

# Prosperity for Coffee Producers through SDG-based Coffee Plans

Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment

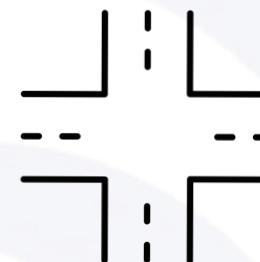
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 COLUMBIA CLIMATE SCHOOL  
COLUMBIA CENTER ON SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

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# Developing Coffee SDG Plans

*Our Methodology in Three High-Level Steps:*



## **1. Territorial Diagnosis:**

Combines quantitative SDG analysis, based on a selected number of SDG indicators, with qualitative insights from field interviews to identify gaps in the achievement of the SDGs.

## **2. Financing Pathways:**

Uses a seven-step bottom-up unit cost model to estimate the financial resources needed to close SDG gaps at national or sub-national levels.

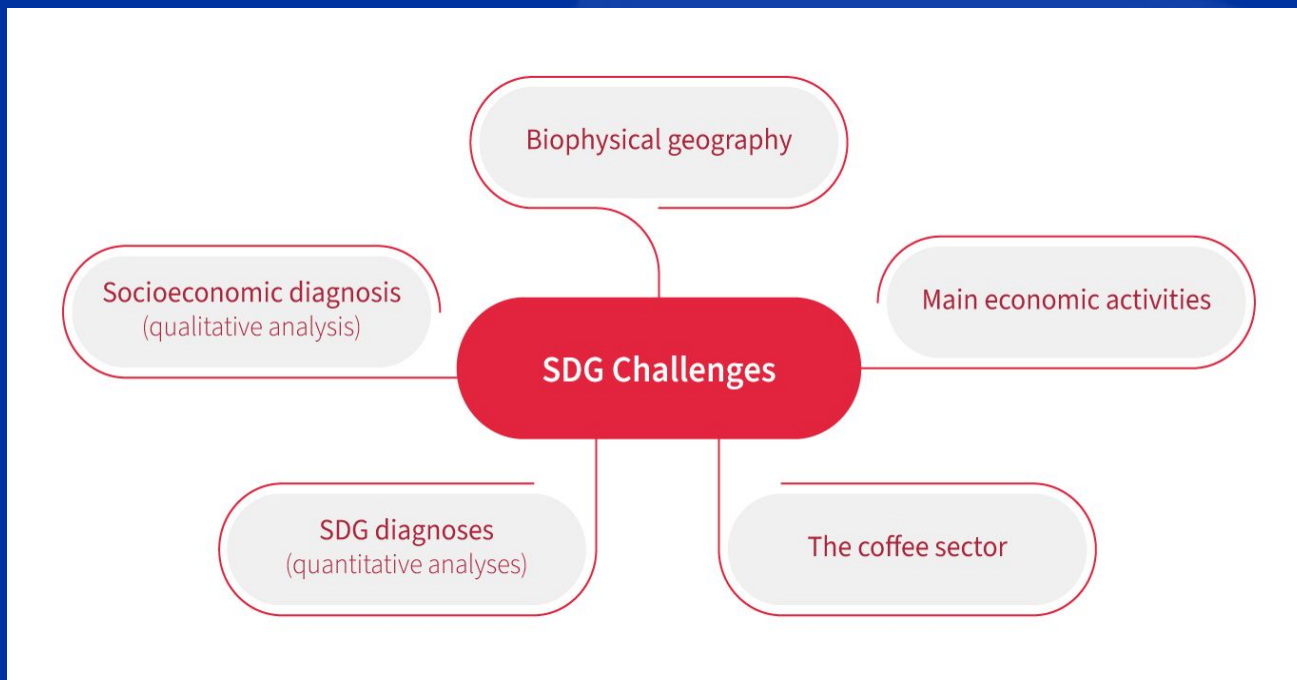
## **3. Investment Roadmap:**

Prioritizes investments based on the territorial diagnosis, distinguishing roles for public and private actors in closing the financing gaps.

Design of Coffee SDG Plans should be done through multi-stakeholder, participatory, inclusive, and transparent processes.



