone of sourcing 99% of its coffee from C.A.F.E. Practices verified suppliers. This was a major milestone in Starbucks journey to sustainability, but not the only achievement. Altogether, the company has invested in programs that contribute to sustainability through different approaches including:

Coffee And Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices. Third party verified sourcing program that serves as the foundation for promoting continuous improvement of sustainable practices within the Starbucks coffee supply chain.

Farmer Support Centers. Coffee and agronomy experts located in 9 key coffee producing countries who share knowledge (open source) and research with coffee farmers to improve quality, productivity and sustainability.

Global Farmer Fund. $50 million fund for farmer financing that supports farmer needs including renovation efforts. To date, it has benefited 62 cooperatives in 8 countries and over 40,000 farmers.

100 Million Tree renovation commitment. Expansion of the One Tree for Every Bag campaign that donated 30 million disease-resistant coffee trees to become a broader initiative to donate 100 million coffee trees by 2025.

The Starbucks Foundation. Grants to organizations supporting projects in coffee communities focused on improving livelihoods, water, sanitation, and hygiene to strengthen communities.

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

PARTNERSHIP WITH CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

For the past 20 years Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have worked together to promote cultivation of coffee in a manner that protects biodiversity and improves the livelihood of coffee farmers.

The first steps in the partnership focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices – thereby providing a model of the potential for coffee production to play a positive role in the conservation of the Earth's biodiversity.

The partnership has evolved over time from working with coffee farmers around the world to promote coffee production practices that conserve biodiversity, maintain healthy ecosystems and support economic and social development in coffee producing landscapes, to the development of the C.A.F.E. Practices program for sustainable coffee sourcing. The partnership has also explored opportunities for extending conservation beyond coffee farms and into surrounding landscapes to address the most pressing environmental issue of our day – climate change.

In 2015, CI and Starbucks conceived the Sustainable Coffee Challenge and launched it with 18 founding partners, with a common goal of making coffee the world's first sustainable agriculture product. To date, there are over 95 international partners actively contributing to the movement.

CI, supported by the Starbucks Foundation is now working on a project in Oaxaca, Mexico to promote a net-positive-impact coffee origin demonstration that delivers and quantifies positive outcomes for coffee farmers, communities, and water quality. The project, that began in 2017, will define a new model for origin-based investments within the coffee sector.

© Cristina Mittermeier - Man raking coffee cherries - Chiapas, Mexico.

Introduction

Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices serves to ensure ethically sourced coffee for Starbucks. The program not only secures a future supply of high quality coffee but also promotes best practices that are good for both people and the planet, including improvement of livelihoods, environment protection and climate change mitigation, among others.

C.A.F.E. Practices was developed by Starbucks and Conservation International back in 2004, as a way of leveraging Starbucks supply chain to promote continuous improvement on quality, economic, social, and environmental performance. The program also provides Starbucks with assurance that farms, mills and those providing support services to smallholders are complying with legal requirements and working toward best practices. This third-party supply chain verification program engages the services of SCS Global Services to oversee the training, approval, and oversight of the independent verification organizations who verify compliance among participants.

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

As part of the partnership between Starbucks and Conservation International, CI has been assessing the impacts of Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices program since 2008. Impact assessments can inform if the program is delivering on its purpose and objectives, as well as identifying where improvements are happening and where additional focus is required. This report is the fourth impact assessment. The most recent report was published in 2013 and presented findings on participation and performance of farmers in C.A.F.E. Practices in the years 2011 and 2012. The current report focuses on the period between 2011 to 2015, including observed trends and correlations, presented in two sections that include global and country level findings.

Global report – focuses on global participation and performance in C.A.F.E Practices. While the program includes over 200 indicators, Key Performance Indicators have been identified as critical topics to demonstrate performance and impact of the program. Regional findings and observations in the program are also included to understand context differences and associated challenges.

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

The countries presented in country dashboards have been selected based on several factors such as the presence of a Starbucks Farmer Support Centers (FSC), sourcing priorities, participation trends, etc.

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

PRE-REQUISITES

QUALITY

Green Coffee Preparation

Cup Quality

Ensure that all coffee sold to Starbucks meets its standard of high quality arabica coffee.

PRE-REQUISITES & THIRD-PARTY VERIFIED

ECONOMIC TRANSPARENCY

Equitable Payments

Long-Term Viability

Receipts/ Invoices

Farm Traceability

Starbucks suppliers are required to submit evidence of payments made for green coffee through the coffee supply chain, including receipts to farmers for coffee sold containing information on quantity, type of coffee, unit of measure, date, name of buyer and seller and price.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFIED

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Wages

Benefits

Medical Care

Education

Living and Working Conditions

Human Rights

Ensure fair and non-discriminatory hiring and employment policies. Protect employees from workplace hazards. Conform to national laws as well as to international conventions related to occupational health, safety and living conditions. Strive to improve the quality of life for coffee farmers and workers.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

Soil

Processing Waste

Shade Canopy

Energy

Wildlife

Water Use & Conservation

Agro-Chemical Use

Water Body Protection

Farm Management and Monitoring

Ensure that all coffee is grown and processed in a manner that not only minimizes impacts, but also contributes positively to the environment. Many of the coffee-growing regions overlap with areas rich in biodiversity—called Key Biodiversity Areas. By encouraging sustainable farming, Starbucks helps to alleviate pressures on these valuable habitats while supporting still livelihoods.

Methods

C.A.F.E. Practices uses a defined set of criteria described in the generic and smallholder scorecard to evaluate the economic, social and environmental aspects of coffee production. Each supply chain's performance against the scorecard is evaluated by a third party and reported to Starbucks.

The units that apply for verification under C.A.F.E. Practices are called supply chains and include all entities along the path from coffee cherry to green bean (farms, wet and dry mills). In the case of supply chains that include small-scale farmers, these supply chains are required to identify and include a Producer Support Organization (PSO) who provides services to the farmers. The Producer Support Organization is evaluated against the Producer Support Organization scorecard within the program.

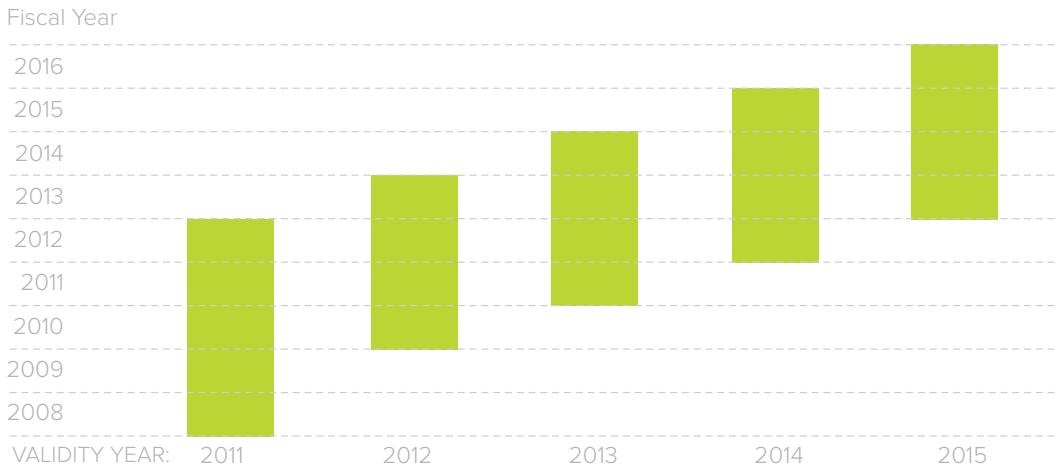
This report considers all active supply chains under C.A.F.E. Practices, meaning with a valid status in a given year. It means that a supply chain that went through verification in a different year might be valid in 2015 and is included in the analysis of participation and performance trends for 2015. This is in contrast with past reports, which focused on verifications completed during a year, and did not include the full pool of Starbucks suppliers with an active status in a given year. See figure 4 for detailed information showing years in which verification occurred for each validity year.

The new approach normalizes the population across years regardless of when the supply chain underwent verification and thus enables us to better compare performance over time. The main reason for this change is recognizing that the validity period for a supply chain varies (1-4 years) and depends on factors such as scoring and timing of verification (e.g. whether or not the verification occurred during the harvest).

Thus, applications are not undergoing verification on an annual cycle, and the methodology needed to address this to gain greater insight into participation and performance trends.

This analysis presents participation and performance of supply chains while in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Participation analysis offers details about the number of entities such as participating farms, mills and PSOs, and complementary information such as area and volume of coffee in the program, and provides further details to describe the active/valid entities. Meanwhile, performance focuses on the proportion of supply chains under each approval status and the average scoring for supply chains during each valid year. Changes in approval status and scoring over time are used as an indication of progress. A list of Key Performance Indicators is also used as a way of assessing improvements and weaknesses of the participating entities.

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



As shown in figure 5, validity periods also vary depending on the region associated with the supply chain and correspond with the coffee harvest and shipping cycles, while the specific validity date used to select the data population each year for the report analysis is the same across all program participants for measurement consistency year over year. T

The approval status is assigned based on the verification results. A supply chain receives a status that ranges from Non-Compliant (NC) to three levels of compliance: verified, preferred and strategic. All compliance status levels require meeting the pre-requisites of product quality and economic accountability, as well as complying with all zero tolerance indicators. Preferred and Strategic supply chains have longer validities because through performance, they have demonstrated more mature or advanced practices are in place. Additionally, verifications performed during harvest are eligible for approvals lasting more than two years. The description of each status based on the compliance level is as follows:

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

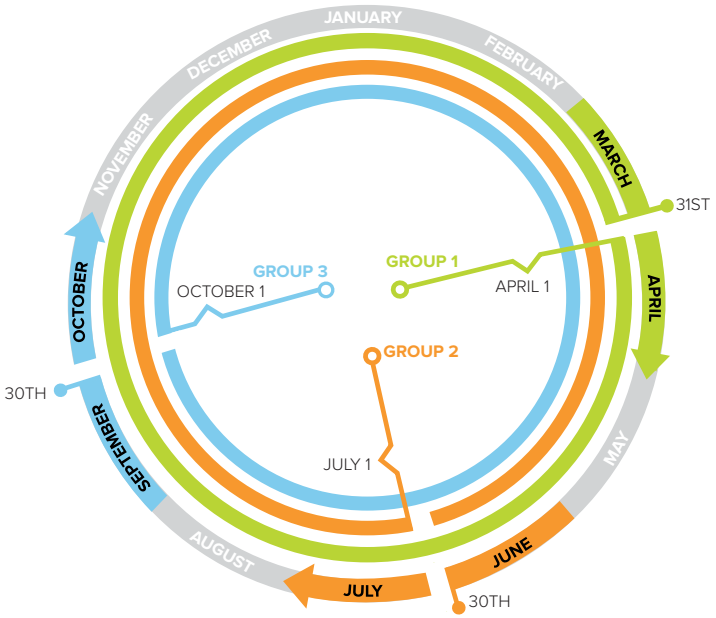
Preferred: applicants score at least 60% total aggregate score. Validity of three years is awarded if the verification occurs during harvest. Verifications conducted outside of harvest only receive a one-year validity.

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

Historical data on participation allows tracking the entry of new supply chains, attrition, and re-verification. It also allows tracking change in performance levels of specific supply chains over time as they undergo re-verification. For this reason, it constitutes an exception to the validity date approach explained above, since it is based on the analysis of the original verification against a new verification report (or lack thereof in the case of attrition).

Despite participation and performance data being related, the population used for each analysis is different. Participation data such as number of farms, total area or percentage of women in the program, have in common a focus on all active supply chains since the interest is understanding the population of suppliers having validity to sell C.A.F.E. Practices coffee into Starbucks in a given year. Performance data showing breakdown of applications by approval status levels and scores considers also

Fig 5 // Validity periods across countries/regions



GROUP 1 // STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON APRIL 1 AND EXTENDS TO MARCH 31.
Colombia / *North & Central*: Boyaca, Cesar, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Antioquia, Caldas, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Santander, Casanare
Peru / *North*: Amazonas, Cajamarca, Piura, San Martin
Hawaii, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania / *North*, Uganda

GROUP 2 // STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON JULY 1 AND EXTENDS TO JUNE 30.
Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sumatra, Thailand, Vietnam

GROUP 3 /// STARTS VALIDITY PERIOD ON OCTOBER 1 AND EXTENDS TO SEPTEMBER 30.
Colombia / *South:* Cauca, Huila, Nariño, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Meta, Caqueta
Peru / *Central & South*: Junin, Huanuco, Pasco, Apurimac, Cusco, Puno
Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador
Burundi, Cape Verde, DR-Congo, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania / *South*, Zambia, Zimbabwe
East Timor, Papua New Ginea, Sulawesi, Java

non-compliant supply chains as the interest is understanding proportion of supply chains according to approval status and any non-compliance with Zero Tolerance indicators.

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

Compliance with zero tolerance (ZT) indicators is tracked as total number of incidents of non-compliance in the sampled farms and the percentage of cases corrected. This analysis is focused on verifications taking place during the year and concentrated in the verification periods applying the Version 3 of the scorecard and beyond. Non-complying ZT indicators are then subject to the ZT Corrective Action (ZT-CAR), described in further detail in page 28.

A subset of indicators from the full scorecard, called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), has been used to monitor changes in scoring across the years and allows deeper analysis based on other variables such as farm size and geographical location of valid farms. The list of KPIs is harmonized over the years when updates to the scorecard were made to allow comparison between impact assessment report rounds. However, some indicators were added for this report to strengthen the KPIs analysis. The current list of KPIs for farms is composed of 22 indicators, including 6 that are ZT. Smallholder farms are assessed through 16 KPIs, including 6 ZT indicators.

Processor KPIs consist of 17 indicators, 4 of which are ZT; and PSO KPIs include 12 indicators – 5 of which are ZT. The KPIs list is representative of the three dimensions of ethical sourcing included in C.A.F.E. Practices: economic, social and environment. Table 1 shows the list of ZT indicators in the program as well as their overlap with the list of Key Performance Indicators.

Table 1 // List of Zero Tolerance indicators

ZERO TOLERANCE INDICATORS		
Code	**ZT indicators / Requirement**	**KPIs**
SR-MS1.1	Transparency to operations, policies, processes and records *	
SR-MS1.2	Anti bribery *	
SR-MS1.3	Commitment to continuous improvement *	
SR-HP1.1	Minimum wage paid (Permanent workers)	✓
SR-HP1.2	Minimum wage paid (Temporary workers)	✓
SR-HP1.3	Wages are paid regularly and in cash or cash equivalent	
SR-HP1.7	Benefits to permanent workers	✓
SR-HP4.1	No child labor	✓
SR-HP4.2	Employment of authorized minors follows legal requirements	
SR-HP4.3	Anti discrimination policy and enforcement	
SR-HP4.4	Anti forced labor policy and enforcement	
SR-HP4.5	Workplace free of harassment and abuse	
SR-HP4.6	No retention of workers' documents	
SR-WC2.1	School age children attend school	✓
CG-CB3.1	No forest conversion	✓
CG-EM1.1	No WHO chemicals	✓
CP-MT1.1	Tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	
CP-MT1.2	Tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	
PS-MT1.1	Tracking system across all entities for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee	✓
PS-MT1.2	Updated list of C.A.F.E. Practices producers	✓
PS-MT1.3	Each farmer receives a receipt for coffee	✓
PS-EM1.1	No distribution of WHO chemicals	✓

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

© Neil Palmer/CIAT - A farmer in Colombia's Nariño Department checks her coffee trees.

Participation in C.A.F.E. Practices

// A look through the supply chain

Fig 6 // Starbucks coffee supply chain

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

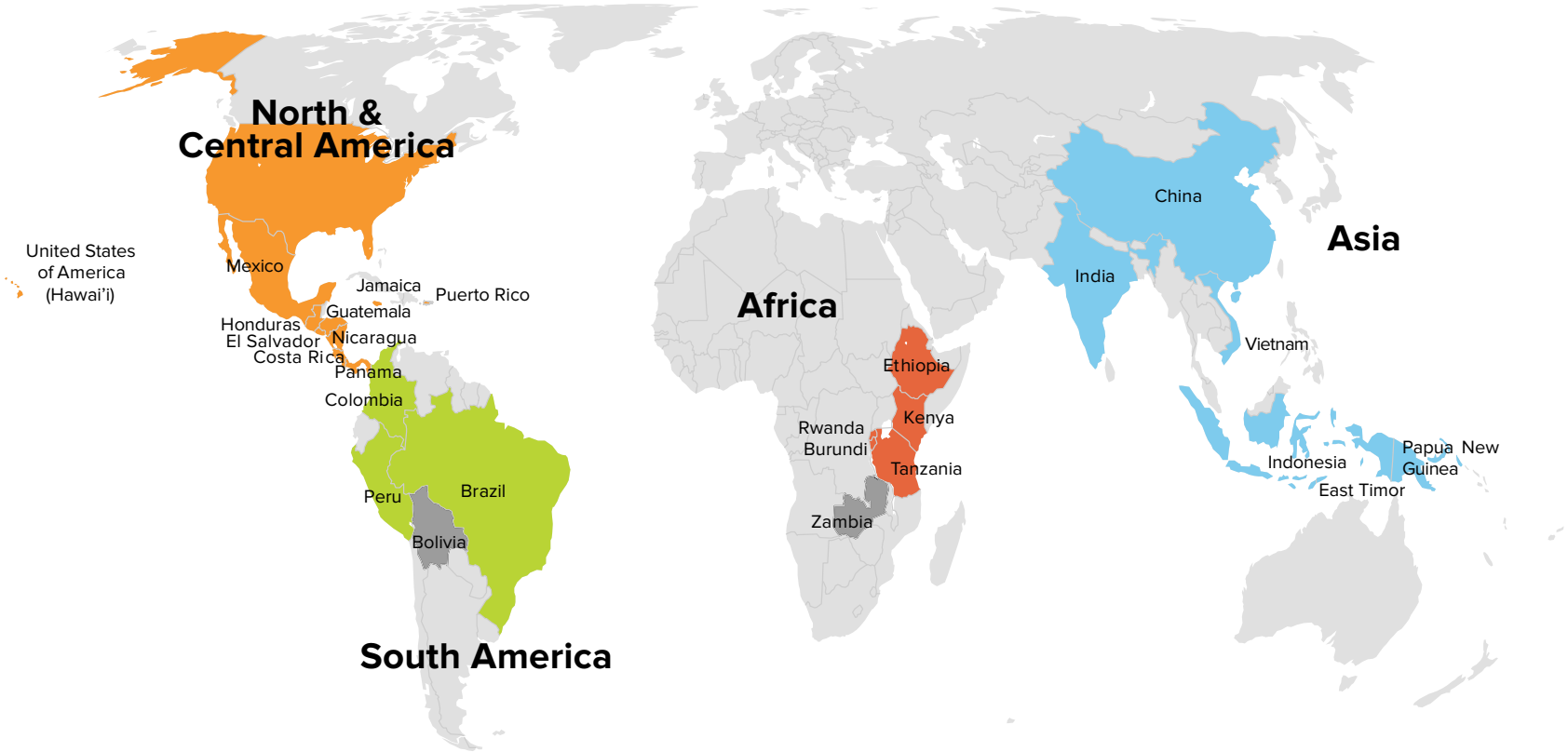
As of 2015 there were 23 countries participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program, showing a growth of 22% in the period 2011-2015. Some of the additions in more recent years are Vietnam and China in 2011, US (Hawaii) and India in 2014, as well as Jamaica in 2015. Two countries, Zambia and Bolivia that were in the program prior to 2011, had no supply chains verified during the analysis period, 2011-2015. See figure 7, showing the location of participant countries by sourcing region. Note that countries in dark gray are countries with history in the C.A.F.E. Practices program, but no recent activity during the time period of this analysis, 2011-2015.

LAND AREA

In 2015 1.4 million hectares of land were managed by farmers participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. 59% of that area (842,000 hectares) was used for coffee production and 13% of the area (187,000 hectares) was under some type of conservation management. Producers in Asia were much less likely to have land under conservation management – only 2% of total area – when compared to other regions. North & Central America had on average the largest proportion of land managed for conservation (24%).

The total area under C.A.F.E. Practices program has increased annually in 2014 and 2015 by an average annual rate of 26%. This was following an average annual rate decline of 9% during the period from

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



2011 to 2013. The total coffee area also increased on average by 13% per year between 2013-2015.

Growth in total area, coffee area and conserved area showed a positive correlation with the increase in number of farms in the program. However, the speed of growth was very different depending on the region. Both, South America and North & Central America showed steady increases across all land use types. Africa showed an accelerated growth in total area and number of small farmers in 2014 and 2015 but this has not significantly increased the coffee area entering the program. In Asia, the majority of land entering the program was managed for coffee production and was associated with an increase in number of small farms in 2014 and 2015. It is worth mentioning that the growth of area in the program is due to new farmers entering the program and not due to participating farmers expanding into new areas.

In 2015, non-compliant applications represented 28,000 coffee hectares. Compared with coffee area approved under the program, this represents approximately 2% of the area. This has been the trend for the time period analyzed in this report.

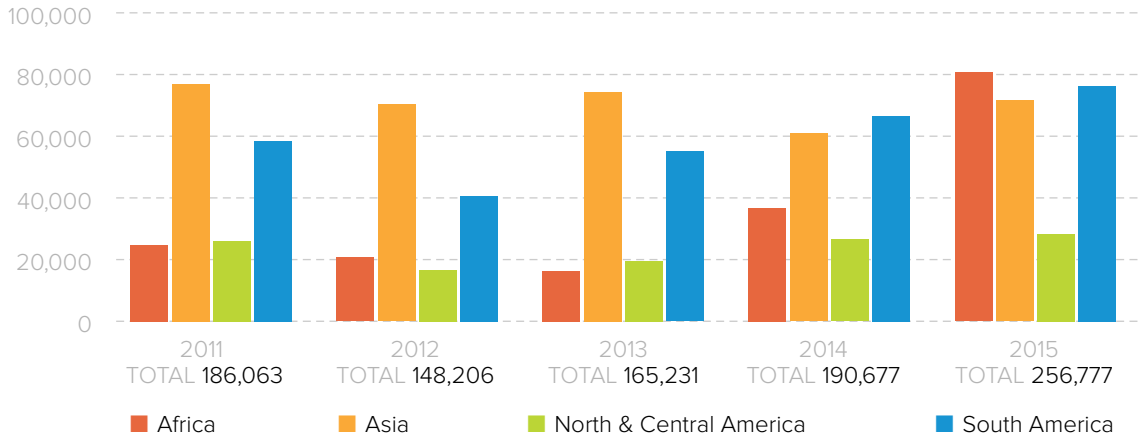
NUMBER OF FARMS

The number of farms in the C.A.F.E. Practices program has been growing over the last four years analyzed. In the 5-year period analyzed, the number fell to its lowest in 2012 and peaked in 2015, with over 256,000 farms participating. Growth in participation rose by 35% from 2014 to 2015, due in part to an increase in the number of new farms entering the program in Africa during the last two years but also due to the recovery in the number of participant farms in South America after a drop in 2012. See figure 8 for detailed changes in number of farms.

In 2015, the vast majority – 98% – of participating farms were small with less than 12 hectares. This breakdown is relatively consistent through the years, with only a slight growth from smallholders representing 96% of participants in 2012 to 98% in 2015.

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

Africa and South America are the regions showing more growth in recent years.



PRODUCER SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Producer Support Organizations (PSOs) role in C.A.F.E. Practices is to provide support to smallholders. The number of PSOs in 2011 was 232, but dropped to 142 in 2013 and recovered to 214 in 2015. In 2015, 69% of the participant PSOs were identified as associations and cooperatives of farmers, while 19% were exporters/suppliers, 10% processors, and the remaining 2% were not identified. For the purpose of reporting on participation, a PSO is only counted once even if it supports more than one supply chain. However, the performance analysis uses the larger number of PSOs that considers when there are several supply chains receiving services from a PSO since the PSO is evaluated with regards to its supporting role and services provided to each supply chain that it is included in, therefore the same PSO may have several scorecards results. See the table 2 with count differences.

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

YEAR	NUMBER OF PSOS	NUMBER OF PSOS (with duplicates)
2011	232	382
2012	162	260
2013	142	248
2014	185	318
2015	214	385

MILLS

Stand alone mills are evaluated under the social responsibility and the wet or dry processing sections of the scorecard and based on this scoring assigned a validity period. A mill only needs to go through verification once during this validity period, even if it is included in multiple C.A.F.E. Practices applications.

In 2011, the total number of mills in the program was over 102,000. Approximately 15,000 (5% of the total) were stand alone mills and 95% were considered on premise wet mills, which means farms that do the wet milling operation on site and are assessed through the farm scorecard.

In 2012 there was a reduction in the number of mills, which may be a product of the lower participation of farms in the C.A.F.E. Practices program that year. The following years showed an average annual growth of 21% in total number of mills. In 2015, stand-alone mill participation reached 11% of total mills, as a result of a gradual increase in the number of wet and dry mills in the program in recent years.

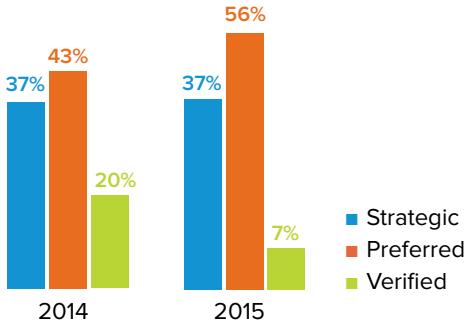
Between 45% and 55% of the participant small farms reported on-premise wet mills in 2011-2015. This number tends to change depending on the country. Indonesia, Colombia, Mexico and Peru are the countries where the majority of smallholder farms process coffee on the farm.

PURCHASES

For the C.A.F.E. Practices program, it is important to measure the linkages between verified supply chains and Starbucks coffee purchases. In 2014, Starbucks bought coffee from 74% of the active supply chains,

Fig 9 // Proportion of purchases by C.A.F.E. Practices approval status

Major proportion of purchases come from preferred supply chains, followed by strategic.



whereas 2015 purchases came from 66% of the active supply chains.

For 2014, 1,987 million lbs of green coffee were produced by supply chains approved* under C.A.F.E. Practices, which represented 17% of the total production of Arabica coffee by all exporting countries. Starbucks purchased 447 million lbs that corresponded to 23% of the volume in the program that year and 4% of the global production of Arabica coffee according to the International Coffee Organization (ICO) statistics.

In 2015, the volume approved was 2,110 million lbs of green coffee (18% of the total production of Arabica coffee by all exporting countries). Starbucks purchases reached 28% of the volume or 595 million lbs, accounting for 5% of the global production based on ICO publicly available data.

A look ahead at 2017 figures showed that the 3,317 million lbs of green coffee approved under C.A.F.E. Practices increased its participation to 26% of the Arabica global production. Starbucks purchases (621 million lbs) continued to be 5% of the global production according to ICO statistics.

Purchases by Starbucks from approved C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains can be analyzed by the C.A.F.E. Practices approval status, strategic, preferred, and verified. See page 10 (Method) for a description of each status. In 2014, 37% of the purchases volume was from strategic supply chains, while 43% was from preferred and 20% from verified supply chains. In 2015, the proportion of purchases from strategic supply chains was the same as 2014, but the proportion of preferred supply chains selling to Starbucks increased to 56% and the percentage of verified supply chains declined to 7% (see figure 9).

TIMING OF VERIFICATION

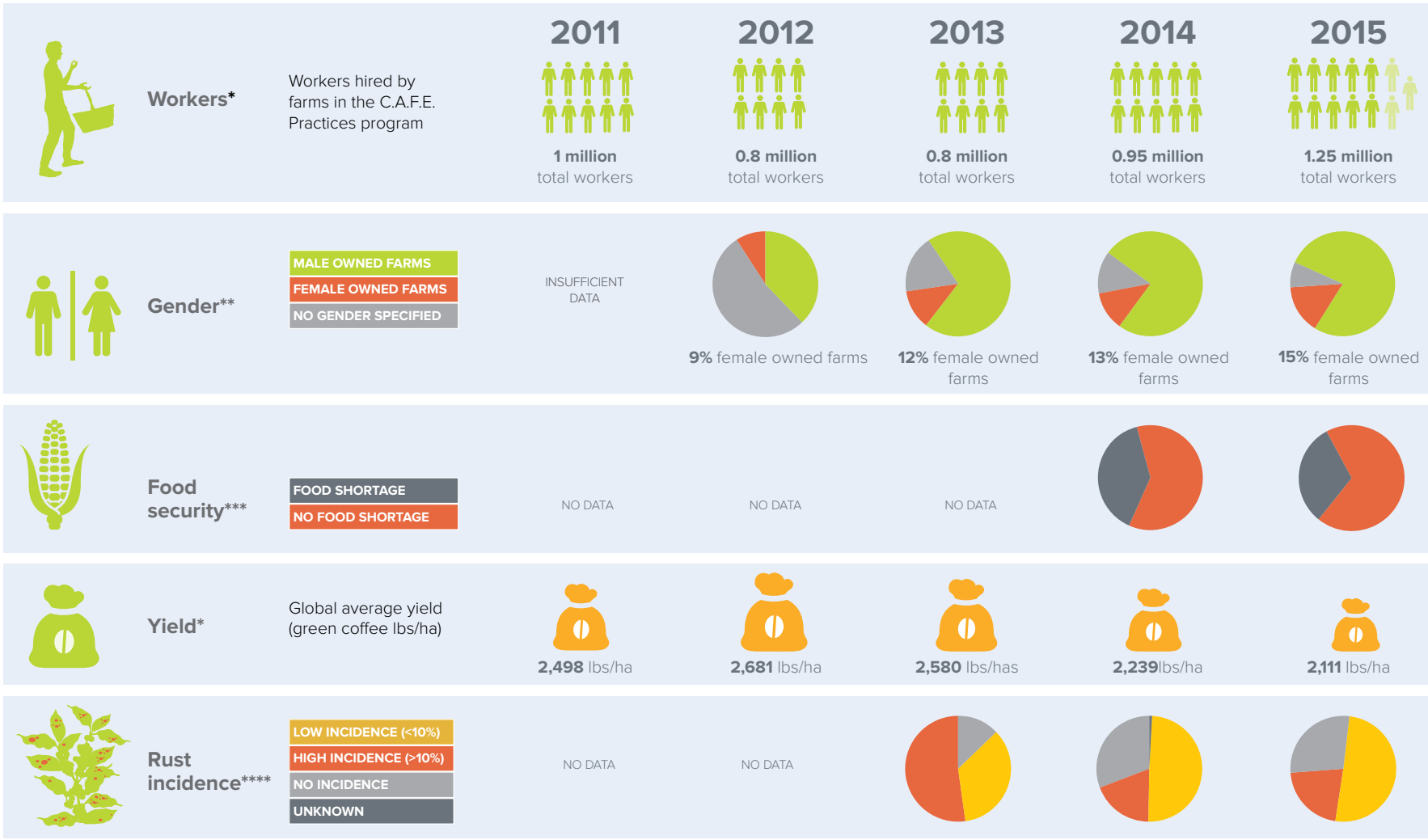
In 2009, the C.A.F.E. Practices program implemented a measure to track if the verification took place during the harvest season when more workers are present on the farms. Supply chains were also given incentives to undergo verification during the harvest period via longer validity periods associated with the approval status. However, it was not until 2012 when all valid supply chains included a data field on timing of verification.

In 2015, 84% of the valid supply chains underwent verification during harvest, increasing slightly from 2012 (82%). It is evident that in 2010, the number of supply chains verified during the harvest period increased significantly, which coincides with the implementation of the incentive to verify during this timeframe.

*Approved volume – In the majority of cases, the estimated volume produced by the supply chain is calculated based on sampled farms and is also the amount approved. However, there are unusual scenarios/circumstances where the volume approved may be different than the estimated produced volume due to a variety of reasons. For example, adjustments to the approved volume can be made if the supply chain was undergoing major renovation efforts at the time of verification or if the sample selected by the inspector was not representative of the full supply chain. In such cases estimates based on the sample of farms verified may over or underestimate the actual volume.

