Gold Standard for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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VERSION **v. 2.0**

RELATED SUPPORT

TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v.2.0

This is a report template to be used for filling the information pertaining to Local Stakeholder Consultation and Stakeholder Feedback Round conducted in line with the Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements.

This document contains the following Sections

This template has been revised to aid a consistent interpretation and to better support project developers submitting documentation for certification. Please read the accompanying guide to understand how to complete this template accurately.- **TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v. 1.2**

Please delete blue text boxes upon completion

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	GS13054
Title of Project	GS13053 VPA-1 Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil
Version number of this Report	1.0
Completion date of version	11/10/2024
Time of First Submission Date	20/10/2024
Start Date of the Project	26/09/2024
Date of Meeting (s)	23/09/2024
Project Cycle:	☒ Regular ☐ Retroactive

GROUPED CONSULTATION INFORMATION

GS ID of Real Case VPA	GS13054
Title of Real Case VPA	GS13053 VPA-1 Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil
Geographical Boundary of Grouped Consultation	São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Technology covered by the Grouped Consultation	Conversion of existing coffee monoculture plantations under full sun towards an agroforestry system[1]
Validity Period	2 years
Anticipated number of VPAs	3

[1] This may also include the substitution of unproductive/aged coffee by new coffee planted together with trees.

SECTION A. INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO STAKEHOLDERS

A.1. Preliminary agenda for the meeting

English version:

AGENDA

- Reception - Signing participants list (8:00 am)
- Introduction & Project presentation (8:30 am)
- Questions and comments on the project (9:30 am)
- Coffee break (10:30 am)
- Safeguarding Principles Assessment of the project (11:00 am)
- Sustainability assessment of the project (11:30 am)
- Discussion on grievance mechanism and monitoring of sustainable development impacts (12:00 pm)
- Evaluation forms and closure of meeting (12:30 pm)
- Lunch (13:00 pm)

Portuguese version:

AGENDA

- Recepção – Registro de participantes (8h00)
- Introdução e apresentação do projeto (8h30)
- Perguntas e comentários sobre o projeto (9h30)
- Pausa para café (10h30)
- Princípios de salvaguarda do projeto (11h00)
- Avaliação de sustentabilidade do projeto (11h30)
- Discussão sobre mecanismo de reclamação e monitoramento dos impactos do desenvolvimento sustentável (12h00)
- Formulários de avaliação e encerramento da reunião (12h30)
- Almoço (13h00)

A.2. A non–technical summary of the project

English version:

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

GOLD STANDARD FOR THE GLOBAL GOALS (GS4GG) VOLUNTARY PROJECT ACTIVITY (VPA) "SYNTROPIC AGROFORESTRY COFFEE PROJECT IN SÃO FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CAMACHO AND CANDEIAS MUNICIPALITIES, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL"[2] UNDER THE POA "GLOBAL SYNTROPIC AGROFORESTRY PROGRAM"

CONTEXT

Forests are of great importance for biodiversity, climate, healthy soils, retention of water and food production. However, only in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, 3.10 million ha of tree cover was lost from 2001 to 2023, equivalent to a 17% decrease in tree cover since 2000 and 1.66 Gigaton of CO_2e emissions.[3] Deforestation linked to agriculture is a major driver of climate change. Commodity-driven deforestation (including for cattle pastureland, cocoa, coffee, soy, oil palm etc.) have contributed to 25% of the total tree cover loss worldwide.[4]

The economic impact on society is enormous. In terms of coffee, drier and hotter conditions are jeopardizing arabica coffee production in São Paulo and Minas Gerais, with climate change and deforestation being the main causes. Since 2010, temperatures in coffee-producing municipalities have risen by 1.2° C during the flowering period; projections indicate more days of extreme temperatures (above 34°C) by 2050.[5]

[2] The project is also occasionally communicated under the title „Cultivating Syntropic Agroforestry on Coffee Farms in Brazil for Resilient Futures".
[3] https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/BRA/13/?category=forest-change&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwiQlJBIiwiMTMiXQ%3D%3D
[4] Curtis et al. (2018), Classifying drivers of global forest loss, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aau3445.
[5] https://news.mongabay.com/2023/10/how-climate-change-could-jeopardize-brazilian-coffee/

Almost all coffee producers in Minas Gerais raise concerns about lack of water, extreme heat with long dry spells, clear symptoms of climate change, which have been undermining the resilience of coffee plants. Furthermore, there is a loss of appropriate conditions for the coffee's eco-physiological needs such as mild forest temperatures, intact soil food web, allowing water availability in the soil throughout the year as it was the case in previous days in the coffee's country of origin Ethiopia and the beginning of coffee growing era in Brazil.

Coffee in Minas Gerais is typically planted as monoculture crop under full sun. Farmers report that coffee plantations are more and more exposed to pest and disease attacks (such as Leucoptera coffeella (bicho mineiro), Hemileia vastatrix (ferrugem), Hypothenemus hampei (broca-do-café)). In response to this, farmers seek to increase the use of external inputs in form of pesticides and fungicides along with the use of chemical fertilizers. The use of glyphosate is very common, one application destroying 80% of the microbiological life. Almost all the producers complain about decreasing coffee productivity over the last few years.

This is where the project "Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil" comes in to change that situation.

Photos below: Long dry spell in winter causes the coffee to suffer and can even cause the coffee to die. Bare, uncovered soil results in soil erosion, lack of retention of water, no micro-biological life, soil compaction

Photo below: Leucoptera coffeella (bicho mineiro)

Photo below: Hemileia vastatrix (ferrugem) causing early leaf fall and drying out of branches

OBJECTIVES, APPLIED APPROACH AND LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

The "Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil" project consists of conversion of existing coffee monoculture plantations under full sun towards an agroforestry system with a high density of both native and

exotic trees (such as Khaya ivorensis, Cedro Australiano, Inga spp, Enterolobium contortisiliquum (Tamboril), Guazumu ulmifolia (Mutamba), Peltophorum dubium (Canafistula) and others), that means between 800 to 1,100 trees/ha in the final stage. The initial density will be even higher, gradually thinning out in the first few years until the final density is reached. It was Ernst Götsch - the founder of the syntropic farming concept - who introduced the term "mother tree" characterizing fast growing-, deep rooting-trees which respond well to annual pollarding and are easy to manage. By annually pollarding[6] those "mother trees" at a height of around 5m, huge amount of organic matter is provided (up to 2 to 4 times more than in a natural forest) resulting in continuously covered and revitalized soils and rejuvenation together with induction for vigorous new growth of all plants is achieved. The pollarded material can be arranged to the coffee rows as either shredded or un-shredded material. In addition, around 70 fruit trees (such as avocado, mango, jackfruit, citrus, macadamia, pecan nut) and approximately 20 emergent trees[7] per ha are integrated. Finally, beans and cassava help to raise the trees, since they provide shade and provide nutrients to the young trees. In addition, cassava helps to aerate compacted soils. Grass is planted along the tree rows to produce additional organic matter. This way photosynthesis can be maximized, soils continuously be covered, external inputs significantly reduced or even completely avoided, and the dynamics of the agroforestry system maintained, all important principles under the syntropic farming concept[8].

[6] Pollarding means the removal of the upper branches of a tree (the crown), which promotes the growth of a dense head of foliage and branches, to keep trees smaller than they would naturally grow.

[7] Emergent trees form the highest stratum rising above the canopy of a forest.

[8] The syntropic farming concept imitates nature with the aim of increasing diversity, complexity and life in a similar way to that of a natural forest.

Photo above: Coffee agroforestry farm in Bolivia: Coffee flowering induced by previously “pollarded” Inga trees (farmer accompanied by Ecotop)

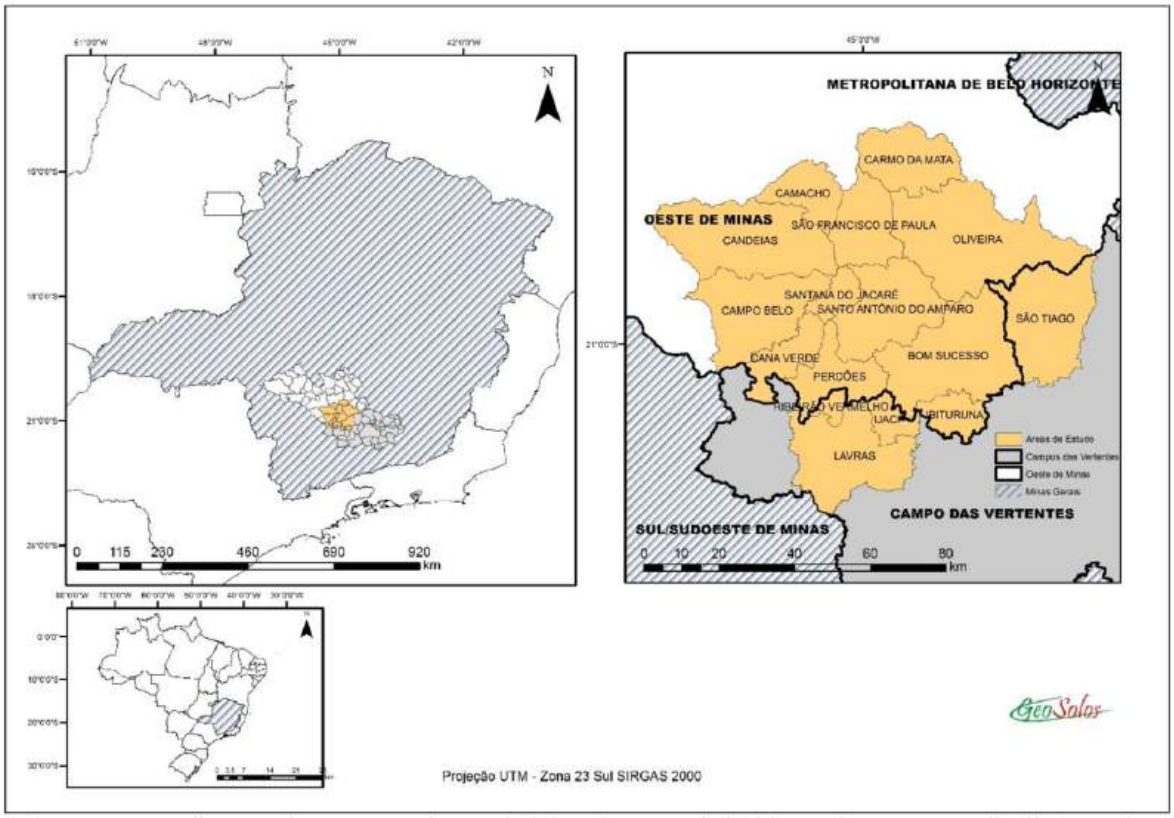
Photo above: Ernst Götsch farm – Fazenda Olhos D'Agua: Recently pollarded trees in a highly diversified cocoa plantation

Photo above: Ernst Götsch farm – Fazenda Olhos D'Agua: Recently pollarded organic material is evenly distributed on the soil in a cocoa plantation

The main objectives of the project are to restore soils and hence to stabilize or even increase coffee productivity and with-it farmers income, enhance food security of farmers, increase resilience of coffee production and remove the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere through carbon sequestration.