# Territorial Diagnosis



# SDG Diagnosis

Selecting priority areas for analysis



<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

# SDG Diagnosis

Selecting priority areas for analysis



1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION		6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
13 CLIMATE ACTION		15 LIFE ON LAND			

# Simulation in Cerrado Mineiro – Example

## Collection of indicators for SDGs-based diagnosis

Priority Area	Indicator Number	Indicators
Social protection	1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural) <i>(Substitute: Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day, 2017 PPP, %)</i>
	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age <i>(Substitute: People with income up to 1/4 of the minimum wage (%))</i>
	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable <i>(Substitute: Percentage of people enrolled in the Single Registry receiving Bolsa Família)</i>
	1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment <i>(Substitute: Child malnutrition (%))</i>
	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
	2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture <i>(Substitute: Establishments practicing organic agriculture (%))</i>



# Simulation in Cerrado Mineiro – Example

## SDG Dashboard for SDGs-based diagnosis

Priority areas	Performance	Indicator	Indicator description	Cerrado Mineiro	Minas Gerais	National	Year	SDSN dashboard	LAC Dashboard
Sustainable coffee production	Major challenges remain	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	N/A	N/A	210.3	2022	N/A	Better than average
		13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	22.5%	N/A	N/A	2017	N/A	Worse than average
		15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	N/A	N/A	45.7% terrestrial; 28.6% fresh water	2023	Red	Better than average
		15.2.1	Progress toward sustainable forest management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	N/A	N/A	99.5%	2018	N/A	Better than average
		15.5.1	Red List Index	N/A	N/A	0.9	2024	Green	Better than average



# Simulations – Stakeholders interviews

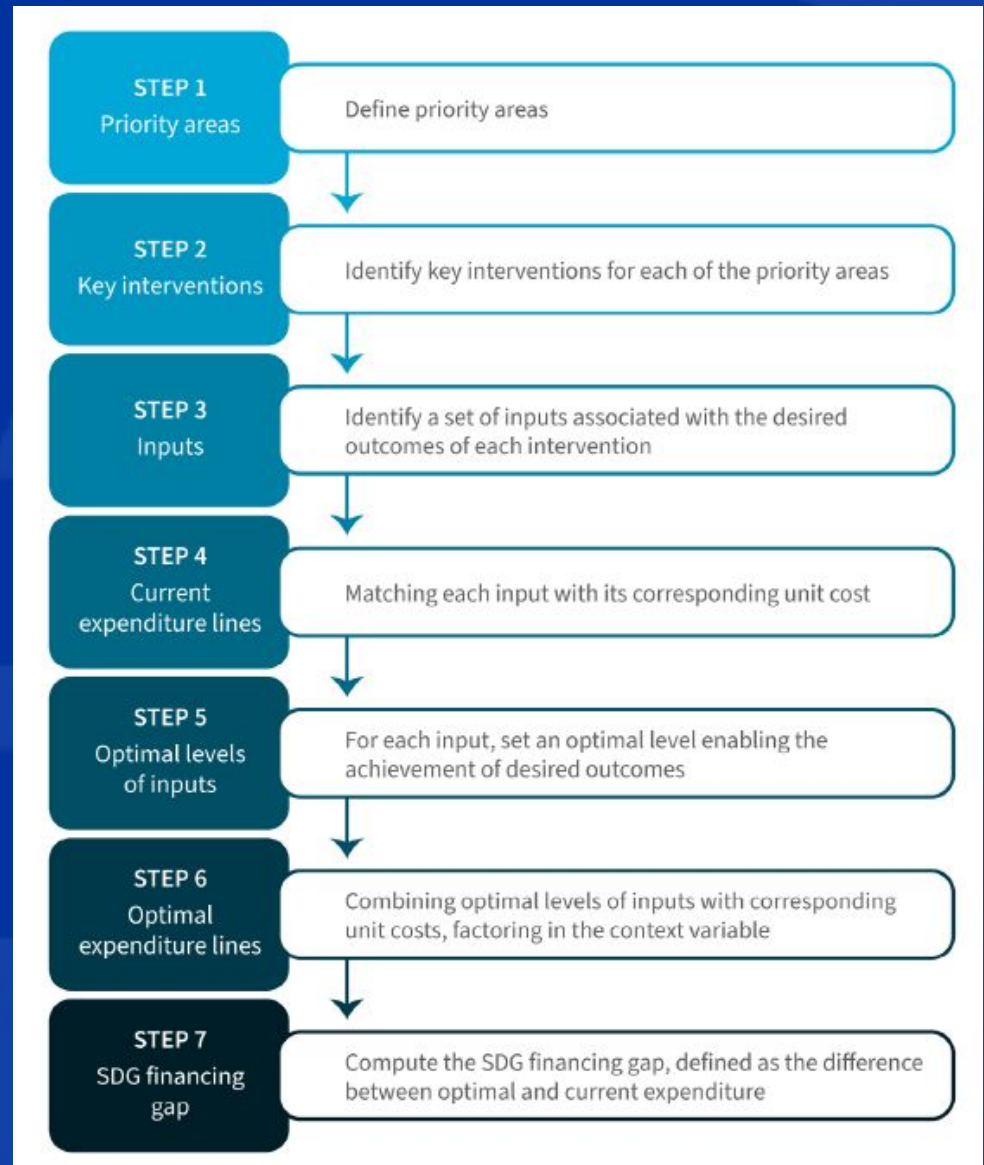
*Qualitative analysis complementing the SDGs diagnosis*