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

Fig 10 // C.A.F.E. Practices farms in depth



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

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

*** Food security data comes from verified sampled farms using the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard version 3.2 and beyond. Information is only available for 2014 and 2015 and is not fully representative of the population of farmers in the program. In 2014, food security data was not collected for 29% of sampled farms, and 25% of sampled farms in 2015.

**** The collection of data on coffee leaf rust incidence started in 2013 with the implementation of version 3.2 of the scorecard. Data comes from verified sampled farms and may not be fully representative of the population of farmers in the program. Rust incidence data is heavily influenced by regions participation and level of response on pest incidence data collection. For instance, in 2013 most responses were provided by North and Central America and South America, two regions that accounted for 45% of total farms - coincident with the regions most affected by the leaf rust disease. The following years still presented a similar situation despite the response rate has grown across all regions from 23% in 2013 to 69% in 2015.

WORKERS

C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains employed 1.3 million workers in 2015. Nearly 60,000 of these were permanent workers and over 1.2 million were temporary. Farm workers represent at least 96% of the total number of workers, while a small proportion were hired by processors. It is important to highlight that numbers of workers is reported on sampled farms through the verification report and this proportion is used to estimate number of workers in all participating farms in the program.

South America is the leading region offering permanent and temporary employment on farms participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Even though medium and large farms represent 3% of the farm size landscape globally, they contribute heavily (39%) to the total number of permanent workers. Temporary workers are hired by most farms to contribute with the labor intensive collection of cherries during the harvest season.

GENDER

In 2015, women owned 15% of the sampled farms. In the last four years, the number of women participating in ownership and management of the farms has increased, but they still constitute a minority.

Women's management of farms in the C.A.F.E. Practices program did not vary significantly by farm size. Their representation, however, does vary by region with South America having the highest proportion of women-managed farms in the program (19%) and Asia having the lowest (12%).

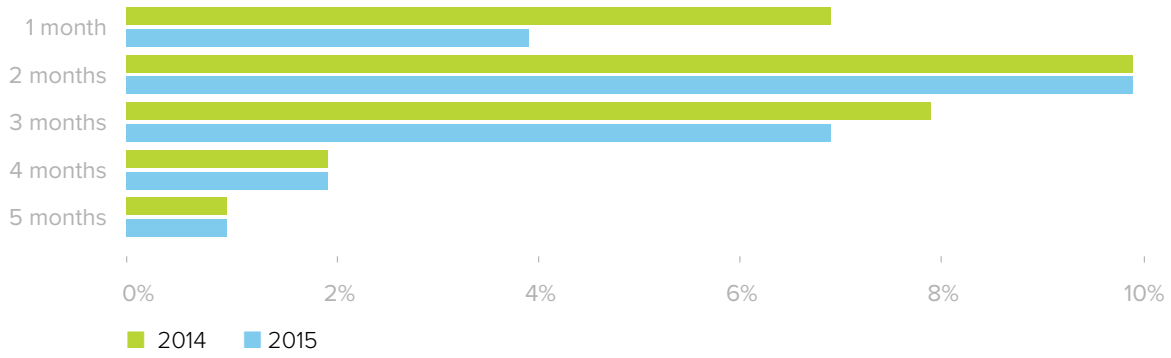
Gender information is collected only for sampled farms during the verification, so this data may not be representative of all farms participating in the program. While gender is not a required attribute to consider in the sample selection for verification, it still constitutes one of elements used to ensure a representative sample.

Although a greater percentage of valid applications will include data on gender in each year in the C.A.F.E. Practices program through the verification process, it is recommended that Starbucks collects gender data for the entire list of farms participating through the application process and not solely for sampled farms. In this way, Starbucks could understand the gender composition of its supply chain, identify trends that are stronger with female producers and make sure training is designed in an inclusive way.

Additionally, in 2015, Starbucks began collecting farmers' ages to better understand issues associated to the next generation of coffee farmers. This topic will be addressed in future reports when additional data is available.

Fig 11 // Number of months with reported food shortages on farms participating in C.A.F.E. Practices

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



FOOD SECURITY

Farmers started reporting on food security issues with the version 3.2 of the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard.

As of 2015, 78% of the valid farms that were sampled provided information on food security and 25% of them reported some food insecurity. This was quite consistent to what was reported in 2014: 74% of farms reporting and 29% with some food insecurity.

Farmers in Africa had the highest level of food insecurity – with 47% of farms reporting challenges in 2014 and 33% in 2015. Over 30% of farmers in Asia and North & Central America reported periods of food insecurity in 2014, and this declined to 29% and 27%, respectively, in 2015. South America reported food security issues for 12% of the sampled farms in 2014 and 15% in 2015.

Most of the farmers that indicated some food insecurity, reported the average duration of 2 months, and some reported 3, 4 and even 5 months. In 2015, there was a decrease in the number of farmers having food security issues for 1 month in comparison with 2014, and to a minor degree a similar trend for 3-month shortage issues. See figure 11 showing the # of months reported of food insecurity by those who experienced some level of food insecurity.

YIELD

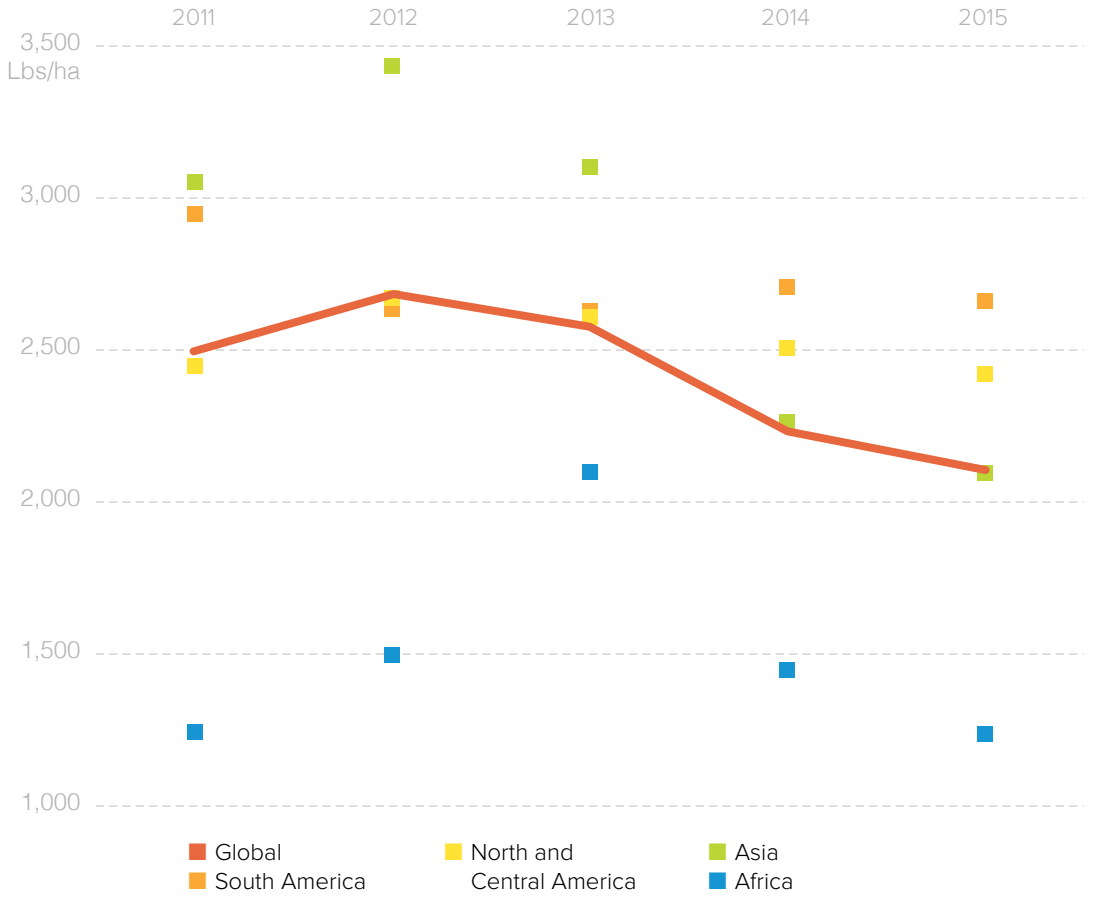
- **North & Central America** / 22,336 farms in 2015 / 11% of total farms in 2015
- **South America** / 76,194 farms in 2015 / 30% of total farms in 2015
- **Africa**/ 80,644 farms in 2015 / 31% of total farms in 2015
- **Asia** / 71,603 farms in 2015 / 28% of total farms in 2015.

Based on data collected for sampled farms as part of the verification process,* the global yield in C.A.F.E. Practices has declined 15% (from 2,498 lbs per hectare in 2011 to 2,111 lbs/ ha in 2015). There appear to be several potential causes for the change in yield, the main causes to highlight include:

- Growth in number of farms participating in C.A.F.E. Practices, particularly from areas of low yields. New participants entering the program year over year can dilute the results in terms of adoption of practices and performance in the program, which could impact other measures including yield of participating farms. The African region grew 225% in the number of farms in the period 2011-2015 – equivalent to 55,850 farms. Asia as a region did not grow but there was a shift in country participation, including some countries significantly increasing the number of farms as they begin participation in the program, while some countries reduced the number of farms by as much as 45%.

- Coffee rust outbreaks in Latin America. North and Central America presented a slight decline in yield which can be easily associated to the coffee rust outbreak in 2012-2013 impacting years 2014 and 2015 of the analysis. The different outbreaks and their impact on yield over time are documented by

Fig 12 // Green coffee yield (lbs/ha) of farms in C.A.F.E. Practices globally and by region
Global average yield has declined in the period of analysis. South America has surpassed Asia as the leading region in more recent years, while Africa continues to be the region with more challenges in productivity.



Avelino et. al. — authors of the paper "The coffee rust crises in Colombia and Central America 2008-2013" published by Springer in 2015. The research recognized different rust outbreak periods impacting productivity at different times, for instance Colombia's outbreak in 2008-2011, dropped the national yield by 31%. In Central America the outbreak created a decline in yield by 16% in 2013 and an additional 10% drop in 2014. Mexico, Ecuador and Peru also presented deterioration of yield, however, the study mentioned above does not include specific measures of its impact at the national scale.

* During the verification, harvest information is collected for the most recently completed harvest and an additional two harvests prior if the data is available at the farm, however, the yield analysis only considers the most recently completed harvest information. Additionally, given the validity periods approach used for yield analysis, changes in yield during that time are not captured until the next verification.

Fig 13 // Green coffee yield (lbs/ha) variability of farms in C.A.F.E. Practices in 2015

There is large variability in productivity. For instance, Asia has the most variability due to extremely high and low yield farms. Africa's average yield is closest to the minimum value and shows the least variability.

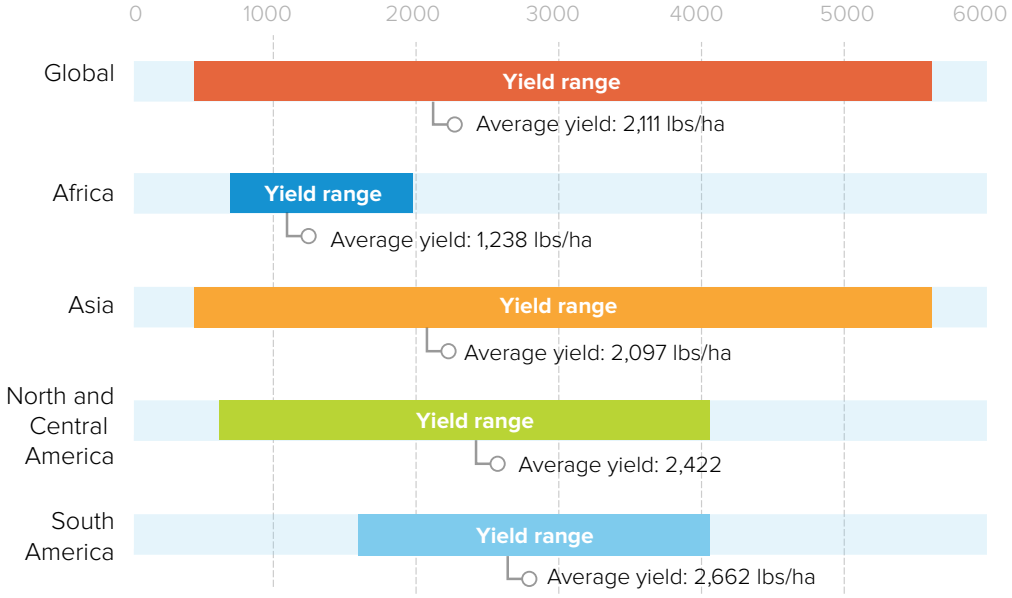
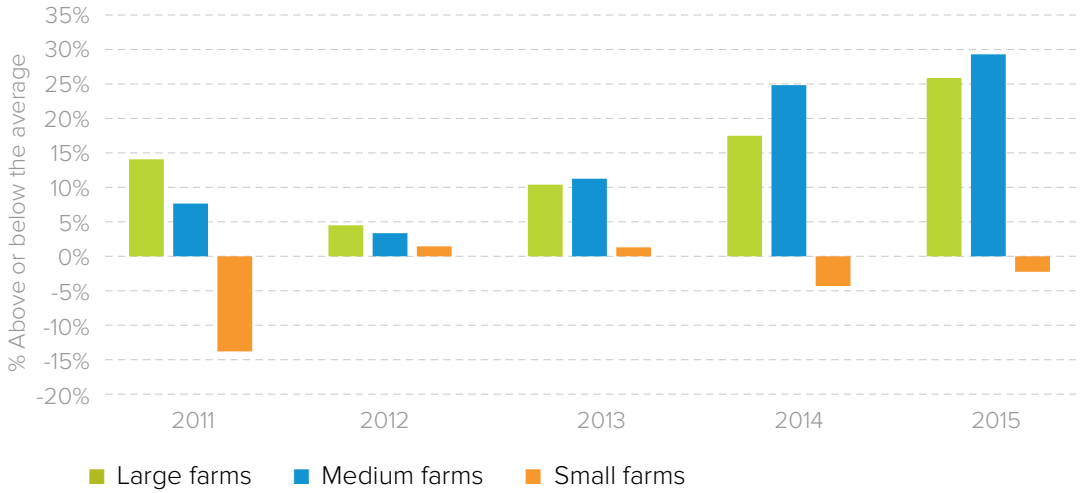


Fig 14 // Yield (lbs/ha) and differences by farm size

In a scenario where global yield has been declining, medium and large farms show a growing trend in yield against global values. Small farms have reduced the difference and keep closer to the average.



Additionally, since South America's rust outbreak took place earlier, response efforts to combat rust, such as renovation and rehabilitation of coffee plantations would have impacted production, initially due to unproductive area under renovation and later due to yield recovering once production started in new areas. That said, rust's impact on yield is not immediately evident across all countries as C.A.F.E. Practice validity periods extend up to four years, which means that some of the supply chains do not have recent data collected on yield performance.

As shown in figure 12, Asia had the highest yield in the period of 2011-2013 but as of 2015, South America reached the leading position in terms of yield performance with 2,662 lbs/ha or 26% above the global average. Africa remains the region with the lowest yield during the entire period, with a yield of 1,238 lbs/ha, 42% below the global average in 2015.

YIELD VARIATIONS

While average yield provides a good understanding of the farmers challenges and successes in addressing productivity issues, it is also important to consider the large variability in yield among farm sizes and countries. Figure 13 shows the range of variability in more detail. In 2015, Asia was the region with the highest variability in yield between countries (from 408 lbs/ha in East Timor to 5,592 lbs/ha in Vietnam). The smallest variability between countries was from Africa, reporting a minimum yield of 616 lbs/ha and a maximum yield of 1,991 lbs/ha.

As shown in figure 14, farm size seems to be a factor in yield. Medium farms outperformed in yield, showing a growing trend and reaching a yield that was 29% over the global average in 2015. Large farms have followed closely this trend, having a yield 26% over the global yield in 2015. Meanwhile, small farms have presented a more erratic behavior with regards to yield, ranging from a yield 14% below the global average (2011) to a yield 2% over the global average in 2012. In general, global figures have dropped because of the large participation of smallholders in Starbucks supply chains — 98% of all farms in 2015. The decline in small farms yield could be associated to significant population changes (39% growth in the period 2011-2015) compared to medium and large farms that registered growth rates of 10% and 11% for the same periods, respectively.

// Re-verification and attrition

The C.A.F.E. Practices focus on continuous improvement implies that supply chains are expected to improve their performance over time, so it is important to track an application's evolution in terms of continuous improvement or departure from the program. These two elements are assessed through the re-verification and attrition analyses, respectively.

This analysis constituted an exception in the methodology given it was developed using supply chains going through verification during each given year instead of considering all valid supply chains during the same period.

Based on total supply chains verified in 2015, supply chains entering the program for the first time represented 40% of the total number. The proportion of new supply chains has varied over the years and has generally been on the rise – from 34% in 2011 to 40% in 2015. The exception to this trend was in 2012, when 79% of the supply chains had a previous verification (legacy in the program), a moment that coincided with a peak in the number of supply chains during the 5-year period analyzed. See figure 15 for detailed information on number of new supply chains.

A look deeper at the supply chains with history in the program shows that historically 48% of the supply chains with legacy had not changed their composition significantly, meaning that at least 80% of the entities (farms, mills, and PSOs) continued to be part of the same supply chain in a new cycle of verification. Meanwhile, 39% of the supply chains had changed their composition of entities and are no longer considered the same supply chain.

After the verification, a supply chain receives an approval end date that can extend from 1 to 4 years depending on the approval status obtained and whether the verification took place during the harvest season. Supply chains that choose to continue in the program submit an application for re-verification, prior to expiration of their current validity, and provide any necessary updates on the composition of the group. Once complete, the supply chain the supply chain goes through verification. If an application has expired and has not submitted a new application or gone through re-verification, it means that the supply chain may have left the program, which could be associated to lack of interest, selling their coffee to other buyers, a change in the relationship with a supplier, or a lack of capacity to comply with the C.A.F.E. Practices requirements.

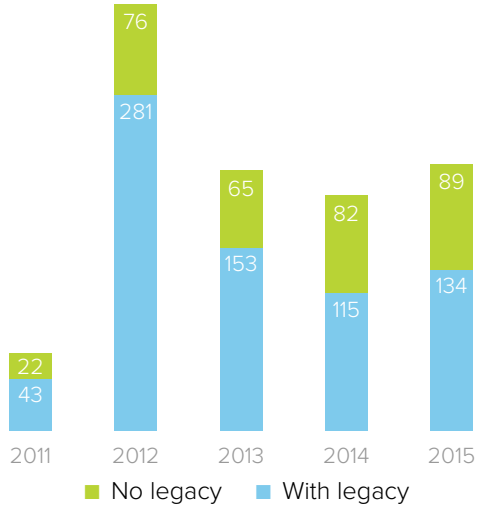
All supply chains verified and granted an approval status in 2011 to 2013 have expired at the time of performing this analysis, making it an opportune period to analyze attrition rates. In 2011, an equivalent to 25% of the total supply chains that went through verification that year, opted not to renew in the program. This rate declined to 22% in the period 2011-2013, which means retention has improved 3% in the 3-year period.

More recent years also offer some insights on program attrition. Verified supply chains — which received 1-2 year validity period — presented a 22% attrition rate in 2011, 13% in 2012 and no attrition in 2013-2015, meaning all supply chains with verified status 2013-2015 have been re-verified at time this analysis was performed.

Preferred and strategic supply chains are rewarded with approval periods of 1-3 and 2-4 years, respectively. This means it is possible to track attrition up to 2014 for preferred and 2013 for strategic supply chains, neither of which reported significant attrition rates.

Fig 15 // C.A.F.E. Practices program legacy — expressed in number of supply chains going through verification each year

With the exception of 2012, there is a growing trend in the number of new supply chains (no legacy) entering the program, representing up to 40% of the total number each year.



© Randy Plett – Kenyan coffee farmer.

Global Performance

// Approval status and scoring

APPROVAL STATUS

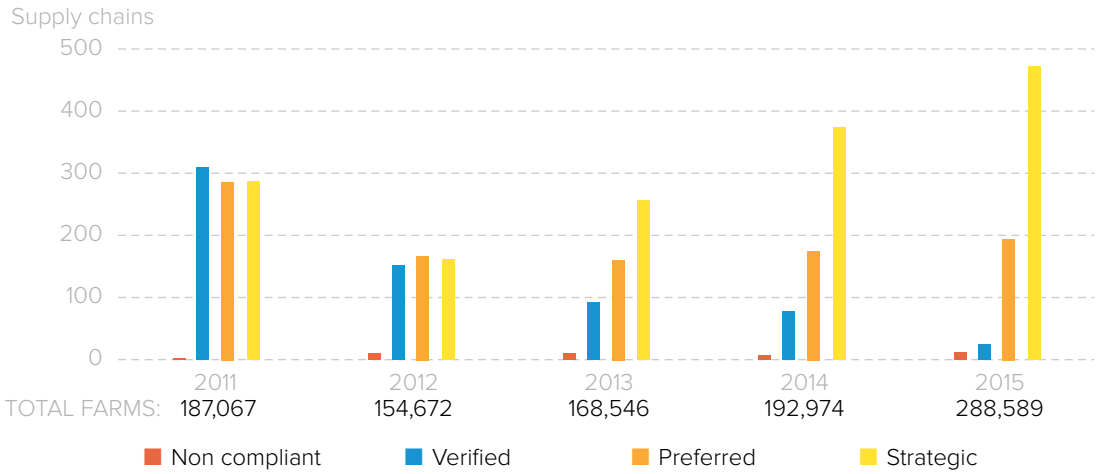
A supply chain that undergoes verification receives an approval status depending on its performance in the C.A.F.E. Practices verification. Status goes from Non Compliant (NC) to a set of different increasing levels of compliance (Verified, Preferred, and Strategic). Supply chains not meeting the minimum performance requirements are encouraged to engage in the ZT CAR process. More about ZT CAR is detailed on page 28.

In the last 5-year period, up to 2% of the supply chains — representing only 1% of the total green coffee volume — were NC and thus excluded from the list of valid suppliers for Starbucks purchases under the C.A.F.E. Practices program. Meanwhile, at least 98% of the supply chains applying to the program have fallen into one of the compliance levels. In 2015, 66% of the supply chains were assigned a Strategic, while 28% were preferred and 4% were verified. The proportion of strategic supply chains has grown from 32% to 66% in five years. In the meantime, the proportion of preferred supply chains has decreased slightly from 32% to 28% and the share of verified supply chains has declined more dramatically from 35% to 4%.

See figure 16 for detailed information on the changes in composition of supply chains by their approval status and growth in participation and correlated to the number of farms participating in the program. A quick assessment of the changes in approval status along the time suggested that program participants were improving performance. However, these changes might be caused by modifications in methodology under version 3 of the scorecard, allowing more supply chains to reach a strategic status due to the impact of extra points and the need of a total minimum scoring instead of minimum scoring per subject area (social responsibility, coffee growing, coffee processing wet/dry). The analysis on KPIs performance removes factors such as program changes mentioned above to identify change in performance within particular Key Performance Indicators.

Fig 16 // Number of supply chains & farms in the C.A.F.E. Practices program – by approval status

Approval status composition has varied in the five year period. Number of strategic supply chains has grown and number of verified has declined.



* All valid supply chains in 2013-2015 were assessed using V3.0 or newer scorecard version for verification with the C.A.F.E. Practices program, while in 2012 the new scorecard was only used in a portion of the applications with validity verified during the time a previous version of the scorecard was in place. In 2011 supply chains were still using a pre-version 3.0 for the verification process.

Fig 17 // Supply chains total scoring — by approval status

Average global scoring has increased. Even NC supply chains' performance is better based on score despite the challenges with ZT requirements.

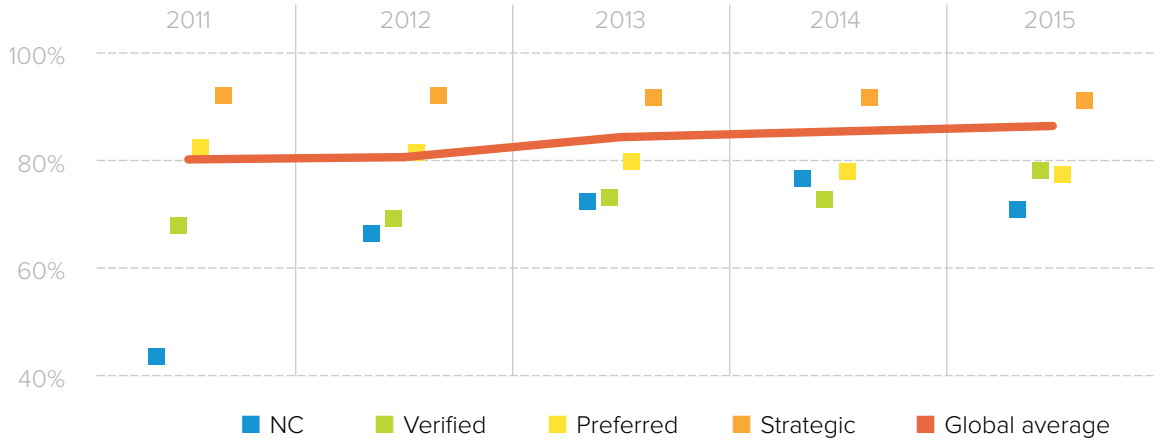
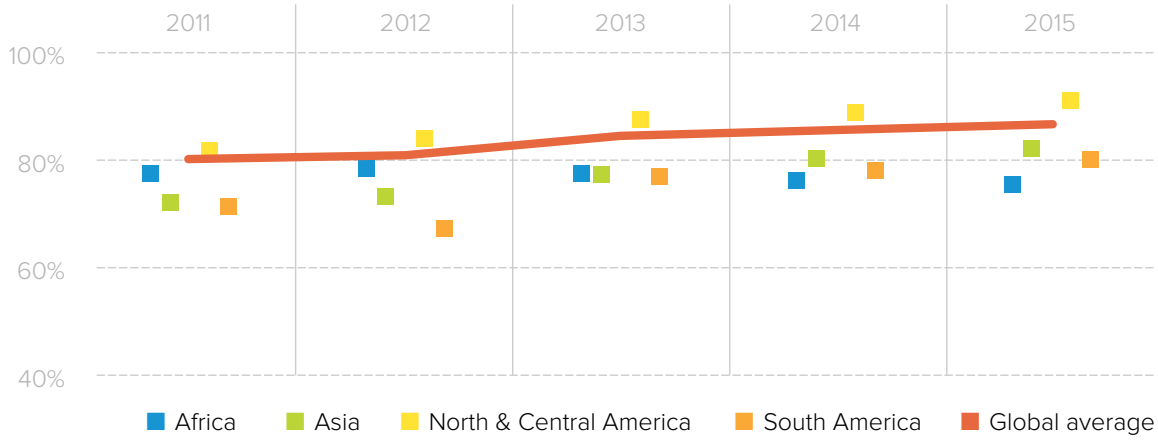


Fig 18 // Supply chains total scoring — by region

Average global scoring has increased, however there were some exceptions including a slight decline in Africa and a dip in South America in 2012, then recovered to follow the improving trend.



SCORING

Average scores obtained in the program are an indicator of general performance in C.A.F.E. Practices for a supply chain. As shown in figure 17, total scoring has been increasing steadily from 80% to 87% in the period 2011-2015. Strategic supply chains scoring has maintained similar values in the 5-year period. Meanwhile, preferred supply chain scores dropped and verified and NC supply chain scores have improved. NC supply chains improvement in scoring suggested that while they did not meet minimum standards, they did perform quite well in other areas and once ZT issues are resolved they will do well in the program.

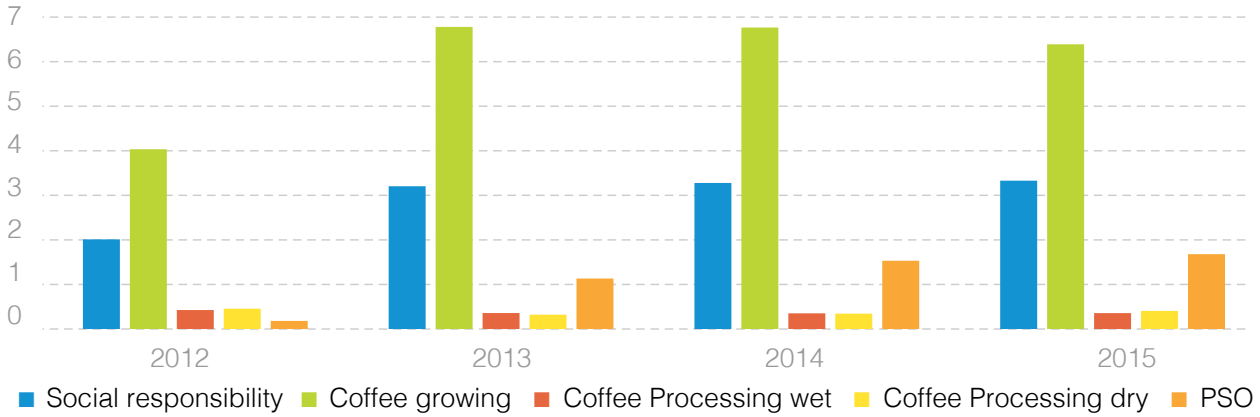
Analyzing scoring per region demonstrated that North & Central America was the region with highest scoring and the only one with scores over the global average. Both Asia and South America showed a gradual improvement over the period analyzed, aside from a small dip in performance in South America in 2012. See figure 18 for differences in scoring per region.

As previously mentioned, beginning with Version 3.0 of the scorecard (November 2012), supply chains no longer needed to reach a minimum score per subject area to reach a specific approval status. However, subject area scores continue to be a good indication of strengths and weaknesses of performance in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. For instance, in 2015 economic accountability and coffee processing (dry) were the subject areas with best scoring (90%). Social responsibility also showed a high scoring of 89%, followed by coffee growing (80%) and coffee processing (wet) with 79% score. In 2015, the subject area achieving the lowest scoring was PSOs with 70% scoring.

Global average score of all supply chains verified under version 3.0 and beyond, suggested that global performance has increased from 78% to 86% between 2012 and 2015. Average scores by approval status also presented some differences in contrast with the analysis of all supply chains. Strategic and preferred supply chain scoring have shown major improvements under version 3 of the scorecard, while verified supply chains showed a decline in scoring along the years. The improvement trend in preferred and strategic supply chains is stronger when comparing the results exclusively under the same version of the scorecard, which removes the differences in scorecard versions and scoring methodology.

Fig 19 // Number of extra points earned by subject area

Coffee growing is the subject area in which C.A.F.E. Practices participants earned more extra points to improve scoring and thus performance.



Supply chains scoring is also affected by extra points, designed to incentivize and motivate the implementation of best practices instead of negatively impact scoring for the practices that go above and beyond related to the different C.A.F.E. Practices program requirements. Each subject area has a different number of extra points available depending on the type of entity, having the potential to earn up to 9 extra points under the social responsibility area, up to 21 under coffee growing, 2 under coffee processing wet and dry, and up to 5 under PSO subject area. As shown in figure 19, the coffee growing indicators are leading the provision of extra points — with an annual average of 5.99 extra points. Social responsibility follows with further 2.96 points on an annual average.

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

// Performance changes in re-verified supply chains

Supply chains that go through more than one cycle of verification are assessed to understand the change in performance in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. This analysis is challenging given the dynamic nature of the supply chains, which might show changes in their composition due to several reasons: addition or removal of farms, mills and/or PSOs, merge of smaller supply chains, or even split of larger supply chains due to strategic sourcing decisions.

