



Smallholder EUDR perceptions

Results of an FFF survey on perceptions, concerns, and preparedness for the European Union Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) among smallholder forest and farm producers

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Executive summary

Smallholder forest and farm producers across Latin America, Africa, and Asia are vital contributors to sustainable landscapes and livelihoods. As the European Union Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) approaches its enforcement date of 31 December 2025, these producers face significant challenges in proving compliance—particularly around geolocation and legality requirements.

This cross-regional survey of 286 smallholders supported by Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) producer organisations reveals several critical insights:

- **Tenure and digital identity challenges:** Nearly half of respondents lack formal land titles, and over 17% lack digital identities. While not strictly required under EUDR, having either improves the ability to demonstrate legality and traceability compliance.
- **High prevalence of EUDR-relevant production:** Over 78% of surveyed producers grow commodities covered by the EUDR (e.g. cocoa, coffee, timber), and 33% already export to the EU. Among those not yet exporting, 65% plan to do so—highlighting the urgent need for compliance readiness.
- **Low awareness of the EUDR and its implications:** Almost half of respondents had not heard of the EUDR, and among those who had, many misunderstood its purpose, definitions, and timelines. This gap poses a serious risk to compliance.
- **Optimism versus reality:** While 88% of producers believe they can comply with EUDR requirements, actual awareness of key concepts like geolocation and mapping is low. Only 44% have mapped their production areas, and 30% lack access to smartphones needed for data collection.
- **The role of organisations and partnerships:** Producer organisations and NGOs are central to information dissemination and technical support. However, only 5% of producers received geolocation support from business partners, despite their expected role in due diligence.

These findings underscore the need for urgent, coordinated action to support smallholders in navigating EUDR compliance. Based on the survey, the following recommendations are proposed for Forest and Farm Producer Organisations (FFPOs):

1. **Launch targeted awareness campaigns:** Use events, radio, and social media to spread accurate, simplified information about EUDR definitions and timelines.
2. **Facilitate access to geolocation tools and training:** Create lending platforms for GPS-enabled smartphones, partner with NGOs for training, and ensure members understand and control their data.
3. **Support land tenure formalization:** Advocate for recognition of customary rights and assist members with land registration, through legal aid partnerships.
4. **Help establish and link digital identities:** Support members in obtaining official identifiers and work with authorities to improve access to digital identity services.
5. **Build internal compliance support units:** Train staff to assist members with documentation, due diligence, and record-keeping.
6. **Develop partnerships with buyers and certifiers:** Negotiate co-investment in compliance infrastructure and promote certification schemes aligned with EUDR.
7. **Create a mapping and data ownership program:** Empower members to manage and update their geolocation data independently, with education on data rights and privacy.
8. **Mobilize financial resources**
Seek donor funding and pool internal resources to offset compliance costs and invest in enabling technologies.

1. Introduction

Smallholder forest and farm producers in Latin America, Africa, and Asia play a vital role in producing a wide range of goods across biodiverse landscapes that support nature, climate adaptation and mitigation as well as fairer wealth distribution. Yet, they now face a new challenge: the European Union Regulation on Deforestation-free Products (EUDR) being enforced from 31st December 2025. The EUDR aims to ensure that cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and/or timber consumed in the EU are not linked to deforestation or forest degradation anywhere in the world. It prohibits placing products on the EU market if they are linked to deforestation or forest degradation occurring after 31 December 2020. While the EUDR represents a significant step toward global environmental accountability, the implications of its complex geolocation and legality proof requirements for smallholder producers aiming to export their products to the EU are complex and not yet fully understood¹.

Practitioners familiar with the new regulation and with the reality of smallholder forest and farm producers have raised concerns around the ability of smallholders to prove their compliance with EUDR rules, risking their future exclusion from lucrative EU markets. Yet their exclusion from EU markets would increase the competition of large-scale players who undermine locally sustainable and equitable practices. Despite these concerns repeatedly raised, smallholder impact analyses have been restricted to national-level or commodity-specific inquiries. To date, no cross-regional analysis of smallholders' awareness and readiness has been attempted.

Within the context of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), this research seeks to advance understanding of the awareness, readiness, concerns, and aspirations for the new EU Regulation on Deforestation-free Products of the EUDR among smallholder members of FFF supported forest and farm producer organisations (FFPOs).

