

## WP3 APCCO short story



Climate change is significantly impacting coffee production, particularly through disruptions in coffee's phenological cycles. Smallholder farmers are experiencing irregular flowering and harvesting periods, which is leading to reduced coffee quality and increased production costs. This variability

has posed a major challenge for farmers who rely on coffee as a key source of income.



To adapt, many farmers are turning to agroforestry as a strategy to combat climate change and improve biodiversity. However, the implementation of agroforestry has its downsides, such as water competition between trees and coffee plants, and increased pest and disease risks. Farmers

also face challenges related to timber logging and potential crop damage, making the practice beneficial but also complex to manage effectively.



A number of farmers are diversifying their income sources by integrating beekeeping (apiculture) into their coffee farms. Bees not only enhance coffee plant flowering through pollination but also provide an additional income stream from honey production. Despite these adaptive strategies, farmers

still face hurdles in accessing technology that could help them better manage pests, predict yields, and optimize their practices due to limited internet connectivity and technical knowledge. From the data and first-hand experiences gathered in the reconnaissance study, there's need to study and understand the economic landscape around adoption of agroforestry systems.