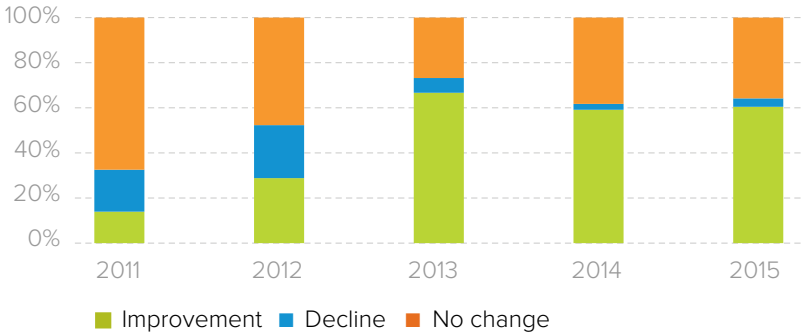
As mentioned in the methodology section, this analysis is focused on the number of supply chains that went through verification in a year, instead of considering all valid supply chains during the same period. It's important to consider that comparison to a previous verification could date back 1-4 years since assigned validity can be 1-4 years depending on approval status and timing of verification. See figure 20 for validity periods explanation.

Most supply chains that have gone through the re-verification process have improved their status, however, changing from one status to another is not easy, it often requires a significant change in performance/score due to the score ranges associated with each status. In 2015, 60% of the valid supply chains had a previous verification report on file. Of them, 60% improved their approval status, 36% had no change, and 4% declined. An increase could represent a supply chain going from any status to a better one, e.g.: NC to verified, or verified to strategic. A decline could be any supply chain moving back from one approval status to a lower status, including strategic to preferred or preferred to NC to mention some possibilities.

Fig 20 // Validity periods granted depending on scores, approval status and verification timing

Fig 21 // Changes in approval status observed in re-verified supply chains

Re-verified supply chains tend to improve their approval status. Decline in status is becoming less common every year.



When looking at the five-year trend (see figure 21), there is significant growth in the percentage of supply chains improving their status when undergoing re-verification – from 14% in 2011 to 60% in 2015. The number of supply chains with no change declined from 67% in 2011 to 36% in 2015, and those backsliding to a lower approval status also fell from 19% to just 4%. An average of 46% of the supply chains across the 2011-2015 period have improved approval status, 11% have declined, and 43% have maintained the former status in the program.

The most observed changes in status were improvements from verified to strategic (34% in 2015) and preferred to strategic (17% in 2015). These changes to strategic approval status were more evident in recent years (2013 to 2015), coinciding with the transition from version 2 to version 3 of the scorecard, which increased the possibility of gaining the strategic status due to the requirement to achieve minimum total score rather than minimum scores per subject area to reach this status and the addition of earning extra points. It is not clear how much this is driving the described trend versus increased adoption of practices in the supply chain.

Besides the changes in approval status, changes in scoring offer a good signal of performance changes in the supply chains going through re-verification. Supply chains with improvement based on approval status have improved scoring on an annual average rate of 14% in the 2011-2015 period. Supply chains with no change in approval status have presented an average zero increase in scoring during the same period. Supply chains that have declined in status still presented a general improvement trend in scores by reducing the decrease in scores that prior years have shown. See figure 22.

An alternative analysis using the proportion of re-verified supply chains with similar entities' composition over the course of time, suggested that the described results are amplified. Using a threshold of at least 80% of common entities in a supply chain from one verification to another, suggested that supply chains with no change in approval status improved their scores at an annual rate of 2%, which is larger than the rate registered by all re-verified supply chains. Meanwhile, supply chains with a declining status have also reduced the differences in scoring along the period analyzed.

Fig 22 // Changes in score observed in all re-verified supply chains

Re-verified supply chains improving status present an increase in scoring of 14%, while those with a decline in status, also have a declining scoring.

// Zero tolerance incidents

As part of the C.A.F.E. Practices program, supply chains must comply with the Zero Tolerance (ZT) indicators before status and validity are granted. In the event that a supply chain fails to comply with one or more ZT indicators, it must submit and implement a Zero Tolerance corrective action plan (ZT-CAR). This process includes the submission, implementation and documentation of the plan and re-verification by a third party to confirm compliance with ZT indicators.

This analysis used data from supply chains going through verification during each given year instead of all valid supply chains during the same period. The number of ZTs included in the program scorecard changed so this analysis is focused only on version 3 of the scorecard, analyzing the period from 2012 to 2015 (rather than 2011 through 2015).

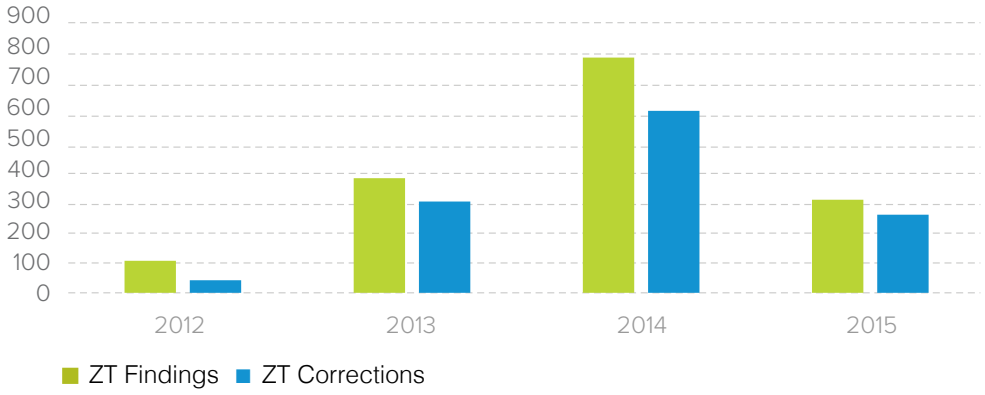
The ZT-CAR procedure allows supply chains to correct non-compliance with zero tolerance indicators thus encouraging them to correct the issue and improve performance rather than continuing the practice and discontinuing their participation in the program. By analyzing the ZT-CAR data, the program is able to track the proportion of non-compliant entities that corrected those incidents to be able to become approved in C.A.F.E. Practices.

As shown in figure 23, the number of ZT incidents had been on the rise — going from 107 in 2012 to 786 in 2014, which is coincident with the growing trend in the number of total entities participating in the C.A.F.E. Practices program. However, 2015 presented two improving trends. First is a decline in the number of ZT incidents to 311, despite the continuous growth in the number of entities participating (35% growth in the number of farms, 4% rise in the number of stand alone mills, and 21% increase in the number of PSOs) from 2014 to 2015. Second is the growth in the proportion of ZT incidents corrected to 84%.

Labor intermediaries are only used when legally permissible and have the documentation to support evaluation of relevant social indicators (SR-HP 1.17). 10% of the total ZT incidents reported in 2015 were related to this indicator. This issue was more relevant in Indonesia and Colombia across the time period while there were also periodic issues in Brazil and Honduras. Evidence provided by inspectors suggested incomplete documentation of contracting to ensure minimum wages and benefits were paid to farm and mills workers.

Employment of authorized minors meets legal requirements (SR-HP 4.2). 6% of the total ZT incidents in 2015 were on this requirement, however it has improved from 9% share in 2014. The improvement trend is both in proportion and absolute figures. Findings indicated that some supply chains had minors (15-17 year-old) working on farms or mills, even in countries such as Colombia that prohibit minors (15-17 year-old) from working on coffee picking after school. Most of these incidents occurred in South America (Brazil and Colombia) but some were also evident in East Africa (mostly Ethiopia and Kenya). Evidence suggested that non-compliance in most cases was related to supply chains lacking the legally required documentation to support the authorized minors.

Fig 23 // Number of ZT incidents and correction in annual verifications



Minimum wage for permanent employees (SR-HP 1.1). A small number of farms failed to pay minimum wages for permanent employees. **In 2012, 12% of the ZT incidents were related to this indicator, while the proportion has declined to 2% in 2015.** Non-compliance was identified primarily in Africa (Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania), and Asia (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Philippines). The main reasons for non-compliance noted by verifiers were: mislabeling of positions according to the actual role of employees and some salaries below the minimum defined for the type of work.

Updated producer list (PS-MT 1.2). PSOs are required to keep an updated producer list for supply chains. **Incidents showing a PSO not having an updated producer list represented 9% of the total ZTs in 2015, but it has improved from a 13% share in 2014.** Absolute figures show a similar trend. Africa (Kenya and Rwanda) has been identified as the region with more incidents of non-compliance with this indicator. Evidence from verification reports found that the main issues were lists that included deceased farmers (where a family member inherited the property), and the failure to add new farmers to the list. Also, there were cases where the area registered in the farmer list was significantly different from actual farm area under inspection, resulting in a non-compliance for the indicator.

Tracking systems (CP-MT 1.2). Mills are required to have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee from initial purchase or intake through final sale or output. **There have been some historic incidents of non-compliance with this indicator, particularly in Rwanda and Tanzania. However, in 2015 there were no instances of non-compliance with this requirement.**

// Key performance indicator analysis

In addition to those that are ZT indicators, Starbucks has identified a list of important practices that the company believes can be important KPIs to track as foundational for a healthy supply chain. KPI analysis is important to understand trends in performance at a detailed level and is a complement to the changes in approval status and scoring systems. A list of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) has been developed which allows Starbucks and others to better understand where there are gaps in performance. Those areas that need support can then be addressed by Suppliers, and PSOs in coordincation with Farmer Support Centers. By increasing awareness on critical social and environmental issues, Starbucks, through C.A.F.E. Practices can influence industry players to support improved quality of life and the environment, both of which are intricately linked.

Different interventions such as targeted trainings facilitate moving toward 100% of supply chain members (farms, processors, and PSOs) achieving these KPI practices and tracking this overtime.

KPIs include several practices from working conditions expected on farms and mills, to agronomy and environmental practices most important for farmers to implement. It's also important to differentiate the gaps in performance of smallholder farms as well as challenges for other supply chain members including mills and PSOs.

The total list of KPIs developed includes 40 practices that are tracked on different supply chain entities (farms, smallholder farms, processors and PSOs).

Fig 24 // Detailed list of Key Performance Indicators analyzed

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

// Key performance indicators analysis: medium and large farms

The C.A.F.E. Practices program uses a Generic scorecard to assess the adoption of good practices on coffee farms that applies to both medium and large farms. A shorter list of practices is used to assess performance of smallholder farms, while adding a scorecard for the Producer Support Organization.

Each scorecard includes a set of practices that assess farm performance across three subject areas: economic accountability, social responsibility, and environmental responsibility. While each subject area includes several indicators, this section of the report provides a snapshot of global performance of medium and large farms using a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that have been identified as priorities within the three subject areas.

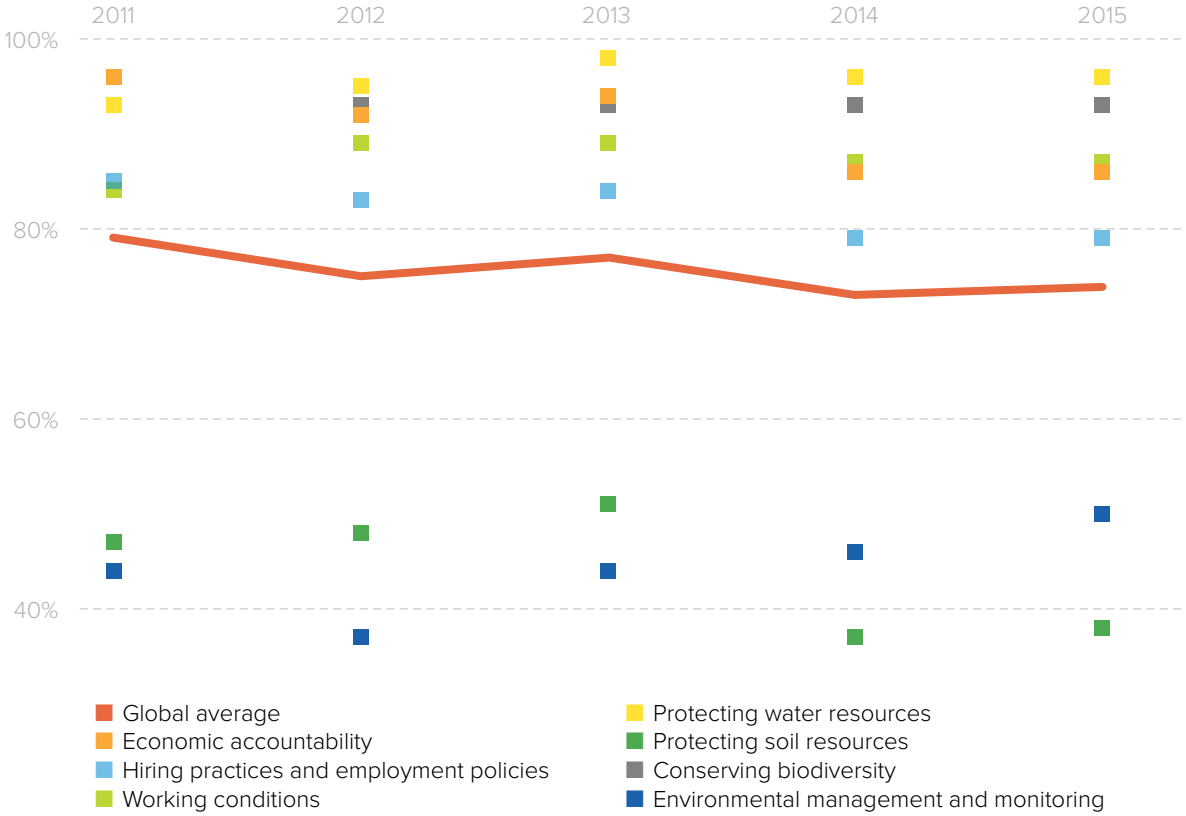
Some of the KPIs represent ZT indicators such as minimum wage, child labor, no forest conversion, and no use of prohibited chemicals. Other important indicators include management of receipts, benefits to workers, use of personal protective equipment, water and soil resources management, pest management (ecological control) and others.

Global performance of KPIs has been traditionally higher on large than in medium farms, however, in more recent years, large farms presented a slight declining trend in KPIs performance (80% in 2011 to 74% in 2015), while medium farms have maintained stable between 70% in 2011 and 71% in 2015. Large farms slight decline in KPIs performance was general across all sections (economic, social and environmental).

Based on participation data, there is no evidence suggesting that changes in performance are associated with the growth in number of medium and large farms. However, global performance of KPIs is also driven by countries with large participation of medium and large farms. For instance, during the period of analysis, Brazil represented up to 68% of the medium farms and up to 75% of the large farms. Nicaragua, Guatemala and Colombia were also countries with large number of medium and large farms. See detailed data on performance and observed trends in figure 24 for large farms and 25 for medium farms.

Fig 25 // Large farms KPIs performance

Large farms' global performance is particularly low on the environmental responsibility KPIs for soil, management and monitoring, driving down the global KPI performance for large farms. Economic and social KPI indicators outperform the average.



LARGE FARMS (>50 hectares)

- **1,842 large farms** in the program in 2015. Growth of 11% between 2011 and 2015.
- **126,000 total workers** on large farms in the program in 2015. Increase of 6% in the period 2011-2015.

Large farms performance on economic accountability KPIs maintained over 92% in the period 2011-2013, but then declined to 86%, due to a drop in Mexico and Brazil in both indicators under this section (EA-IS 1.3 and 1.4), which require receipts and specific data included on receipts.

Social responsibility KPIs performance for large farms moved from 86% to 82% in the period 2011-2015. Hiring practices and employment policies showed a general decline in performance – from 85% in 2011 to 79% in 2015, while working conditions KPIs performance has presented minimum change from 88% in 2011 to 87% in 2015. Some observations under the social KPIs were:

- Large farms appeared to be struggling to exceed the minimum wage for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11), with performance of 36% in 2015.
- Improvement has been reported for the indicator maximum hours of work (SR-HP 3.3) for workers not to work more total hours than allowed by law. Compliance rates grew from 75% in 2011 to 81% in 2015.
- A decrease in performance was noted on providing required benefits to permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.7 and 1.8), which have declined from 89% to 77% and 88% to 72%, respectively. On the second indicator, a drop in Colombia was clearly the main reason, but in general some other countries with low performance were Tanzania, China and Papua New Guinea. Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) has significantly improved from 62% to 84%. Brazil, Colombia and Nicaragua showed improvement on this indicator.
- Zero tolerance indicators such as no child labor (SR-HP 4.1) and access to education (SR-WC 2.1) were in full compliance in the period 2012-2015, while zero tolerance indicators on minimum wage for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.1 and 1.2) have presented some challenges in Colombia, Brazil, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Performance against environmental responsibility KPI's on large farms has improved from 58% in 2012 to 62% in 2015. 2011 KPI performance is not comparable to the following years due to the addition of a couple of indicators on environmental management and monitoring. During the five-year period, large farms have improved performance on protecting water resources (from 93% to 96%), and environmental management and monitoring (from 37% to 50%). Protecting soil resources has declined from 47% to 38% and conserving biodiversity has also decreased performance from 96% to 93%. Some observations under the environmental KPIs were:

- Erosion prevention (CG-SR 1.4) declined from 36% to 23% in the period 2011-2015. The country with lowest performance was Brazil, going from 19% in 2012 to 4% in 2015.
- Having a written C.A.F.E. Practices improvement plan and tracking activities (CG-EM 2.1) changed from 21% in 2011 to 19% in 2015. Colombia and Brazil are the countries with lowest performance and major number of large farms, so they are driving the global performance down on this requirement.
- Long term productivity indicators (CG-EM 3.1 and 3.2) added in V3.0, have low performance rates but showed improvement along the years reaching performance rates of 35% and 45% in 2015. Most countries have acceptable performance rates except for Brazil, whose performance in 2015 was 14% and 23%, respectively.
- Zero tolerance indicator on no forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1) showed a slight increase from 98% to 99% in the period 2011-2015 and no use of prohibited chemicals (CG-EM 1.1) improved dramatically from 68% in 2011 to 99% in 2015, especially due to improvements in Brazil and Nicaragua.

MEDIUM FARMS (12 to <50 hectares)

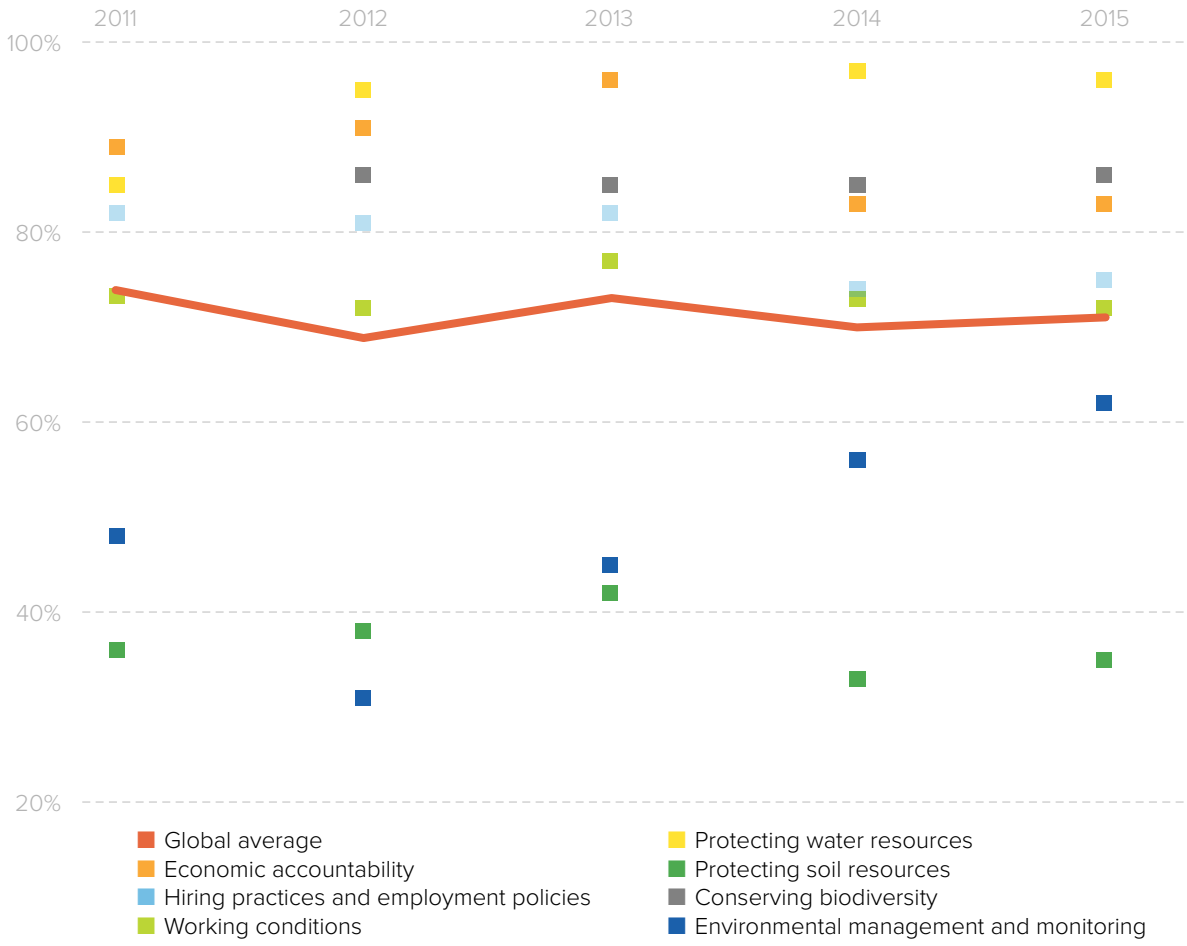
- **4,476 medium farms** in the program in 2015. Growth of 10% between 2011 and 2015.
- **104,000 total workers** on medium farms in the program in 2015. Increase of 12% in the period 2011-2015.

Medium farm performance on economic accountability KPIs dropped from a 89%-96% range in the the first three years of analysis to 83% in 2014 and 2015. The reason for decline in medium farms was associated to a drop in performance on Colombian farms in recent years.

Medium farms performance on social responsibility KPIs has been in the range 72%-80%, reaching its highest performance in 2013. Hiring practices and employment policy KPIs declined performance from 82% to 75% in the five-year period, but working conditions KPIs improved from 55% in 2011 to 72% in 2015. Some findings to highlight were:

Fig 26 // Medium farms KPIs performance

Medium farms' global performance is mostly affected by the environmental responsibility indicators: protecting soil resources and management and monitoring (which showed an important improvement in recent years). Economic and social indicators outperform the average, except for working conditions in 2011.



- The most challenging social KPI on medium farms was the provision of benefits to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8), which has declined performance from 58% to 28% in the period 2011-2015. Benefits to permanent workers also presented a slight decline from 77% from 63%. In both cases, the drop was general across the countries with a larger number of medium farms.
- Employer contribution to costs of healthcare for temporary workers (SR-WC 3.5) has dropped from 70% to 39% in the five-year period. This decline was observed across many of the countries with medium farms.
- Medium farms have improved the ability to exceed minimum wage for temporary workers (SR-HP 1.11), moving from 49% in 2011 to 70% in 2015. The only exception was Brazil, which continued to struggle with this indicator.
- Similar to the trend observed for large farms, medium farms have improved the use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) from 60% to 76%. Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Nicaragua improved performance on this requirement.
- Zero tolerance indicator prohibiting child labor (SR-HP 4.1) has been in full compliance. **Access to education (SR-WC 2.1) presented a positive change, improving from 80% in 2012 to 100% in the subsequent years.** Colombia and Brazil were responsible for this change, as medium farms in those countries improved to 100% compliance in 2013. Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.2) deteriorated from 100% in 2011 to 87% in 2015, due to Brazil's performance in 2014-2015.

Performance of medium farms on the environmental responsibility KPIs improved from 52% in 2012 to 65% in 2015. During the period of analysis, protecting water resources KPIs improved from 85% to 96%, and environmental management and monitoring nearly doubled from 31% to 62%. Protecting soil resources was stable (36% in 2011 to 35% in 2015) and conserving biodiversity declined from 89% to 86%.

// Key performance indicators analysis: smallholder farms

- **Over 250,000** smallholder farms in the program in 2015. Growth of 39% between 2011 and 2015.
- **Over 1 million total workers** in smallholder farms in the program in 2015. Growth of 29% in the period 2011-2015.

Small farms (less than 12 hectares) apply the smallholder version of the scorecard, which is a subset of indicators included in the Generic Scorecard. The set of KPIs used to assess smallholders performance is similar to the medium and large farm set, contains the same ZT indicators, but excludes the following KPIs:

Social responsibility – 2 KPIs on working conditions (healthcare for permanent and temporary workers).

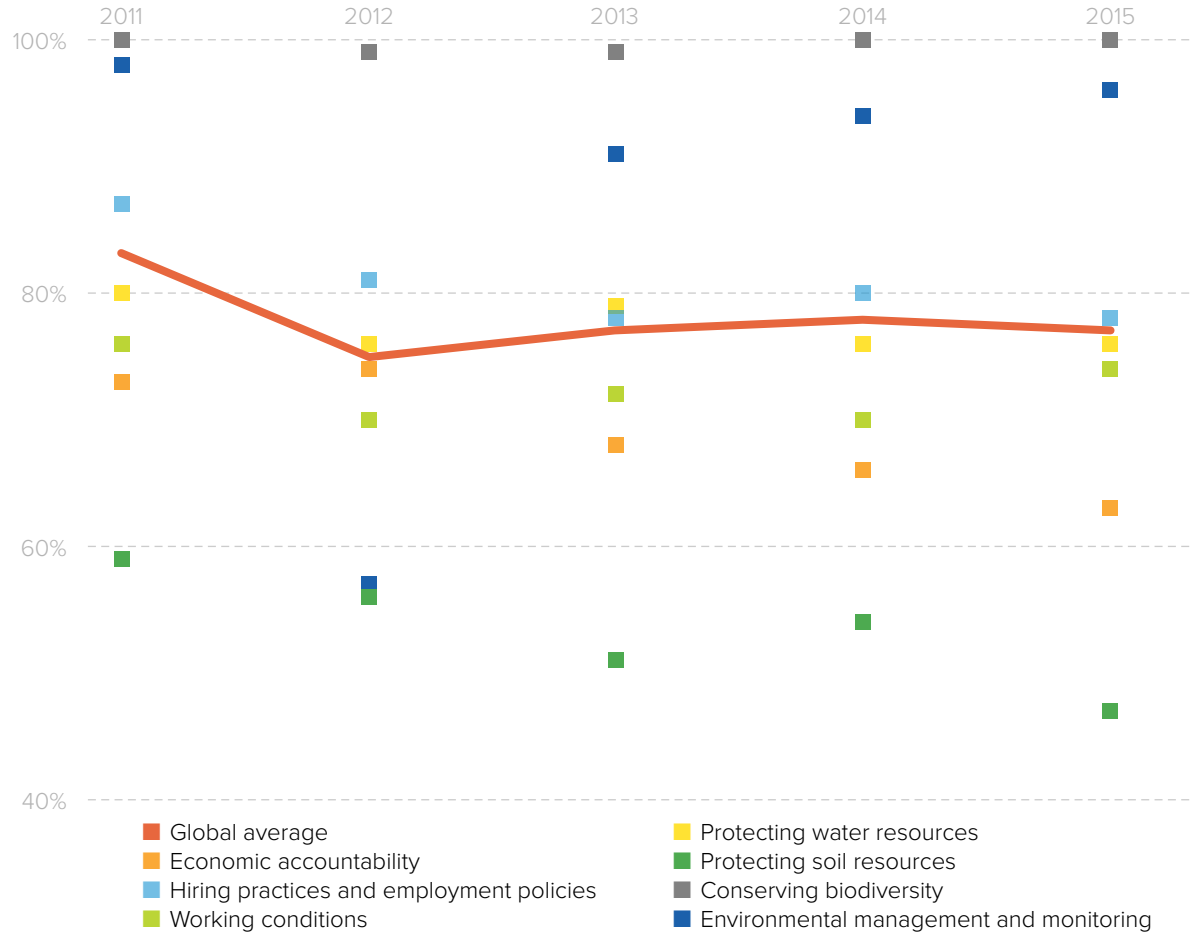
Environmental responsibility – 1 KPI on protecting soil resources (formula of nutrients applied), 1 KPI on conserving biodiversity (conservation set asides), and 2 KPIs on environmental management and monitoring*.

It is important to consider that supply chains that include smallholders are also required to identify and evaluate a Producer Support Organization (PSO) responsible for providing support and training to the smallholders in the C.A.F.E. Practices supply chain. Analysis of the KPIs related to the PSO is in PSOs performance section. For several of the KPIs not evaluated for smallholders, the PSO KPIs address topics such as soil resources and environmental management and monitoring.

Global performance of KPIs on smallholder farms has decreased from 83% in 2011 to 77% in 2015, however, recent years have shown an improvement trend from

Fig 27 // Smallholder farms KPIs performance

Smallholder farms decreased global KPIs performance. This behavior is mostly impacted by soil resources indicators (environmental), economic accountability indicators and working conditions indicators (social).



* Environmental management and monitoring had only 1 KPI in 2011 and included an additional KPI in 2012.

the lowest performance in 2012 (75%). Despite the significant growth in number of smallholder farms in the program (39%), performance has dropped in a minor scale, so KPIs performance was not attributable to the number of farms participating, as no evidence suggested any correlation between the smallholders performance on KPIs and the number of small farms participating in the program.

The performance against economic accountability KPIs declined from 73% in 2011 to 63% in 2015. This section included two KPIs (receipts and data included on receipt, EA-IS 1.3 and 1.4) that requested challenging documentation, especially in Africa and Asia where smallholders have lower performance.

Small farms performance against the social responsibility KPIs declined from 85% in 2011 to 77% in 2015.

Smallholders appeared to be particularly struggling with the requirement to provide benefits for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.7 and 1.8). Benefits provision to permanent workers declined from 73% to 48% across many countries including Mexico, Colombia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Other countries performing historically low on this indicator are Rwanda, Kenya and Ethiopia. Provision of benefits to temporary workers has decreased more dramatically. – from 58% to 10% and the declining trend covered almost all regions and countries except for Rwanda.

Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC 4.2) has decreased performance from 52% to 48% in the five-year period, particularly in Africa (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania) and Asian countries (Indonesia and Papua New Guinea). This is an opposite trend to what has been evidenced for medium and large farms.

Zero tolerance indicators on minimum wage for permanent and temporary workers (SR-HP 1.1 and 1.2), showed high compliance (near 100%). No child labor (SR-HP 4.1) and access to education (SR-WC 2.1) were in full compliance throughout the five-year period.

Smallholders average performance across all environmental responsibility KPIs was 84% in 2011 and 83% in 2015. In the interim period, 2012 showed the lowest performance (69%), coinciding with the addition of a new indicator on long term productivity (CG-EM 3.1) that temporarily decreased performance of small farms.

The analysis looked at one KPI for protecting water resources (water body buffer zones, CG-WR 1.1) which showed a slight decline in performance (80% in 2011 to 76% in 2015), which is influenced by Africa's growth in participation and lower performance on this requirement.

This analysis also considered a KPI on soil resources to understand whether farms are taking action to prevent erosion with the use of shade trees or cover crops on all productive area with slopes less than 20% (CG-SR 1.4) and found a declining trend from 59% in 2011 to 47% in 2015. Asia and Africa performed low on this requirement as well as Brazil.

Conserving biodiversity was assessed through a KPI on no forest conversion (CG-CB 3.1), which has been in full compliance during the five-year period for all small farms.

Performance on environmental management and monitoring KPIs have improved from 57% in 2012 to 96% in 2015. 2011 is excluded from this trend analysis of environmental management and monitoring as it only considered one KPI (CG-EM 1.1, no use of prohibited chemicals), with performance over 98%. 2012 and the following years considered a new indicator on long-term productivity (CG-EM 3.1), which revealed challenges in this area for Brazil's small farms, while not significantly impacting the global average. See detailed data on performance and observed trends in figure 27.

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

- **385 PSOs** were evaluated as supply chains service providers in 2015. Less than 1% growth rate in the period 2011-2015.

PSOs are assessed against a set of 42 specific PSO indicators in the smallholder scorecard. A short list of 14 KPIs has been selected to monitor specific performance of PSOs. This list includes 3 KPIs on management and tracking systems, 1 KPI on hiring practices, 2 on protecting soil resources, 7 on environmental management and monitoring, and one on climate change.