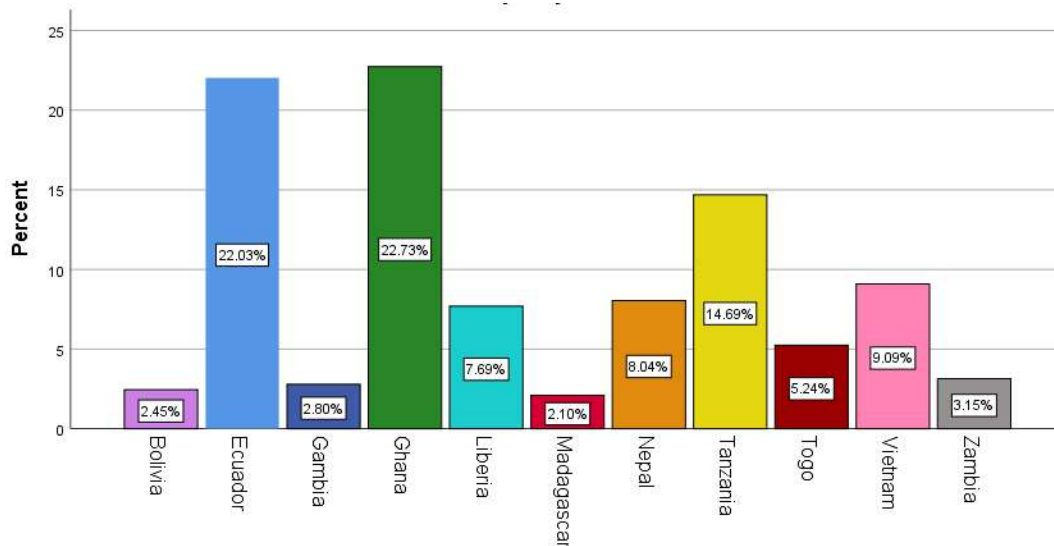


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of survey participants (N = 286)

¹ [EUDR implementation comes laden with potential unintended consequences;](https://www.fern.org/publications-insight/what-is-the-eu-deforestation-regulation-and-why-is-it-controversial/) [https://www.fern.org/publications-insight/what-is-the-eu-deforestation-regulation-and-why-is-it-controversial/](https://asianfarmers.org/declaration-by-afa-and-partners-on-the-impact-of-eudr-on-smallholder-coffee-producers/); <https://asianfarmers.org/declaration-by-afa-and-partners-on-the-impact-of-eudr-on-smallholder-coffee-producers/>; <https://ongidef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/VF-Rapport-etude-tracabilite-du-cacao.pdf>

The research is based on a detailed survey covering general information on participants, knowledge on the EUDR, perceived ability to comply with the EUDR, technical capacities related to capturing geolocation information of production sites, as well as projected positive and negative impacts of the EUDR on participants' operations and income. The questionnaire consisted of single and multiple-choice questions as well as a limited number of open text questions. The survey questionnaire was translated into six FFF languages. It was administered to FFF supported FFPOs via the online KoBoCollect application through facilitation of the FFF country facilitators. FFPOs were instructed to support the survey participation by their members individually. The survey was open over a period of four weeks between April 2025 and May 2025. A total of 286 smallholder forest and farm producers participated – see Figure 1 for the geographic distribution of survey participants. Single and multiple-choice question data was cleaned, translated, and analysed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS statistical software. Open text answers were translated, categorised and the frequency of categories was calculated using Microsoft Excel.

2. Survey results

2.1 Key characteristics of survey participants

This section provides essential background on the surveyed smallholders, including the size of their production areas, their ability to meet legality requirements, and the nature of their production and trade. These factors determine the complexity of due diligence processes for surveyed FFF-supported producers and determine whether they are directly affected by the EUDR based on their crops and export intentions.

Size of production area

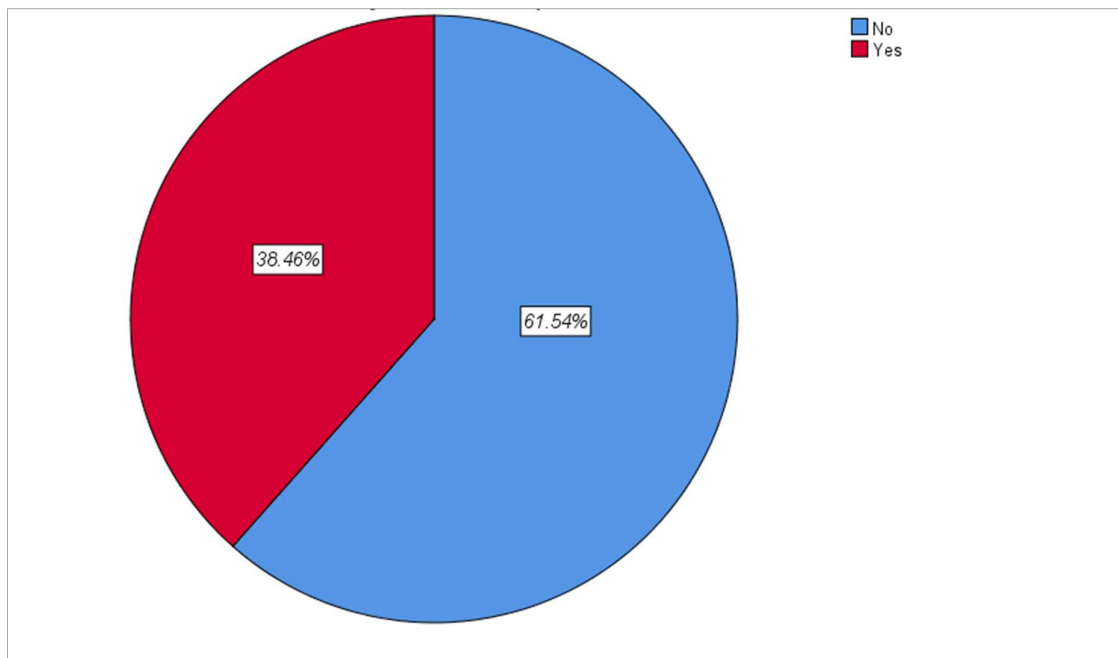


Figure 2. Distribution of production area size above ('Yes') or below ('No') 4 hectares

Over 60% of survey participants operate on less than 4 ha (see Figure 2). This area size is the cutoff requiring the provision of several geolocation points of larger production areas provided as polygons. Below 4 ha smallholder productions need to be geolocated by one single point only. Having access to small productive land areas might however also indicate that these producers may have only limited capacities to invest in technology that would allow them to record their geolocation. i.e. smartphones or GPS.