This project will focus on non-mechanised coffee plantations being in the municipalities of São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias in Campo das Vertentes, Minas Gerais, Brazil (see map in the following).

Figure 1: Map with municipalities of Campo das Vertentes[9]



[9] H. Alves et al (2019), CARACTERIZAÇÃO DAS AREAS CAFEEIRAS DA REGIÃO DO CAMPO DAS VERTENTES

The project will be certified as Gold Standard carbon project under a broader framework, known in the carbon market as 'Programme of Activities (PoA)'. A PoA establishes the guidelines for any project that will make part of the PoA.

This first voluntary project activity (called real case VPA) as well as several possible follow up projects (called regular VPAs) make part of a grouped local stakeholder consultation (LSC)[10]. Any future projects under this group LSC would be located in any or all of those three municipalities and can cover both non-mechanised as well as mechanised coffee plantations.

INVOLVED PARTIES

GrowGrounds ApS (GG), being the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the PoA and at the same time project developer of the given first real case VPA, is a Danish-based impact-driven start-up that is focused to decrease coffee's negative CO_2 impact and helps farmers to move away from monoculture coffee farming to syntropic agroforestry systems, while giving farmers access to the global carbon market.

Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung (HRNS) is a private non-profit foundation established in 2005 pursuing three main goals: (1) improving the social and economic situation of smallholder farming families in tropical countries, (2) protecting the environment and nature, and (3) promoting youth perspectives. HRNS has been active in Brazil since 2009 and will be the local project implementer on the ground for the project in Minas Gerais.

Forests4Farming, a non-profit organization under the leadership of Ernst Götsch with long-term expertise in the implementation and management of tree-based farming projects following syntropic farming principles will transfer the necessary knowledge and know-how to farmers and technicians on the ground.

[10] A grouped stakeholder consultation is a single stakeholder consultation which is valid for both real case project (real case VPA) and/or several regular projects. Regular projects correspond to the same real case project, are implemented in the same geographical boundary as outlined in this Non-Technical Summary and are included in the PoA within 2 years of this announced Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting.

CARBON CREDITS

Greenhouse gas (GHG) sequestration achieved through the plantation or assisted natural regeneration of trees will result in carbon credits following Gold Standard certification rules and procedures. The PoA will apply the Gold Standard methodology "Afforestation/Reforestation GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Methodology".
The first project implemented by GrowGrounds aims to pay back at least 60% (cash and/or in kind) of revenues from the sale of carbon credits to the farmers. The remaining portion of the revenues are used to finance the carbon certification related costs and to cover costs incurred by the project developer/implementer.

DURATION, SCALE AND TIME-SCHEDULE

The duration of the first project and any possible follow up project activities is at least 30 years following Gold Standard for the Global Goals requirements.
The PoA along with the first real case VPA being implemented in Minas Gerais, Brazil is expected to be registered with the Gold Standard for the Global Goals latest by Q2, 2025. The first real case VPA will be developed as micro-scale project not exceeding neither 500 ha in total area nor 10,000 tCO_2e in annual carbon sequestration.
The first trial plots are expected to be installed in São Francisco de Paula end of September/beginning of October 2024.
Other follow up project activities may follow after the PoA and its first VPA will have been Gold Standard certified.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

Any VPA to be implemented guarantees to follow all safeguards as defined in the Gold Standard requirements, which are as per the following.

Principle 1 - Human Rights

The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights and is not complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation.

Principle 2 - Gender Equality and Women's Rights

The project activity does not support any form of discrimination based on gender. The project will take into account the gender roles and capacities of women and men to participate equally in the project design and consultation activities and aims including women to the largest extent possible in project activities.

Principle 3 - Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions

The project will not expose the community to increased health risks and will not adversely affect the health of workers and the community. Workers involved in the project activity are not exposed to unhealthy working environments, as the project activity will not involve hazardous chemicals or other hazardous materials. It will be ensured that youth/farmers involved in pollarding activities will be properly trained and equipped with protective equipment as and when necessary.

Principle 4 - Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement

The project activity will not negatively impact cultural heritage, indigenous peoples or displace or resettle people. The project is not located on lands/territories claimed by indigenous people.

Principle 5 – Corruption

The project does not involve, complicit in, or inadvertently contribute to corruption or corrupt projects. The project is implemented on farmers' lands who have full control over their land.

Principle 6 -Economic Impacts

No negative economic consequences are expected from the project activity. On the contrary, the project is expected to contribute to sustainable economic growth. The project will respect all labor rights and follow the respective national laws.

Principle 7 - Climate and Energy

The project will sequester CO2, which will be monitored and verified in accordance with Gold Standard carbon requirements.

Principle 8 - Water

The project will not have any negative impact on natural water patterns/flows or cause further erosion and/or instability of water bodies. On the contrary, increased vegetation through trees and other plants allows for better water retention and infiltration, which has a positive impact on groundwater availability.

Principle 9 - Environment, Ecology and Land Use

The project will not have any negative impact on the environment and ecology. The project does not adversely affect or alter intact high conservation value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes and key biodiversity areas.

Contribution to Sustainable Development

The project aims to contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

The project activity will implement resilient agricultural practices, hence create better soil conditions and sustainable food production systems, which will benefit farmers in form of stable incomes and food for subsistence. The project activity expects to reduce or even eliminate the use of external inputs (chemical or organic fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides) resulting in cost savings for the farmers. The farmers will benefit from the carbon project in form of cash and/or in-kind payments.

SDG 4 – Quality Education

The project activity will provide training/workshops to farmers and technicians in agroforestry practices following syntropic farming principles, thereby enhancing their skills and knowledge of sustainable agriculture. This will make their work more efficient, effective and sustainable for soils and the environment.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

The project activity expects to create jobs for technicians, service providers for conducting pollarding activities, for staff carrying out monitoring activities and others. Hence, the project activity will increase business and income opportunities in the municipalities where the project will be implemented.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

The project activities result in carbon removals through planted trees as well as from trees of assisted natural regeneration. Soil Organic Carbon and/or Biochar are further possible carbon sinks in future.

SDG 15 – Life on Land

The project activity expects to convert up to 500 ha of full-sun monoculture coffee plantations with different coffee farmers scattered across the 3 municipalities into diverse agroforestry systems following syntropic farming principles. This will provide new habitats for flora and fauna.

Contact

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Portuguese version:

RESUMO NÃO TÉCNICO

GOLD STANDARD FOR THE GLOBAL GOALS (GS4GG) ATIVIDADE DO PROJETO VOLUNTÁRIA (VPA) "PROJETO AGROFLORESTAL SINTRÓPICO DE CAFÉ NOS MUNICÍPIOS DE SÃO FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CAMACHO E CANDEIAS, MINAS GERAIS, BRASIL"[11][12] NO ÂMBITO DO POA "PROGRAMA GLOBAL DE AGROFLORESTA SINTRÓPICA"[13]

CONTEXTO

As florestas são de grande importância para a biodiversidade, clima, solos saudáveis, retenção de água e produção de alimentos. No entanto, apenas no Estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil, 3,10 milhões de ha de cobertura arbórea foram perdidos de 2001 a 2023, o equivalente a uma redução de 17% na cobertura arbórea desde 2000 e 1,66 Gigaton de emissões de CO_2e.[14] O desmatamento ligado à agricultura é um dos principais impulsionadores das mudanças climáticas. O desmatamento causado por commodities (incluindo pastagens de gado, cacau, café, soja, óleo de palma etc.) contribuiu para 25% da perda total de cobertura arbórea em todo o mundo.[15]

[11] Em inglês: "Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil)"
[12] O projeto também é ocasionalmente comunicado sob o título "Cultivo de agroflorestas sintrópicas em fazendas de café no Brasil para futuros resilientes" (Cultivating Syntropic Agroforestry on Coffee Farms in Brazil for Resilient Futures).
[13] EM INGLÊS: "GLOBAL SYNTROPIC AGROFORESTRY PROGRAM"
[14] https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/BRA/13/?category=forest-change&location=WyJjb3VudHJ5IiwiQlJBIiwiMTMiXQ%3D%3D
[15] Curtis et al. (2018), Classificando os fatores de perda florestal global, https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aau3445.

O impacto econômico na sociedade é enorme. Em termos de café, as condições mais secas e quentes estão prejudicando a produção de café arábica em São Paulo e Minas Gerais, sendo as mudanças climáticas e o desmatamento as principais causas. Desde 2010, as temperaturas nos municípios produtores de café subiram 1,2° C durante o período de floração; as projeções indicam mais dias de temperaturas extremas (acima de 34°C) até 2050.[16]

Quase todos os produtores de café em Minas Gerais levantam preocupações sobre a falta de água, calor extremo com longos períodos de seca, sintomas claros das mudanças climáticas, que vêm minando a resiliência dos cafeeiros. Além disso, há uma perda de condições adequadas para as necessidades ecofisiológicas do café, como temperaturas amenas da floresta, teia alimentar intacta do solo, permitindo a disponibilidade de água no solo durante todo o ano, como foi o caso em dias anteriores no país de origem do café, a Etiópia, e o início da era cafeeira no Brasil.

