



ORANG UTAN STANDARD

INCLUDES GUIDELINES FOR:

- SOIL HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL LAND MANAGEMENT
- SOCIAL INCLUSION, INCLUDING ECONOMIC ASPECTS
- CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

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I. INTRODUCTION

The rich tropical rain forests of Sumatra, Indonesia provide the unique setting and climate necessary for Orang Utan Coffee (OUC) trees to thrive in. Rainforests are also completely vital habitat of the Critically Endangered Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*). The high rate of forest loss seen across Sumatra and much of the tropics threatens the continued survival of species such as the Sumatran orangutan, just as it does coffee farmers and their livelihoods. Based on these considerations, Orang Utan Coffee helps farmers manage ecologically friendly coffee plantations without the need for forest degradation or clearing.

Therefore, Orang Utan Coffee assists coffee farmers in the Gayo highlands of northern Sumatra, across eight villages in two districts in the Aceh province, Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah, to produce green coffee beans, adhering to the stringent international Orang Utan Standard. OUC coffee bean production is based on specific and precise production standards aimed at achieving optimal field conditions that are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable.

In carrying out production and post-harvest activities together with OUC farmers, an OUC Internal Monitoring System (ICS) was formed, tasked with assisting and supervising all activities in the field so that they comply with established standards. This document includes an overview of the criteria required to qualify for the Orang Utan Standard (OUS). This document is applicable for production of certified Orang Utan Coffee.

The OUS is overseen by the foundation Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL). YEL is an Indonesian non-profit NGO, which disposes of experts in organic farming, community development and biodiversity assessment. The OUS is continuously reviewed and updated by the Orang Utan Regenwald GmbH, based on recommendations from YEL. The OUS is owed by the Orang Utan Regenwald GmbH. The OUS is controlled annually by the national inspection agency LeSOS and the Swiss bio. inspecta, which also issues the OUS International Certificate.

II. SCOPE AND STRUCTURE

Scope

The OUS covers the requirement for cultivation and post-harvest process for the OUC.

Structure

The OUS is built on three pillars with required criteria for each:

- Soil health and ecological land management
- Social inclusion, including economic aspects
- Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity

III. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPLIANCE

The OUS requires farmers to be in compliance with local, provincial/district and national laws for animal welfare, biodiversity conservation, labor rights and land management. In addition, the farmers must comply with the Indonesian Organic Standard (SNI), containing all geographically-appropriate organic certification requirements, the baseline for OUS.

IV. SOIL HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Standard for Soil Health and Ecological Land Management

1. Base requirement

- 1.1.** Operation has proof of Indonesian Organic Certification (SNI).
- 1.2.** Operations conserve and restore natural bodies of water, wetland and associated habitats.
- 1.3.** Mining, and other extractive practices including initial exploration shall not be conducted on land within the operation. Exceptions exist in instances, where the land owner does not own the mineral rights and therefore has no legal basis to prohibit a mineral owner to extract on their property; however, the land owner should not aid or get compensated for extraction of any kind taking place on the property. Land owners shall require mineral owners to minimize contamination of the extraction site and surrounding area and to leave the extraction site in a condition that, following a 36-months transition period, the land may be used again for crop production after the exploration or extraction site is abandoned.

2. Regenerative practices

- 2.1.** Operations aim at maintaining or reintroducing canopy cover in and around production systems, creating agroforestry settings.
- 2.2.** Farmers implement measures to prevent pests and diseases and to break their biological cycles, to support soil health and to improve weed management. Such measures can include intercropping, and measures taken in between crop cycles, such as crop rotation or leaving the land fallow.
- 2.3.** Farmers identify, monitor and manage the infestation of unwanted or invasive plants or animals, that may spread to natural areas on and off the farm.