Legality requirements

The survey results show that for some smallholders it may be difficult to prove compliance with some of the legality requirements set for the EUDR, namely related to holding legal titles to their production area or possessing online personal identification numbers that could be associated with the geolocation of their production area.

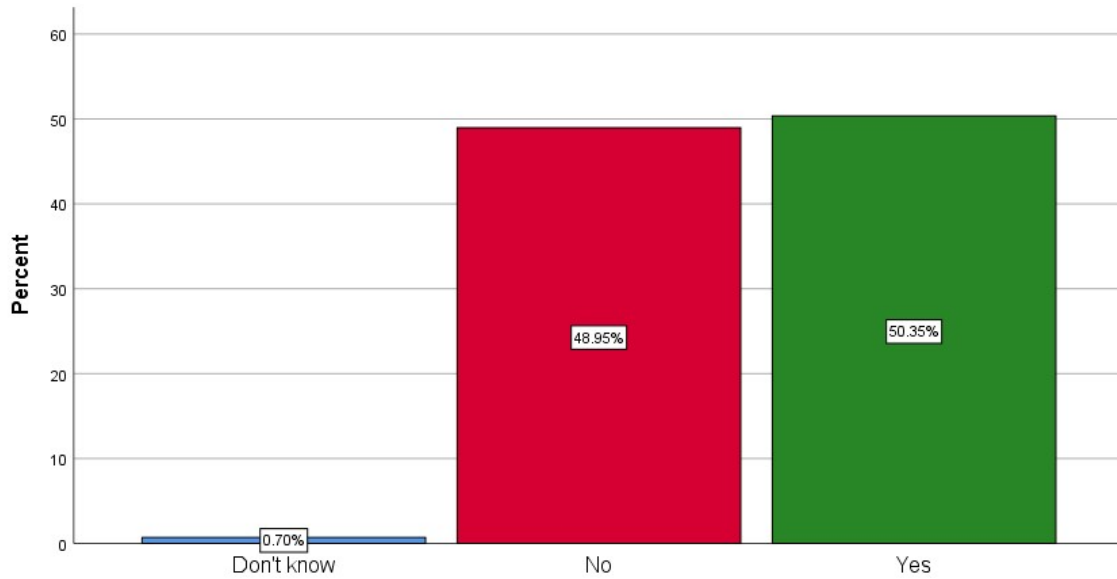


Figure 3. Land title possession for production area

Legal entitlement to land use, according to the respective national tenure legislation, is one of the conditions of EUDR compliance but many smallholders in the Majority World operate on customary or ancestral land without formal titles. Indeed, land and tree tenure insecurity could potentially hamper EUDR compliance². This is also reflected among participants of this survey with over 48% not holding land titles and thus at risk of not meeting the legality condition if they wanted to export their products to EU markets (see Figure 3). In regions where land tenure is informal or customary (common among smallholders), lack of formal deeds is flagged as a medium to high risk in EUDR compliance systems.

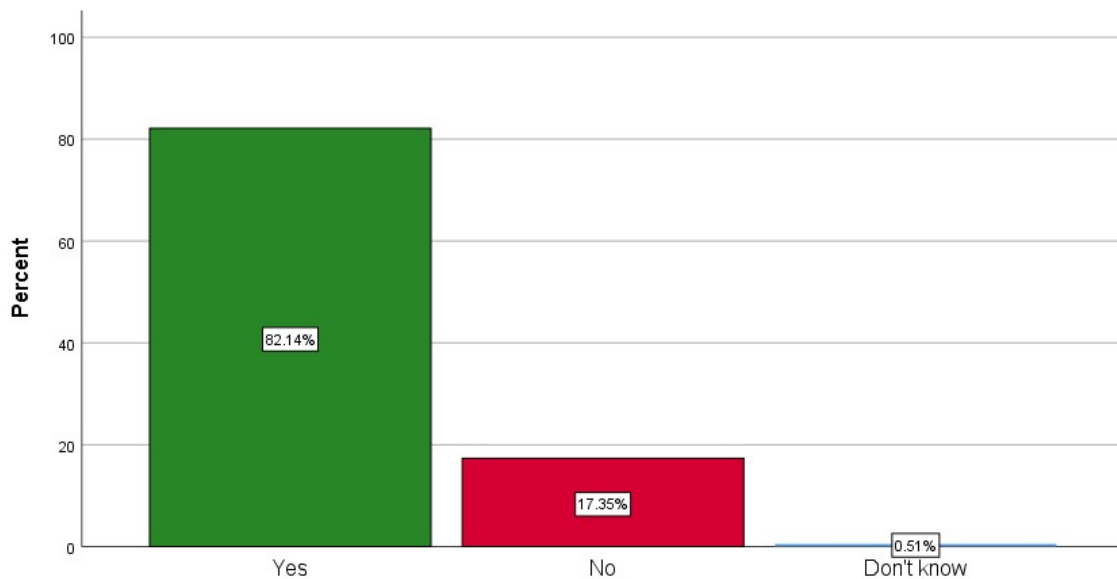


Figure 4. Possession of digital identity that can be associated with geolocation of production area (e.g. tax number, identity card number, etc.)