O café em Minas Gerais é tipicamente plantado como monocultura a pleno sol. Os cafeicultores relatam que as lavouras de café estão cada vez mais expostas a ataques de pragas e doenças (como Leucoptera coffeella (bicho mineiro), Hemileia vastatrix (ferrugem), Hypothenemus hampei (broca-do-café)). Em resposta a isso, os agricultores buscam aumentar o uso de insumos externos na forma de pesticidas e fungicidas juntamente com o uso de fertilizantes químicos. O uso de glifosato é muito comum, uma aplicação destruindo 80% da vida microbiológica. Quase todos os produtores reclamam da diminuição da produtividade do café nos últimos anos.

É aí que entra o projeto "Projeto agroflorestal sintrópico de café nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias, Minas Gerais, Brasil" para mudar essa situação.

[16] https://news.mongabay.com/2023/10/how-climate-change-could-jeopardize-brazilian-coffee/

Fotos abaixo: O longo período de seca no inverno faz com que o café sofra e pode até fazer com que o café morra. Solo nu e descoberto resulta em erosão do solo, falta de retenção de água, ausência de vida microbiológica, compactação do solo

Foto abaixo: Leucoptera coffeella (bicho mineiro)

Foto abaixo: Hemileia vastatrix (ferrugem) causando queda precoce das folhas e ressecamento dos galhos

OBJETIVOS, ABORDAGEM APLICADA E LOCALIZAÇÃO DO PROJETO

O projeto "Projeto agroflorestal sintrópico de café nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias, Minas Gerais, Brasil" consiste na conversão de plantações de monoculturas de café existentes a pleno sol para um sistema agroflorestal com alta densidade de árvores nativas e exóticas (como Khaya ivorensis, Cedro Australiano, Inga spp, Enterolobium contortisiliquum

(Tamboril), Guazumu ulmifolia (Mutamba), Peltophorum dubium (Canafistula) e outros), ou seja, entre 800 a 1.100 árvores/ha na fase final. A densidade inicial será ainda maior, diminuindo gradualmente nos primeiros anos até que a densidade final seja atingida. Foi Ernst Götsch - o fundador do conceito de agricultura sintrópica - quem introduziu o termo "árvore-mãe", caracterizando árvores de crescimento rápido e raízes profundas que respondem bem ào destope anual ('annual pollarding') e são fáceis de manejar. Ao destopar anualmente[17] essas "árvores-mãe" a uma altura de cerca de 5m, uma enorme quantidade de matéria orgânica é fornecida (até 2 a 4 vezes mais do que em uma floresta natural), resultando em solos continuamente cobertos e revitalizados e rejuvenescimento junto com a indução para um novo crescimento vigoroso de todas as plantas. O material destopado pode ser arranjado às fileiras do café como o material triturado ou não triturado. Além disso, cerca de 70 árvores frutíferas (como abacate, manga, jaca, frutas cítricas, macadâmia, noz-pecã) e aproximadamente 20 árvores emergentes[18] por ha estão integradas. Por fim, o feijão e a mandioca ajudam a criar as árvores, pois fornecem sombra e nutrientes às árvores jovens. Além disso, a mandioca ajuda a arejar os solos compactados. A grama é plantada ao longo das fileiras de árvores para produzir matéria orgânica adicional. Desta forma, a fotossíntese pode ser maximizada, os solos podem ser continuamente cobertos, os insumos externos significativamente reduzidos ou mesmo completamente evitados e a dinâmica do sistema agroflorestal mantida, todos princípios importantes sob o conceito de agricultura sintrópica[19].

[17] Destope ('Pollarding') significa a remoção dos galhos superiores de uma árvore (a copa), que promove o crescimento de uma densa cabeça de folhagem e galhos, para manter as árvores menores do que cresceriam naturalmente.

[18] As árvores emergentes formam o estrato mais alto que se eleva acima do dossel de uma floresta.

[19] O conceito de agricultura sintrópica imita a natureza com o objetivo de aumentar a diversidade, a complexidade e a vida de maneira semelhante à de uma floresta natural.

Foto acima: Fazenda agroflorestal de café na Bolívia: floração do café induzida por árvores (nesse caso arvores de Inga) anteriormente destopadas (agricultor acompanhado por Ecotop)

Foto acima: Fazenda Ernst Götsch – Fazenda Olhos D'Água: Árvores recém-destopadas em uma plantação de cacau altamente diversificada

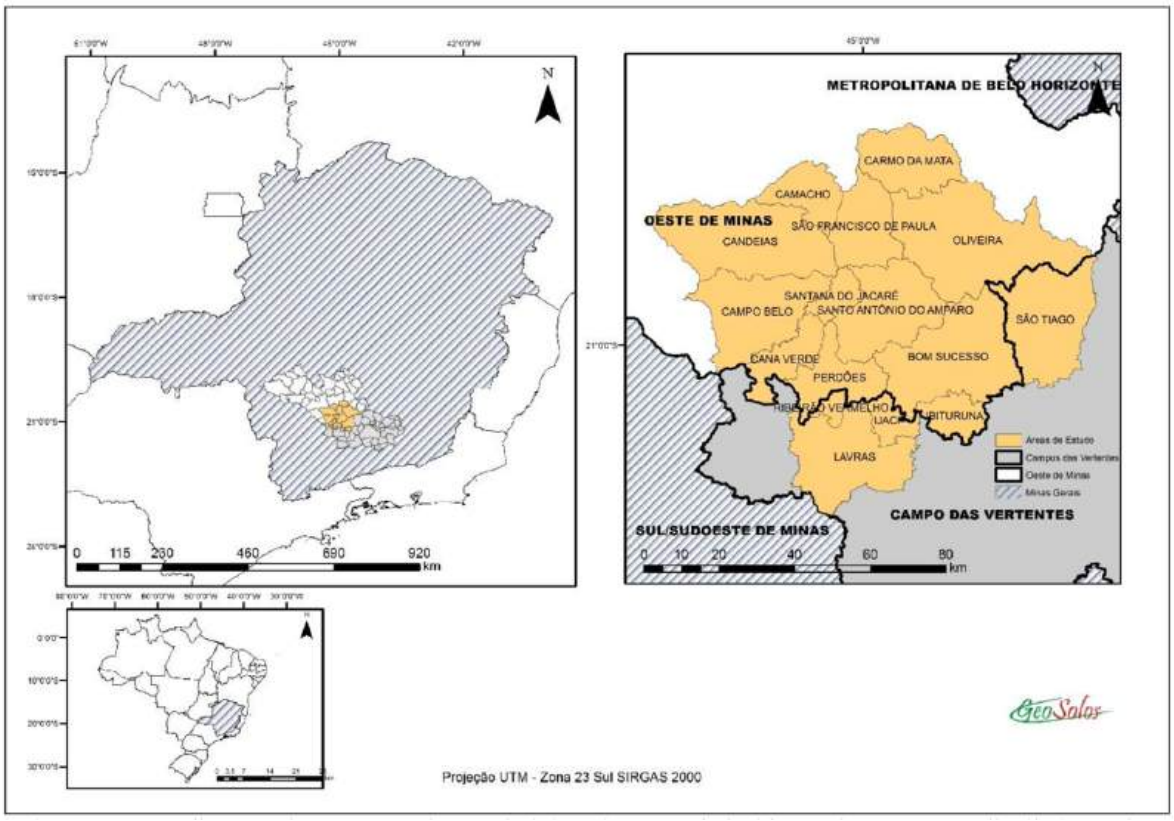
Foto acima: Fazenda Ernst Götsch – Fazenda Olhos D'Água: Material orgânico recém-destopado é distribuído uniformemente no solo em uma plantação de cacau

Os principais objetivos do projeto são restaurar os solos e, portanto, estabilizar ou mesmo aumentar a produtividade do café e a renda dos agricultores, aumentar a segurança alimentar dos agricultores, aumentar a resiliência da produção de café e remover o dióxido de carbono do gás de efeito estufa (CO_2) da atmosfera por meio do sequestro de carbono.

Este projeto terá como foco as plantações de café não mecanizadas nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias no Campo das Vertentes, Minas Gerais, Brasil (ver mapa a seguir).

Figura 1: Mapa com municípios do Campo das Vertentes[20]

[20] H. Alves et al (2019), CARACTERIZAÇÃO DAS ÁREAS CAFEEIRAS DA REGIÃO DO CAMPO DAS VERTENTES



O projeto será certificado como projeto de carbono com a norma 'Gold Standard' sob uma estrutura mais ampla, conhecida no mercado de carbono como 'Programa de Atividades (PoA)'. Um PoA estabelece as diretrizes para qualquer projeto que faça parte do PoA.

Esta primeira atividade do projeto voluntária (denominada 'real case VPA'), bem como vários projetos possíveis depois (chamados 'regular VPAs'), fazem parte de uma consulta local agrupada das partes interessadas (LSC).[21] Quaisquer projetos futuros sob este consulta agrupada estariam localizados em qualquer um ou em todos esses três municípios e podem abranger plantações de café não mecanizadas e mecanizadas.

[21] Uma consulta agrupada das partes interessadas é uma consulta única das partes interessadas que é válida tanto para o 'real case VPA' e/ou 'regular VPAs'. Os 'regular VPAs' correspondem ao mesmo 'real case VPA', são executados na mesma geografia descrita no presente Resumo Não Técnico e são incluídos no PoA no prazo de 2 anos a contar da reunião de consulta local das partes interessadas anunciada.

PARTES ENVOLVIDAS

A GrowGrounds ApS (GG), sendo a entidade coordenadora e gestora (CME) do PoA e, ao mesmo tempo, promotora do projeto do 'real case VPA', é uma start-up dinamarquesa orientada para o impacto que se concentra em diminuir o impacto negativo do CO_2 do café e ajuda os agricultores a se afastarem da monocultura de café para sistemas agroflorestais sintrópicos, ao mesmo tempo em que dá aos agricultores acesso ao mercado global de carbono.

A Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung (HRNS) é uma fundação privada sem fins lucrativos criada em 2005 que persegue três objetivos principais: (1) melhorar a situação social e econômica das famílias de pequenos agricultores em países tropicais, (2) proteger o meio ambiente e a natureza e (3) promover as perspectivas dos jovens. A HRNS está ativa no Brasil desde 2009 e será a implementadora local do projeto em Minas Gerais.