## Huila

- Medium size farmers
- Huila Coffee Federation - Extension Services, Infrastructure Dev. Office, Social Dev. Office
- Cadefihuila and Coocentral - farmers cooperatives
- SKN CaribeCafe - Company
- Departmental Secretaries of Agriculture and Women, Family and Social Inclusion
- Agrarian Bank of Colombia
- Universidad Surcolombiana



# Financing Pathways



# SDG financing model - Partnership with SDSN

- For each priority area, the costing tool is based on three variables:
  - **Inputs** (e.g. number of teachers, quantity of renewable energy produced, kilometers of all-weather road)
  - **Unit Cost of Inputs** (e.g. teachers' wages, production cost of renewables, production cost of roads)
  - **Contextual Data** (e.g. population of enrolled students, total households, total surface area of the region)
- **All three variables are necessary for the functioning of the model**



# Example of indicators to build the SDG financing model

*Budget category, input, contextual data, unit costs for SDGs 3 and 4*

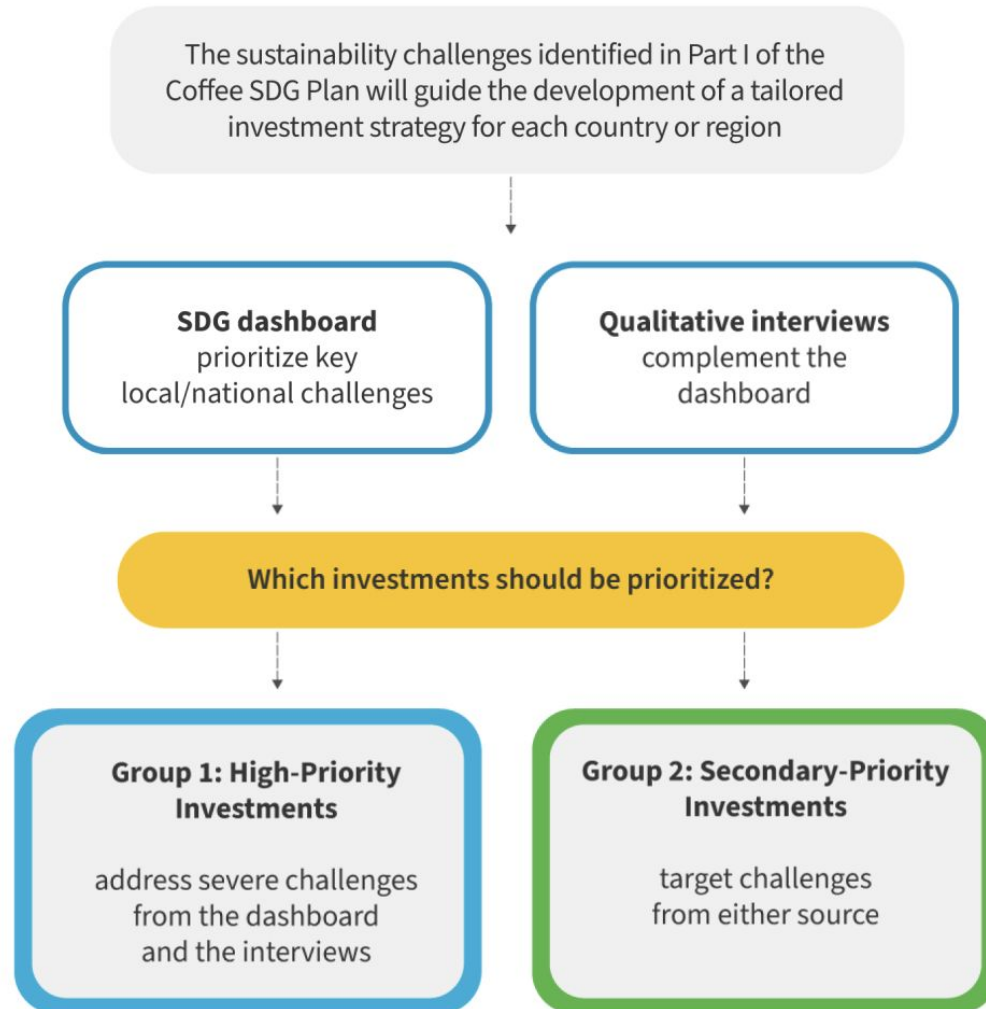
Priority areas and SDG	Expenditure category (Budget Lines)	Input	Contextual data	Costs
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>  <b>SDG 3</b>	Expenditure on medical products, appliances & equip., outpatients and hospital services	Number of healthcare workers (doctors/others)	Number of infants who should receive vaccines	Health care workers wage (in \$)
		Number of infants	Total female population (15-49 years old)	Price of the 3 doses of DTP and 1st dose of measles vaccines
	Expenditure on public health services	Number of recipients	Total eligible population	Cost of family planning programs (per recipient)
		Number of recipients	Total population	Cost of HIV prevention programs (per recipient)
<b>Education</b>  <b>SDG 4</b>	Expenditure on pre-primary & primary education	Number of teachers in pre-primary & primary; secondary; tertiary	Total population of enrolled children	Wages (in \$)
	Expenditure on secondary education			
	Expenditure on tertiary education			