² https://zerodeforestationhub.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/SAFE_Land-Rights-Paper.pdf

Over 17% of smallholders producing EUDR relevant commodities and who are already exporting or are planning to export to the EU do not have a digital identity, like social security, tax number, identity card number (see Figure 4) - this makes it more difficult to link these producers to geolocated plots, which is a requirement under EUDR.

Production and export of EUDR relevant products

Over 78% of respondents produce EUDR relevant commodities, that is products in either of the following value chains: cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and/or timber (see Figure 5). While the survey cannot be representative of all smallholder producers in FFF countries, this result still indicates that EUDR relevant products are also produced by smallholders who might have interest in joining the EU market – and thus will need to comply with the EUDR. Indeed, 33% of these producers already export to the EU (see Figure 6), either directly through buyers (61%) or indirectly through other value chain actors (39%).

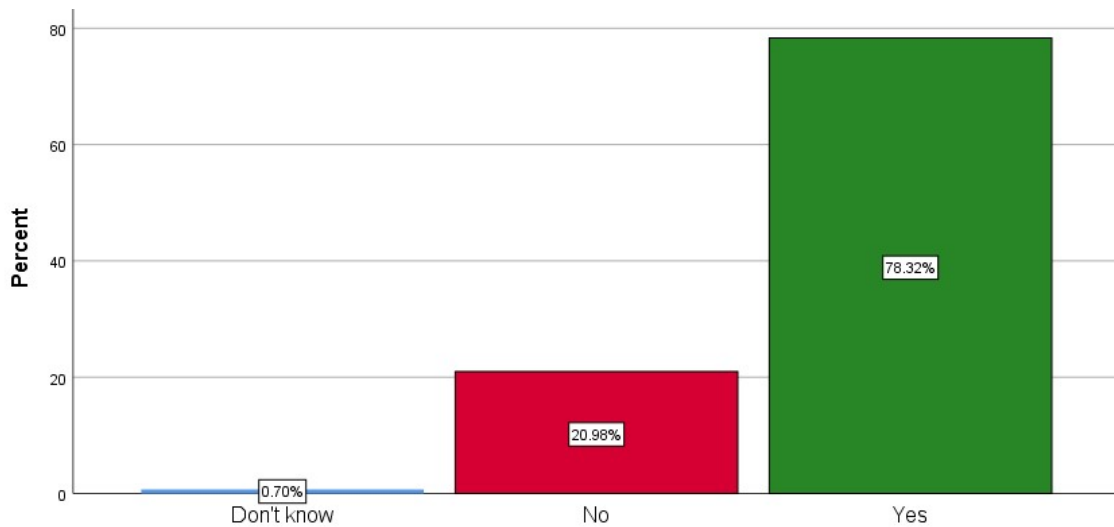


Figure 5. Current or planned production of EUDR relevant commodities, i.e. cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and timber

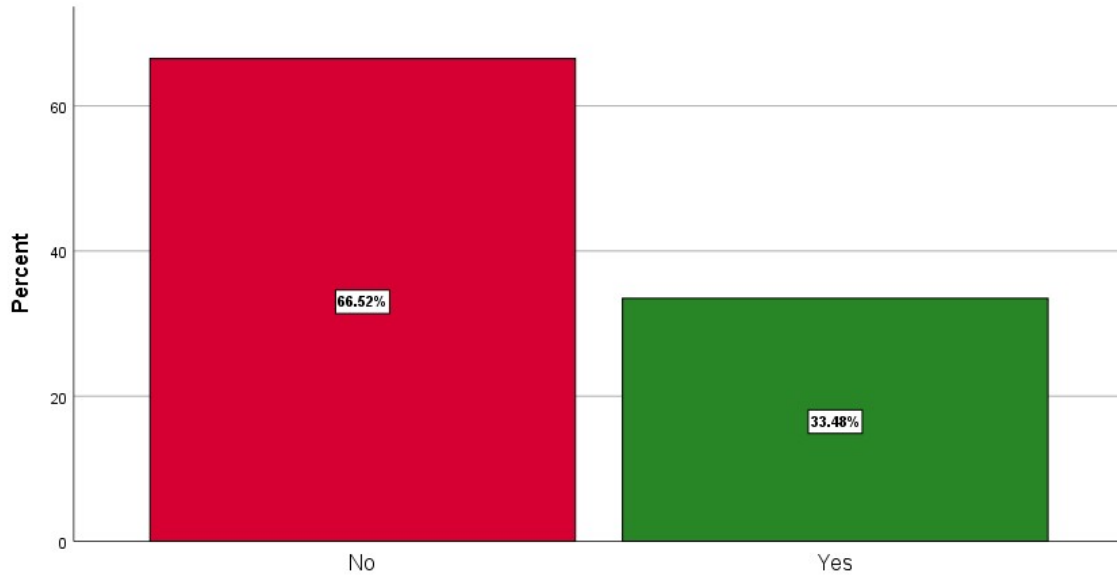


Figure 6. Currently exporting to the EU (N = 224)

Of those survey participants not yet exporting to the European market, 65% would like to or are planning to do so in the future (see Figure 7). Overall, this indicates that a substantial portion of FFF supported producers will need to be able to comply and prove their compliance with the EUDR.