A Forests4Farming, uma organização sem fins lucrativos, seguindo o conceito de agricultura sintrópica introduzido por Ernst Götsch, com experiência de longo prazo na implementação e gestão de projetos agrícolas baseados em árvores seguindo os princípios da agricultura sintrópica, transferirá o conhecimento e o know-how necessários para agricultores e técnicos no terreno.

CRÉDITOS DE CARBONO

O sequestro de gases de efeito estufa (GEE) obtido por meio da plantação ou regeneração natural assistida de árvores resultará em créditos de carbono seguindo as regras e procedimentos de certificação da norma Gold Standard. O PoA aplicará a metodologia do Gold Standard "Afforestation/Reforestation GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Methodology".

O primeiro projeto implementado pela GrowGrounds visa devolver pelo menos 60% (em dinheiro e/ou em espécie) das receitas da venda de créditos de carbono aos agricultores. A parte restante das receitas é usada para financiar os custos relacionados à certificação de carbono e para cobrir os custos incorridos pelo desenvolvedor/implementador do projeto.

DURAÇÃO, ESCALA E CRONOGRAMA

A duração do primeiro projeto e outros projetos possiveis que seguirão é de pelo menos 30 anos após os requisitos da norma Gold Standard.

Espera-se que o PoA, juntamente com o primeiro 'real case VPA' está sendo implementado em Minas Gerais, Brasil, seja registrado com a norma Gold Standard até o 2º trimestre de 2025. O primeiro 'real case VPA' será desenvolvido como um projeto de microescala que não exceda 500 ha em área total nem 10.000 tCO_{2e} em sequestro anual de carbono.

A previsão é que as primeiras parcelas experimentais sejam instaladas em São Francisco de Paula no final de setembro/início de outubro de 2024.

Outros projetos podem seguir após o PoA e seu primeiro VPA ter sido certificado com a norma Gold Standard.

CONFORMIDADE COM OS PRINCÍPIOS DE SALVAGUARDA

Qualquer projeto a ser implementado garante seguir todas as salvaguardas definidas nos requisitos do Gold Standard, que são os seguintes.

Princípio 1 - Direitos Humanos

O projeto respeita os direitos humanos proclamados internacionalmente e não é cúmplice de violência ou abusos de direitos humanos de qualquer tipo, conforme definido na Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos. Não discrimina com base em gênero, raça, nacionalidade, etnia, origem social ou indígena, religião ou crença, deficiência, idade ou orientação sexual.

Princípio 2 - Igualdade de Gênero e Direitos das Mulheres

A atividade do projeto não apoia qualquer forma de discriminação com base no género. O projeto terá em conta os papéis e as capacidades de género das mulheres e dos homens para participarem em pé de igualdade nas atividades de conceção e consulta do projeto e visa incluir as mulheres tanto quanto possível nas atividades do projeto.

Princípio 3 - Saúde, Segurança e Condições de Trabalho da Comunidade

O projeto não exporá a comunidade a maiores riscos à saúde e não afetará adversamente a saúde dos trabalhadores e da comunidade. Os trabalhadores envolvidos na atividade do projeto não estão expostos a ambientes de trabalho insalubres, pois a atividade do projeto não envolverá produtos químicos perigosos ou outros materiais perigosos. Será garantido que os jovens/agricultores envolvidos nas atividades de pollarding sejam devidamente treinados e equipados com equipamentos de proteção como e quando necessário.

Princípio 4 - Patrimônio Cultural, Povos Indígenas, Deslocamento e Reassentamento

A atividade do projeto não afetará negativamente o patrimônio cultural, os povos indígenas ou deslocará ou reassentará pessoas. O projeto não está localizado em terras/territórios reivindicados por povos indígenas.

Princípio 5 – Corrupção

O projeto não envolve, é cúmplice ou contribui inadvertidamente para a corrupção ou projetos corruptos. O projeto é implementado em terras de agricultores que têm controle total sobre suas terras.

Princípio 6 - Impactos Econômicos

Não são esperadas consequências econômicas negativas da atividade do projeto. Pelo contrário, espera-se que o projeto contribua para o crescimento econômico sustentável. O projeto respeitará todos os direitos trabalhistas e seguirá as respectivas leis nacionais.

Princípio 7 - Clima e Energia

O projeto sequestrará CO_2, que será monitorado e verificado de acordo com os requisitos de carbono da norma Gold Standard.

Princípio 8 - Água

O projeto não terá nenhum impacto negativo nos padrões/fluxos naturais da água nem causará mais erosão e/ou instabilidade dos corpos d'água. Pelo contrário, o aumento da vegetação através de árvores e outras plantas permite uma melhor retenção e infiltração de água, o que tem um impacto positivo na disponibilidade de água subterrânea.

Princípio 9 - Meio Ambiente, Ecologia e Uso da Terra

O projeto não terá nenhum impacto negativo no meio ambiente e na ecologia. O projeto não afeta ou altera negativamente os ecossistemas intactos de alto valor de conservação (AVC), habitats críticos, paisagens e áreas-chave de biodiversidade.

Contribuição para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável

O projeto visa contribuir para os seguintes Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS):

ODS 2 – Fome Zero

A atividade do projeto implementará práticas agrícolas resilientes, criando melhores condições de solo e sistemas sustentáveis de produção de alimentos, o que beneficiará os agricultores na forma

de renda estável e alimentos para subsistência. A atividade do projeto prevê reduzir ou mesmo eliminar o uso de insumos externos (fertilizantes químicos ou orgânicos, pesticidas, herbicidas, fungicidas) resultando em economia de custos para os agricultores. Os agricultores se beneficiarão do projeto de carbono na forma de pagamentos em dinheiro e/ou em espécie.

ODS 4 – Educação de Qualidade

A atividade do projeto proporcionará treinamento/workshops para agricultores e técnicos em práticas agroflorestais seguindo os princípios da agricultura sintrópica, aprimorando assim suas habilidades e conhecimentos sobre agricultura sustentável. Isso tornará seu trabalho mais eficiente, eficaz e sustentável para os solos e o meio ambiente.

ODS 8 – Trabalho Decente e Crescimento Econômico

A atividade do projeto prevê a criação de empregos para técnicos, prestadores de serviços para a realização de atividades de pesquisa, para o pessoal que realiza atividades de monitoramento e outros. Assim, a atividade do projeto aumentará as oportunidades de negócios e renda nos municípios onde o projeto será implementado.

ODS 13 – Ação Climática

As atividades do projeto resultam em remoções de carbono por meio de árvores plantadas, bem como de árvores de regeneração natural assistida. O carbono orgânico do solo e/ou o biocarvão são outros possíveis sumidouros de carbono no futuro.

ODS 15 – Vida Terrestre

A atividade do projeto prevê converter até 500 ha de plantações de monocultura de café a pleno sol com diferentes cafeicultores espalhados pelos 3 municípios em sistemas agroflorestais seguindo os princípios da agricultura sintrópica. Isso proporcionará novos habitats para a flora e a fauna.

Contato

Para quaisquer perguntas ou comentários, entre em contato com:

Christina Singh

Diretor de Operações GrowGrounds

E-mail: christina@growgrounds.org

Telefone: +45 41760744 (WhatsApp)

A.3. Contact details to get further technical detail and project information

Christina Singh

Chief Operations Officer

Email: christina@growgrounds.org

Phone: +45 41760744 (WhatsApp)

A.1. Summary of economic, social and environmental impacts of the Project

Economic impacts:

1. Improving farmers' incomes: The project aims to improve coffee productivity, produce high quality coffee[22] while at the same time reduce the use of external inputs (such as chemical fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides), resulting in an expected revenue increase for farmers.
2. By introducing other crops such as cassava, banana, fruit trees, the farmer produces food for its own subsistence, hence has less need to purchase those crops from outside and/or creates even additional income streams apart from coffee.
3. Income from wood trees: The farmer is allowed to remove up to a certain pre-defined number of trees over the project period, resulting in an additional income revenue stream for the coffee producers.
4. Resilience against pests and diseases: By converting full-sun coffee into a tree-based coffee agroforestry systems, the project will strengthen the resilience of coffee plantations against diseases and pests (such as Leucoptera coffeella (bicho mineiro), Hemileia vastatrix (ferrugem), Hypothenemus hampei (broca-do-café))., which will help protect farmers' living income source.
5. Opportunities for farmers to participate in the carbon revenues (both in cash and/or in kind).

Social impacts:

[22] The annual pollarding is expected to foster both a homogenous and vigorous flowering and an equal ripening of the coffee as well as stimulates the growth of all plants.

1. Capacity building for coffee producers and technicians: The project provides trainings to farmers and technicians in agroforestry practices following syntropic farming principles, which turns coffee producers work more efficient, effective and sustainable for soils and the environment.
2. Job Creation: The project creates local jobs such as those for technicians, service providers (for implementation and pollarding services), monitoring activities.
3. Food security: The introduction of crops and fruit trees other than coffee will contribute to strengthening the food security of coffee producers and their families.

Environmental impacts:

1. Carbon sequestration: The integration of trees into coffee plantations will contribute to carbon sequestration, helping to combat climate change.
2. Biodiversity conservation: By integrating various species of trees and crops, the project promotes biodiversity, which can contribute to the conservation of local flora and fauna.
3. Soil restoration: Annual tree pollarding guarantees permanent soil cover, resulting in an increase of soil fertility (in particularly exponential increase of fungi) and water retention capacity.
4. Positive impact on the micro-climate in the region if the implemented areas reach a scale of around 500 ha.
5. Reduced dependence on chemical inputs: By using sustainable agricultural practices, the project reduces reliance on fertilizers and agrochemicals, having a positive impact on the environment.