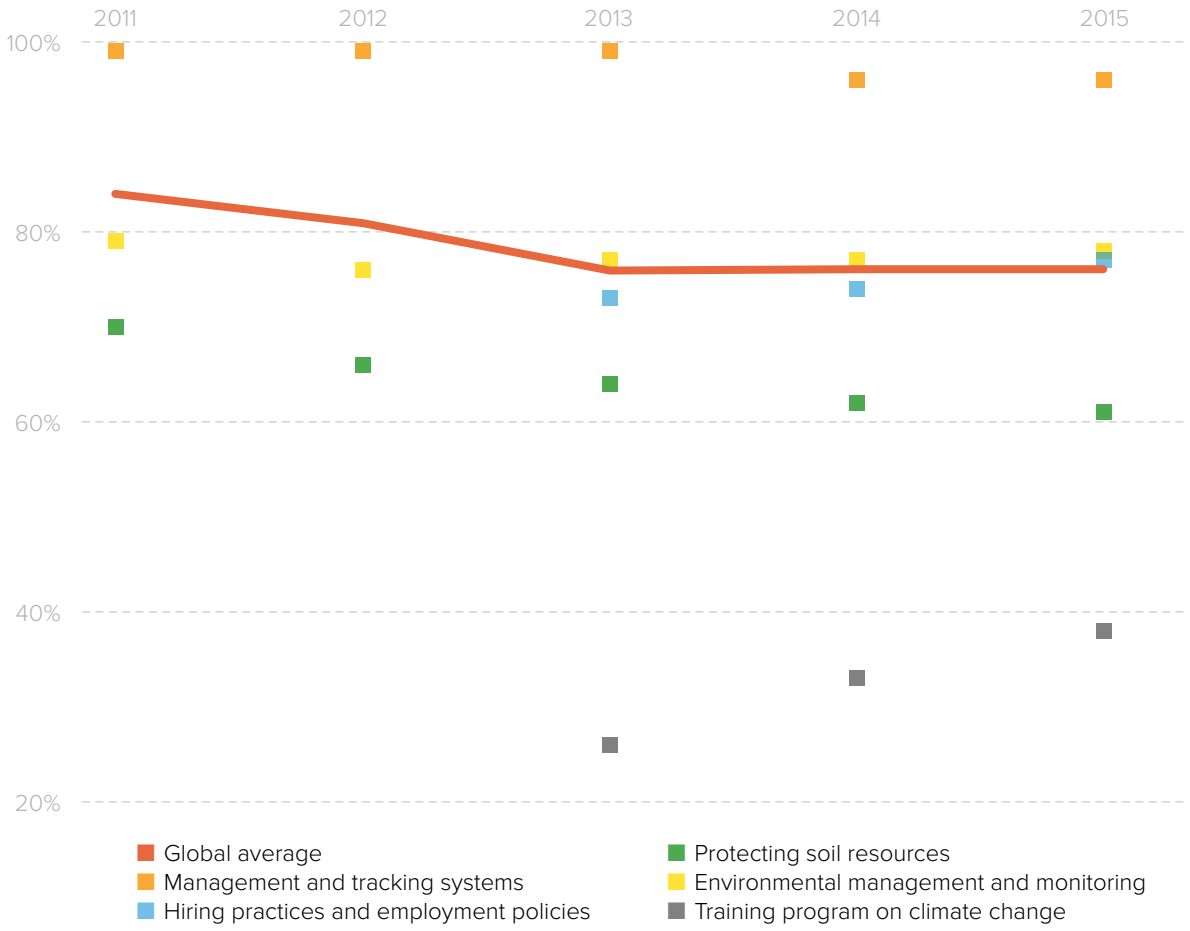
Some of the KPIs represent ZT indicators such as requiring that the PSOs have a product tracking system, a current list of participants, ensuring farms receive receipts, and that they do not distribute prohibited chemicals. Other indicators that are important to PSOs include provision of training on hiring and labor practices including use of PPE, and training program on climate change, soil analysis and fertilization programs.

PSOs performed relatively well on the KPIs during the period from 2011 to 2015. Average performance in 2011 was 84% and in the last three years it has been 76%. The main cause of decline in KPIs was the indicator PS-SR 2.3 (implementing soil and foliar plan every 2 years) which performance decreased from 62% in 2011 to a range 40-50% in the subsequent years.

Management and tracking systems KPIs moved from 99% in the period 2011-2013 to 96% in the subsequent years.

Fig 28 // Producer Support Organizations KPIs performance

PSOs global performance is particularly good on management and tracking systems indicators, but more challenging on environmental indicators (soil resources, training on climate change, management and monitoring) and social indicators such as hiring practices and employment policies.



PSOs are required to phave written materials to train smallholders on hiring practices (PS-HP 1.1), with compliance increasing from 73% in 2013 to 77% in 2015. This indicator was not included in the PSO scorecard prior to 2013.

Protecting soil resources included two KPIs on soil productivity. One (PS-SR 2.1) requires a management plan that includes analysis of soil samples, and has shown a performance between 79% (2011) and 76% (2015). The other indicator (PS-SR 2.3) assessed wether the analysis occurs every 2 years, and PSOs performance has declined from 62% in 2011 to 46% in 2015. Most of the countries performed low on this requirement, except for China and Costa Rica.

The environmental management and monitoring KPIs performance has remained stable in the range 76%-79% in the five-year period. The highest performance rates were reported in 2011 and 2015.

No distribution of prohibited chemicals (PS-EM 1.1) improved performance from 95% in 2011 to 100% in the last three years.

PSOs struggled with achieving training targets for smallholders in their supply chains. Performance on existence of training materials (PS-EM 2.6) is over 70% for the period, while indicators PS-EM 2.8 (training 25% of farmers) and 2.9 (training 50% of farmers) have achieved 77% and 60% performance, respectively.

Training related to procedures for agrochemicals use and storage, and use of the personal protective equipment (PS-EM 1.4 and 1.5) were introduced more recently and there is not enough historical data to analyze their trends.

The only climate change KPI required that PSOs provide smallholders with training on climate change (PS-CC 1.2). This indicator has been in use since 2013. Performance on this KPI has been relatively low, but showed improvement from 26% in 2013 to 38% in 2015. See detailed data on performance and observed trends in figure 28.

// Key performance indicators analysis: processors

- **15,177 stand alone mills** (processors) in the program in 2015. Growth rate of 171% in the period 2011-2015.

Processors (wet and dry mills included in the supply chains) are assessed against the Coffee Processing sections of the generic and smallholder scorecards. The list of 17 KPIs selected for processors include the same KPIs used for medium and large farms performance under the economic accountability and social responsibility sections. Meanwhile, the environmental responsibility subject area is unique to milling operations and includes one KPI on water conservation, two KPIs on waste management, and one KPI on energy use. No environmental KPIs have been included in the analysis for dry mills.

The KPIs analyzed for processors include ZT indicators such as minimum wage, child labor, and access to education. Others cover management of receipts, benefits to workers, use of personal protective equipment. Wet mill indicators include waste water management and processing wastes.

WET MILLS

As shown in figure 29, wet mills global performance of KPIs has presented a slight decline (87% in 2011 to 84% in 2015) but has remained relatively stable. Changes could be associated to the 77% growth rate in the number of participating wet mills in the five-year period.

Wet mills performance on economic accountability KPIs dropped from 93% to 89% in the five-year period. Countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Tanzania presented a declining performance in the indicator EA-IS 1.4 (receipts including required data).

Fig 29 // Processors: wet mills KPIs performance

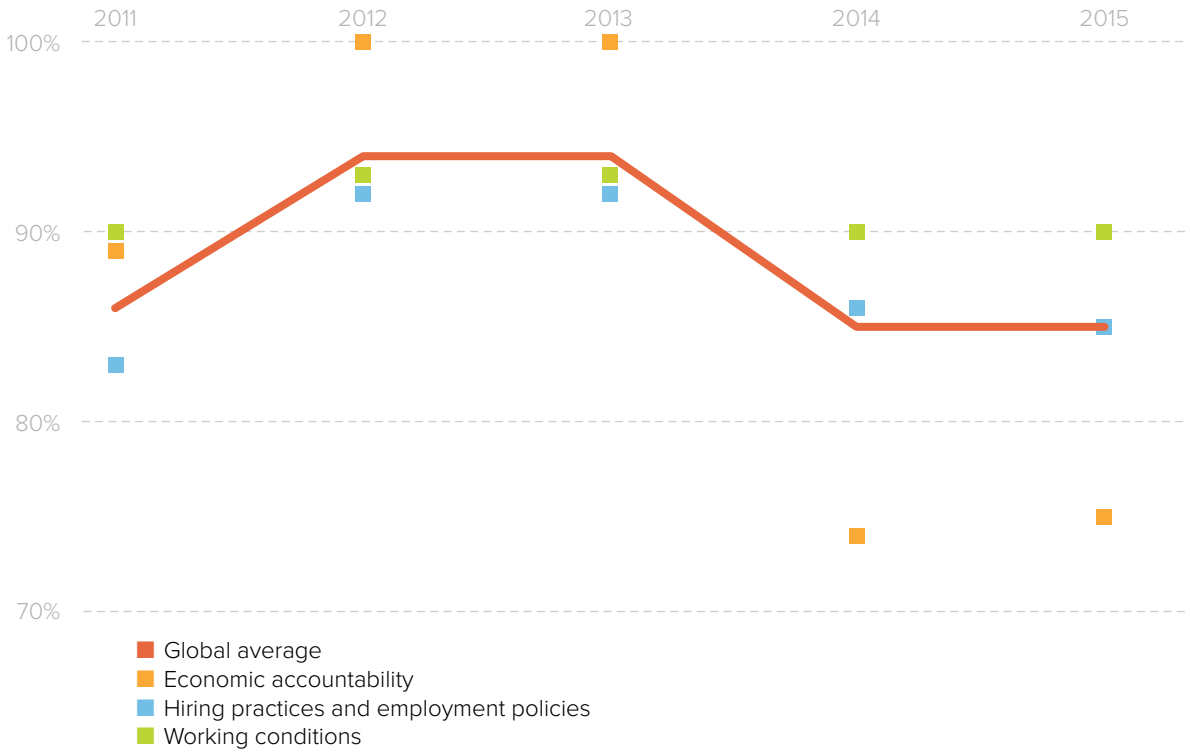
Wet mills global performance is affected mostly by social responsibility indicators (working conditions and hiring practices and employment policies). Water resources indicators have also dropped in the last years.

Wet mills performance on social responsibility KPIs has dropped slightly from 84% in 2011 to 81% in 2015. Some challenging KPIs included in hiring practices and employment policies were benefits to temporary workers (SR-HP 1.8) and minimum wages for permanent workers (SR-HP 1.1), while working conditions showed a declining trend on indicator SR-WC 3.5 (employer contributes to cost of healthcare for all temporary workers).

Wet mills performance on environmental KPIs has changed from 94% to 89% in the five-year period. Despite high KPI performance, there is a clear decline driven by challenges in Colombia, a country that represented over 50% of the total number of participant wet mills in the program in the last three years of analysis.

Fig 30 // Processors: dry mills KPIs performance

Dry mills global performance presented a peak in 2012 and a later decline in 2014, product of some social responsibility indicators such as minimum wage exceeded and use of personal protective equipment.



As shown in figure 30, dry mills improved performance from 89% in 2011 to 100% in 2012, but later presented a drop to 74% in 2014 in the economic accountability KPIs performance. This decline resulted from challenges in Brazil in both economic accountability KPIs (EA-IS 1.3 and 1.4) that require mills to keep receipts for coffee and ensure they contain the information required.

Dry mills performance on social responsibility KPIs increased from 86% to 87% in the five-year period but it peaked in 2012 and 2013 to 93%. Indicator SR-HP1.11 (minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers) has presented the lowest performance under social responsibility KPIs, particularly due to Brazil's low performance and the large number of participants the country represented. However, other countries such as Nicaragua, Colombia, Ethiopia and Rwanda have also had challenges in performance under this requirement.

In both processor types (wet and dry mills), performance on zero tolerance social responsibility KPIs was high. Minimum wage for permanent workers (SR- HP 1.1) and no child labor (SR-HP 4.1) has been in full compliance during the period.

DRY MILLS

Dry mills global performance of KPIs was 85% in 2015, very similar to the 2011 performance level (86%). However, 2012 increased to 94%, which was maintained also in 2013, followed by a drop in global performance in 2014 and 2015. The number of dry mills in the program grew dramatically – 268% in five years. The big jump took place in 2012 in Brazil, where dry milling is not as centralized as in other countries. In 2014-2015, Brazil represented over 98% of the global number of dry mills in the program, so that any change in performance in Brazil had impact on global numbers.

Conclusions

Conservation International's C.A.F.E. Practices impact assessment analyzed aspects related to participation and performance of farmers in the program during the period 2011 to 2015. The analysis shed light on key attributes of Starbucks supply chain key strengths in performance, and areas to consider for prioritization in training where declining performance or low general performance were found.

The C.A.F.E. Practices program has experienced significant growth in the number of farms participating and the total area in the program. In 2015, there were 256,000 farms participating, an increase of 38% since 2011. The coffee area affected by the program has grown by 11% rate to reach nearly 842,000 hectares. The number of workers hired by program participants reached 1.3 million, growing 26% since 2011, while women participation has grown to represent 15% of the program participants.

Both C.A.F.E. Practices verified coffee and Starbucks purchases of verified coffee have grown in accordance with program expansion. In 2015, 18% of the global production of Arabica coffee was produced in compliance with the C.A.F.E. Practices requirements. 28% of the approved coffee volume in the program was purchased by Starbucks, representing 5% of the global purchases of Arabica coffee. **A look ahead at 2017 figures showed that C.A.F.E. Practices participation grew to 26%, while Starbucks purchases continued reaching 5% of the global Arabica production.**

Farm yields generally declined between 2011 and 2015 by 15%. This trend in yield during the period is affected by the increase in number of farms in the program, many of them entering the program with low yields (particularly in Africa), and due to the effect of the coffee rust in North and Central America. More recent efforts to rehabilitate and renovate coffee farms could reverse this trend, but the effect will take several years to be visible.

Small farms had the lowest yields but made up the majority of participating farms and area in the program, heavily influencing the global yield for the program each year. **Working with small farms to address productivity issues would have significant impacts both for smallholder incomes and volume of C.A.F.E. Practices coffee available for Starbucks.**

Africa had significant growth in participation but tended to have the lowest yields. Africa experienced a notable growth in the number of participating farms in 2015 – representing 31% of the total farms and 7% of the total coffee area under the C.A.F.E. Practices program. African farms also had the lowest yields, 41% below the global average (1,238 lbs/ha) in 2015.

South America had the greatest number of medium and large farms in the program, however, the largest number of farms is still represented by participating smallholders. **In 2015, South America also represented 64% of the global coffee area in C.A.F.E. Practices and had an average yield that was 26% higher than the global average (2,662 lbs/ha).**

Over 75 percent of participating supply chains are staying in the C.A.F.E. Practices program from year to year. The proportion of supply chains discontinuing their participation has declined from 25% to 22% in the period 2011 to 2013.

Supply chains achieving the highest levels of performance in the program (i.e. preferred and strategic status) have had insignificant rates of program attrition. **This suggests a connection between performance and continued participation.**

The number and proportion of supply chains achieving the highest level of performance have increased over the years. The average total score of participants globally rose by 7% between 2011 and 2015. Africa – where scores declined from 78% to 75% – was the exception to the trend.

Supply chains that underwent re-verification between 2011 and 2015 improved their performance. On average, 46% of the re-verified supply chains improved their status within C.A.F.E. Practices, with scores increasing by 14% when compared to the previous cycle of verification.

While medium farms maintained their performance against KPIs, small and large farms showed mixed results, including a general declining trend in the period 2011-2015. Smallholder farms also presented a specific recovery in the last years for KPIs performance. PSOs presented a slight declining trend, while processors have maintained similar performance on KPIs over the years. Environmental responsibility KPIs was the area with most challenges and lowest performance across participants in all regions. Economic accountability KPIs showed the best performance, except for smallholders and dry mills that had more difficulties under this area.

The described changes in the C.A.F.E. Practices Program allowed the identification of trends in the number of participating entities and their performance. Several positive findings demonstrate that more farms are committed to sustainable practices, including better conditions to workers and farmers, a more conserved environment and, more traceability and transparency along the supply chain. Further trends provide guidance on areas that require more investment and support to ensure a prosperous future of the program.

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REGIONS

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA

// North & Central America had over 28,000 farms in 9 countries in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2015, representing 11% of the global number of participating farms. From the total farms in the region, 96% were small, 2.5% medium and 1.5% large. The number of participant farms in the region has grown 9% in the period 2011-2015.

// Total area in the program in North & Central America in 2015 was near 242,000 hectares (17% of the global area), showing a decline of 5% in the period 2011-2015. 58% of the total area in 2015 corresponds to coffee area and near 24% is dedicated to conservation.

// North & Central America had 430 supply chains participating in 2015, corresponding to 61% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains in the program, in 2015, 78% were Strategic, 20% were Preferred, and 2% were Verified status supply chains. This region is leading in terms of higher compliance of supply chains and lower rate of non-compliant with the C.A.F.E. Practices program.

// North & Central America had an average total score of 91% in 2015, with scoring of 93% in Strategic supply chains and over 86% in Preferred and Verified supply chains.

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

SOUTH AMERICA

// South America had over 76,000 farms in 3 countries in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2015, which corresponds to 30% of the global number of farms. Over 93% of the farms are small, while 5% are medium and 2% large farms. The number of participant farms in the region has grown 30% in the period 2011-2015.

// Total area in the program in South America in 2015 was near 917,000 hectares (65% of the global area). Of that area, 59% is dedicated to coffee and near 12.5% is dedicated to conservation. Total area under the program in the region has grown 17% in the period 2011-2015.

// South America included 174 supply chains in 2015, corresponding to 25% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2015, 54% were Strategic, 36% were Preferred, 9% Verified and 1% non-compliant status.

// South America had an average total score of 80% in 2015, with 85% score in Strategic supply chains and 74% in those with Preferred and Verified status.

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

REGIONS

AFRICA

// Africa accounted for over 80,000 farms in 5 countries in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2015, which corresponded to 31% of the global farms. It presented a strong increase (225%) since 2011 when there were less than 25,000 participating farms. It's important to highlight that over 99.5% are small farms.

// Total area in the program in Africa in 2015 was over 148,000 hectares, representing 10% of the global area, while 40% of that area is dedicated to coffee and near 7.5% is dedicated to conservation. Total area in the region has grown 69% in the period 2011-2015.

// Africa had 56 supply chains in 2015, representing 8% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, in 2015, 64% were Preferred status, while 22% Strategic. The non-compliant rate was 14%—much higher than the 2% global average.

// Africa had an average total score of 75% in 2015, showing a scoring of 88% in Strategic supply chains and 73% in Preferred. Non-compliant supply chains obtained a score of 68% that year.

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

ASIA

// Asia included over 71,000 farms in 6 countries in the C.A.F.E. Practices program in 2015, which represented 28% of the global farms. It's important to highlight that over 99.5% of the participating farms are smallholders.

// Total area in the program in Asia in 2015 was 109,000 hectares, representing 8% of the global area. 93% of that total area is dedicated to coffee and near 2% is dedicated to conservation.

// Asia presented a decline of 7% in the number of farms participating but a growth of 33% in total area under the program in the period 2011-2015.

// Asia presented 45 supply chains in 2015. It represents 6% of the global number of supply chains. Of those supply chains, 62% were Strategic, 30% were Preferred, 4% Verified and 4% received a non-compliant status.

// Asia had an average total score of 82% in 2015, showing scoring of 87% in Strategic supply chains and 74% in Preferred. Non-compliant supply chains obtained a score of 67% in the same period.

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

STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY DASHBOARDS

// **Program participation**
Description of C.A.F.E. Practices participant entities and land area in the program in the period 2011-2015.

// **Farm level data**
Detailed farm information related to women participation, food security, rust incidence and coffee yield for C.A.F.E. Practices program participants in the period 2011-2015.

// **C.A.F.E. Practices general performance**
Performance of C.A.F.E. Practices supply chains in the period 2011-2015, including approval status, scoring, and average performance of KPIs.

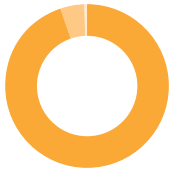
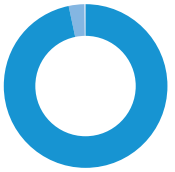
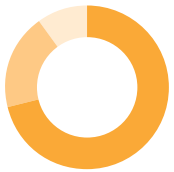
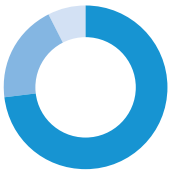
// **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**
Detailed tables showing KPI compliance for 2015 and the % change compared to 2011 compliance. This is shown as +/- x% change.

// **Map to identify regions with C.A.F.E. Practices farms***
(included in the first page of each country)

*Based on sampled farms valid in 2015.

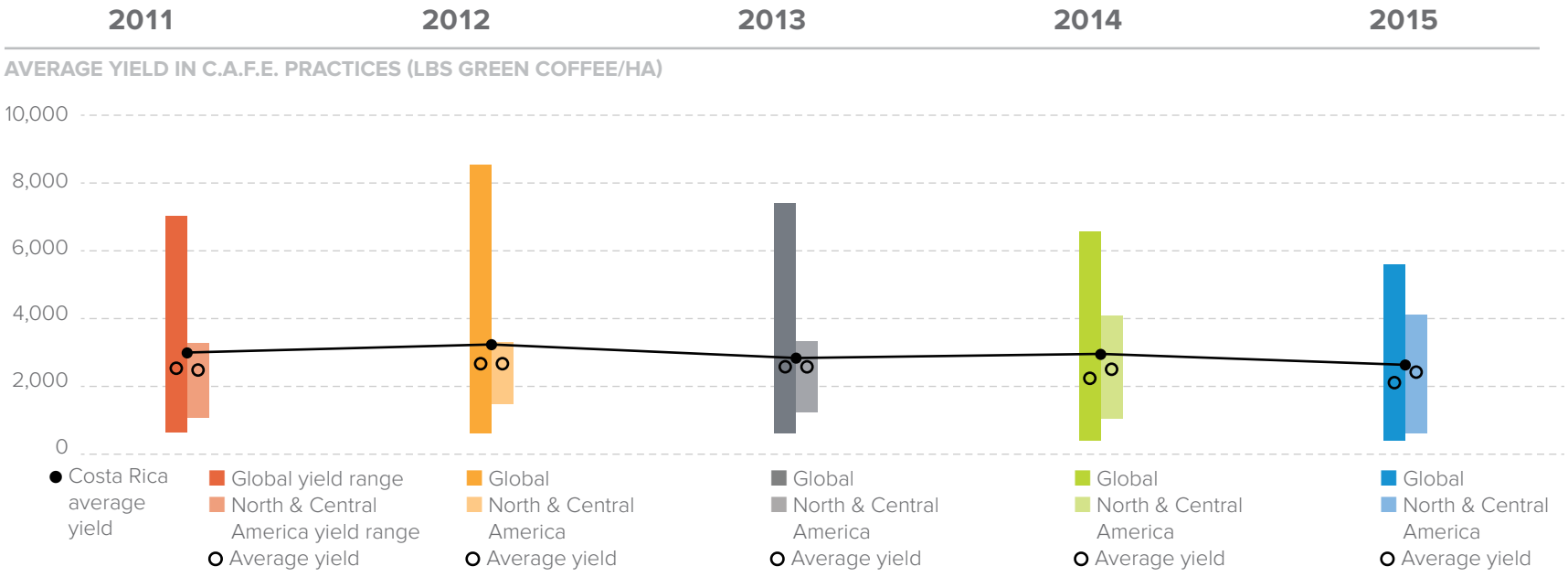
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

COSTA RICA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		20%	17%	15%	15%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 88% Food security issues 12% # of months: 2 3 *No response rate (23%)	No food security issues 78% Food security issues 22% # of months: 1 2 3 *No response rate (23%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 6% Rust incidence 94% >10% (68%) <10% (26%) *No response rate (82%)	No Rust incidence 5% Rust incidence 95% >10% (70%) <10% (25%) *No response rate (82%)

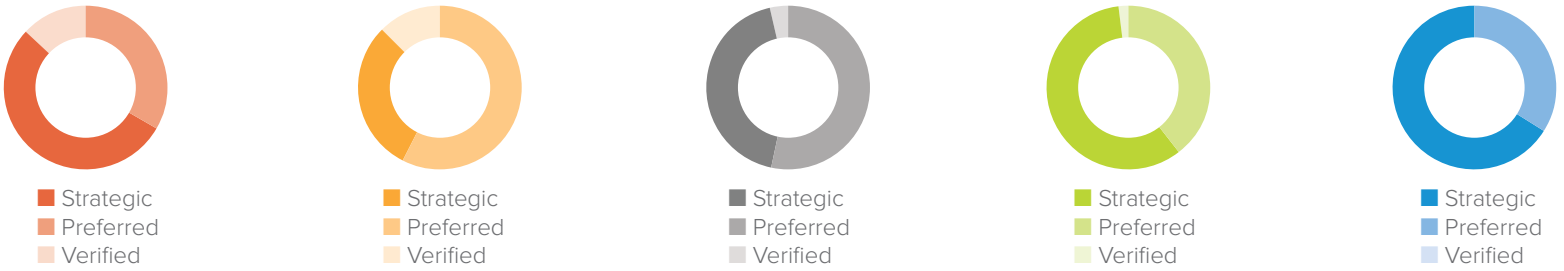
COSTA RICA

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

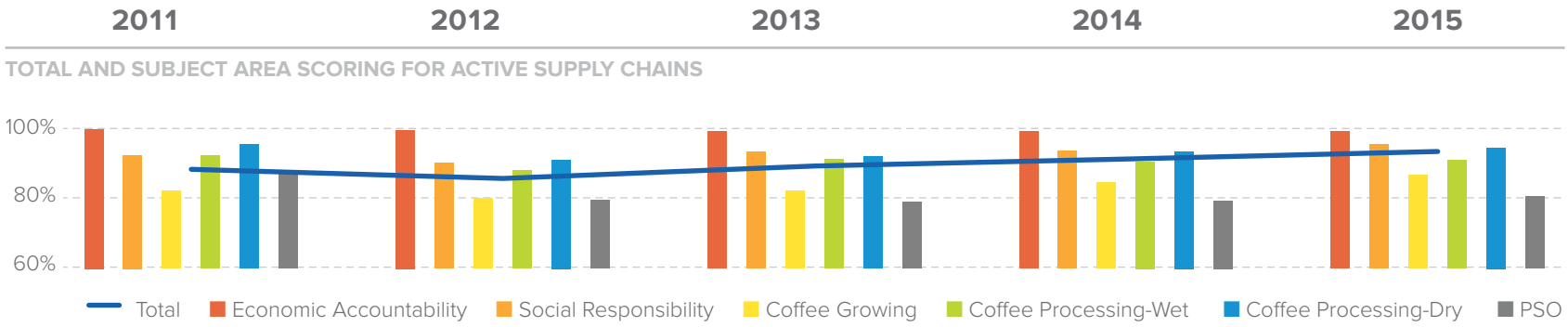


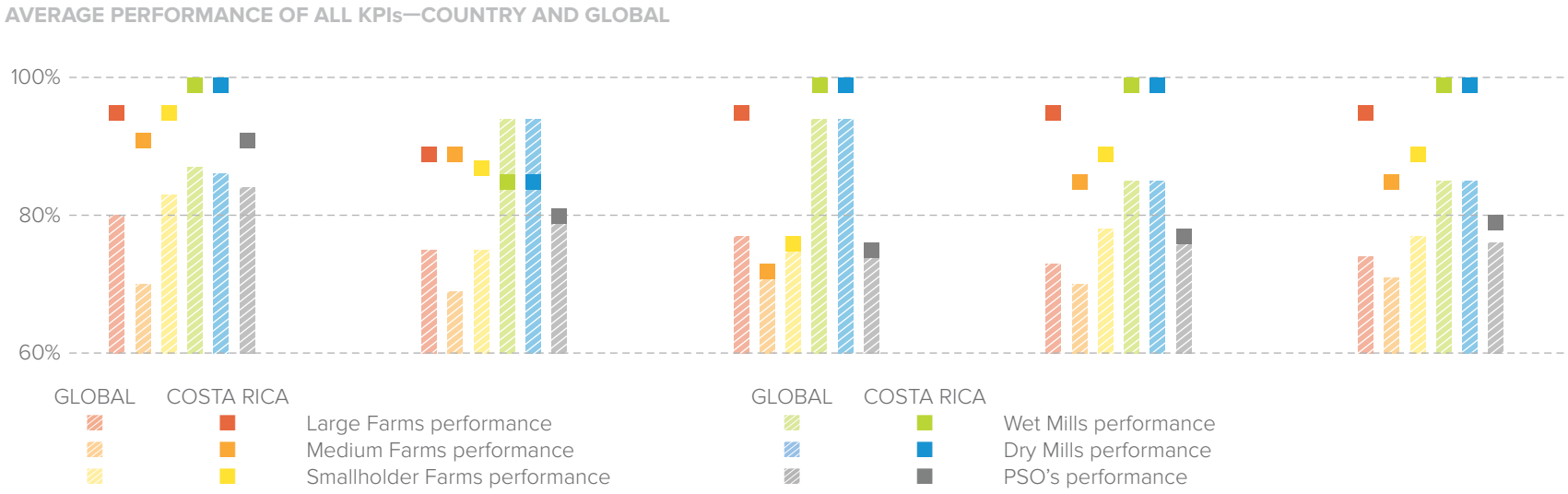
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS



COSTA RICA


2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS
100%
80%
60%
Total
Economic Accountability
Social Responsibility
Coffee Growing
Coffee Processing-Wet
Coffee Processing-Dry
PSO


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL
100%
80%
60%
GLOBAL
COSTA RICA
Large Farms performance
Medium Farms performance
Smallholder Farms performance
GLOBAL
COSTA RICA
Wet Mills performance
Dry Mills performance
PSO's performance

COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	95%	-5%	96%	-1%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	95%	-5%	96%	-3%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	92%	-8%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	90%	-10%	99%	-1%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	78%	-19%	85%	-6%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	100%	0%	40%	-49%	30%	-70%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	86%	-14%	80%	-6%	98%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	3%	85%	-13%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	100%	12%	57%	-31%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	90%	-7%	85%	-8%	70%	-11%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	100%	6%	100%	1%	93%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	62%	-15%	93%	0%	78%	3%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	90%	-10%	71%	-17%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	90%	1%	85%	53%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	6%	100%	10%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	86%	-12%	48%	-50%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	100%	0%	100%	
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	61%	-24%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	96%	2%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	92%	-8%	100%	0%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	92%	-8%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	96%	1%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

COSTA RICA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices coffee (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	77%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	100%	1%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	86%	-12%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	5%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	92%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	92%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	59%	-38%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	55%	-45%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	52%	23%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics on topics (PS-EM2.9)	77%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change (PS-CC1.2)	31%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