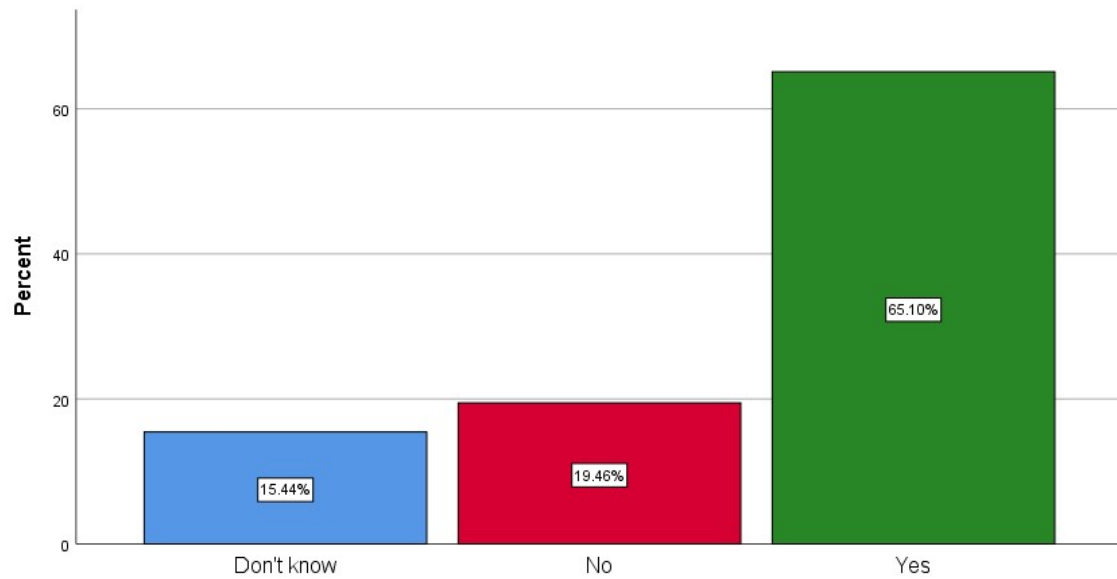


Figure 7. Planning to export to the EU (N = 149)

2.2 Knowledge of key EUDR facts

In this section we explore the level of awareness and understanding smallholders have about the regulation, which is essential for informed engagement and compliance.

Despite the considerable proportion of producers producing EUDR relevant commodities and already exporting or planning to export their products to the EU, almost half (48%) of all respondents had not heard of EUDR (see Figure 8).

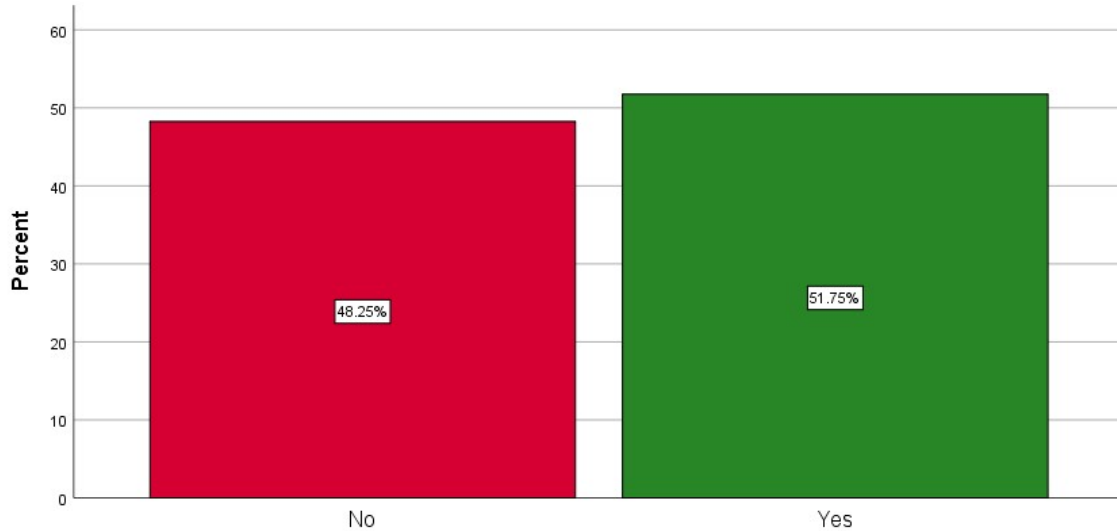


Figure 8. Knowledge of the existence of EUDR

Most respondents having heard about the EUDR did so through producer organisations (> 44%) or NGOs (> 34%) (see Figure 9), highlighting the role of these types of organisations in providing extension and information services in the absence of governmental service provision.