# Investment Roadmap



# Identifying Priority Investments



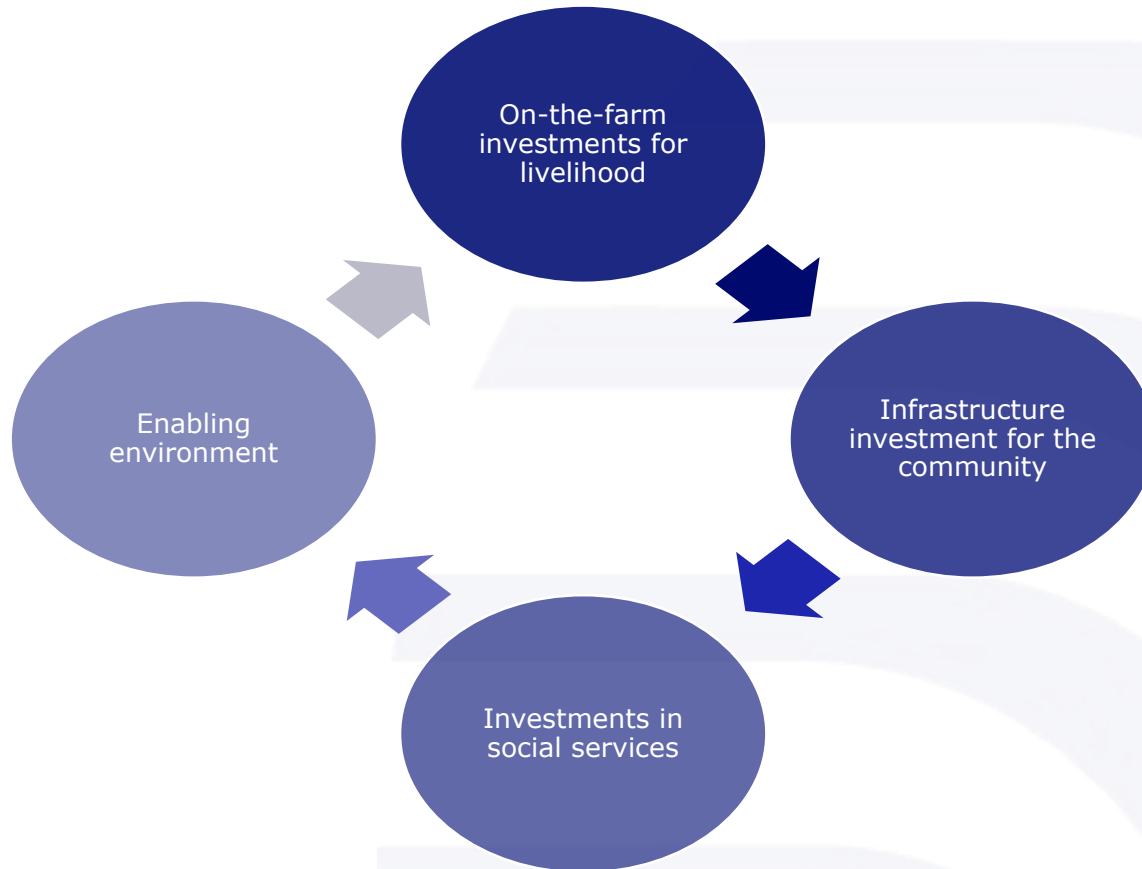
# High-priority and secondary-priority investments

