





Develop Models of Sustainable Landscape and Capacity Building for Coffee Stakeholders

THE CHALLENGE

Mono-crop cultivation in coffee production without shade trees has been a serious issue in the project area. Growers are not fully aware of the importance of shade in coffee farms. Consequently, very few farms adopt suitable agroforestry or intercropping models.

Soil degradation is another critical issue in Lam Dong province. Farmers are not well aware of soil erosion and its adverse effects, so they do not apply suitable practices to avoid soil degradation.

Water source depletion, extreme weather conditions and climate change has become more serious in the coffee areas in the Central Highlands. Meanwhile, resilient capacity of coffee farmers to cope with climate change effects is low and inadequate.

A number of producers still use banned or red list substance pesticides. Due attention hasn't been paid to proper treatment and storage of pesticide container and agrochemical waste. This over-use or un-safety use is not only making loss to income, but also creates pollution to the land and water and may also affect the coffee quality.

THE RESPONSE

It is projected that a series of interventions will be implemented to address current issues and limitations in Lam Dong province:

30 demo plots on agroforestry, water saving irrigation systems and water source conservation and agrochemical management will be developed and utilized to train farmers, agronomists, extension workers and promoters on these critical sustainable issues. Good models will be shared and promoted to others farmers living out of project areas during project time and forward time to foster further upscaling.

Protocol based on the National Sustainability Curriculum (NSC) and Coffee Climate Care (C₃) documents will be developed to reduce greenhouse gas emission and foster proper use and better control of toxic through the application of alternatives for red list pesticides.

FFB software will be applied to 150 households for analysis on investment effectiveness on profits and environment parameters. Results from FFB analysis will be utilized as an attractive information tool to give feedback to farmers on their practices, investment benefits and show alternative solutions or interventions to improve benefits and effectiveness on income and environment.

Partnerships with local authorities, research experts, other ISLA partners and VnSAT Project Management Unit will be fostered to develop and maintain a landscape model in Gung Re commune as a model of landscape interventions and Public and Private Partnership (PPP) approach that can be upscaled in the future.

At a Glance

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: Louis Dreyfus Company

PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTOR: Jacobs Douwe

Egberts

STATUS: Contracting

DURATION: 2016 - 2018

TARGETED FARMERS: 2,476

TARGETED AREA: 4,409 ha

PARTNERS INVOLVED:

Syngenta, WASI, DARD, Farm Tree Services, ICRAF,

Tropenbos International

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE: Lam Dong

NUMBER OF DEMO PLOTS: 30

IMPACT/OUTLOOK:

- Development, piloting and adoption of good landscape models addressing sustainable issues related to soil, irrigation water, agro chemicals and climate change in coffee and agricultural production.
- Capacity building for farmers, agronomists, and extension workers in project areas on agroforestry, water saving irrigation, water harvesting, and agrochemical management
- Application of water saving irrigation techniques and toxic control protocol by 18% of project areas

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