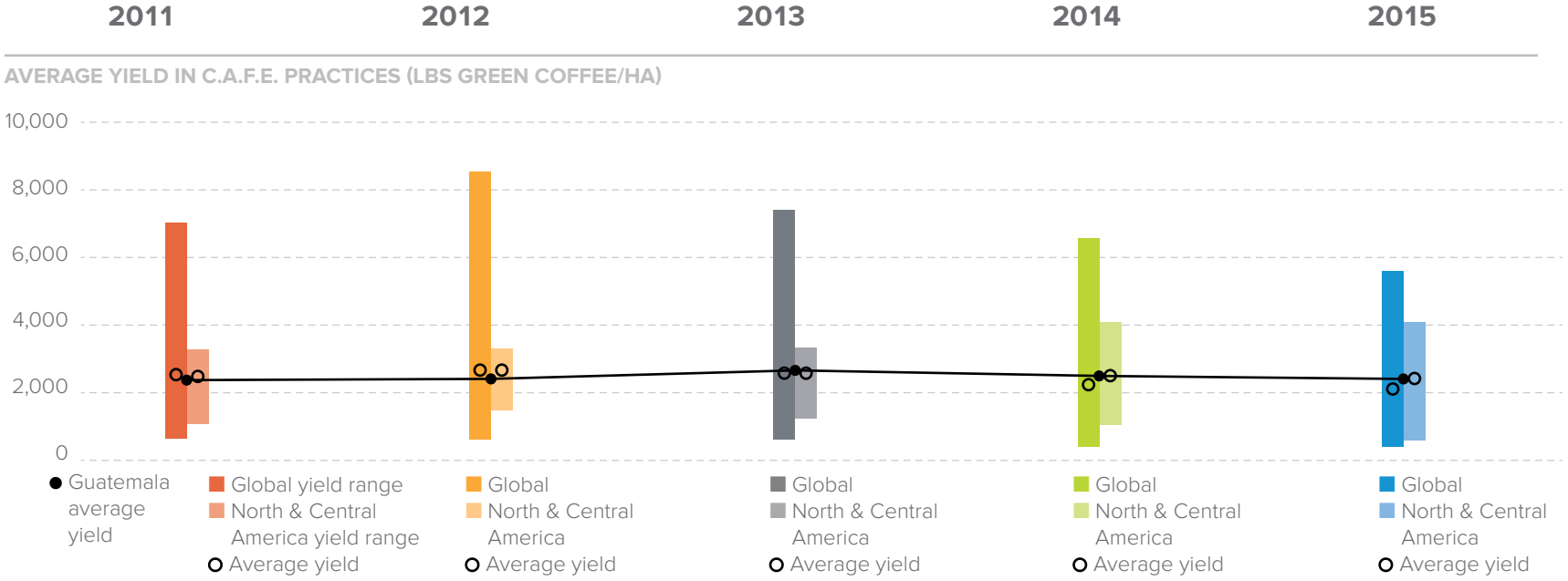
GUATEMALA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		9%	9%	13%	12%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 65% Food security issues 35% # of months: 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (33%)	No food security issues 78% Food security issues 22% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (33%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 14% Rust incidence 86% >10% (25%) <10% (61%) *No response rate (79%)	No Rust incidence 15% Rust incidence 85% >10% (31%) <10% (54%) *No response rate (61%)

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

GUATEMALA

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



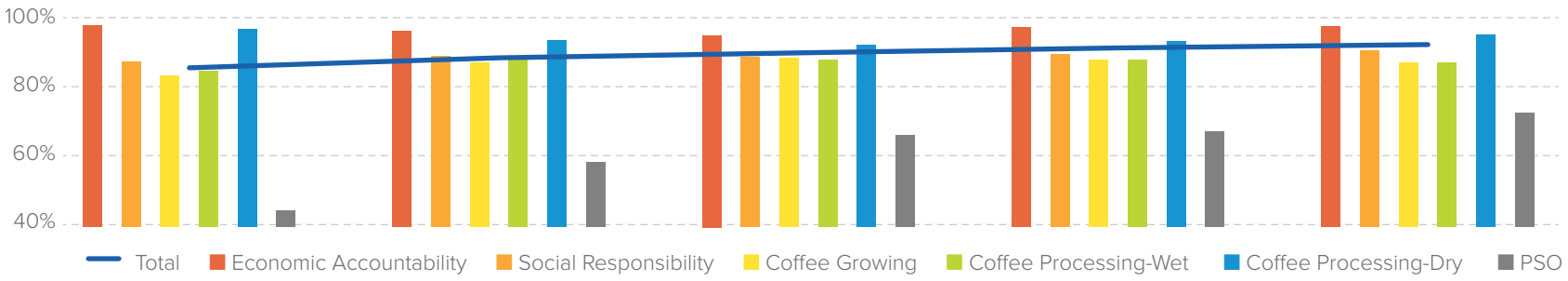
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

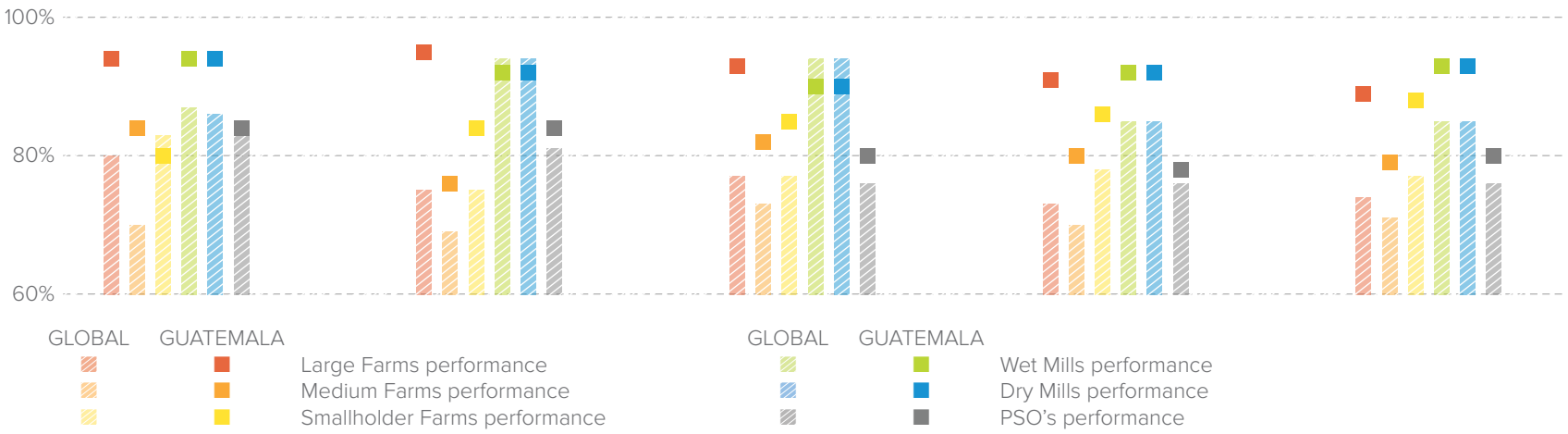
GUATEMALA

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	1%	95%	0%	91%	4%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	2%	95%	0%	89%	-6%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%	99%	-1%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	81%	-17%	64%	16%	53%	10%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	86%	-11%	0%	-100%	66%	123%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	51%	-32%	26%	-67%	93%	14%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	95%	-2%	100%	15%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	86%	-4%	97%	17%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	87%	-2%	74%	1%	54%	19%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	98%	-1%	77%	-22%	83%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	96%	-3%	74%	-23%	96%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	80%	-9%	73%	-11%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	75%	-15%	33%	-45%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99%	-1%	100%	2%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	75%	-19%	90%	220%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	94%	Insufficient data	95%	Insufficient data	99%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	86%	Insufficient data	58%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	98%	10%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	98%	2%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	99%	-1%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	99%	-1%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	83%	-15%	100%	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	77%	-20%	75%	-17%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	38%	-43%	58%	-3%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	99%	0%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	99%	-1%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	98%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	95%	-3%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	85%	-5%	83%	-5%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	82%	8%	100%	0%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	94%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	97%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	97%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

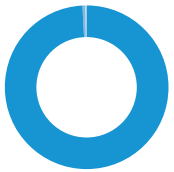
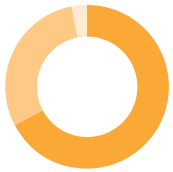
GUATEMALA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	98%	-2%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	98%	1%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	98%	-2%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	94%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	100%	10%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	28%	9%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	0%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	76%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	76%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	83%	-4%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	98%	14%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	94%	13%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	65%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	29%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

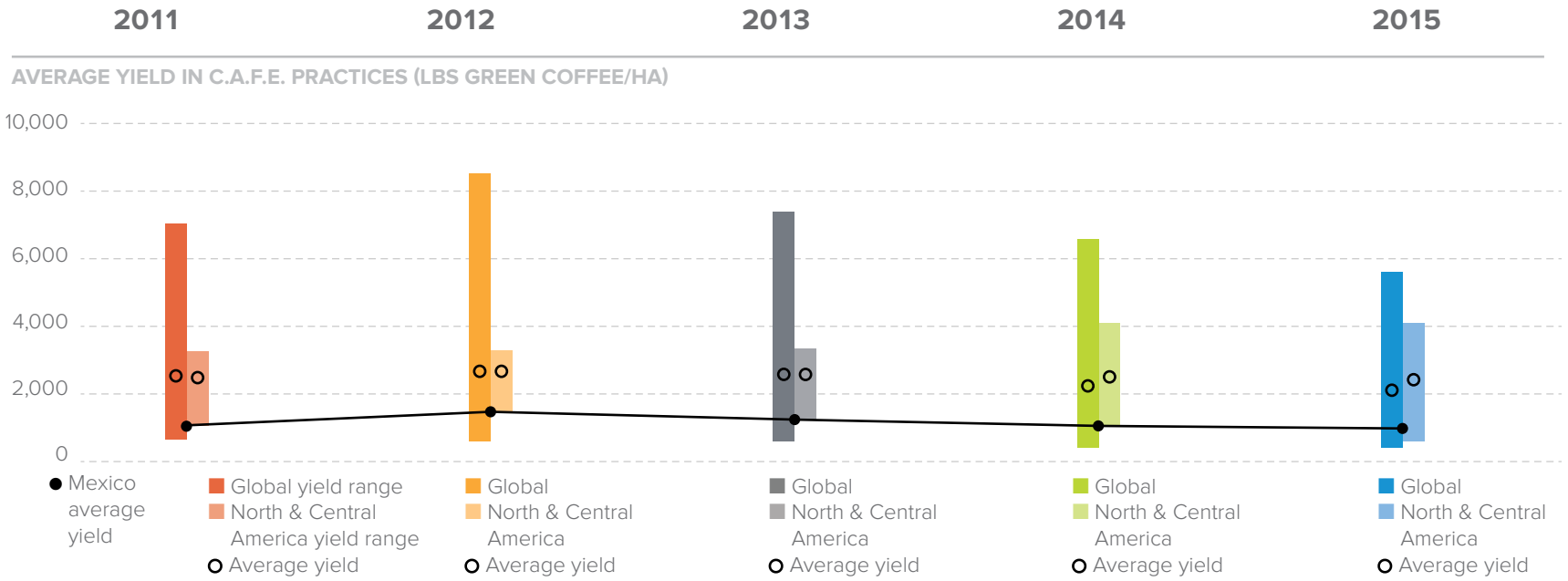
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

MEXICO

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		17%	17%	18%	18%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 42% Food security issues 58% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 7 *No response rate (3%)	No food security issues 29% Food security issues 71% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 *No response rate (7%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 30% Rust incidence 70% >10% (56%) <10% (14%) *No response rate (76%)	No Rust incidence 17% Rust incidence 83% >10% (73%) <10% (10%) *No response rate (62%)

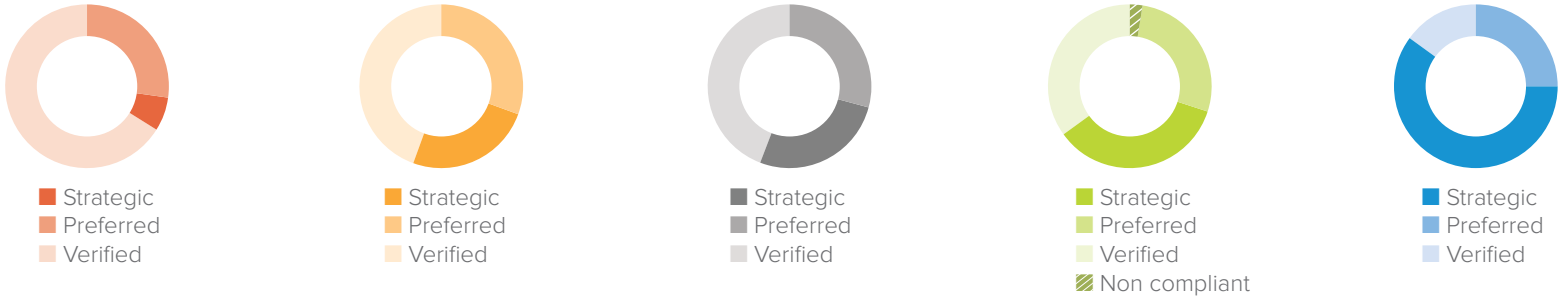
MEXICO

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



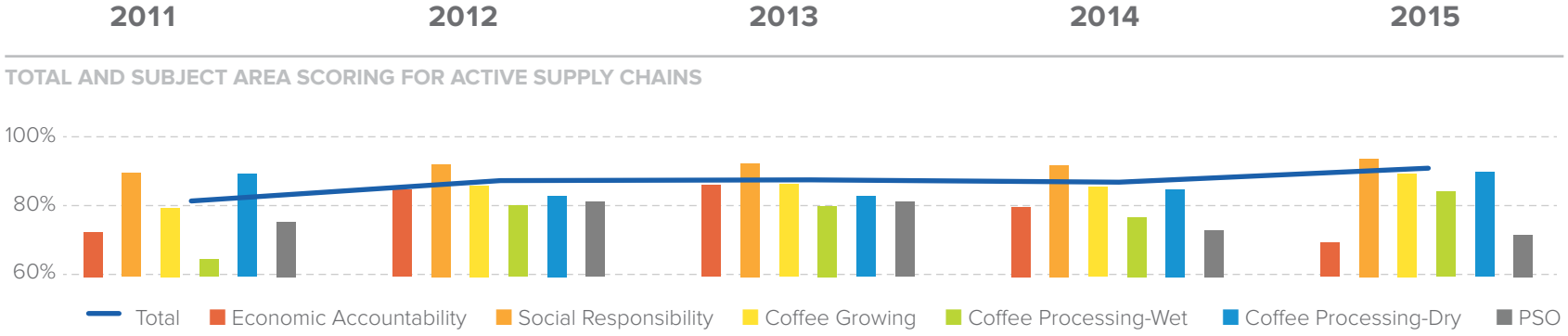
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

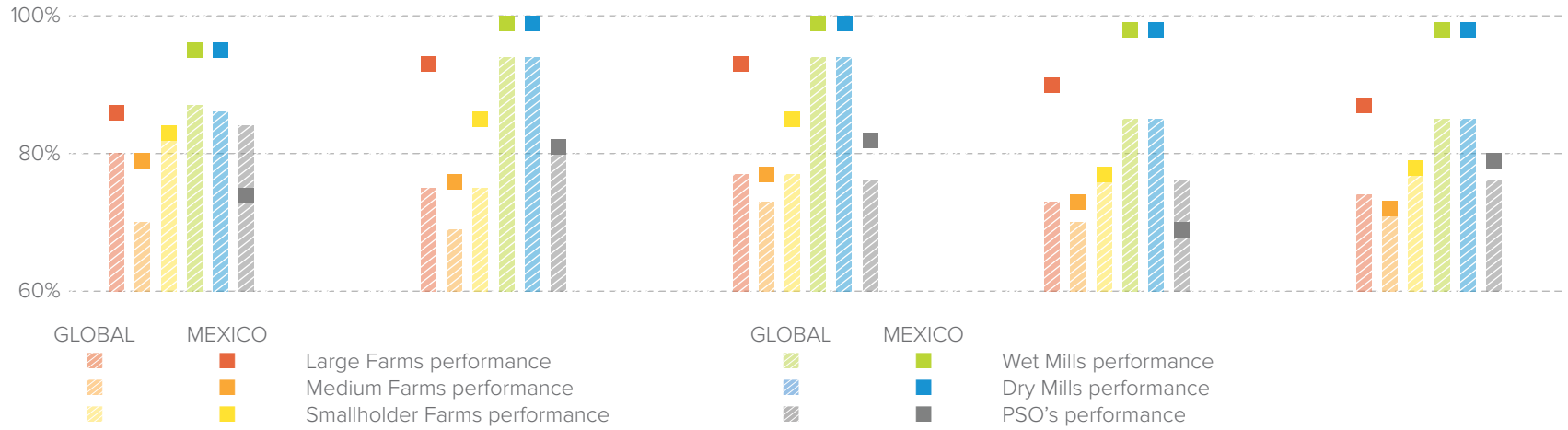


MEXICO

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



MEXICO

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	50%	-47%	53%	-24%	65%	37%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	67%	-29%	74%	7%	61%	29%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	33%	-58%	0%	-100%	12%	-85%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	-100%	0%	-100%	7%	-93%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	82%	-18%	99%	-1%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	2%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	75%	-25%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	100%	0%	63%	-35%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	83%	30%	57%	Insufficient data	61%	11%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	100%	25%	87%	6%	71%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	100%	78%	90%	-6%	98%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	67%	44%	39%	29%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	100%	23%	53%	-31%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	83%	67%	47%	-25%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	86%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	60%	Insufficient data	80%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

MEXICO

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	53	-47%	100	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	68	-11%	100	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100	0%	100	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100	0%	100	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	50	-50%	100	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0	-100%	100	0%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100	0%	100	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	82	-9%	90	-10%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100	0%	100	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100	Insufficient data	100	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	75	-25%	100	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	77	-19%	100	0%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	67	33%	100	100%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	80	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	88	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	80	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

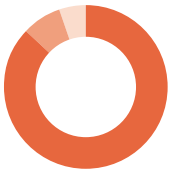
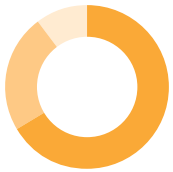
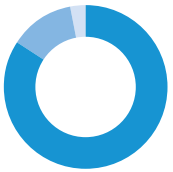
MEXICO

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	71%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	58%	367%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	35%	Insufficient data
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	0%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	86%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	81%	5%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	83%	-14%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	83%	-9%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	57%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	71%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

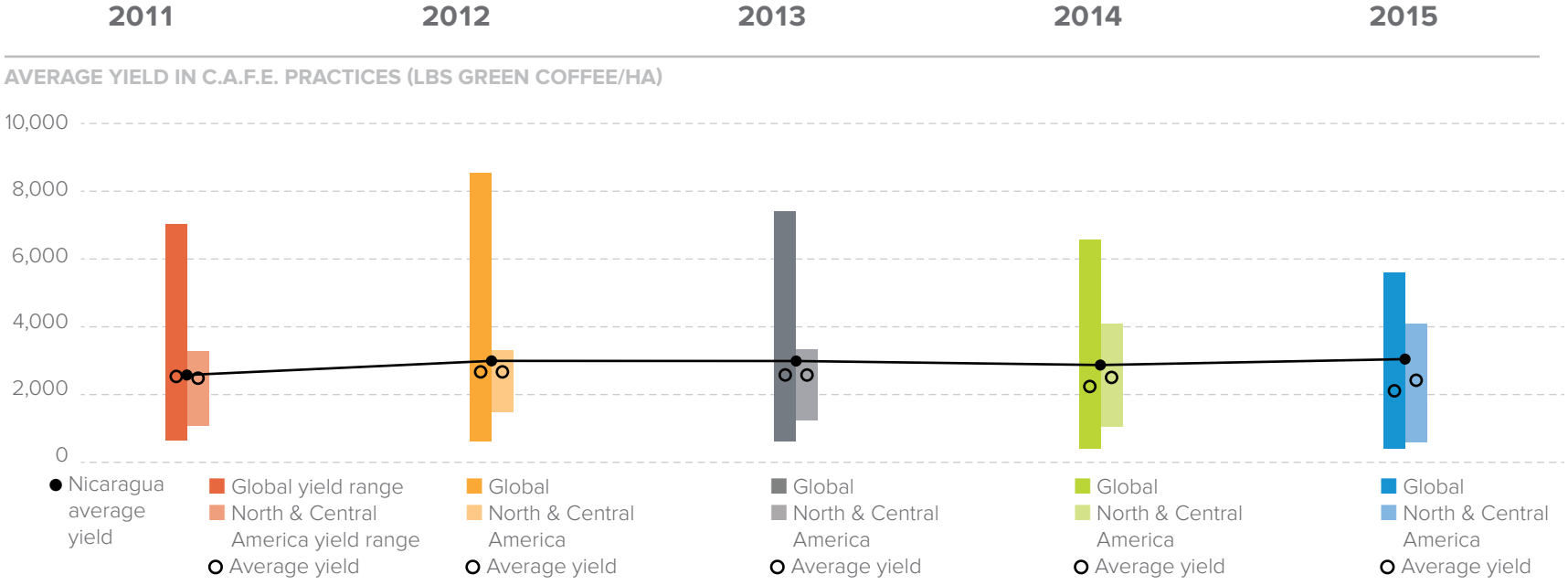
NICARAGUA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		10%	11%	14%	14%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 51% Food security issues 49% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 *No response rate (41%)	No food security issues 66% Food security issues 34% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 6 *No response rate (47%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 22% Rust incidence 78% >10% (33%) <10% (45%) *No response rate (68%)	No Rust incidence 23% Rust incidence 77% >10% (39%) <10% (38%) *No response rate (37%)

NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA //

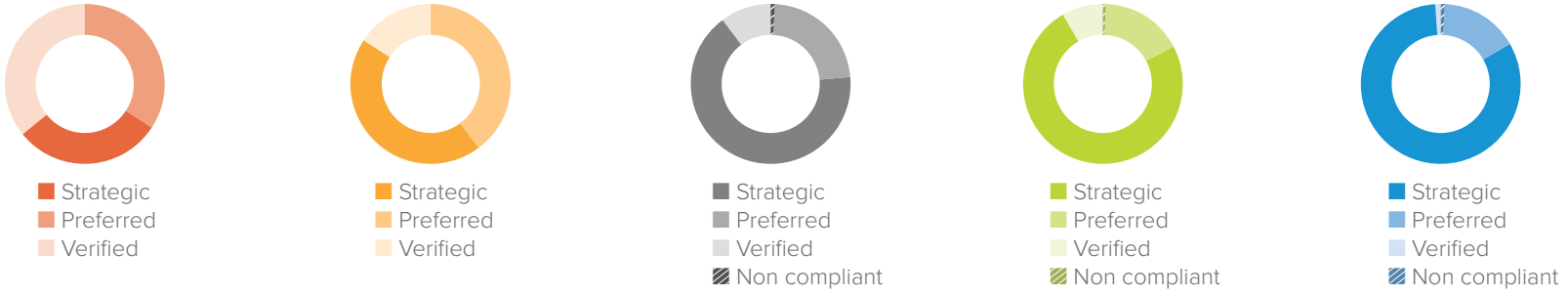
NICARAGUA

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



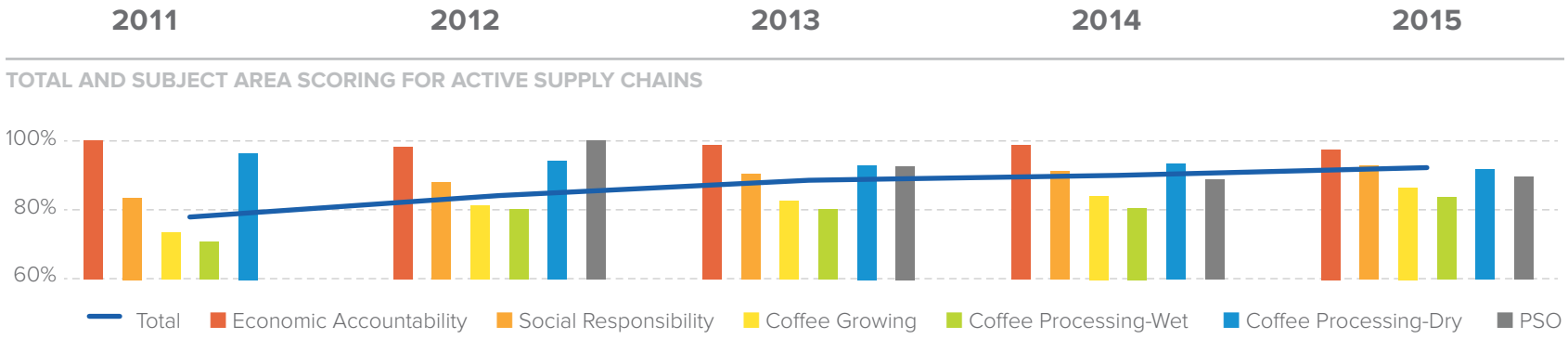
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

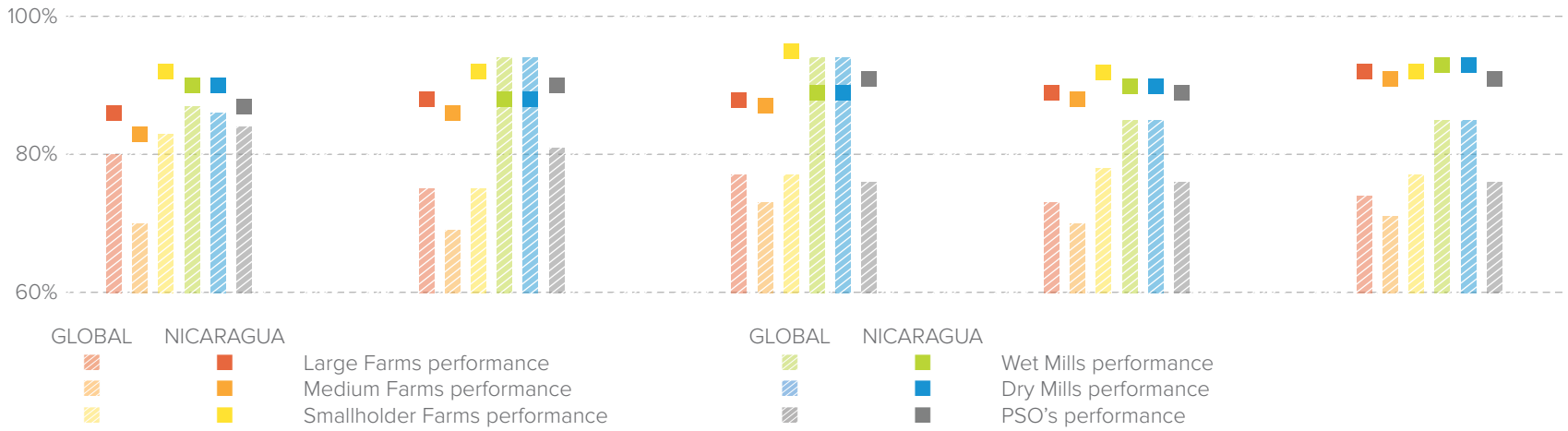


NICARAGUA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	97%	-3%	98%	-2%	98%	-2%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	98%	-1%	98%	-2%	97%	-3%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%	96%	-4%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	95%	27%	84%	26%	82%	-9%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	97%	7%	87%	-3%	79%	-16%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	69%	43%	73%	142%	81%	40%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	97%	-2%	96%	-1%	99%	-1%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	99%	-1%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	98%	0%	97%	15%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	93%	9%	96%	27%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	87%	26%	90%	42%	81%	-2%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	99%	12%	95%	1%	90%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	93%	4%	91%	11%	82%	1%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	68%	18%	59%	21%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	2%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	87%	2%	75%	-9%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	97%	25%	100%	12%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	97%	30%	92%	30%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	96%	Insufficient data	97%	Insufficient data	94%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	87%	Insufficient data	92%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	98%	-2%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	98%	-2%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	93%	-3%	95%	-5%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	94%	-1%	100%	13%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	77%	34%	57%	26%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	97%	3%	94%	-6%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	99%	8%	100%	11%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	95%	14%	90%	5%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	84%	27%	87%	30%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	97%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	98%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

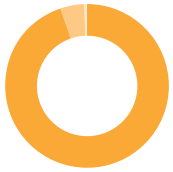
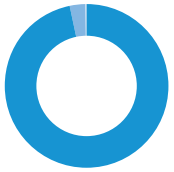
NICARAGUA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	96%	19%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	64%	61%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	17%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	100%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	98%	-2%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	100%	5%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	100%	11%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	97%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	30%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SOUTH AMERICA //

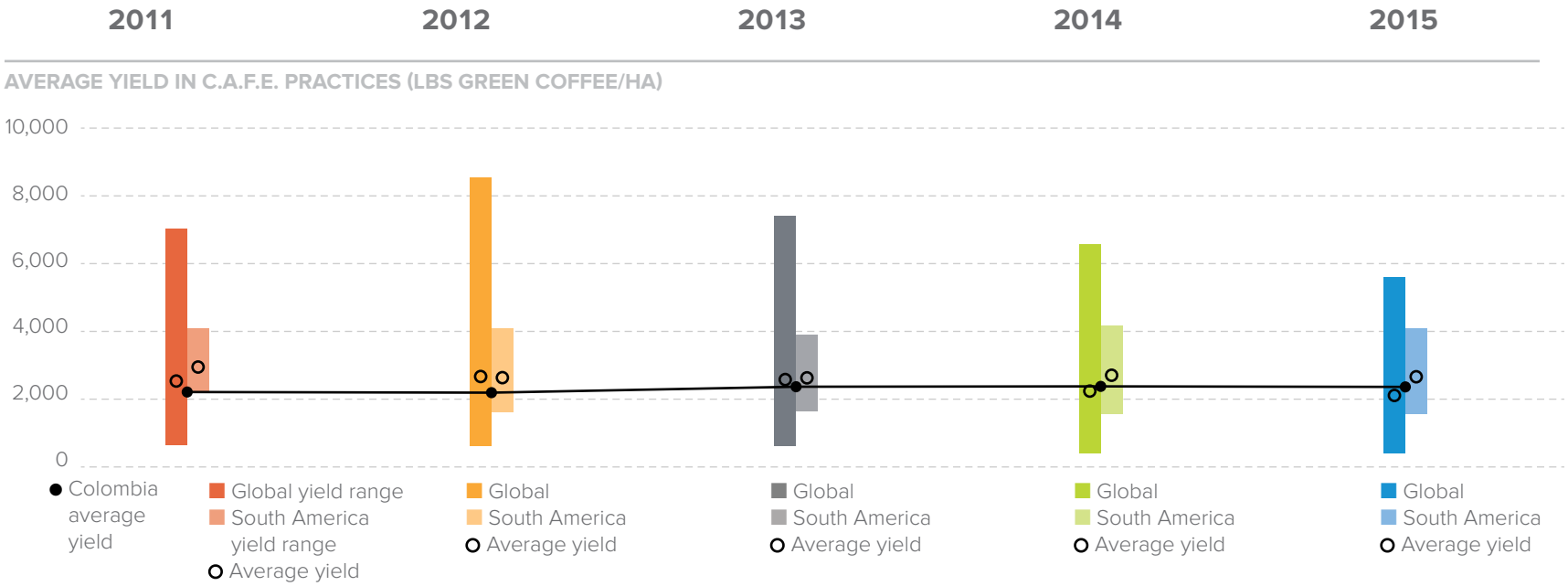
COLOMBIA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		20%	18%	20%	22%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 85% Food security issues 15% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (35%)	No food security issues 82% Food security issues 18% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (31%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 50% Rust incidence 50% >10% (13%) <10% (37%) *No response rate (77%)	No Rust incidence 50% Rust incidence 50% >10% (17%) <10% (33%) *No response rate (43%)