*Example from Brunca, Costa Rica*

SDGs	High-Priority Investments	Secondary-Priority Investments
13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land)	✓	
1 (No Poverty)	✓	
9 (Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure)		✓
6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)		✓



# Investment roadmap



Within each group of investments - high-priority and secondary-priority - the above categories are applied to identify the most appropriate financing tool and actor



# On-the-farm Investments for Livelihoods

On-the-farm investments for livelihoods		
Objective of the investment	Financing tools	Actor
<b>Purchase of seedlings, agrochemicals, machinery</b>	Short-term loans	First-tier financial institutions (local commercial banks, national development banks, agricultural banks)
	Concessional Finance	Financial institutions (FIs), including development FIs that could partner with local commercial banks and rural FIs that will lend directly to small farms
	Public subsidies	Government
<b>Renewal of coffee and adoption of sustainable practices for increased resilience</b>	Public subsidies	Government
	Concessional finance	FIs, including development FIs that could partner with local commercial banks and rural FIs that lend directly to small farms
	Medium to long-term loans and equipment financing	First-tier financial institutions (local commercial banks, national development banks, agricultural banks)
	Funds owned by coffee federations	Coffee federations
<b>Building infrastructure to store and process coffee, for irrigation and for farm workers (e.g., housing, bathrooms)</b>	Pool funding	Cooperatives
	Blended finance	DFIs, first-tier financial institutions, philanthropists, and the coffee industry. The role of the coffee industry should not be limited to providing capital for the development of infrastructure but should also offer technical support and capacity building.
	Money advances	Coffee traders and coffee industry



# Validating the investment roadmap with relevant stakeholders

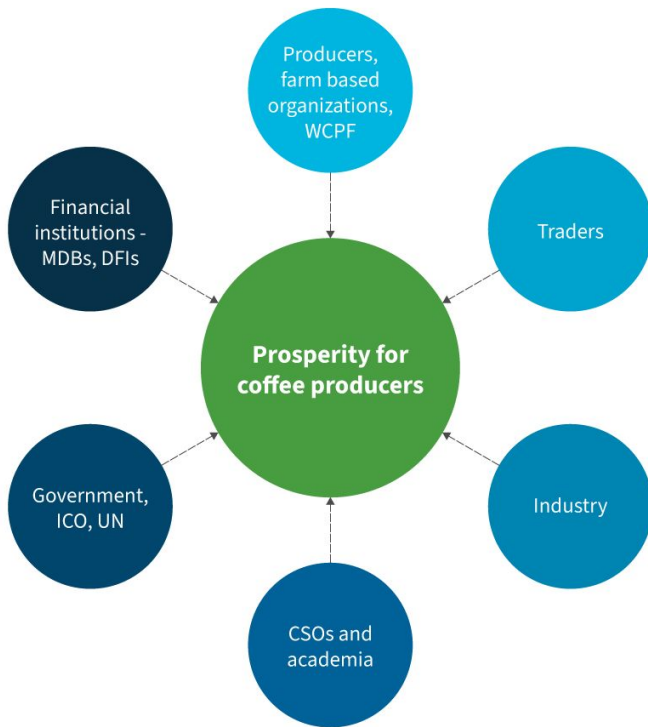
Objectives:

- ✓ Present the investment strategy for the regions to relevant stakeholders and collect feedback
- ✓ Ask questions on selected financing tools

The investment strategies are informed by the interviews



# Closing the SDG gaps requires a multistakeholder system



# Thank you!

Handbook developed in cooperation with:



WORLD  
COFFEE  
PRODUCERS  
FORUM