A.2. Other relevant information to help stakeholders understand the project

Not applicable

SECTION B. INVITATIONS MADE TO STAKEHOLDERS

B.1. Invitation tracking table

Category Code	Stakeholder Type/Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Male/ Female	Method of invitation	Date of invitation (>30 days before Meeting)
D	DNA Brazil, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications	Sonia Bittencourt Marcio Rojas da Cruz Andrea Nascimento de Araujo	F M F	Email	23/08/2024
C	São Francisco de Paula City Hall	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
C	Minas Gerais State Environment Secretariat (SEMAD)	Andrea Hespanha	F	Email	23/08/2024
C	State Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the State of Minas Gerais	Thales Almeida	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	State Superintendency of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the State of Minas Gerais	Ranier Chaves Figueiredo	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	IEF (Instituto Estadual de Florestas)	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024

A	Southpole/co2logic	Herman Noppen	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	Belterra Agroflorestas	Valmir Gabriel Ortega	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	Uba Sustainability Institute	Marina Gavaldão	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	Re.green Participações S.A.	Bernardo Baeta Neves Strassburg	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	Klabin S/A	Julio Cesar Nogueira	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments	Plinio Ribeiro	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas – IPÊ	Laury Cullen	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	Amazon Reforestation Consortium	Michael Greene	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	CARBON CREDITS CONSULTING S.r.L.	Andrea Saverio Cornacchia	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	AGROBUSINESS FLORESTAS E PECUARIA Ltda	Juliana Scarasati Vignoli	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	Suzano S.A.	Julio Cesar Natalense	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	WAYCARBON SOLUÇÕES AMBIENTAIS E PROJETOS DE CARBONO LTDA	Felipe Bittencourt	M	Email	23/08/2024

A	ReforestAction / ReforesTerra – Restauração de Ecossistemas Florestais Ltda	Stéphane Hallaire	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	Centro de Estudos da Cultura e do Meio Ambiente da Amazônia Rioterra	Alexis Bastos	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	The Green Branch	Kasper Kupperman	M	Email	23/08/2024
A	São Francisco de Paula Rural Workers Union	Fernanda Ferreira	F	WhatsApp	23/08/2024
A	Cocatrel São Francisco De Paula Warehouse	Thamires Bandoni	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	Cooxupe	Natalia Fernandes Carr	F	Email	23/08/2024
A	Sancoffee	Ana Claudia Silva	F	Email	23/08/2024
E	SOF Sempreviva Organização Feminista	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
E	Aliança Internacional das Mulheres do Café - IWCA Brasil	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
E	Mulheres do Café	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
E	Articulação Nacional de Agroecologia (ANA)	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
E	Associação das Organizações de Produtores Fairtrade do Brasil – BRFAIR	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024

E	The International Women's Coffee Alliance (IWCA) Brazilian Chapter	Miriam Aguiar	F	Email	23/08/2024
C	Instituto Brasileiro de Recursos Naturais e Renováveis - IBAMA	Luis Cesar Barbosa Lopes	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	EMBRAPA	Jucélia Vidal Marcio Armando	F M	Email	23/08/2024
C	EMBRAPA (Coffee, Forestry, Agroindustria Tropical, CPACT)	Rose Lane César Fernanda Beserra Evaristo Carvalho Manuela Bergamin Enio Girão Joel Henrique Cardoso	F F M F M M	Email	23/08/2024
C	EMATER	N/A	N/A	Email and Personal Invitation	23/08/2024
C	IPEF - Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Florestais	José Otávio Brito Alexandre de Vicente Ferraz	M M	Email	23/08/2024
E	GIZ Brazil	Pedro Zanetti Freire Santos Benno Pokorny	M M	Email	23/08/2024

E	Agricultural Research and Rural Extension Company of Santa Catarina (Epagri), Experimental Station of Canoinhas, Santa Catarina, Brazil	Ana Lucia Harnisch	F	Email	23/08/2024
E	Global Coffee Platform	Pedro Ronca	M	Email	23/08/2024
E	University of Lavras (UFLA)	Rubens Santos	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	Gold Standard	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
G	SustainCert	N/A	N/A	Email	23/08/2024
G	Global Offset Research	Yadav Siddharth	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	Learn Management Systems Promotion Society	Jain Raave	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	Asociación para la Promoción de Nuevas Alternativas de Desarrollo (APRONAD)	Francisco Rivas	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	Fundacion de Initiativas de Cambio Climatico de Honduras (Fundacion MDL de Honduras)	Suyapa Zelaya	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	myclimate	Thomas Finsterwald	M	Email	23/08/2024
G	HIVOS	Harry Clemens	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	City Hall (prefeitura) of São Francisco de Paula	Meriton Balduino Alves	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024

C	City Hall (prefeitura) of Candeias	Rodrigo Moroes	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
C	City Hall (prefeitura) of Camacho	Bruno Entredo	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Borges association	Valdir Borges	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
G	Re.Nature	Marco de Boer	M	Email	23/08/2024
C	São Francisco de Paula Rural Workers' Union	N/A	N/A	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association of olive tree coffee producers	Breno Bicalho	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	EMATER - Camacho	Wanderley Fernandes Lopes	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association board and EMATER Camacho	Alessandro Aguilar Mendonça	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association Camacho	Homero Chagas Lopes	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association of Lagoinha	Aloísio Augusto Tobias	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association of Pimenta	Celuza Aparecida	F	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Arabicas	Elisângela Fonseca	F	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association of Vieras	Adriano de Almeida	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association Special Coffees	José Reis	M	Personal invitation	23/08/2024
E	Association Special Coffees	Maria Martha Borges	F	Personal invitation	23/08/2024

B.1.1. Appropriateness of methods

Invitation methods have been chosen according to the respective stakeholder group. Project partners, international NGOs, national officials, national authorities, local NGOs, policy makers and the Brazilian DNA were invited by email. While the City Halls, associations and some farmer representatives were invited personally or by WhatsApp. The general public (broader range of farmers, any other stakeholders) were invited through public invitations (posters placed at representative locations, megaphone announcements (sound-cars) and word of mouth). Further, an announcement was made on GrowGround's website and Linkedin page.

The table below shows how people from each stakeholder category were invited. Posters were placed at the following locations: Lottery shops in São Francisco de Paula, Candeias and Camacho; in the rural workers' union, Mother Church and EMATER in São Francisco de Paula; in the supermarket, town hall in Camacho; at EMATER and in some associations in Candeias.

Code	Category	Mode
A	Local people, communities and or representatives who are directly or indirectly affected by the project	Verbal, WhatsApp, Emails, megaphone announcement, posters
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project must be contacted	Verbal, megaphone announcement, posters
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	Email, personal invitation letters, megaphone announcement, posters
D	National government officials or National focal bodies responsible for the project in the host country, for example, Designated National Authority4 (DNA)	Email

E	Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Women Groups working on topics relevant to the project or working with communities who are likely to be affected by the project	Verbal, Email, WhatsApp, megaphone announcement, posters
G	Relevant international NGO Supporters	Email

B.1.1. Gender Sensitivity

Stakeholder Invitations were not limited to a specific gender. During the invitation process, it was ensured that women and marginalized groups, such as Women's Associations, were also invited to share their comments and contributions, as detailed in Table B.1, 'Invitation tracking table'.

B.1.1. Evidence proving invites took place as stated

Emails: GG Email invitations.pdf
Personal invitation letters: folder "Prefeituras"
Posters: folder "LSC posters"
WhatsApp messages: folder "screenshots"
Megaphone announcement: WhatsApp Video 2024-09-20 at 11.45.37.mp4 and invoice (NF_95.pdf)

B.1.2. Sample content of invites (for each Method above)

Email sample:

Christina Singh
Convite para a Consulta de Partes Interessadas Locais para um Projeto Gold Standard em São Francisco de Paula, Camacho, Candeias (23.09.24)
To: cimgc@mctic.gov.br; Cc: Silvia Torres; johannfranz.thaler

LSC 23. August 2024 at 13:41
Details

Consulta Local Agrupada de Partes Interessadas para a certificação do projeto "Projeto agroflorestal sintrópico de café nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias, Minas Gerais, Brasil" (Syntropic Agroforestry Coffee Project in São Francisco de Paula, Camacho and Candeias municipalities, Minas Gerais, Brazil) no âmbito do PoA "Programa Global de Agrofloresta Sintrópica" (Global Syntropic Agroforestry Program)

Prezada parte interessada,

A GrowGrounds ApS (GG) – uma start-up dinamarquesa voltada para o impacto que se concentra em diminuir o impacto negativo do CO_2 do café e ajuda os agricultores a se afastarem da monocultura de café para sistemas agroflorestais sintrópicos – gostaria de convidar todas as partes interessadas para uma Consulta Local às Partes Interessadas (LSC) para o projeto **"Projeto agroflorestal sintrópico de café nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias, Minas Gerais, Brasil"**.[1] O projeto converte até 500 ha de área total de plantações de monocultura de café a pleno sol com diferentes cafeicultores espalhados pelos 3 municípios em sistemas agroflorestais seguindo princípios de agricultura sintrópica. Neste contexto, será realizada uma Consulta Pública das Partes Interessadas, afetadas e interessadas, incluindo organizações não-governamentais, grupos de mulheres, institutos de pesquisa e organizações/indivíduos que trabalham em tópicos relacionados à atividade do projeto, formuladores de políticas em nível nacional e distrital, cafeicultores, bem como em geral para a população local, comunidades e/ou representantes que são direta ou indiretamente afetados pelo projeto.
O projeto será certificado como projeto de carbono com a norma Gold Standard sob uma estrutura mais ampla, conhecida no mercado de carbono como 'Programa de Atividades (PoA)'. Esta consulta agrupada às partes interessadas é válida para o primeiro projeto (chamado 'real case VPA') e outros projetos possíveis que seguirão (chamado 'regular VPAs') dentro dos três municípios a serem incluídos no Programa de Atividades **"Programa Global de Agrofloresta Sintrópica"** dentro de dois anos da data o LSC.

A GrowGrounds convida todos os interessados a participarem da Consulta Local às Partes Interessadas na **segunda-feira, dia 23 de setembro de 2024, das 8h30 às 12h30** em São Francisco de Paula.

Local: **Sindicato dos Produtores Rurais de São Francisco de Paula**, Rua Nicolau Viano, 93
As partes interessadas que não puderem comparecer fisicamente à reunião têm a possibilidade de participar online através do **Microsoft Teams**. Os detalhes de login são os seguintes:
Join the meeting now
Meeting ID: 385 979 530 155
Passcode: Pz5Rms

Em anexo, encontra-se um Resumo Não Técnico do projeto. Em caso de dúvidas ou se você quiser mais detalhes e informações sobre o projeto antes da consulta, escreva um e-mail para Christina Singh, e-mail: christina@growgrounds.org, Diretor de Operações da GrowGrounds ou ligue / envie uma mensagem de what's app para +45 41760744.
Use esses detalhes de contato também para fornecer seus comentários caso você não possa participar da reunião das partes interessadas.