- 2.4. For pest prevention and control, farmers use biological, physical, and other non-chemical control methods and document the use and the effectiveness of these methods.
- 2.5. Plant varieties for planting, grafting and renovation are selected based on quality, productivity, resistance to pests and diseases and on suitability for the climate during the lifetime of the plants.
- 2.6. Farmers renovate the certified crop when needed according to age, disease or other causes, to maintain productivity. This includes replanting production area, gap filling and grafting.
- 2.7. Farmers enhance natural ecosystems near crop production areas to increase habitat for beneficials, such as natural enemies and pollinators. Examples are: insectaries, planting bird/bat/pollinator attracting trees and shrubs, converting low-lying areas to small ponds with vegetation and enhancing riparian areas and vegetation.

3. Compost, manure and fertilizers

- 3.1. Operations aim for self-sufficiency in compost and manure. If importing soil amendments to replace nutrients exported off-farm, they shall be from regionally available wastes and by-products. Effort must be made to ensure contaminants are not introduced into the farm through such recycled sources.
- 3.2. Imported fertilizers are discouraged unless crop nutrient demand dictates.
- 3.3. Operations do not use any genetically modified additives or processing aids such as pesticides, herbicides, seeds, or crops derived from genetically modified sources.

V. SOCIAL INCLUSION, INCLUDING ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. Operations respect inherent dignity, individual autonomy (including the freedom to make one's own choices) and independence of women and persons with disabilities. Women and person with disabilities are able to access services and programmes as their peers do.
2. Operations promote full and effective participation and inclusion in society.
3. Operations promote quality of opportunity. Women and persons with disabilities get the same opportunities and rights to full participation in all activities.
4. Operations adjust education and training programmes to facilitate participation of women and persons with disabilities.
5. Operations grant equal and fair economic benefits for all parties involved in production.

VI. CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

1. From 1 January 2010 onward, operations have not intercropped or cleared primary forest nor converted wetlands or peatlands into agricultural production.
2. Operations do not encroach into forests or other natural ecosystems nor take measures involving medium or high risk to High Conservation Values.
3. Farmers through their operations foster natural vegetation and optimal shade coverage.
4. Farmers increase natural vegetation and optimal shade coverage.
5. Operations do not allow hunting, fishing or gathering of rare or endangered species on the property, nor do they harm the species' habitat.

6. Wastewater from processing operations is not discharged into the environment, thus contributing to soil erosion and contamination. It is purified, preferably in constructed wetland (bio-filtration) and re-used in closed circle.
7. Waste is managed in a safe and environmentally friendly way. Waste is reused and recycled.
8. Operations increase energy efficiency and reduce dependency on non-renewable energy sources.
9. If farmers decide to keep poultry or livestock on the property, selection of poultry or livestock is made with regard to suitability for site-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent diseases and pests. Poultry or livestock are provided with shelter adequate for their physical and behavioural needs.
10. Operations take measures to protect endangered species and native flora and fauna. Potential for human-wildlife conflicts is minimized and, if occurring, mitigated in dialogue with associated stakeholders.

VII. INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Procedures in Inspection and Certification

1. Producers and licensees must be regularly inspected for compliance with the OUS.
2. The inspection covers the entire scope described in chapter II. In particular, all facilities associated with the production of OUC and the flow of goods, are inspected.
3. bio.inspecta AG is the responsible certification body, organises the inspections and certifies the OUC for compliance with the specifications of the Orang Utan Standard.

VIII. TRACEABILITY

Procedures in Traceability

1. The flow of goods is fully documented and comprehensible in the WORLD-TRACE software.
2. Orang Utan Coffee may not be mixed with other coffee labels or coffee of any other origin.
3. The supply chain comprises at least the scope described in Chapter II.
4. The Tracker module, a relevant element of the WORLD-TRACE software, allows the supply chain to be checked and the product to be traced back to the farmer.

IX. CONTRACTS AND LABEL FEES

Procedures in Traceability

1. All producers are linked into the farmer groups with agreements.
2. Processing and trading companies can acquire the right to use the Orang Utan Coffee logo by means of a contract.
3. The license contract governs the use of the logo, the labelling of the products and the payment of license fees.