SOUTH AMERICA //

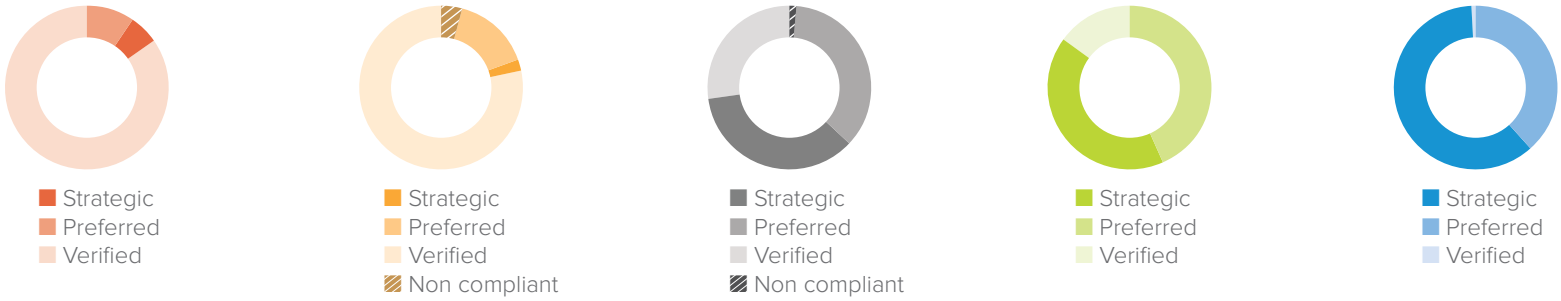
COLOMBIA

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



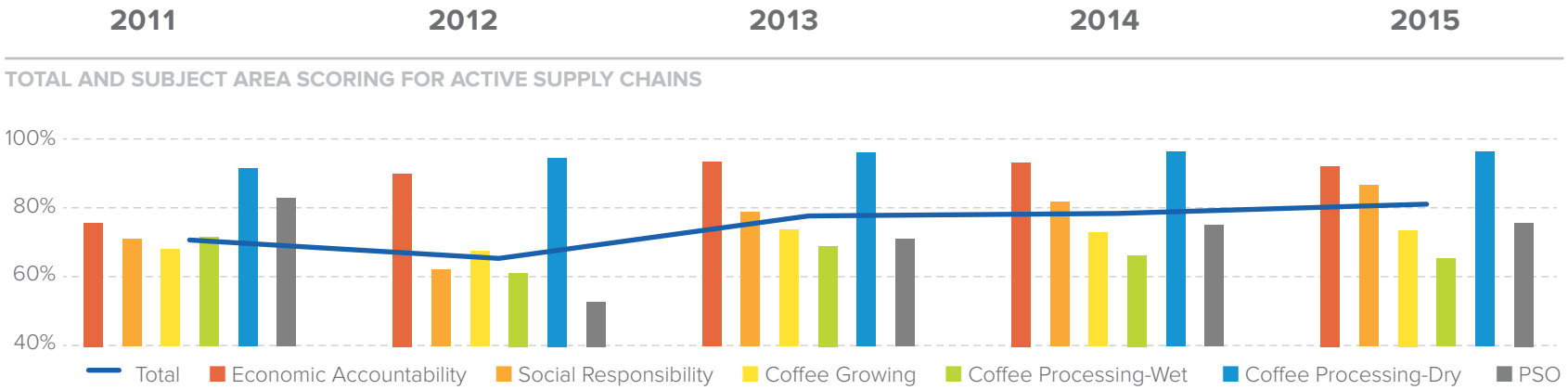
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

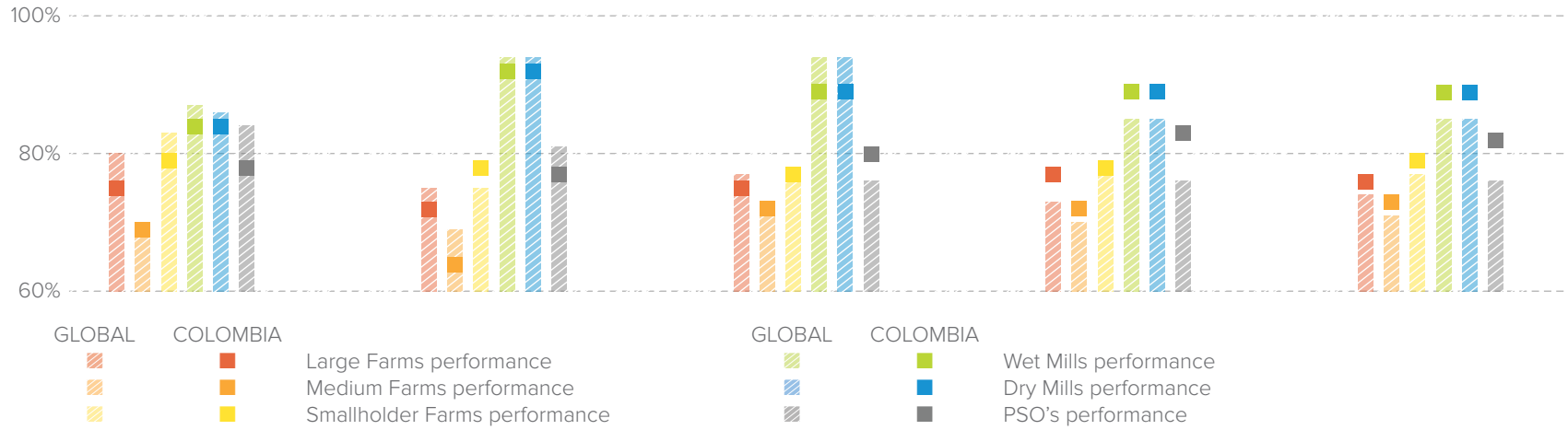


COLOMBIA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	92%	8%	92%	18%	83%	44%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	92%	12%	92%	13%	83%	29%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	97%	-3%	100%	2%	98%	-2%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	95%	-3%	99%	3%	96%	-4%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	67%	-8%	48%	-25%	28%	-55%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	1%	-97%	2%	-79%	2%	-97%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	90%	6%	95%	5%	86%	29%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	99%	-1%	96%	-4%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	1%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	75%	-1%	55%	-32%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	13%	-68%	10%	-78%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	73%	19%	62%	3%	45%	27%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	96%	-2%	93%	1%	88%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	66%	11%	69%	43%	68%	2%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	50%	-29%	42%	-36%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	2%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	76%	18%	61%	-11%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99%	4%	96%	-1%	98%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	33%	15%	24%	-15%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	97%	Insufficient data	95%	Insufficient data	98%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	94%	Insufficient data	97%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

COLOMBIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	92%	270%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	92%	15%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	6%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	55%	-25%	98%	-2%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	13%	-58%	76%	42%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	94%	5%	30%	-50%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	91%	9%	86%	8%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	99%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	55%	-32%	100%	18%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	24%	-43%	86%	47%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	74%	11%	90%	2%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	76%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	92%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	81%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	89%	0%	N/A	N/A

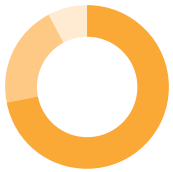
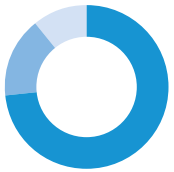
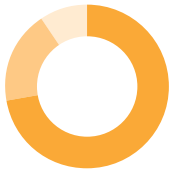
Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	2%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	86%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	79%	31%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	53%	-33%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	4%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	87%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	79%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	78%	56%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	99%	34%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	80%	46%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	66%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	54%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

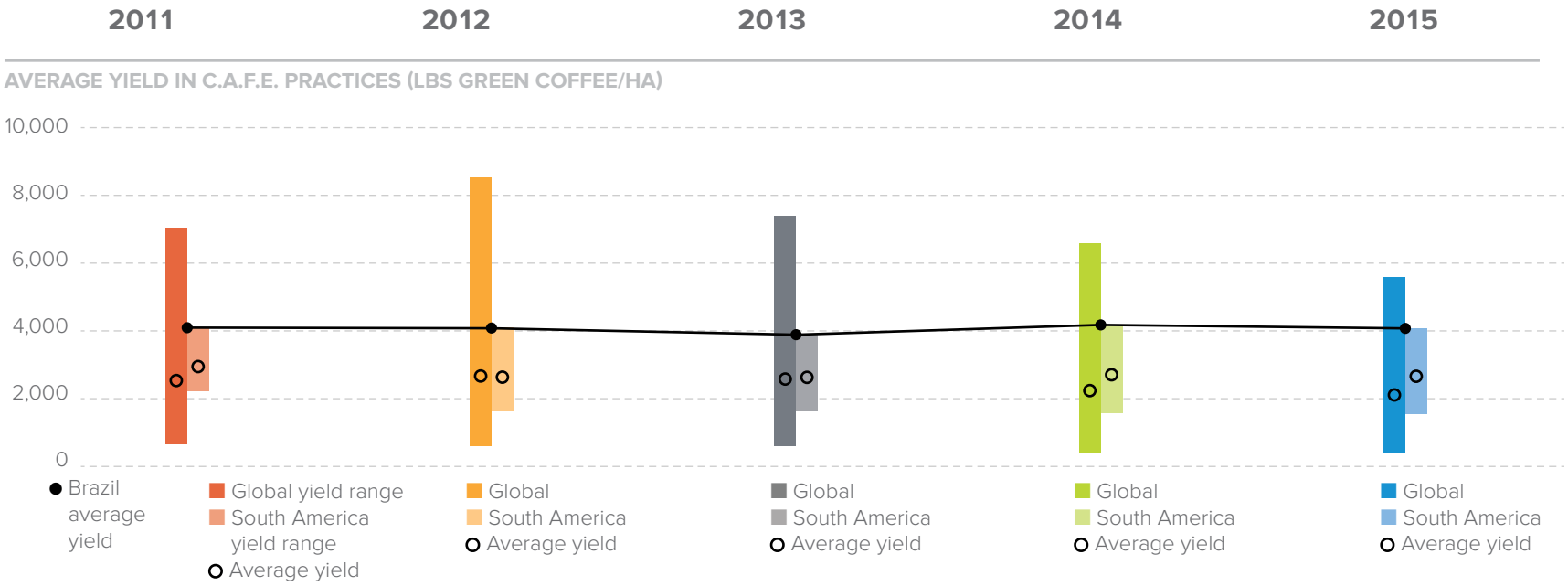
SOUTH AMERICA //

BRAZIL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS	6%	9%	7%	8%	8%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (97%)	No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (98%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 47% Rust incidence 53% >10% (5%) <10% (48%) *No response rate (38%)	No Rust incidence 47% Rust incidence 53% >10% (5%) <10% (48%) *No response rate (36%)

BRAZIL

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



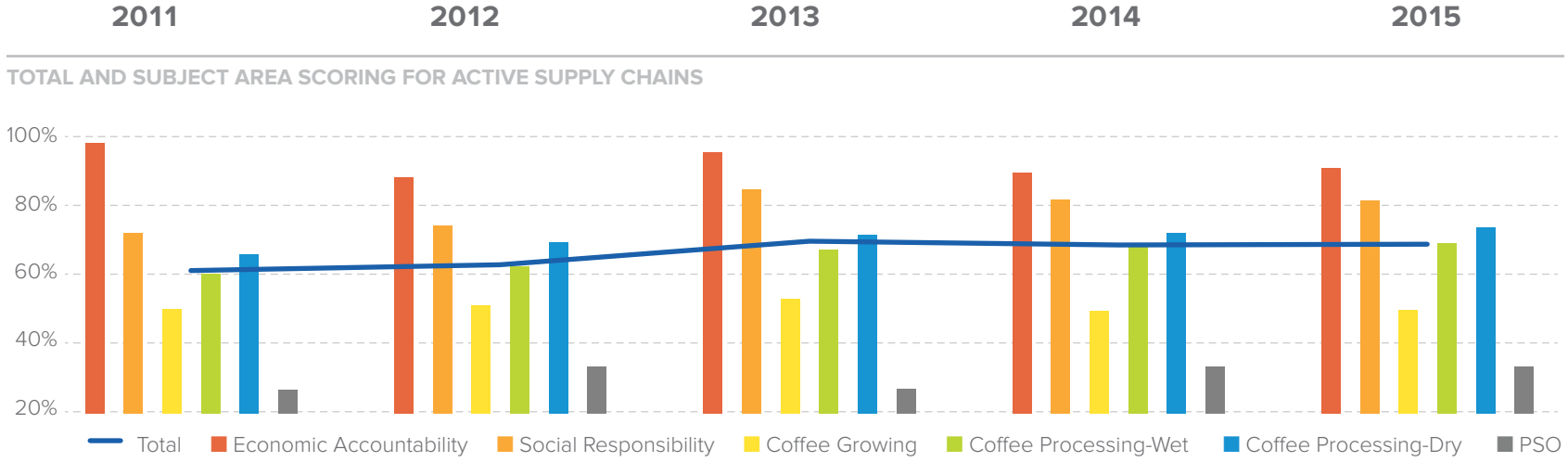
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

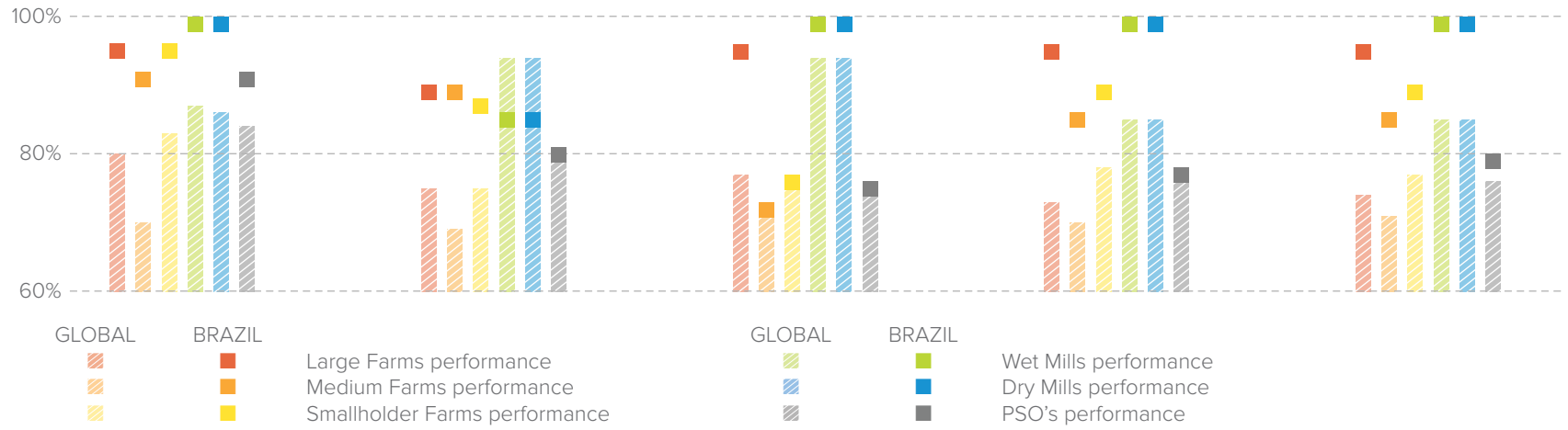
SOUTH AMERICA //

BRAZIL

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



BRAZIL

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	82%	-15%	70%	-22%	69%	-25%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	82%	-14%	70%	-22%	68%	-27%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	90%	-10%	86%	-14%	99%	-1%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	89%	-11%	50%	-50%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	76%	-15%	76%	-5%	99%	-1%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	80%	-10%	43%	-37%	20%	-2%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	10%	-55%	9%	-66%	7%	-81%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	75%	13%	64%	-24%	93%	27%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	89%	-11%	86%	-2%	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	84%	-9%	43%	-41%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	86%	52%	82%	41%	80%	265%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	97%	4%	99%	21%	69%	2%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	4%	-58%	2%	-85%	19%	16%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	47%	-11%	34%	-13%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	99%	2%	100%	1%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	92%	-8%	83%	-3%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	99%	68%	95%	24%	94%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	2%	47%	1%	772%	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	14%	Insufficient data	14%	Insufficient data	1%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	23%	Insufficient data	19%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

BRAZIL

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	77%	-23%	72%	-28%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	76%	-19%	72%	-7%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	0%	-100%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	90%	-10%	92%	-8%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	21%	100%	34%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	76%	-19%	76%	-10%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	37%	16%	43%	12%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	70%	2%	91%	14%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	12%	80%	-20%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	89%	-6%	92%	-1%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	84%	57%	90%	31%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	75%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	80%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	98%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	94%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	33%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	67%	-17%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	33%	-17%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	67%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	67%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	0%	Insufficient data
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	33%	-17%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	33%	Insufficient data
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	33%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	0%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

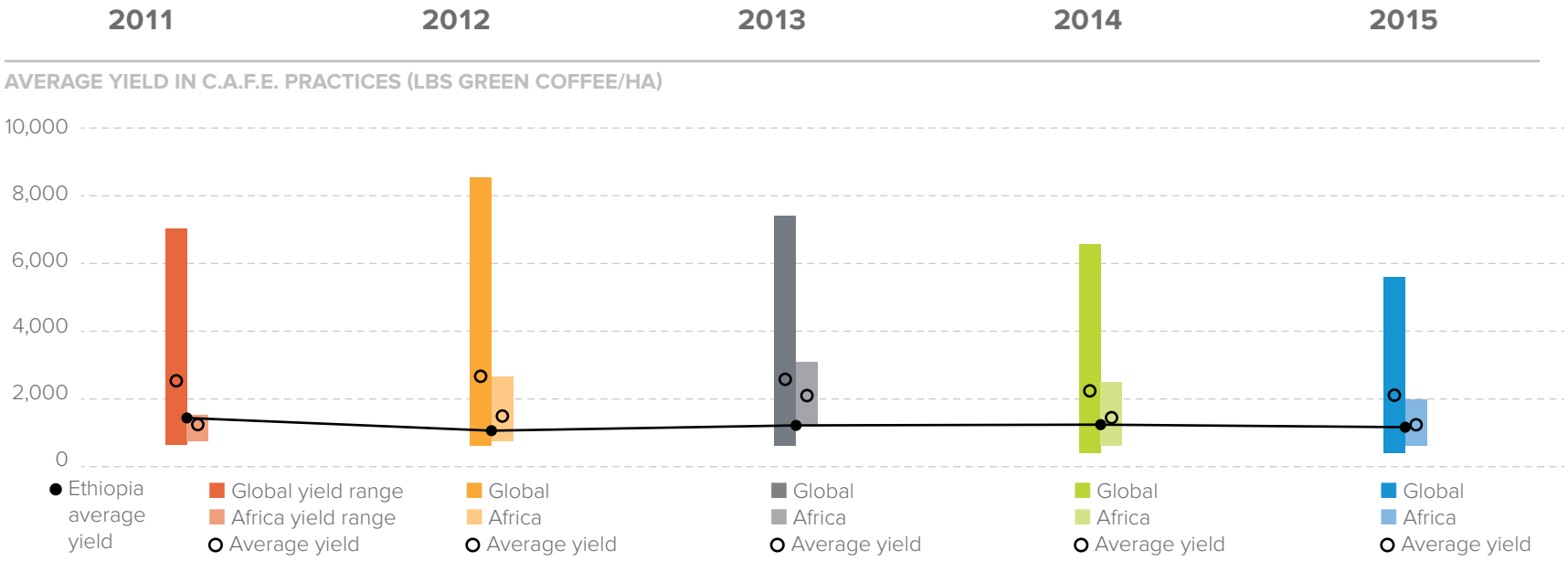
AFRICA //

ETHIOPIA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		0%	0%	0%	0%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (50%)	No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (86%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 100% Rust incidence 0% *No response rate (71%)	No Rust incidence 100% Rust incidence 0% *No response rate (50%)

ETHIOPIA

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



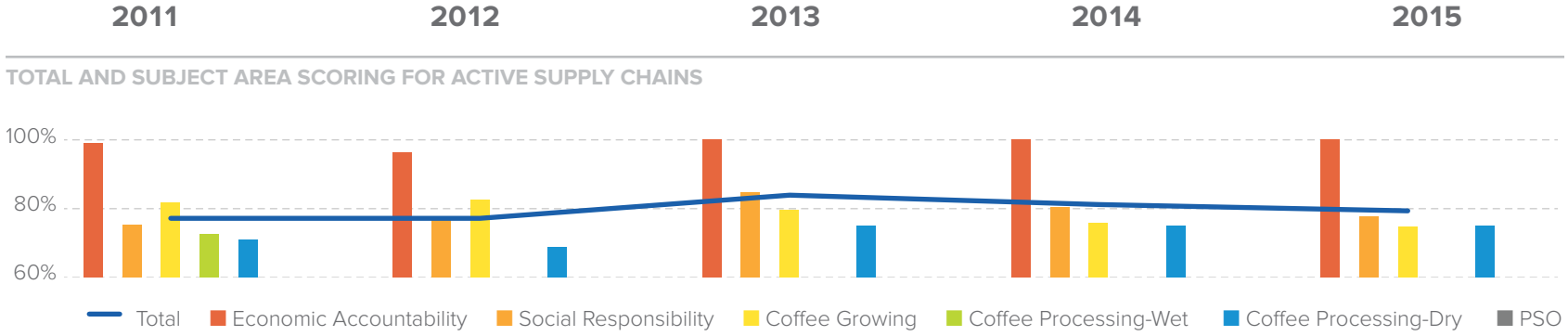
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

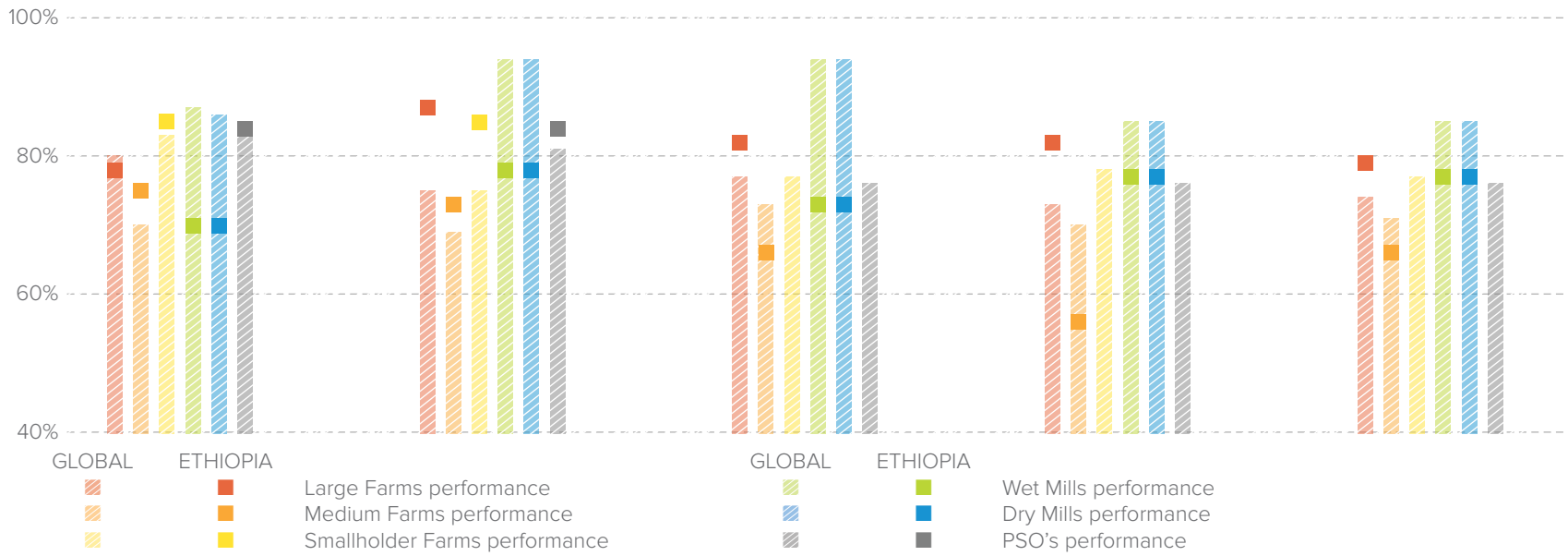
AFRICA //

ETHIOPIA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



ETHIOPIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	92%	-8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	58%	-42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	25%	-70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	50%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	92%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	36%	-64%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	58%	-42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	83%	400%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	67%	-33%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	92%	-8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	92%	450%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	75%	-25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	70%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

ETHIOPIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	2%	100%	#DIV/0!
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	95%	-5%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	62%	-38%	56%	-44%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	65%	100%	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	-100%	0%	-100%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	29%	-70%	44%	-33%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	29%	-59%	67%	100%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	221%	89%	-11%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	100%	833%	22%	Insufficient data
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	87%	-13%	57%	71%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	81%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	81%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	90%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

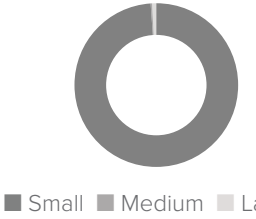
Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	N/A	N/A
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	N/A	N/A
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	N/A	N/A
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	N/A	N/A
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	N/A	N/A
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	N/A	N/A
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	N/A	N/A
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	N/A	N/A
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	N/A	N/A
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	N/A	N/A
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	N/A	N/A
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	N/A	N/A
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

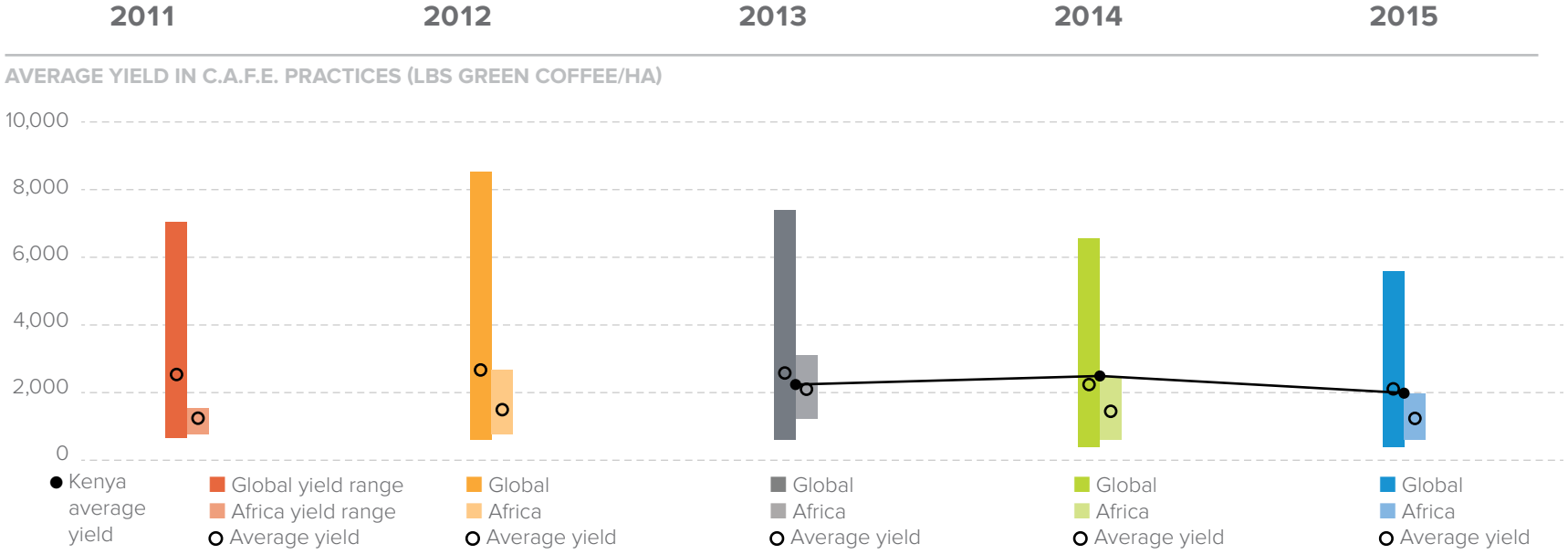
AFRICA //

KENYA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR			 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE			 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS			16%	15%	18%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 34% Food security issues 66% # of months: 1 2 3 4 *No response rate (7%)	No food security issues 58% Food security issues 42% # of months: 1 2 3 4 7 *No response rate (5%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 8% Rust incidence 92% >10% (8%) <10% (84%)	No Rust incidence 15% Rust incidence 85% >10% (6%) <10% (79%)

KENYA

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

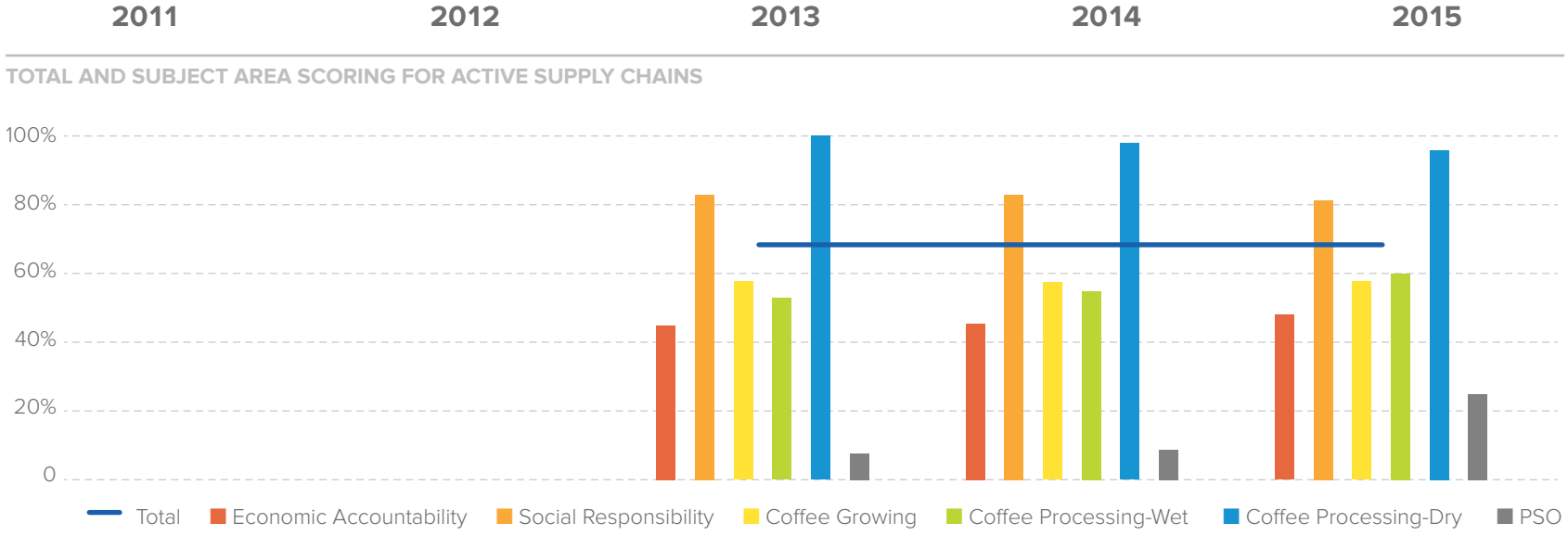


Figures are based on sampled Farms

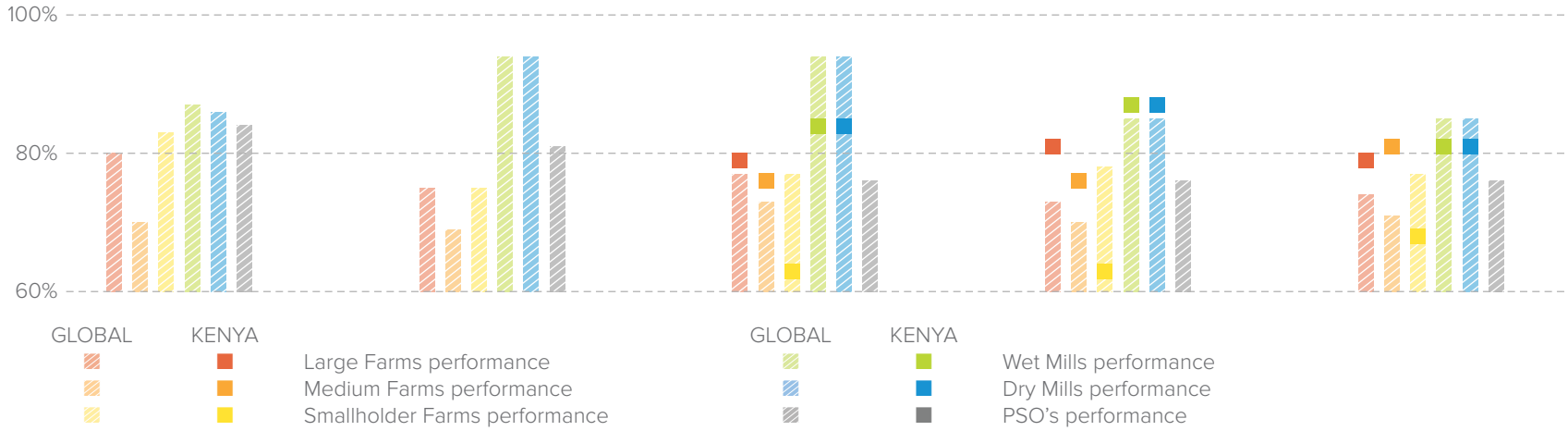
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