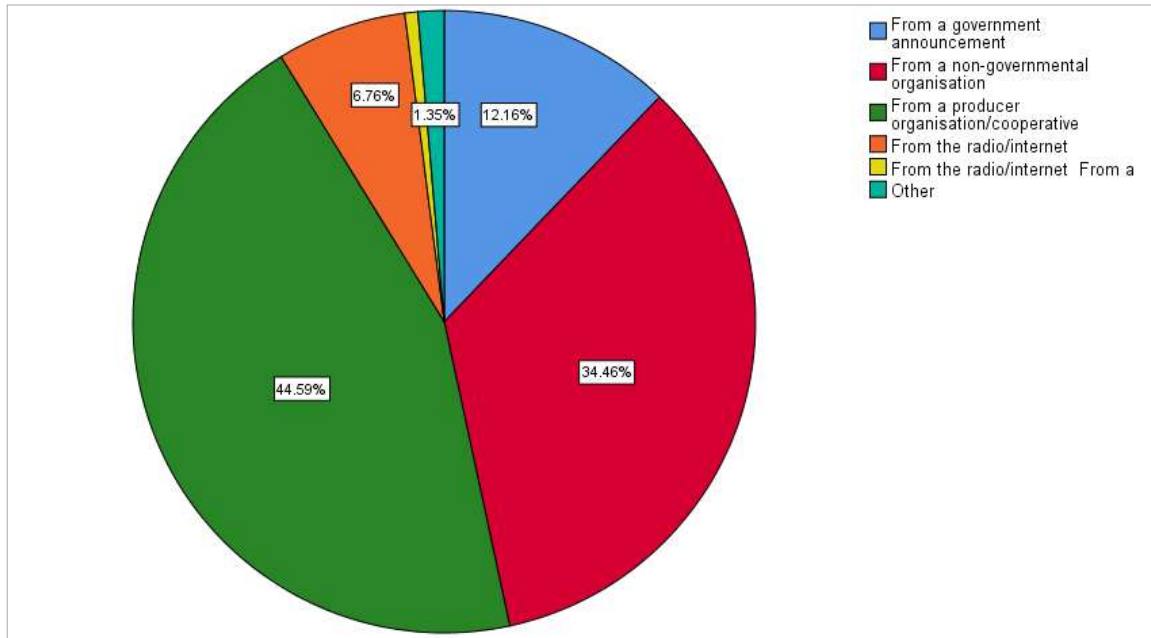


Figure 9. Source of knowledge of existence of EUDR

Of those respondents who were aware of the existence of the EUDR, over 53% did not know when the regulation would come into effect. At the time the questionnaire was administered 8 months were remaining before this will be the case, highlighting the urgency of more coordinated and widespread information campaigns for smallholder producers by their governments, producer organisations, and other support partners.

Of those respondents who had heard of the EUDR, 32% did not know its purpose (see Figure 10) and less than 35% knew what the essence of the regulation was, i.e. how deforestation and forest degradation were defined in the context of EUDR (see Figure 11). With these definitions being key to understanding whether an EUDR relevant commodity from a specific production plot was admissible into the EU market, this again highlights the need for more detailed awareness raising efforts by those supporting smallholder producers.

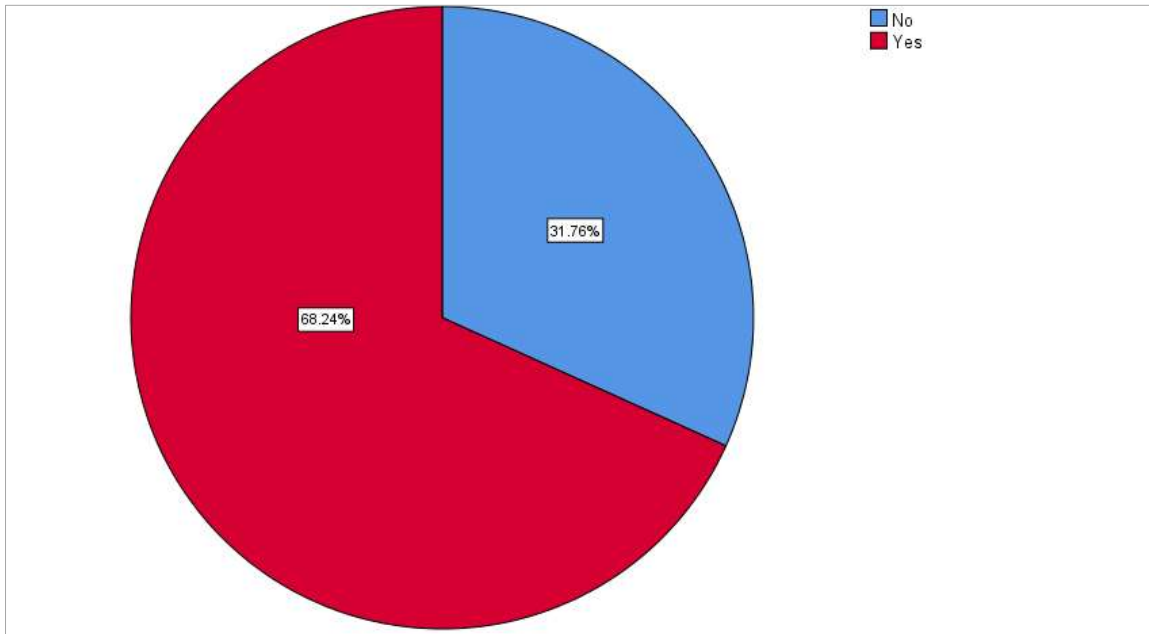


Figure 10. Awareness of the purpose of the regulation

Indeed, over 38% of these respondents underestimated the period the EUDR requires plots to not have been deforested (see 5th bar in Figure 11). The EUDR definition of deforestation, is 'Clearing of forests to make way for agricultural or other uses after December 31, 2020', so not just the past 12 months. With these definitions being key to understanding whether an EUDR relevant commodity from a specific production plot was admissible into the EU market, this again highlights the need for more detailed awareness raising efforts by those supporting smallholder producers. This is not only urgently necessary for those planning on exporting their products to the EU, but importantly to those producers whose current operations are geared towards this market and who might risk losing this access at the end of 2025.