A agenda do LSC você encontra abaixo.

AGENDA
- Recepção – Registro de participantes (8h00)
- Introdução e apresentação do projeto (8h30)
- Perguntas e comentários sobre o projeto (9h30)
- Pausa para café (10h30)
- Princípios de salvaguarda do projeto (11h00)
- Avaliação de sustentabilidade do projeto (11h30)
- Discussão sobre mecanismo de reclamação e monitoramento dos impactos do desenvolvimento sustentável (12h00)
- Formulários de avaliação e encerramento da reunião (12h30)
- Almoço (13h00)

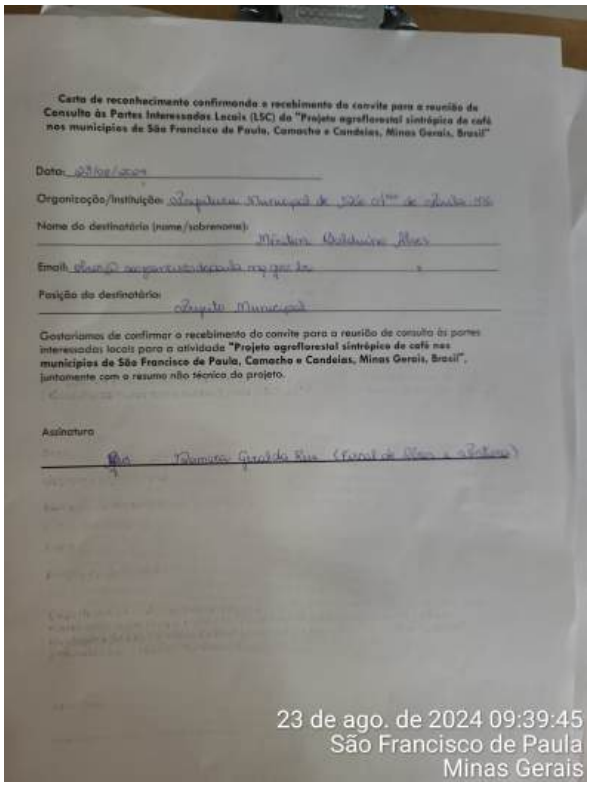
Atenciosamente,
Christina Singh

Co-founder and COO
Phone: +45 41760744
email: christina@growgrounds.org

[1] O projeto também é ocasionalmente comunicado sob o título "Cultivo de agroflorestas sintrópicas em fazendas de café no Brasil para futuros resilientes" (Cultivating Syntropic Agroforestry on Coffee Farms in Brazil for Resilient Futures).

Portuguese_Resumo N...nal.pdf

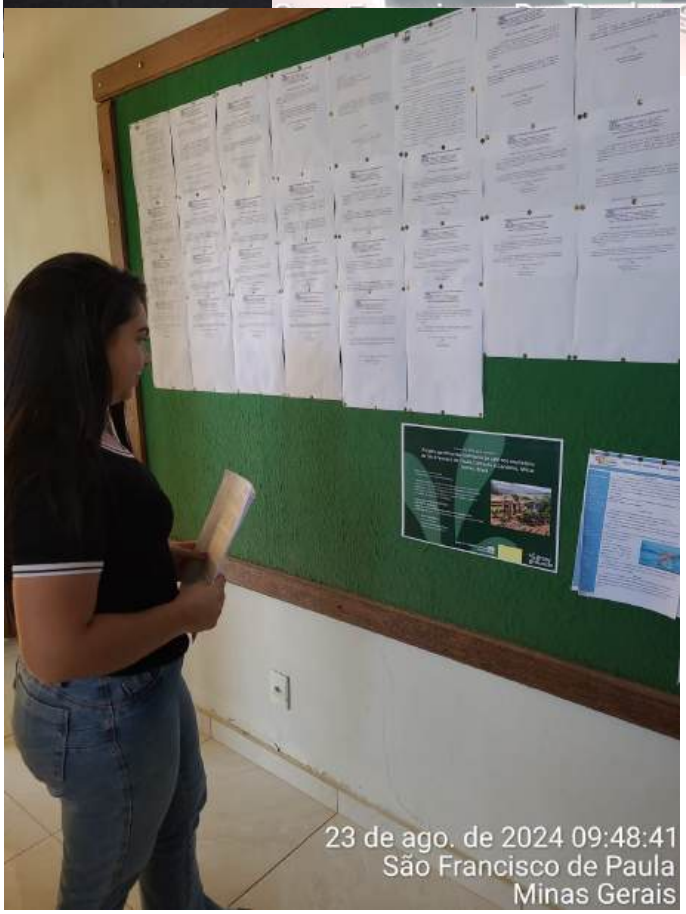
Personal invitation (acknowledgement letter – sample)



Posters:

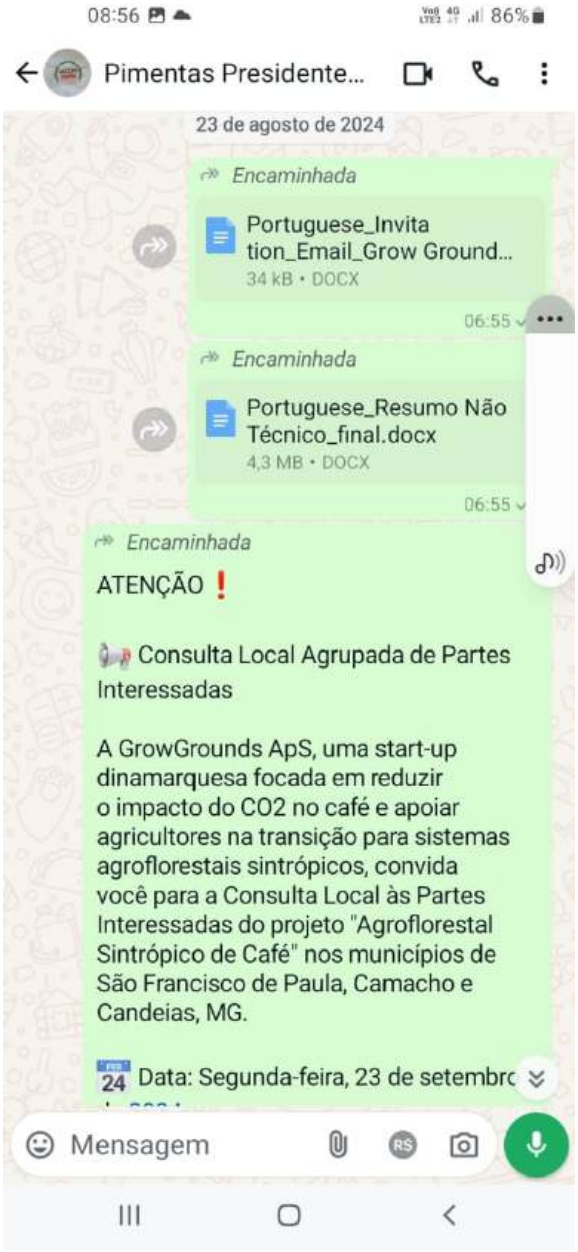

PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE


Consulta local para o projeto
Projeto agroflorestal sintrópico de café nos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias, Minas Gerais, Brasil
HRNS Brazil / GrowGrounds
convida todas as partes interessadas
O projeto converte até 500 ha de área total de plantações de monocultura de café a pleno sol com diferentes cafeicultores espalhados pelos municípios de São Francisco de Paula, Camacho e Candeias em sistemas agroflorestais seguindo princípios de agricultura sintrópica
Data: Segunda-feira, 23/09/2024
Das 8:00 às 13:00 horas
Local do evento: Sindicato dos produtores rurais de São Francisco de Paula - R. Nicolau Vilano, 93, São Francisco de Paula
Mais informações:
Christina Singh
christina@growgrounds.org
What's App: +45 41760744
Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung do Brasil
18/09/2024 12:05