KENYA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%	74%	17%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%	10%	215%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	94%	11%	100%	0%	81%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	97%	5%	100%	0%	97%	10%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	97%	5%	100%	0%	16%	
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	97%	7%	100%	0%	5%	-92%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	91%	7%	100%	0%	96%	11%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	69%	-1%	75%	-25%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	94%	-6%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	50%	8%	25%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	13%	-19%	25%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	56%	-19%	25%	Insufficient data	56%	-13%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	96%	4%	100%	0%	59%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	18%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	91%	-9%	95%	-5%	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	91%	7%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	41%	-12%	50%		N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	97%	5%	100%	0%	98%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	94%	-6%	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2013-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

KENYA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	75%	-15%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	95%	8%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	76%	12%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	94%	12%	83%	-17%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	67%	-6%	80%	-20%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	69%	7%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	44%	9%	67%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	37%	-29%	67%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	8%	-5%	17%	Insufficient data
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	55%	-30%	50%	-25%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	86%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	91%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	84%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	0%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2013-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2013)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	41%	64%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	32%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	68%	82%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	14%	Insufficient data
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	0%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	36%	45%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	32%	28%
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	64%	70%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	91%	3%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	41%	64%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	18%	45%
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	18%	44%

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2013-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

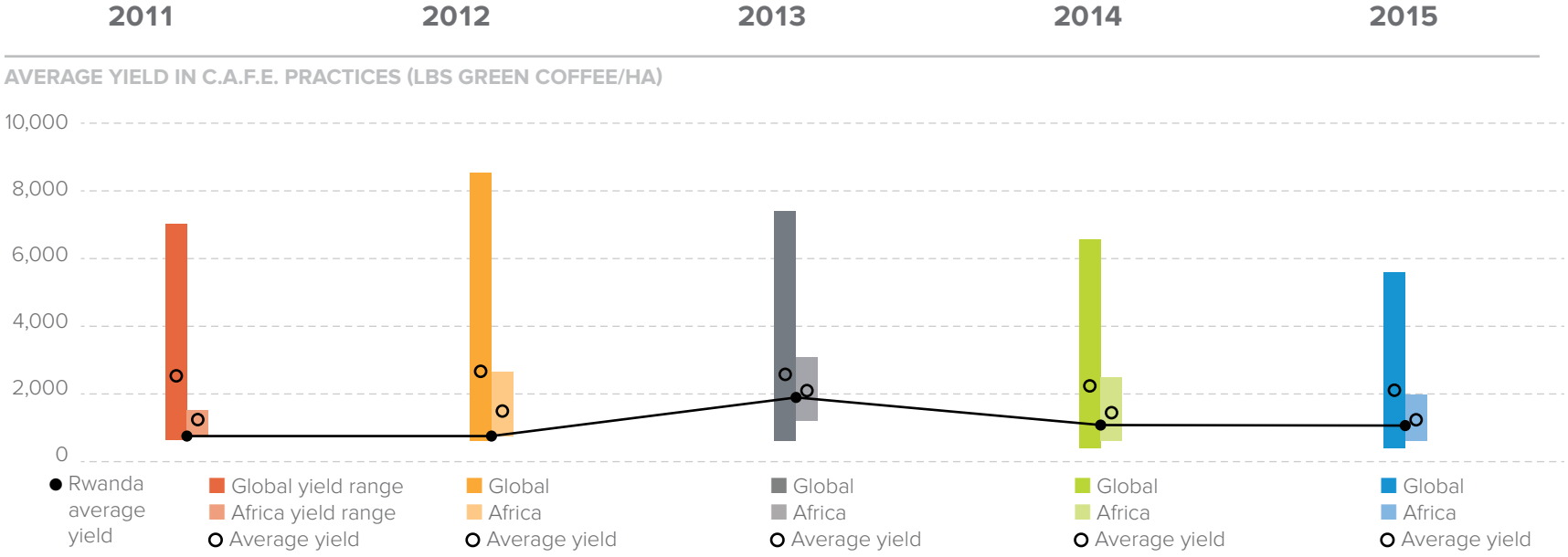
AFRICA //

RWANDA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS			11%	8%	8%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 69% Food security issues 31% # of months: 1 2 6 *No response rate (1%)	No food security issues 69% Food security issues 31% # of months: 1 2 6 *No response rate (1%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 42% Rust incidence 58% >10% (15%) <10% (43%) *No response rate (37%)	No Rust incidence 42% Rust incidence 58% >10% (15%) <10% (43%) *No response rate (37%)

RWANDA

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

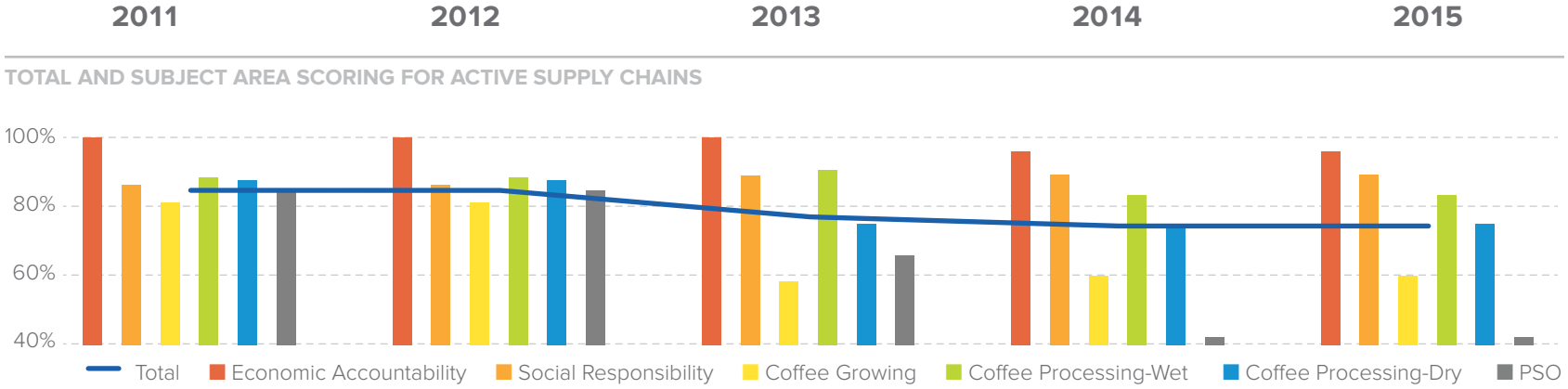


Figures are based on sampled Farms

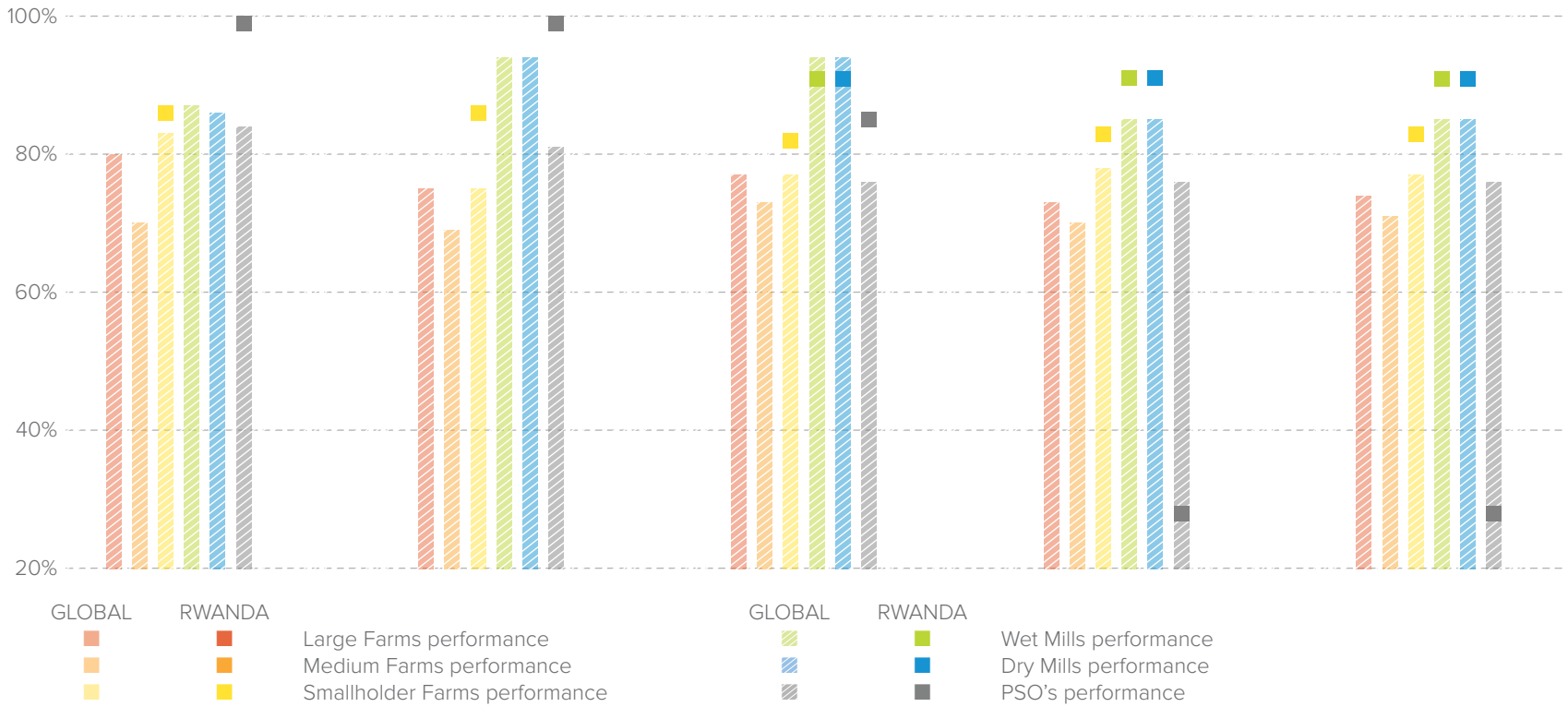
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

RWANDA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93%	-7%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	93%	-7%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	3%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	210%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37%	-22%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	99%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	55%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	64%	-36%	100%	Insufficient data
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	9%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	73%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	82%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	82%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	0%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

RWANDA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	27%	-73%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	9%	-91%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	82%	-18%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	9%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	9%	Insufficient data
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	13%	Insufficient data
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	45%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	45%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	9%	-91%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	9%	-91%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	36%	-64%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	9%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	0%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

AFRICA //

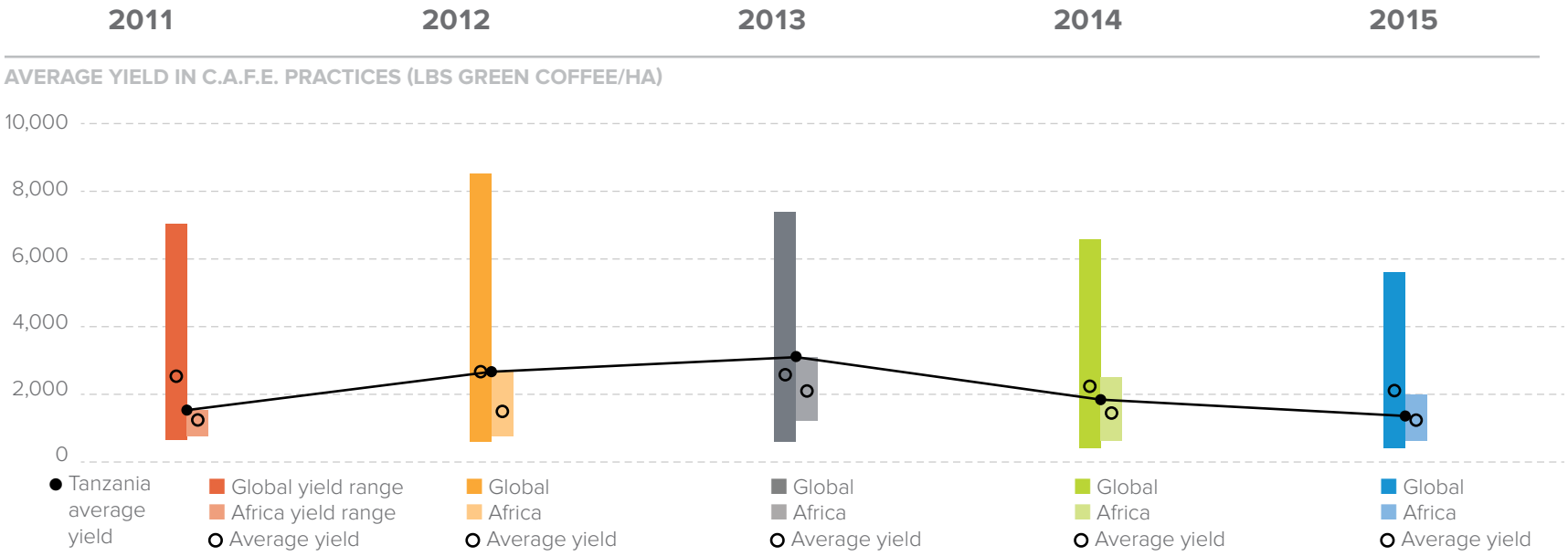
TANZANIA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		0%	0%	5%	11%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 98% Food security issues 2% # of months: 2 *No response rate (7%)	No food security issues 85% Food security issues 15% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (2%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 21% Rust incidence 79% >10% (22%) <10% (57%) *No response rate (2%)	No Rust incidence 31% Rust incidence 69% >10% (27%) <10% (42%) *No response rate (4%)

AFRICA //

TANZANIA

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

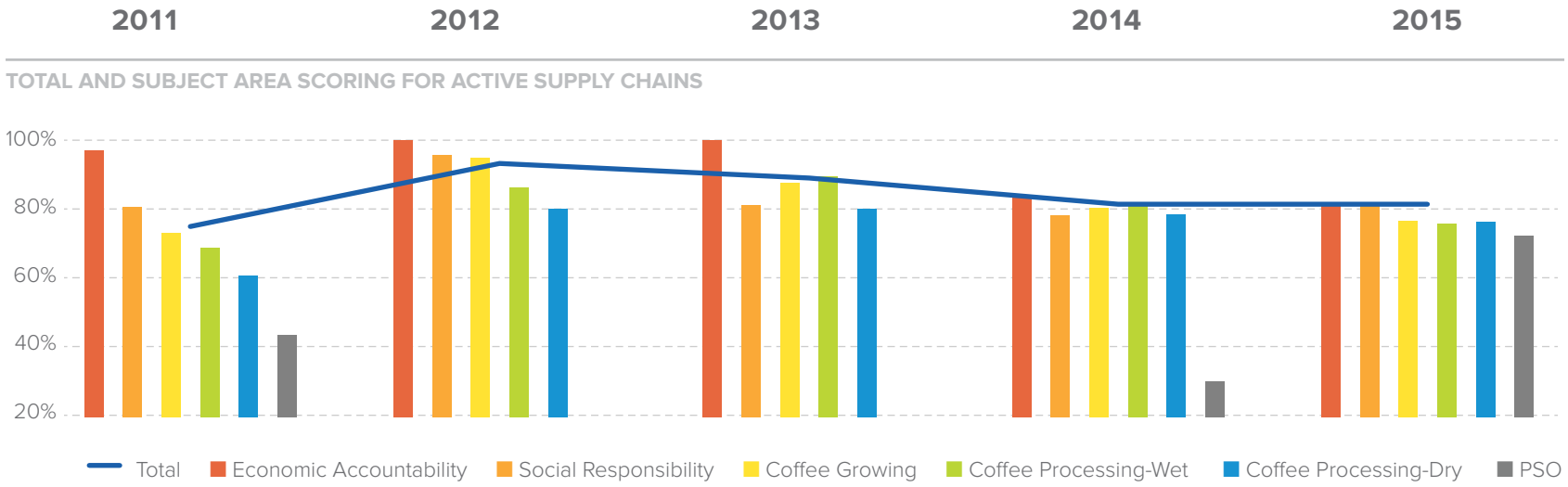


Figures are based on sampled Farms

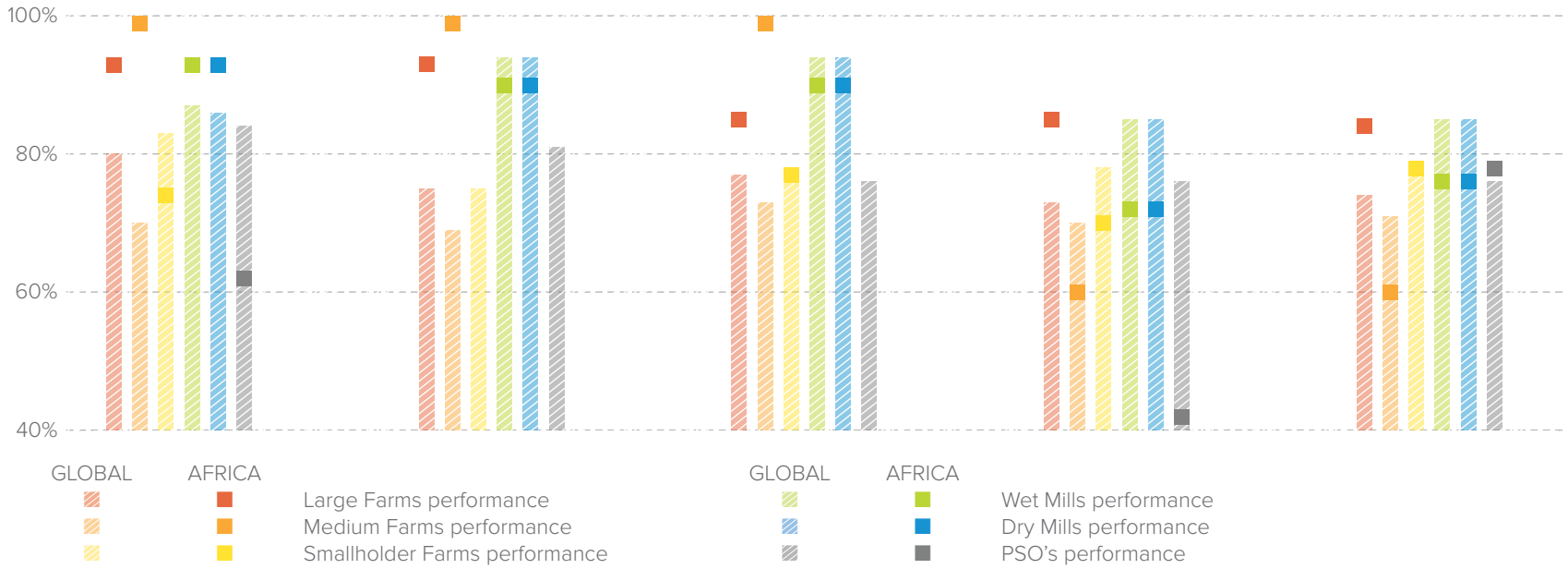
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

TANZANIA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	76%	1%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	0%	Insufficient data	27%	-73%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	100%	47%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	100%	47%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	0%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	50%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	67%	-33%	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	67%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	0%	0%	Insufficient data	45%	-59%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	100%	0%	0%	Insufficient data	59%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	50%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	21%	1%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	100%	0%	50%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	67%	-33%	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	0%	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	67%	-33%	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	97%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	99%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	59%	-41%	86%	-14%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	81%	39%	71%	-29%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	71%	-29%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	13%	Insufficient data	33%	-67%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	52%	236%	57%	-43%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	53%	34%	57%	-43%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	31%	42%	43%	-36%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	57%	30%	83%	25%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	84%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	91%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	97%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

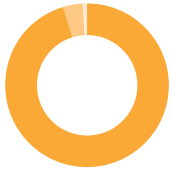
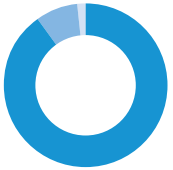
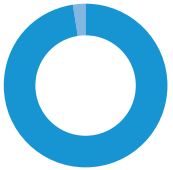
TANZANIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	Trends (2011-2015)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	80%	Insufficient data
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	80%	-20%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	40%	-60%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	60%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	60%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	60%	Insufficient data
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	100%	Insufficient data
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	80%	-20%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	60%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	80%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

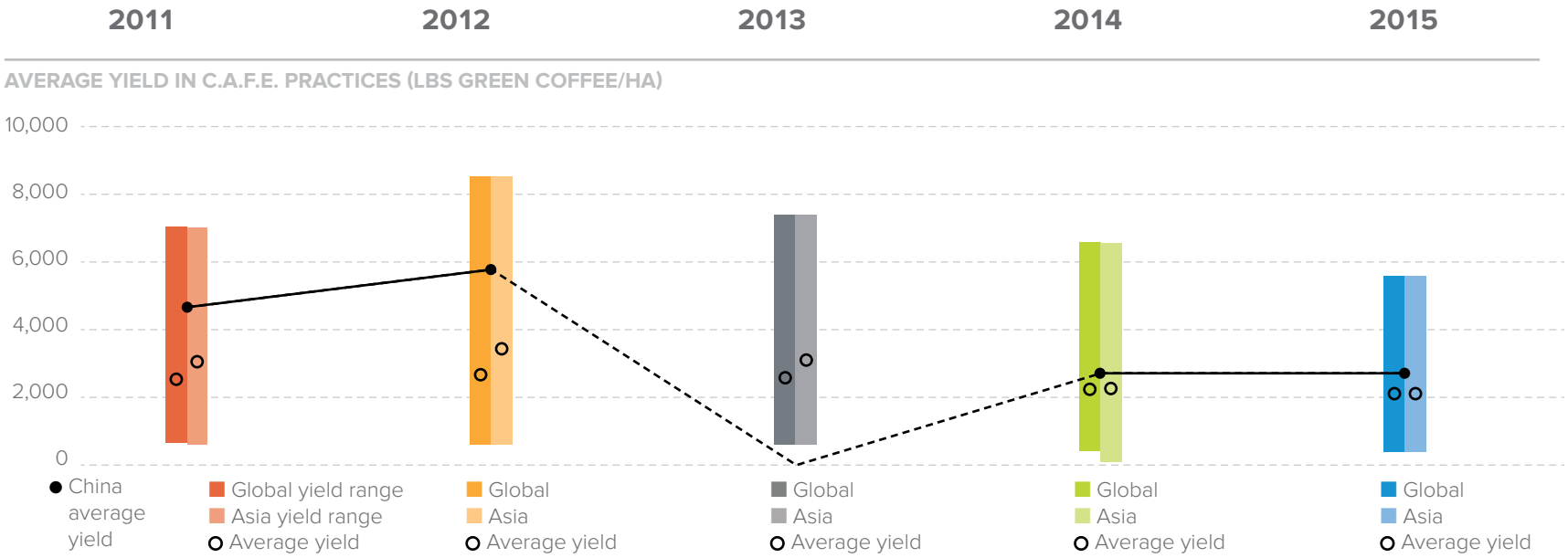
ASIA //

CHINA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large		 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area		 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS		0%	0%	14%	14%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (45%)	No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (45%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 78% Rust incidence 22% <10% (22%)	No Rust incidence 78% Rust incidence 22% <10% (22%)

CHINA

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

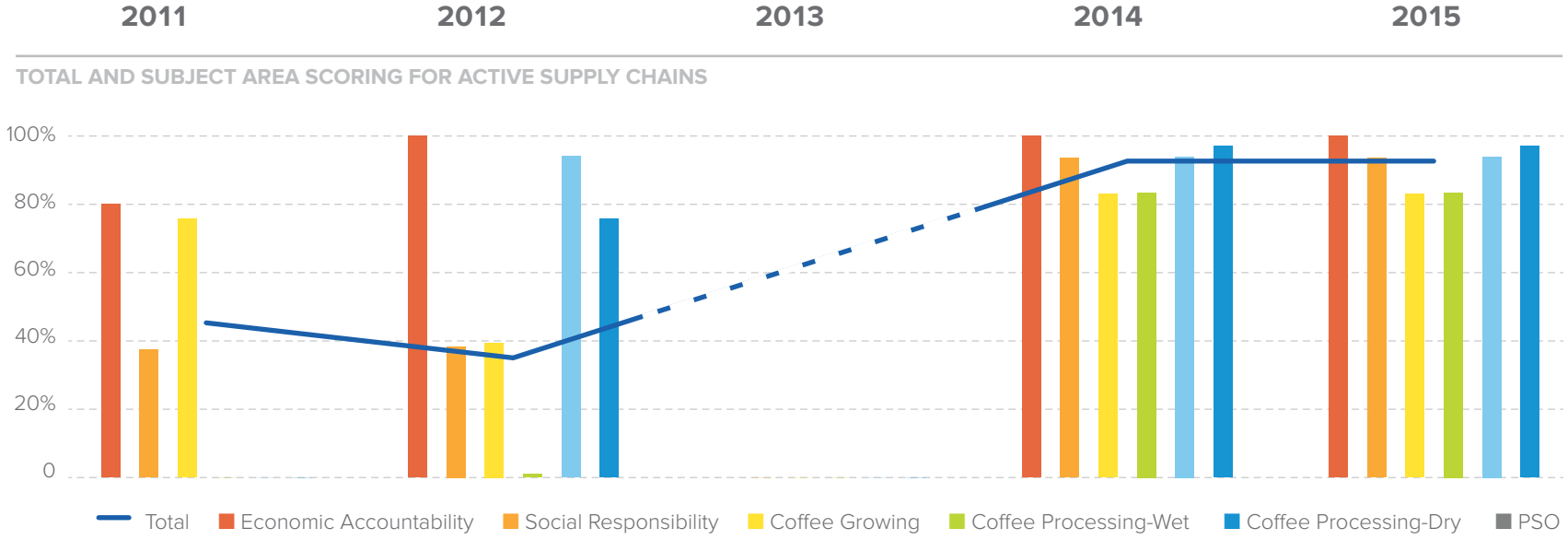


Figures are based on sampled Farms

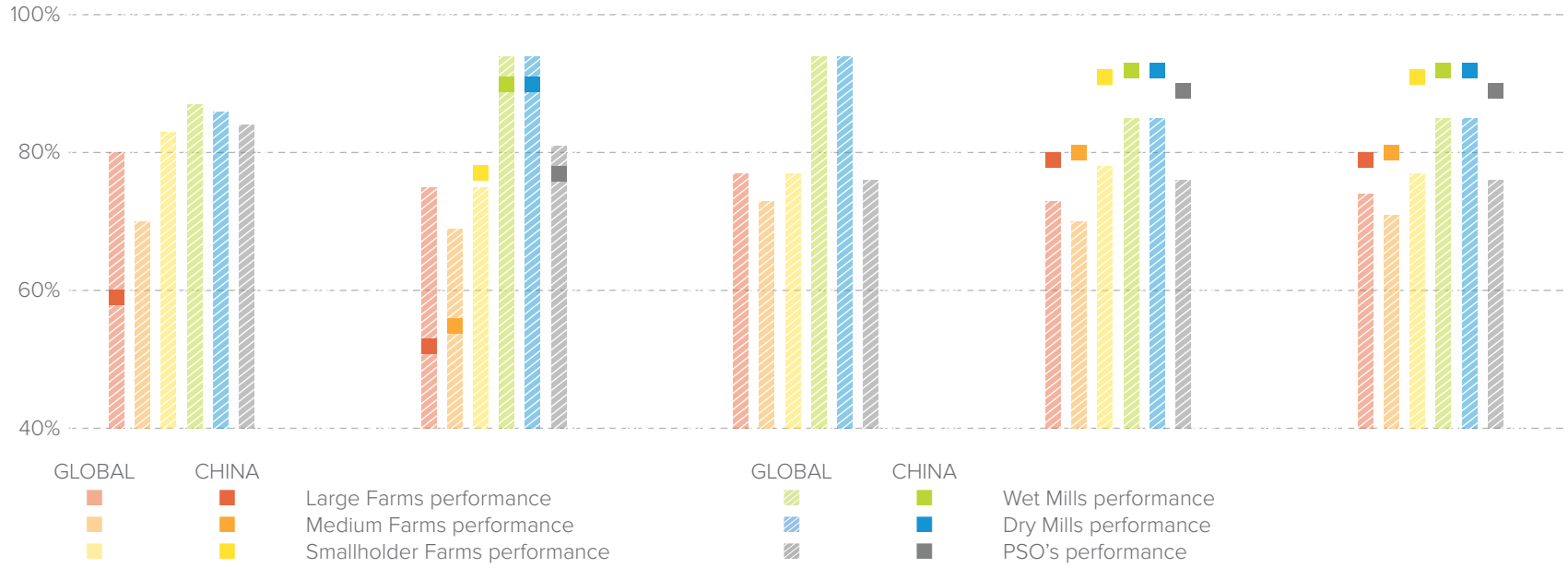
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

CHINA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



CHINA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)	Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)	Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	0%	-100%	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	90%	-10%	96%	68%	100%	100%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	0%	Insufficient data	15%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	63%	Insufficient data	58%	102%	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	0%	100%	75%	100%	-55%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	40%	64%	86%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	40%	Insufficient data	31%	7%	35%	496%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	90%	Insufficient data	88%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	20%	Insufficient data	21%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	75%	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	80%	Insufficient data	96%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2012-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

CHINA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)	Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	0%	Insufficient data	83%	-17%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	Insufficient data	75%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	95%	-5%	60%	-40%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	50%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	17%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	86%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	94%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	0%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2012-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	Trends (2012-2015)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	100%	0%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	100%	0%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	60%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	60%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	100%	Insufficient data
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	60%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	80%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Information is incomplete to calculate a trend for the period 2012-2015
N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

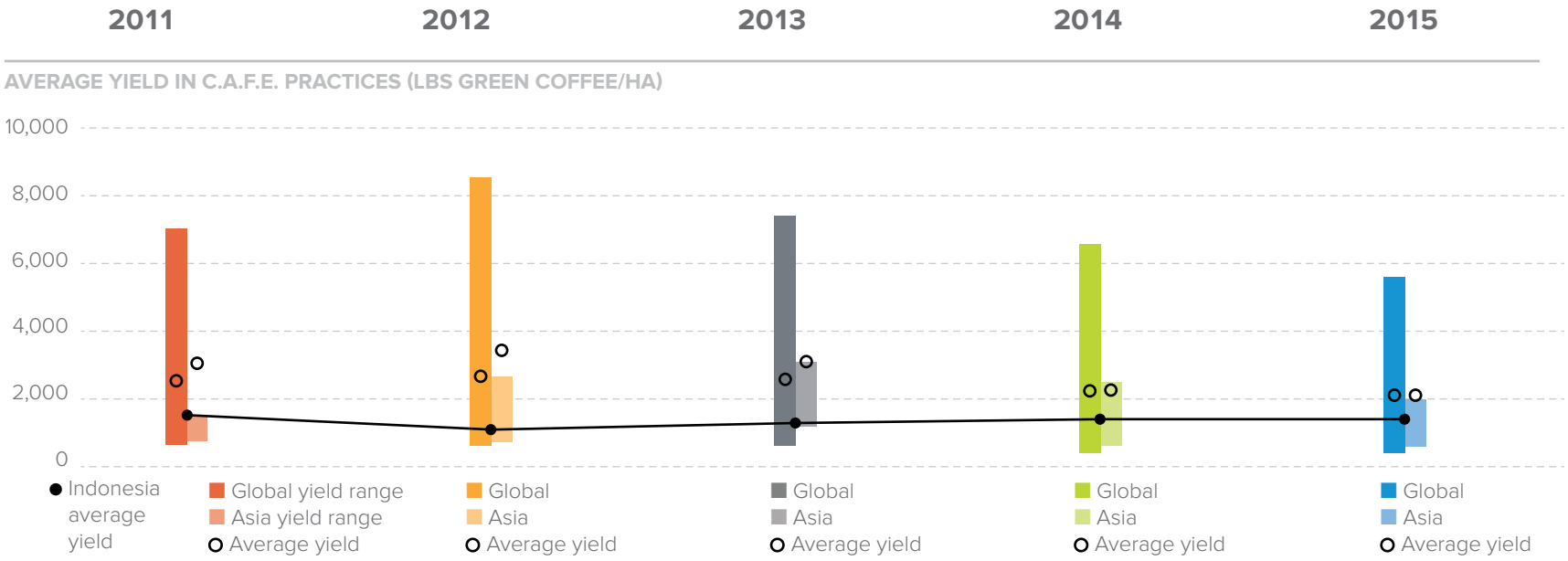
ASIA //

INDONESIA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS	16%	7%	10%	10%	13%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 52% Food security issues 48% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (9%)	No food security issues 66% Food security issues 34% # of months: 1 2 3 4 5 *No response rate (5%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 16% Rust incidence 84% >10% (3%) <10% (82%) *No response rate (85%)	No Rust incidence 16% Rust incidence 84% >10% (1%) <10% (80%) *No response rate (53%)