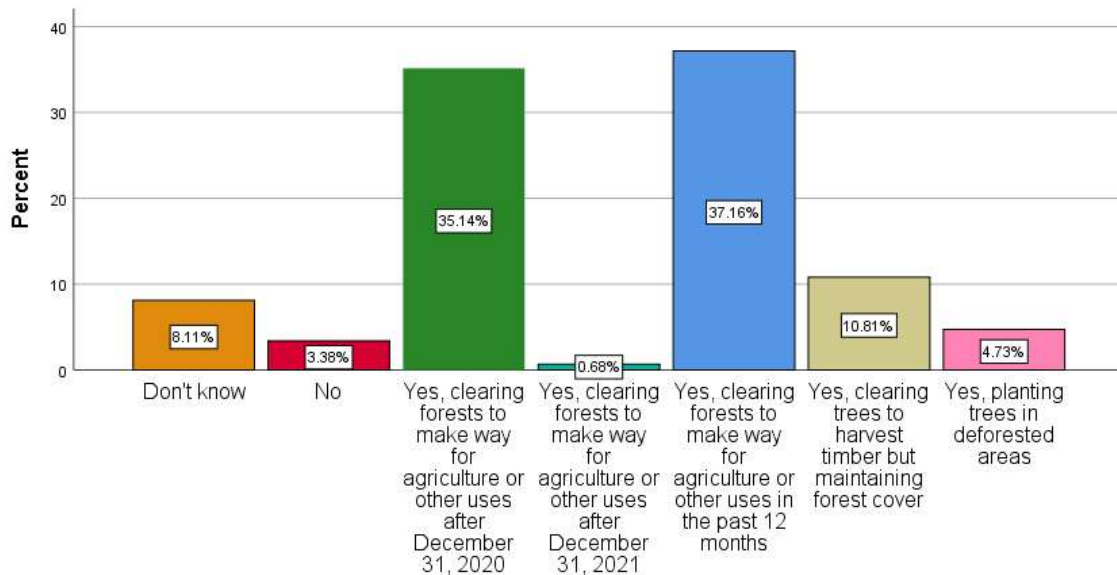


Figure 11. Awareness of how 'deforestation' is defined under the EUDR

2.3 Perceived ability to comply with the EUDR

In this section we capture smallholders' own assessments of their capacity to meet EUDR requirements, highlighting perceived barriers and enablers.

Of those survey participants already exporting or planning to export to the EU, 77% claimed to be already compliant with the EUDR (see Figure 12). However, given the earlier results on respondents' awareness of key definitions and timelines, it is very likely that some smallholders will be caught off guard when they find that they may not be compliant. This reiterates the clear need for more intensive awareness raising

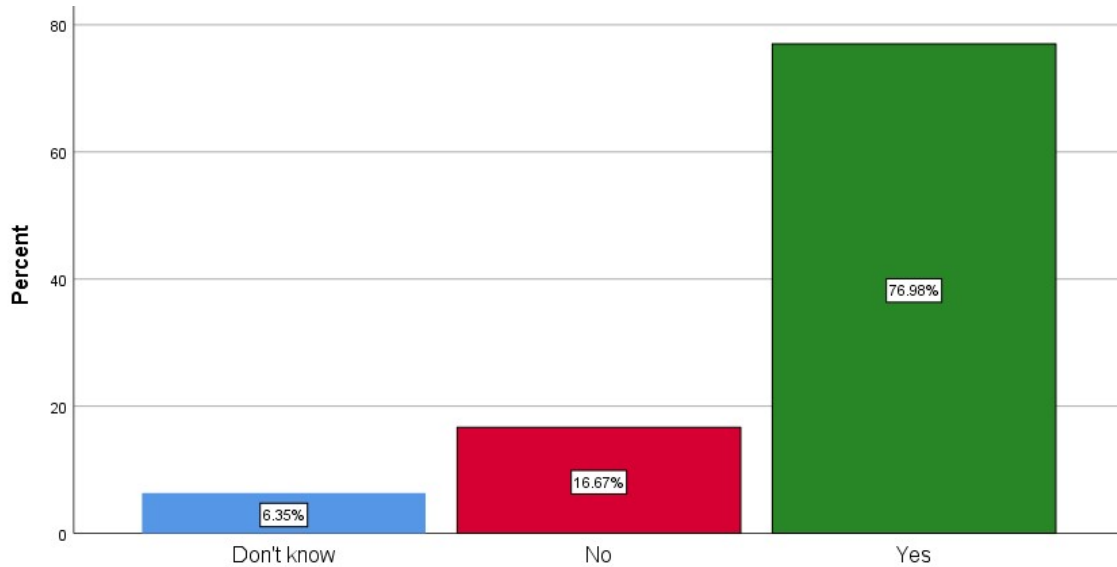


Figure 12. Perceived current compliance with EUDR

After indicating whether respondents who were producing EUDR relevant products and who were already or planning to export to the EU, we explain in the questionnaire the main points of the regulation and what is needed of smallholders to follow these rules (see Annex). Following this explanation, 88% of survey respondents producing EUDR relevant commodities and already exporting or planning to export their products to the EU indicate to be able to follow these rules and to prove their compliance (see Figure 13).