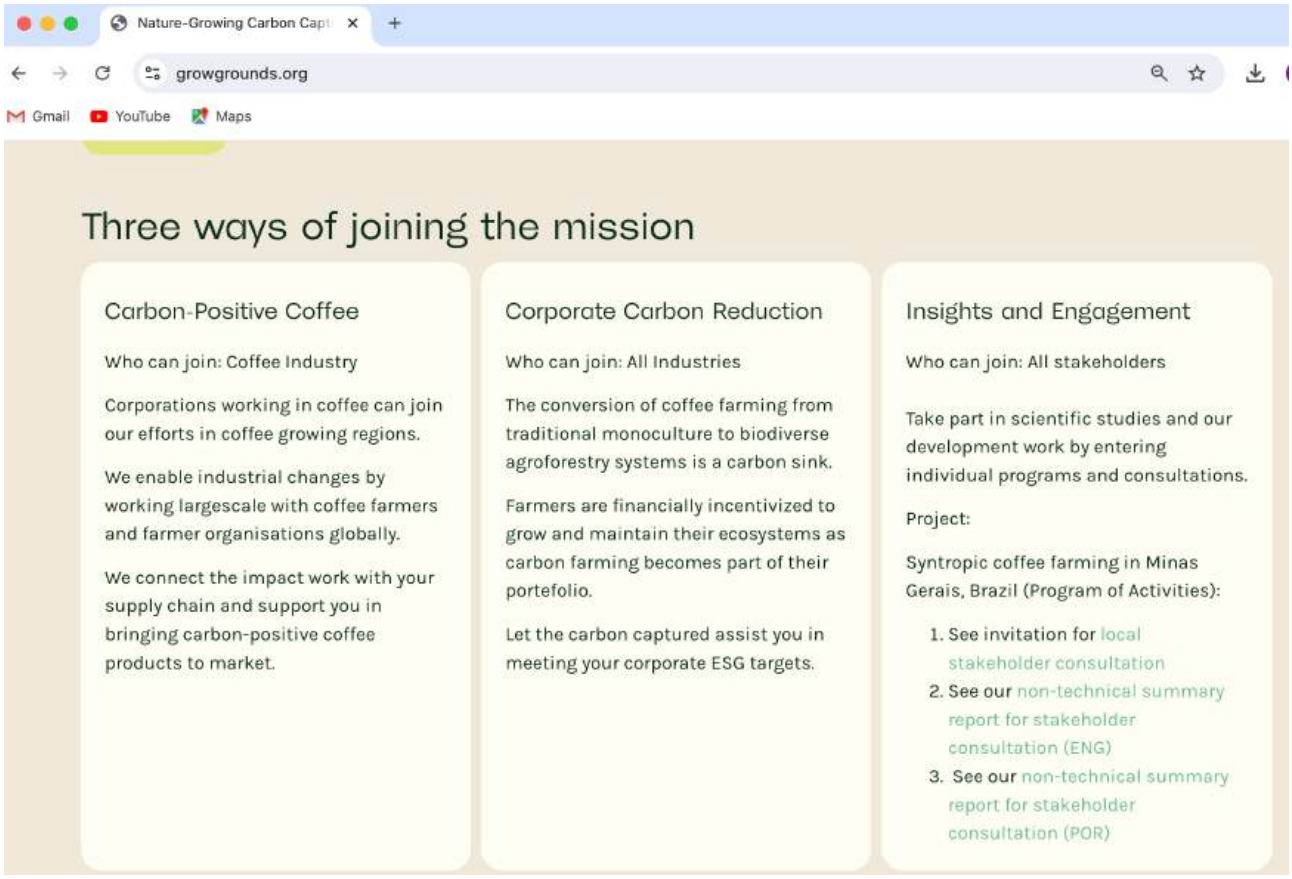

23 de ago. de 2024 09:48:41
São Francisco de Paula
Minas Gerais


Loterias
CHAVE DE OURO
23 de ago. de 2024 10:12:06
25 Rua Padre Joaquim Cardoso
São Francisco de Paula
Minas Gerais

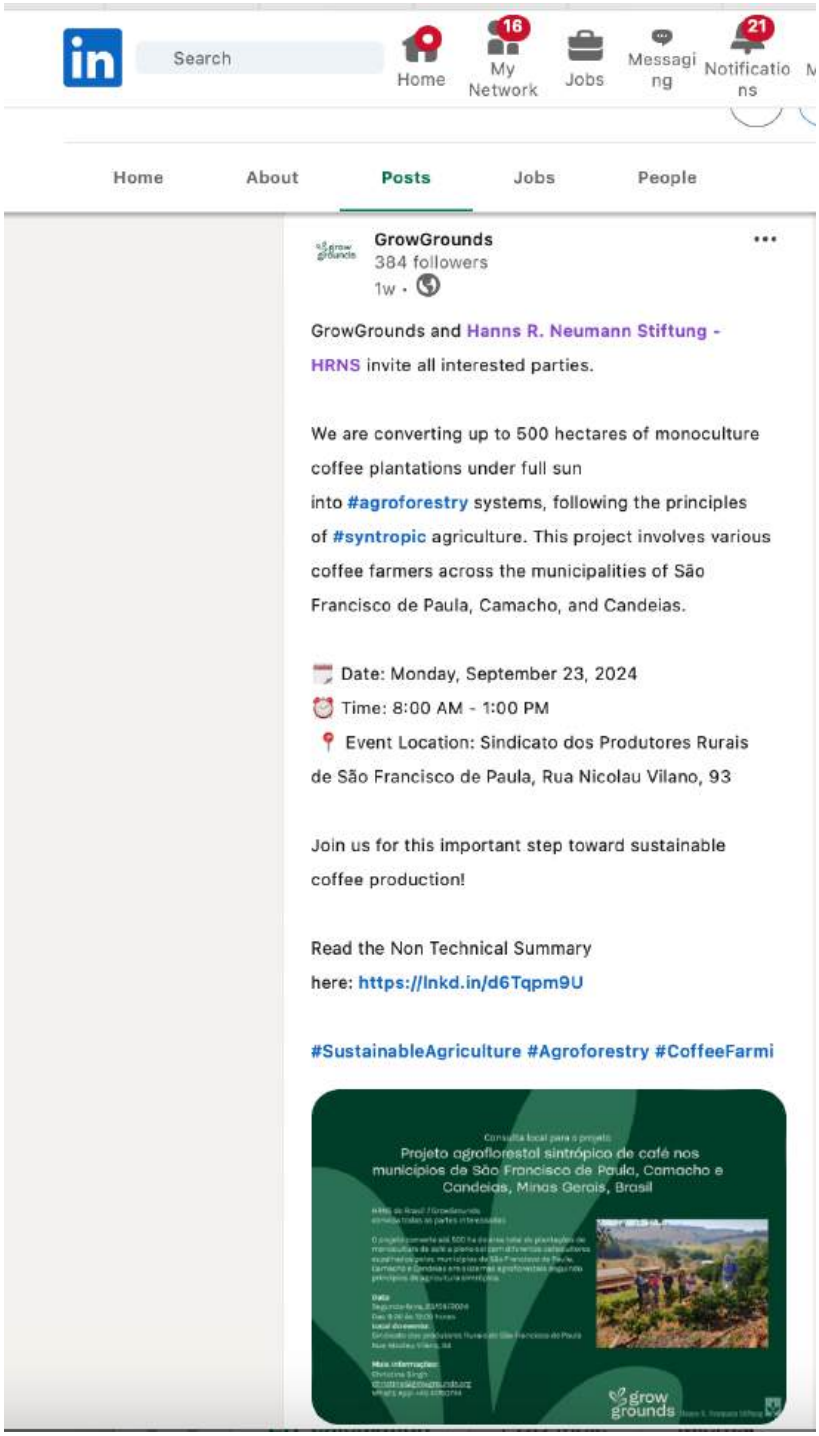
WhatsApp Sample:



GrowGround website:



GrowGround Linkedin



B.1.3. Description of other Means and methods to provide feedback for those who are not able to join the consultation meeting

Stakeholders were offered the possibility to contact GrowGrounds (either by Email or phone) and provide feedback in case that they were not able to participate in person in the consultation meeting.

SECTION C. REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

C.1. Date of Meeting

23/09/2024

C.1.1. Justification of why consultation took place after the project start date (retroactive projects only)

Not applicable

C.1.2. List of participants

Date and Time	23/09/2024 (09:00 to 13:00)	Location	Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de São Francisco de Paula, Rua de Glória, number 79, Centro

Category Code	Name of the participant, job / position in the community	Male / Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
A	Geraldo Magela da Mata, coffee producer, Camacho	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Sebastiao De Lima Bento, coffee producer, S. F. de Paula	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Antonio Tadeu Expedito, coffee producer, S. F. de Paula	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Joaquim Diniz Filho, coffee producer, S. F. de Paula	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Washington Batista, coffee producer, S. F. de Paula	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Tulio Pereira Silva, Chief technician	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	HRNS	Confidential (see original participation list)

C	Jamilson Wagner Carvalho	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	EMATER, MG	Confidential (see original participation list)
C	Sonia Maria Lara	F	Confidential (see original participation list)	EMATER, MG	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Gustavo Henrique Michalsky Lima	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	HRNS	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Felipe Almeida Biguzzi, coffee producer, Candeias	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Silvia Helena Soares Torres, Project Coordinator	F	Confidential (see original participation list)	HRNS	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Ana Claudia Almeida da Silva	F	Confidential (see original participation list)	Sancoffee	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Amilton Lopes Da Silva, coffee producer, Camacho	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Miguel Gama Reis	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	UFLA	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Andre Maciel da Silva	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	UFLA	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Jorge Eduardo Dias de Aguiar, coffee producer, Oliveira	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	N/A	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Jose Fernando Rebello, Capacity building director	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	Forests4Farming	Confidential (see original participation list)

A	Johann (Hannes) Thaler, Managing Director	M	Confidential (see original participation list)	mkaarbon safari (carbon consultancy)	Confidential (see original participation list)
A	Christina Sigh, COO	F	Confidential (see original participation list)	GrowGrounds	Confidential (see original participation list)

C.1.3. Pictures from the physical meeting(s) (best practice)

C.2. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Silvia Torres from the Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung (HRNS) and Christina Singh from GrowGrounds gave a short introduction before Hannes Thaler from the carbon consultancy company mkaarbon safari took over and presented the context of coffee cultivation in Minas and the project. After explaining the technical details of the project, Hannes explained the problem of climate change and the carbon credit mechanism. In the following stakeholders had the chance to raise questions and to provide comments (see comments/questions mentioned in section C.3). After a coffee break, the safeguarding principles in the context of the project were explained. The participants agreed with the evaluation carried out and presented by the carbon consultant. Then, the 17 SDG goals were briefly presented, before a project specific SDG analysis was presented. This included a demonstration on how the project positively contributes to SDGs and how the same can be monitored through KPIs. Again, the participants agreed with the evaluation as presented by Hannes. Potential risks including mitigation measures were presented in the following. Some additional risks were indicated by stakeholders (see all potential risks presented in section C.3). Finally, the grievance mechanism and stakeholder feedback round were discussed with stakeholders. No objection was raised. Finally, stakeholders had the chance to fill the evaluation forms before everyone was invited for lunch.