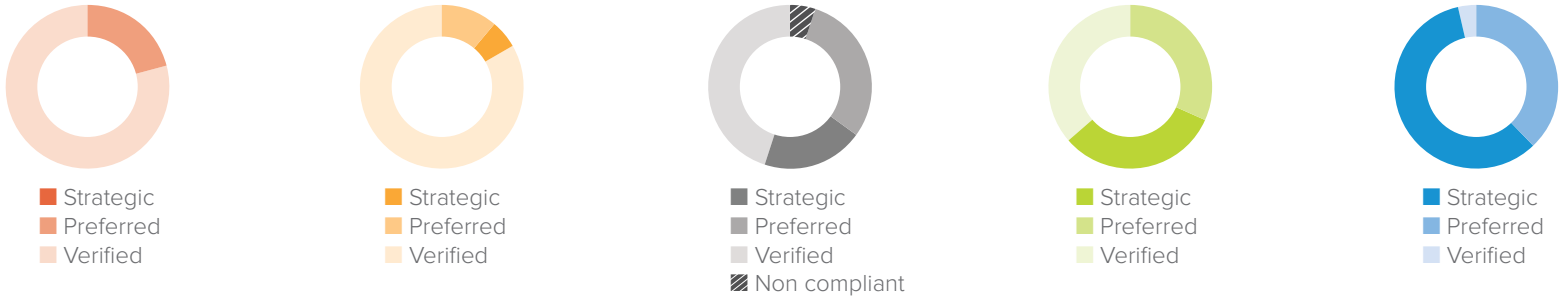
INDONESIA

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



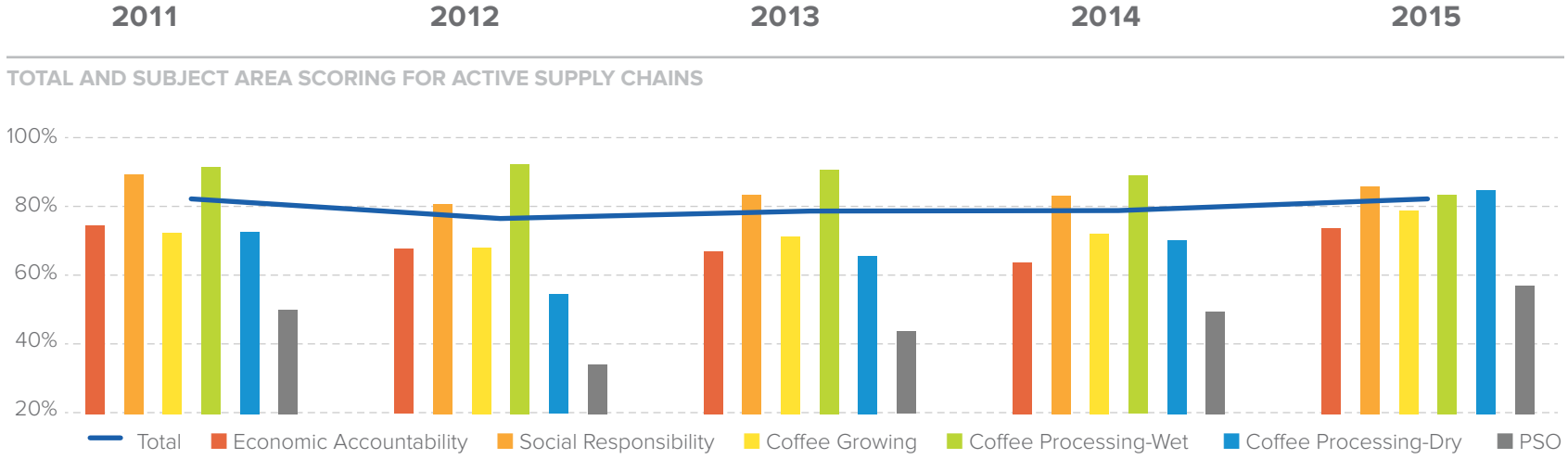
Figures are based on sampled Farms

APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

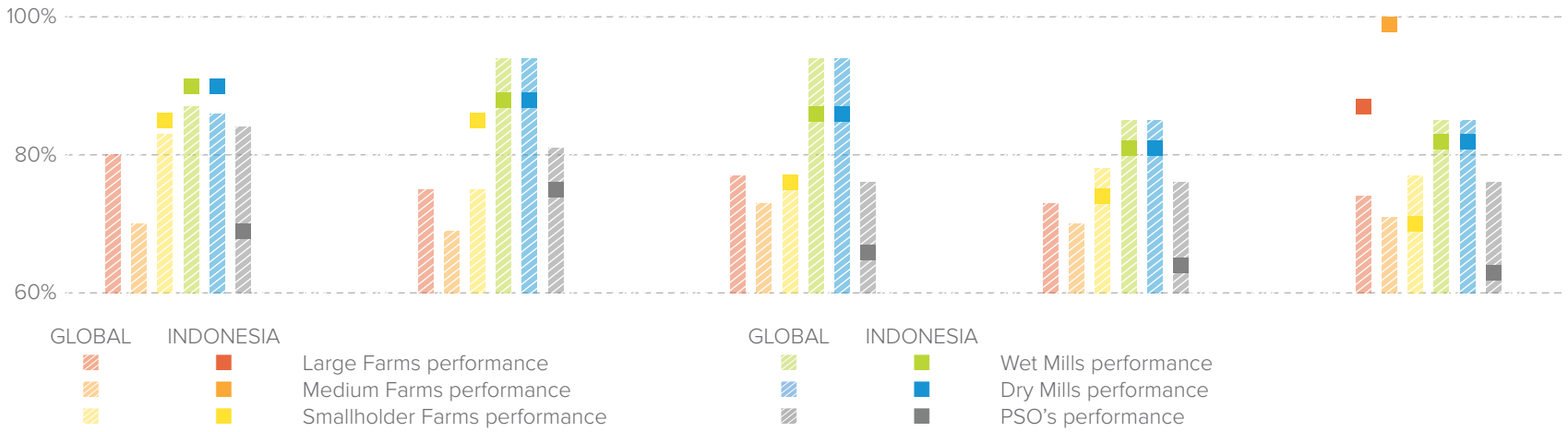


INDONESIA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



INDONESIA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	47%	-35%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	69%	-15%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	99%	-1%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	0%	-100%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	9%	-91%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	99%	13%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	98%	-2%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	35%	-17%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	44%	1%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	45%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	92%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

INDONESIA

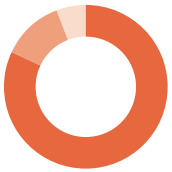
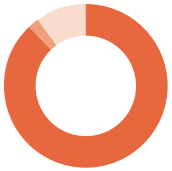
SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	75%	-25%	95%	-5%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	95%	-5%	93%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data	99%	-1%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	50%	Insufficient data	43%	-31%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	15%	Insufficient data	25%	-75%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	93%	-7%	95%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	86%	1%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	50%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	13%	-87%	60%	-31%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	19%	-79%	77%	9%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	57%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	57%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	95%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	96%	-4%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	96%	-4%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	96%	-1%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	84%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	27%	-49%
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	27%	14%
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	0%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	55%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	57%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	68%	83%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	75%	35%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	61%	-3%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	32%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	20%	Insufficient data

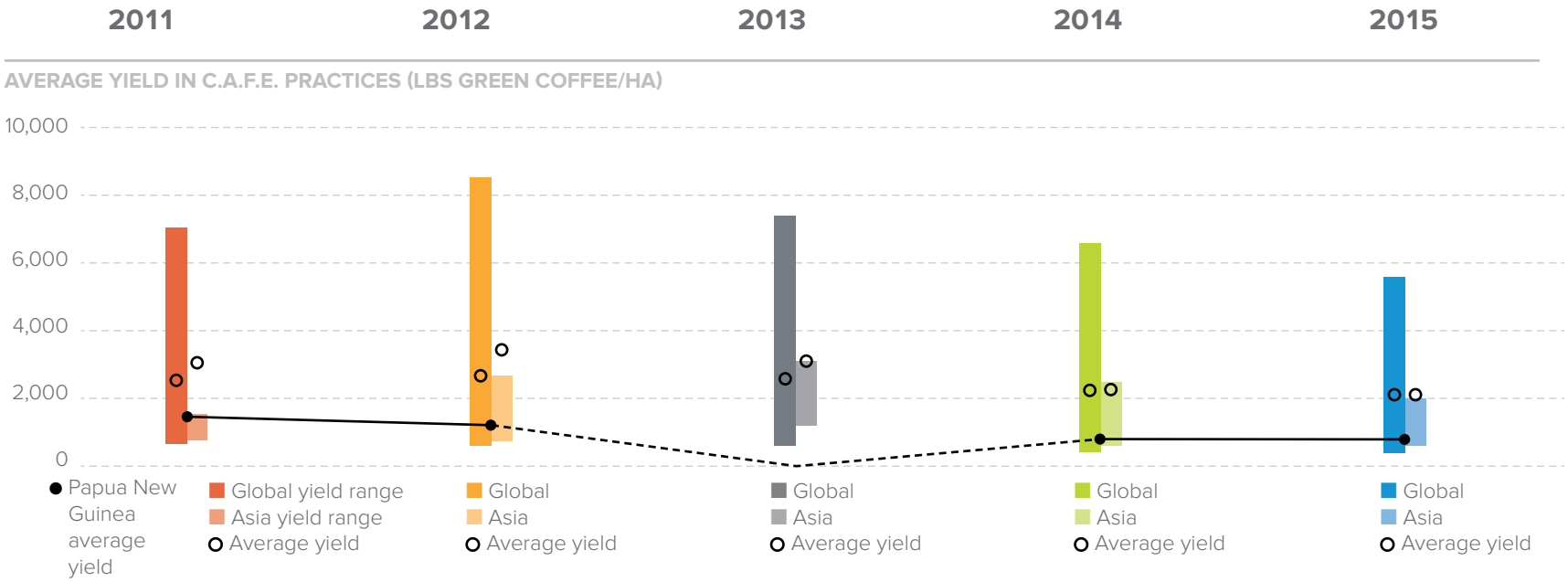
Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR	 Small Medium Large	Small Medium Large		 Small Medium Large	 Small Medium Large
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area		 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area	 Coffee producing area Conserved area Other area
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS				2%	2%
FOOD SECURITY				No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (4%)	No food security issues 100% Food security issues 0% *No response rate (4%)
RUST INCIDENCE				No Rust incidence 15% Rust incidence 85% >10% (9%) <10% (77%)	No Rust incidence 15% Rust incidence 85% >10% (9%) <10% (77%)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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

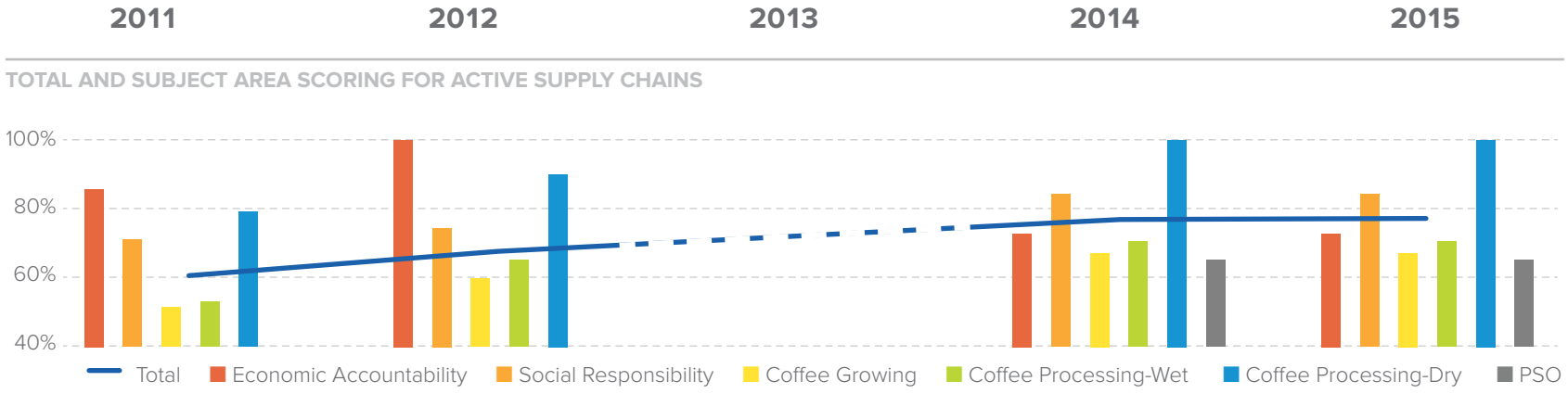


Figures are based on sampled Farms

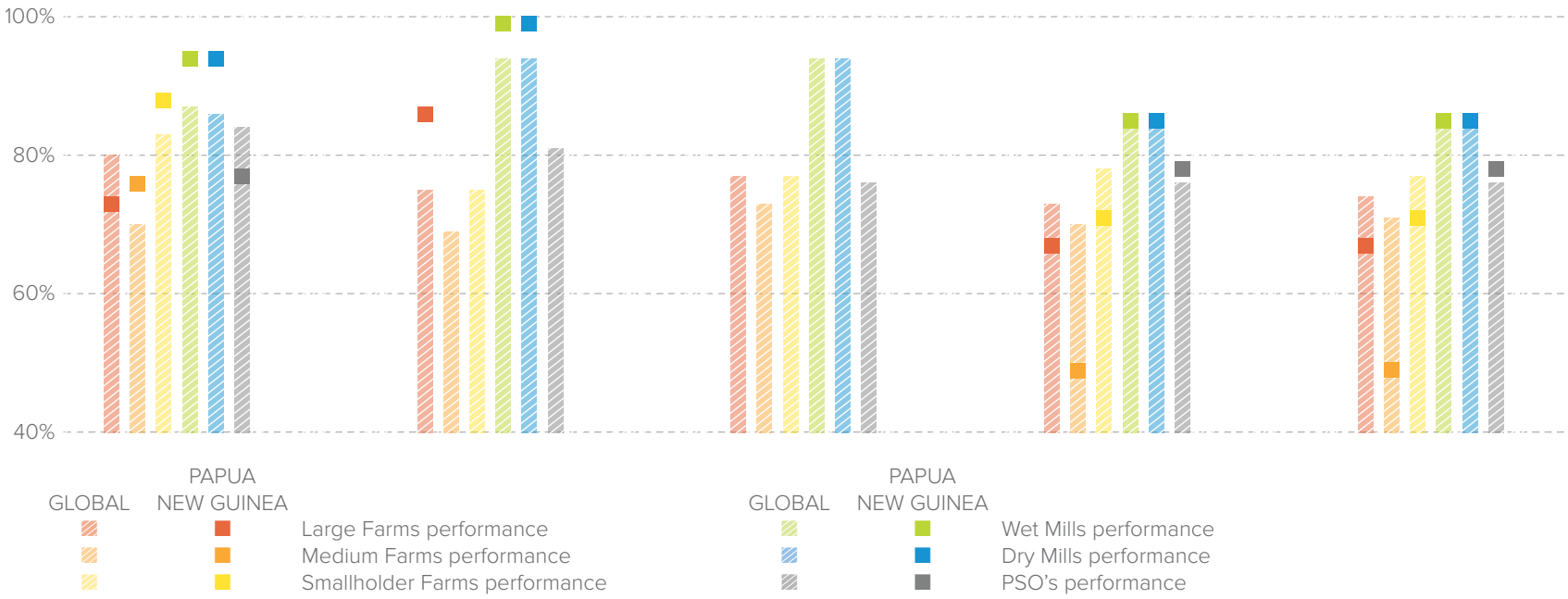
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	100%	N/A	Insufficient data	15%	-67%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	20%	N/A	Insufficient data	15%	-84%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	0%	-100%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	0%	-100%	N/A	Insufficient data	0%	-100%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	-100%	N/A	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	14%	N/A	Insufficient data	0%	-100%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	Insufficient data	99%	-1%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	0%	-100%	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	0%	-100%	N/A	Insufficient data	41%	38%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	50%	-30%	N/A	Insufficient data	79%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	100%	40%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	0%	Insufficient data	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	50%	Insufficient data	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	100%	0%	N/A	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	0%	-100%	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	Insufficient data	83%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	100%	Insufficient data	N/A	Insufficient data	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	0%	-100%	0%	-100%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	100%	100%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	50%	-25%	50%	-50%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	33%	100%	0%
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	0%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	Trends (2011-2015)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	0%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	0%	Insufficient data
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	0%	Insufficient data
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	0%
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	100%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	100%	0%
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	100%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	100%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

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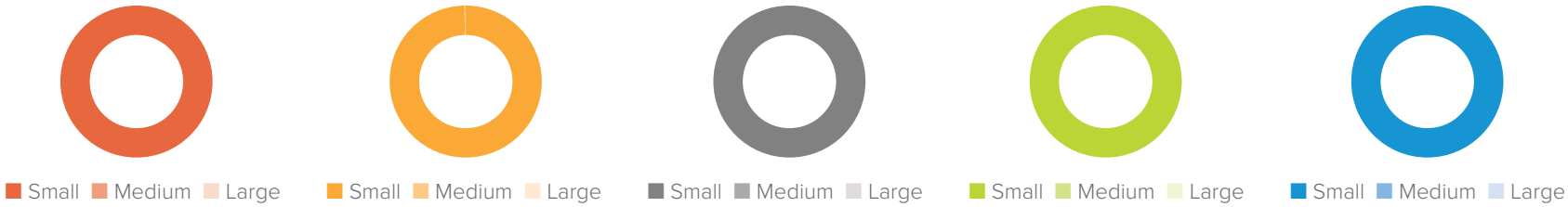
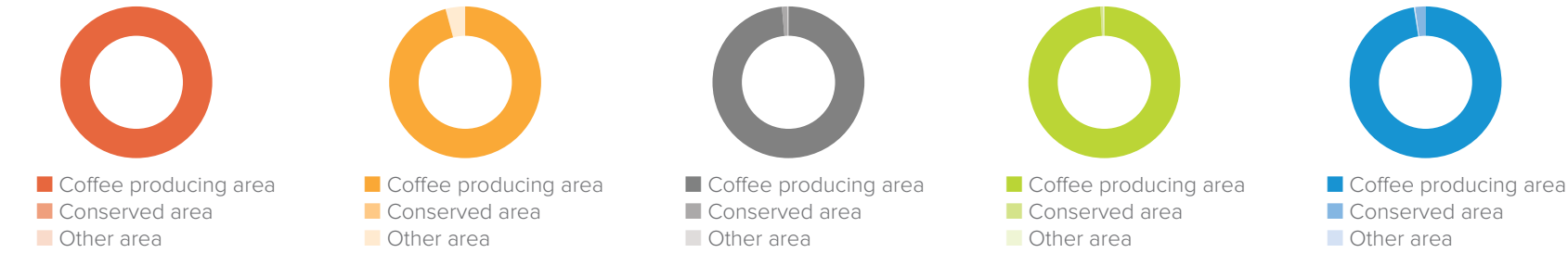
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

FARMS BY SIZE PER YEAR



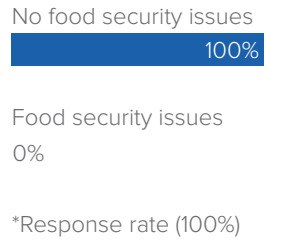
AREA IN THE PROGRAM BY LAND USE



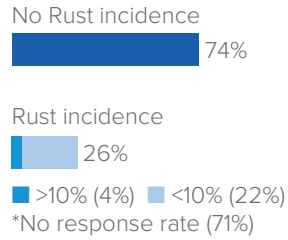
PERCENT WOMEN FARMERS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	26%	48%	36%	32%

FOOD SECURITY

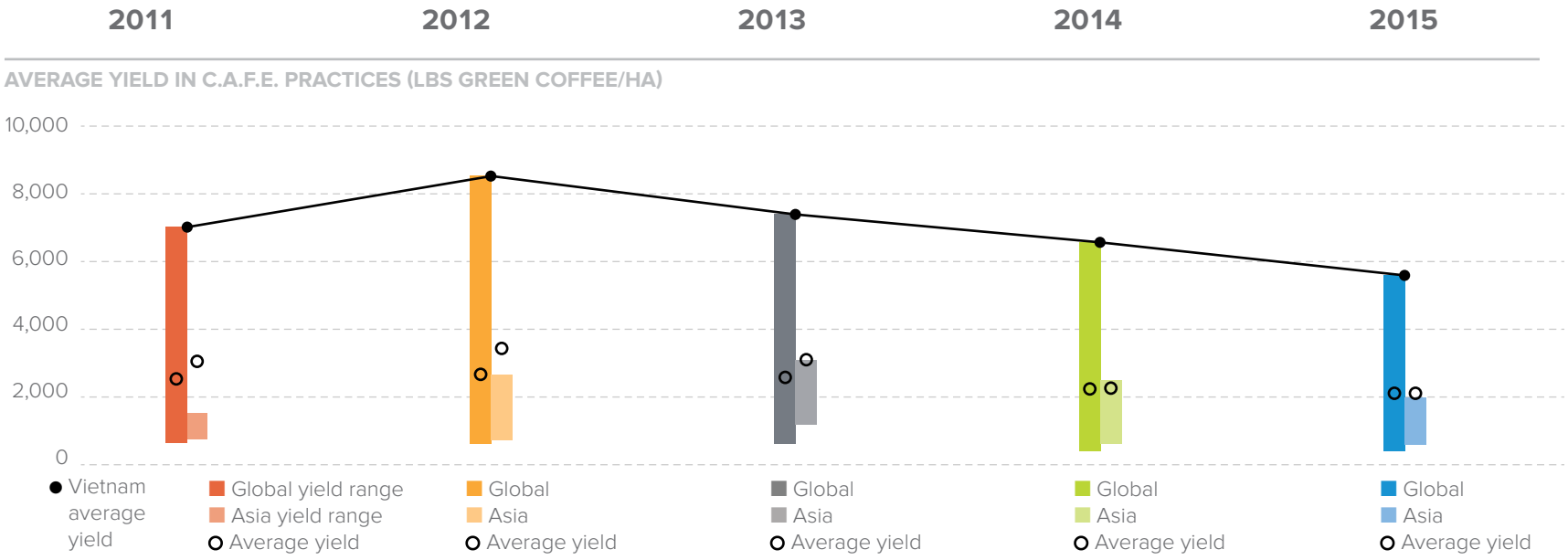


RUST INCIDENCE



VIETNAM

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

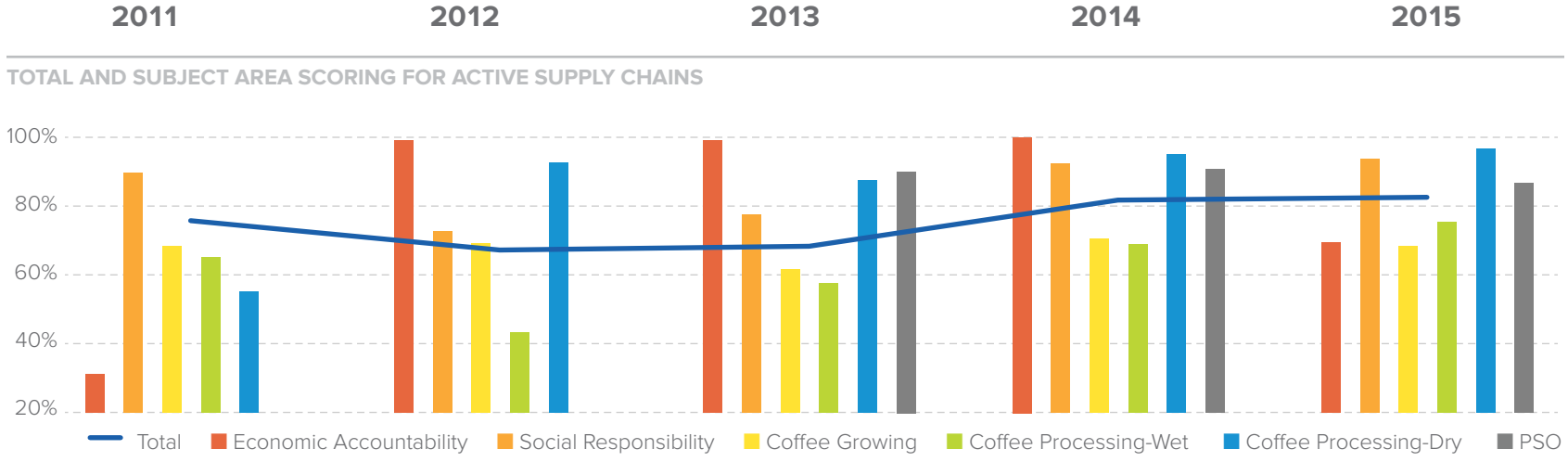


Figures are based on sampled Farms

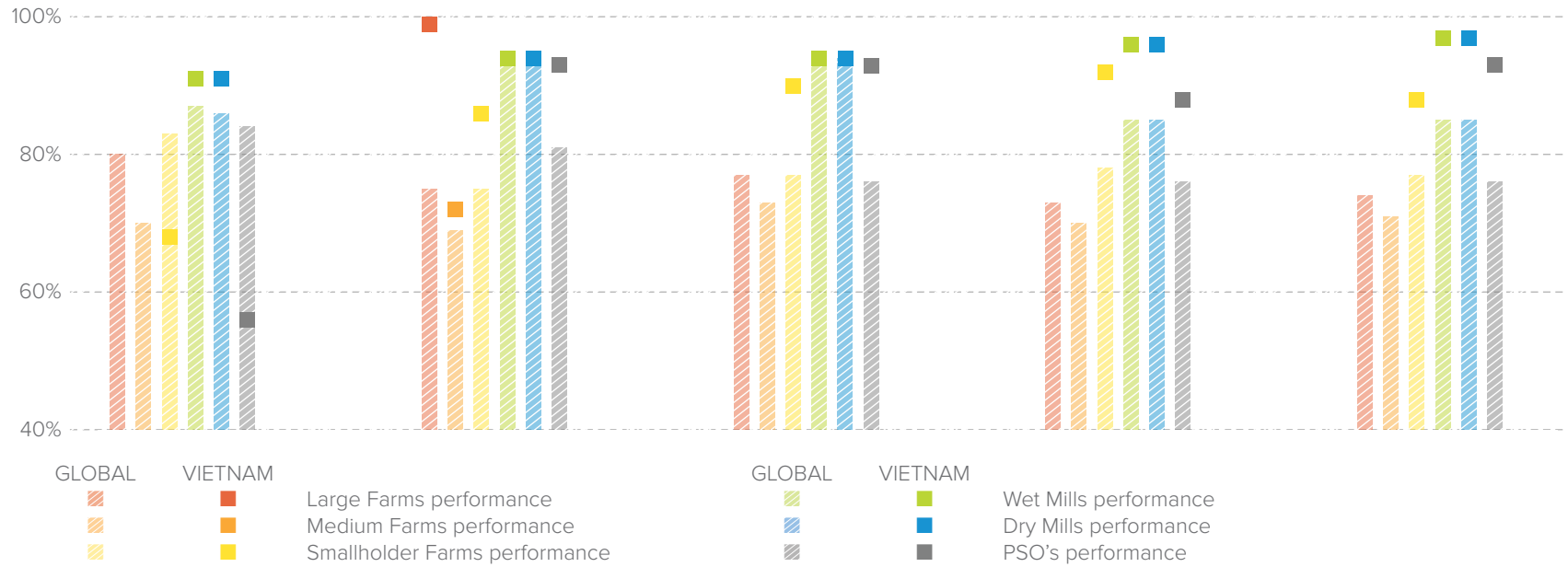
APPROVAL STATUS OF SUPPLY CHAINS

VIETNAM

TOTAL AND SUBJECT AREA SCORING FOR ACTIVE SUPPLY CHAINS



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF ALL KPIs—COUNTRY AND GLOBAL



SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	LARGE FARMS		MEDIUM FARMS		SMALLHOLDER FARMS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	71%	Insufficient data
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77%	Insufficient data
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Insufficient data
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%	Insufficient data
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	121%
Protecting water resources	Water body buffer zones (CG-WR1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27%	0%
Protecting soil resources	Erosion prevention practices (CG-SR1.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	0%
	Formula of nutrients applied (CG-SR2.10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conserving biodiversity	No forest conversion since 2004 (CG-CB3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Conservation set asides (CG-CB 3.7)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Environmental management and monitoring	No WHO chemicals (CG-EM 1.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	C.A.F.E. Practices improvement program (CG-EM2.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Pruning program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%
	Renovation program for long term productivity (CG-EM3.2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

VIETNAM

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WET MILLS		DRY MILLS	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)	Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Economic Accountability	Keeps receipts for the coffee (EA-IS1.3)	100%	Insufficient data	100%	0%
	Receipt includes required data (EA-IS1.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hiring practices and employment policies	Minimum wage paid to permanent workers (SR-HP1.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage paid to temporary workers (SR-HP1.2)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for permanent workers (SR-HP1.7)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Benefits for temporary workers (SR-HP1.8)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Minimum wage exceeded for temporary workers (SR-HP1.11)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Total hours of work (SR-HP3.3)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	No child labor (SR-HP4.1)	100%	0%	100%	0%
Working conditions	Children of legal school age attend school (SR-WC2.1)	0%	Insufficient data	0%	Insufficient data
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all permanent workers (SR-WC3.4)	100%	0%	100%	0%
	Employer contributes to cost of health services for all temporary workers (SR-WC3.5)	67%	-33%	100%	0%
	Use of personal protective equipment (SR-WC4.2)	100%	Insufficient data	75%	Insufficient data
Protecting water resources	Wastewater management (CP-WC2.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Waste management	Processing waste does not contaminate local environment (CP-WM1.1)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
	Composting byproduct from processing (CP-WM1.2)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Responsible harvesting of wood for drying coffee during processing (CP-EC1.4)	100%	0%	N/A	N/A

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

SECTIONS OF THE SCORECARD	2015 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PSOs	
		Compliance (2015)	% Change (compared to 2011)
Management and tracking systems	All supply chain entities have a tracking system for C.A.F.E. Practices (PS-MT1.1)	100%	0%
	Annually updated C.A.F.E. Practices participant list (PS-MT1.2)	100%	0%
	Each farm receives a receipt for coffee sold (PS-MT1.3)	100%	Insufficient data
Hiring practices and employment policies	PSO has materials for training its network on legal hiring practices (PS-HP1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
Protecting soil resources	Maintaining soil productivity - soil management plan includes soil analysis from representative farms (PS-SR2.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Maintaining soil productivity - implementing soil and foliar plan every two years (PS-SR2.3)	67%	Insufficient data
Environmental management and monitoring	No distribution of WHO chemicals (PS-EM1.1)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on correct procedures for agrochemicals (PS-EM1.4)	100%	Insufficient data
	Trains at least 30% of farmers on proper use of PPE and facilitates access to PPE (PS-EM1.5)	100%	Insufficient data
	Planning meeting to develop written annual work plan of C.A.F.E. Practices activities (PS-EM2.5)	100%	Insufficient data
	Materials for training network on health and safety and best agronomy practices (PS-EM2.6)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 25% of producers on topics in PS-EM2.6 (PS-EM2.8)	100%	0%
	PSO trained 50% of producers on topics (PS-EM2.9)	100%	Insufficient data
Training program on climate change	Training program to reduce the impacts of climate change climate change (PS-CC1.2)	50%	Insufficient data

Insufficient data: Due to scorecard changes, sufficient data is unavailable for the period 2011-2015. N/A: Entities are not evaluated against this indicator in the C.A.F.E. Practices scorecard

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