C.2.1. Minutes of other consultations

Not applicable

C.3. Assessment of comments from all consultations above

Please complete the table below

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation/ Justification (Why? How?)
M	Is it possible to convert one part of the property (e.g. 1 ha of land) or does it have to be the whole area? Because the	Yes	Yes. Implementation can be carried out on smaller areas.

	biggest difficulty for all farmers is labour.		
M	Can Oliveira join this project?	No	Not in this first project. Oliveira may be part of a 2nd project. Because the 1st project is limited to the municipalities of S.F. de Paula, Camacho and Candeias. It also depends on the number of producers in Oliveira interested in participating in the project. That's why mobilization of farmers is so important.
M	How will the management be made in the 'ruas', i.e. spacing in-between the coffee rows	Yes	Initially, grass will be planted to produce the organic material needed to maintain the trees until they grow and develop well. Another possibility is to mix the grass with crotalaria. In addition, cassava

			and beans will be planted in the coffee rows alongside the trees.
M	Will the trees be planted together in the same row as the coffee?	Yes	Yes, but there are cases where the trees will be planted between the coffee rows. Each producer has a different system. For some, it's better to keep the trees between the coffee rows, in particularly if the relatively small tree seedlings would not catch up with the growth of the coffee plants and would be too much shaded. The tree must be larger than the coffee in terms of growth to be able to dynamically capture sunlight. The ideal would be to develop the system from scratch, planting coffee and tree

			seedlings together.
M	What size would be ideal? And who do you consider to be a small producer?	Yes	There is no limit. As long as this project is in a non-mechanised area, i.e. coffee is harvested manually and not mechanised, the farmer can include 5, 10, 15, 20 or more ha as they wish.
M	What should be done if there is a risk of emerging trees or high branches falling on the plantation? Can these trees also be removed from the system?	Yes	Emergent trees are few (only around 17-20 trees/ha), hence the risk is very limited. However, it's fine if the producer doesn't want emergent trees; the important thing is to have the high stratum above the coffee. Pollarding is essential, because this is what differentiates it from ordinary shade-grown coffee, which has few trees and no

			apical pruning, which consequently reduces coffee production.
F	The project foresees a period of 30 years to maintain this agroforestry area. That would be a long time to maintain it. There is the possibility of changes. What if the producer changes from non-mechanized to mechanized harvest during these 30 years?	Yes	It needs indeed capacity building to maintain such a system. But the positive impact outweighs the investment for capacity building. Comment from one of the participants: That's why it's ideal to start with a small area, for example 1 ha or 0.5 ha as we were told earlier. It's not necessary to use the total area we have. The important thing is to implement this project in a production area to test how it will develop, because with the current climate change, if nothing is done now, in a few years we won't

			have any more coffee production. Túlio's comment (HRNS technician): we're not going to take the conventional producer and change his entire area to the syntropic system. The 1st project will focus on areas with manual coffee harvest, i.e. where coffee is not harvested mechanized. Once the system is working there, it can be extended to other coffee-growing areas, which are mechanized.
F	What happens if the producer gives up before the 30-year term of the project. E.g. if they give up the project after 5 or 7 years.	Yes	The project is backed by the fact that it generates carbon credits. Otherwise Grown Grounds wouldn't invest in the project. If the project can't generate carbon credits, it will

certainly fail. That's why it's clearly stated in the agreement that the farmer has to commit to at least 30 years in the project. If they give up, they will no longer receive support, such as technical support, payments, services, etc. In addition, there would be negative consequences for certification, as GrowGrounds would have to check how they were going to compensate for this deficit created by fewer carbon credits with other projects. However, it wouldn't be favourable for the coffee growers to give up on the project either. Not least because the aim of the project is to

			improve coffee conditions and, consequently, increase coffee production.
F	It is known that the Golds Standard has a buffer account, where 20% of the credits generated will be retained as security for special cases, such as fires. Does the buffer account compensate the farmer if the project is cancelled?	No	The Buffer is not used specifically for this project, but it is security for all projects in the pool that are part of the Gold Standard. If the farmer withdraws, there will be no compensation. In this case, the developer will have to find another way to make up the difference. It is therefore extremely important for the developer to ensure that farmers do not leave the project.
M	What are the carbon credit values per hectare?	Yes	We did a initial carbon calculation with 1100 trees per hectare over 30 years, with tree pollarding at 5 metres height

		and 17 emergent trees. From this calculation, we obtained more or less 17 tonnes of carbon per hectare per year (after 20% Gold Standard buffer). This is without considering the Soil Organic Carbon, which could be possibly included in the calculation in the future. At the moment, the standard does not allow it. However, this calculation has to be corrected if the farmer removes trees during this 30-years period. In the end it will be 10 per cent for the local implementer, 10 per cent for the project developer (investor) and 80 per cent for the producer. But in this calculation we must also consider the costs for project

			implementation. For example, whether the project will use seeds, which are much cheaper, or whether we will have to use seedlings.
M	If the farmer wants to take part in the programme, will he/she has to pay the implementation costs or will the project developer implement everything at no cost to the farmer?	Yes	The project will donate the seedlings and seeds to the producer. The producer will pay for labour, fertiliser, etc. for the implementation. For the trial plot installation, 4 producers have been selected and besides the donation of seedlings, farmers will receive work force for the implementation.
M	The project duration is at least 30 years. What should we do if the coffee plantation doesn't evolve as we expected? Can we replace it?	Yes	Yes, there is the possibility of cutting back the coffee (‘recepa’). It is also possible to replant not only aged coffee but also coffee

		that is no longer productive. The project is to intervene in existing coffee plantations. However, coffee restoration makes part of the project.

Risk analysis (Note: the first 3 risks have been indicated by the project developer, while the remaining potential risks have been mentioned by stakeholders during the LSC meeting)

Potential risk	Mitigation measure
Coffee growers are unwilling or unable to carry out tree-clearing services	Training young people to become service providers and to offer tree pollarding as a professional service
Planting registry (Sistema Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hidricos)	-Plantations of exotic species with areas of less than 1 ha and plantations of native species for restoration purposes are exempt from registration. -HRNS assists coffee producers with registration
Coffee growers harvest more trees than allowed in the project	-Contract between the producer and GrowGrounds that defines the rights and responsibilities of each party -The producer will see the benefits of the trees on the coffee trees/productivity and therefore there will be little incentive to remove the trees.
Coffee grower wants to implement project on leased land	Long term lease contract (at least the duration of the crediting period)
Coffee plantation in an advanced stage (e.g. 40 years old)	Make sure that the remaining lifetime of the coffee plantation is the same or exceeds the project's crediting period
Succession arrangements of agroforestry plantation	Create incentives for children and young people not to leave the countryside, but to continue working on

	the agroforestry; land-lease agreements to guarantee succession
Sale of land	Define in the contract between producer and GrowGrounds that in case of sale, the new owner is committed to continue the agroforestry plantation.
Long-term project (at least 30 years)	-coffee producer will quickly realize that trees have a positive impact on the coffee; hence will refuse to switch back to the previous conventional system; -coffee producer is allowed to remove some of the trees.;

C.3.1. Evaluation forms (best practice)

Name	Name not indicated due to confidentiality
Gender – Male/Female:	M
What is your impression of the meeting?	Consultation was very enlightening, showing the positive points of the programme a setting out the rules for participation.
What do you like about the project?	The fact that it improves the contribution of organic material to the soil and reduces dependence on external inputs
What do you not like about the project?	No comments related to this point
Signature	See original evaluation form

Name	Name not indicated due to confidentiality
Gender – Male/Female:	F
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good information about the project
What do you like about the project?	The possibility of improving the soil / microclimate. Improving food security by plantir fruit trees and generating income on the proper

What do you not like about the project?	It doesn't refer to the project itself, but to the possibility that there will be no family succession within the project period.
Signature	See original evaluation form

Name	Name not indicated due to confidentiality
Gender – Male/Female:	F
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very important and worthwhile discussion in the face of current coffee-growing challenges.
What do you like about the project?	Concepts of change for a more balanced coffee culture
What do you not like about the project?	The 30-year commitment period
Signature	See original evaluation form

Name	Name not indicated due to confidentiality
Gender – Male/Female:	M
What is your impression of the meeting?	I really enjoyed the meeting, especially the fact that it opened up participation and dialogue between institutions, the local population and coffee growers; I believe th is the way forward
What do you like about the project?	What I liked most about the project was that you thought about it from the point of view of coffee growers, especially with regard to the 80% of the credit value that will be returned to the growers.
What do you not like about the project?	I didn't see any negative points, only positive ones.
Signature	See original evaluation form

C.4. Summary of alterations based on comments

There are no alterations on the project based on stakeholders' comments. Nevertheless, the comments and suggestions made by stakeholders, though not posing an alteration to the project, are taken into account (see table in C.3).

SECTION D. CONTINUOUS INPUT / GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of the book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	ASSOCIACAO HANNS R. NEUMANN STIFTUNG DO BRASIL AVENIDA PADRE DEHON NOSSA SENHORA APARECIDA, Lavras - MG CEP: 37203610	Local stakeholders have direct access to a physical address/book.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	Stakeholders may prefer to contact Gold Standard directly instead of the project developer/implementer.
Telephone access (optional)	+55 9 8869 1494	For many stakeholders this might be the easiest option, in particularly if stakeholder does not use Email and is far away from Lavras where the physical book is located.
Internet/email access (optional)	silvia.torres@hrnstiftung.org	For stakeholders used to work with Email this might be the easiest and cheapest option
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable	Not applicable

SECTION E. STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

☐ Please check this box if the project is retroactive and has done only 1 consultation with a physical meeting integrated into the SFR.

E.1. Length of the Feedback Round

Stakeholder Feedback Round		Planned	Actual
Start Date	16/12/2024	☐	☒
End Date	17/01/2025	☐	☒

E.2. Summarise how all stakeholders were/will be invited to provide feedback

Stakeholders have been invited for the SFR to provide feedback on the LSC report during one month. The local stakeholder consultation report has been made accessible through hard copy at the following addresses:

HRNS (Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung) Brasil
Avenida Padre Dehon
Nossa Senhora Aparecida
Lavras – MG, 37203610

Prefeitura Municipal de São Francisco de Paula MG
Praça Coronel Pedro Severino Aguiar, 100
Centro, São Francisco de Paula - MG, 35543-000

Prefeitura Municipal de Candeias
Av. Dezessete de Dezembro, 249
Centro, Candeias - MG, 37280-000

Prefeitura Municipal de Camacho
Praça Padre Alberto, 208
Camacho - MG, 35555-000

and was sent to stakeholders through Email (as and where Email is available). Stakeholders who participated in the LSC meeting and did not provide an Email, were informed by phone. In addition, the LSC report was made available at GrowGrounds (https://growgrounds.org) website.

E.3. Summarise Feedback received, including if any changes in project design were made

Information will be provided as soon as the SFR is over.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.2	5 May 2022	Addition of grouped consultation info, preliminary agenda and section to justify retroactive consultation took place. Minor edits to text.
1.1	14 October 2020	Inclusion of Key Project Information Restructure, new headings and reorder to better match the steps a developer will follow in consultations. Removal of some non-mandatory template tables (Blind Sustainable Development Assessment). Clarification of best practice steps that are non mandatory processes, clarification of mandatory discussion points. Clarification regarding publishing names and that original evaluation forms (optional) and attendance lists (mandatory) should be separate documents. Improved clarity on Stakeholder Feedback round section and procedures for retroactive projects Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	14 August 2017	Initial adoption