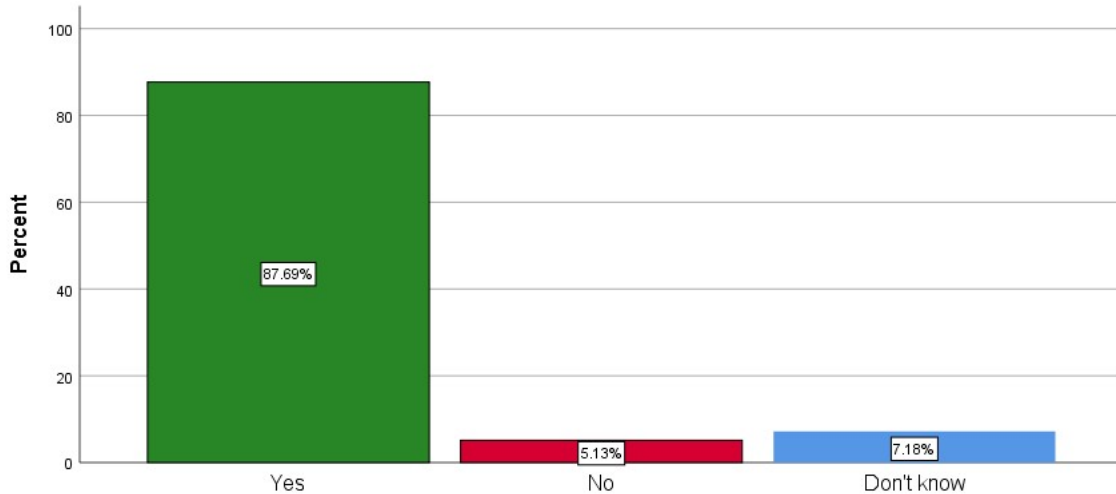


Figure 13. Perceived ability to follow rules and prove compliance

The previously highlighted results around awareness of key terminology, definitions, timelines as well as limitations in meeting legality requirements raise however doubts around how realistic this self-assessment might be.

2.4 Actual ability to comply with the EUDR

In this section we evaluate the practical realities of participants' compliance, including access to resources, systems, and support needed to fulfil EUDR obligations.

Being able to export the EU market hinges on the ability to show exactly where a certain commodity was produced. This requires the exact geolocation of producers' production areas. Almost a third of the respondents who were producing EUDR relevant products and who were already or planning to export to the EU were however not aware of what geolocation information or geographic coordinates are (see Figure 14). There is thus still an urgent need to raise awareness of key requirements as well as related terminology and technology to allow for smallholders without current access to such knowledge to access the EU market.

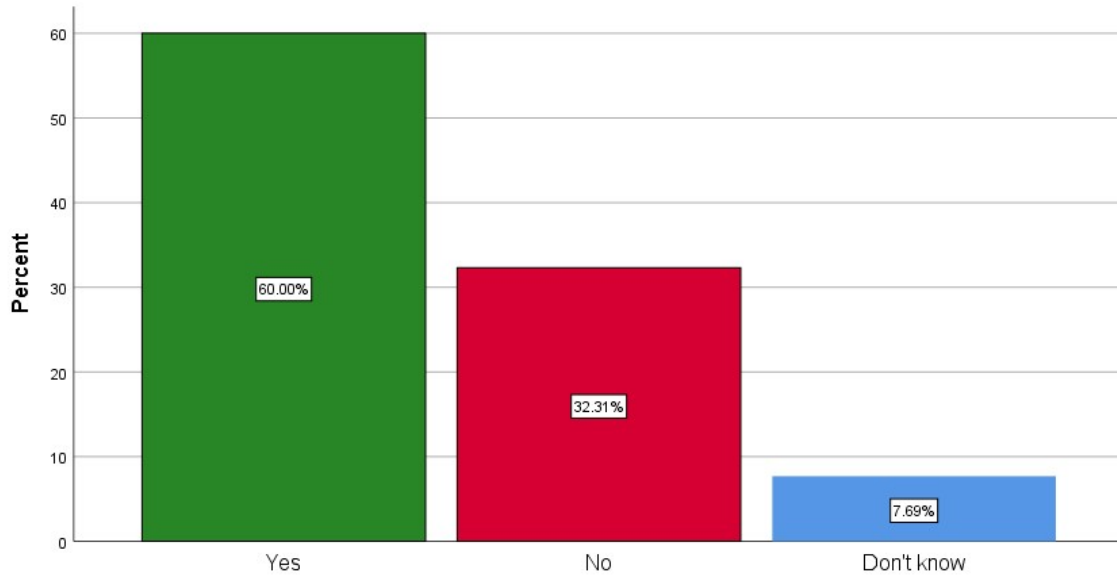


Figure 14. Awareness of what geolocation information/geographic coordinates are

Among the surveyed EUDR commodity producers who already export or plan to export to the EU only 44% had their production area already mapped either by themselves or someone else using GPS (see Figure 15).

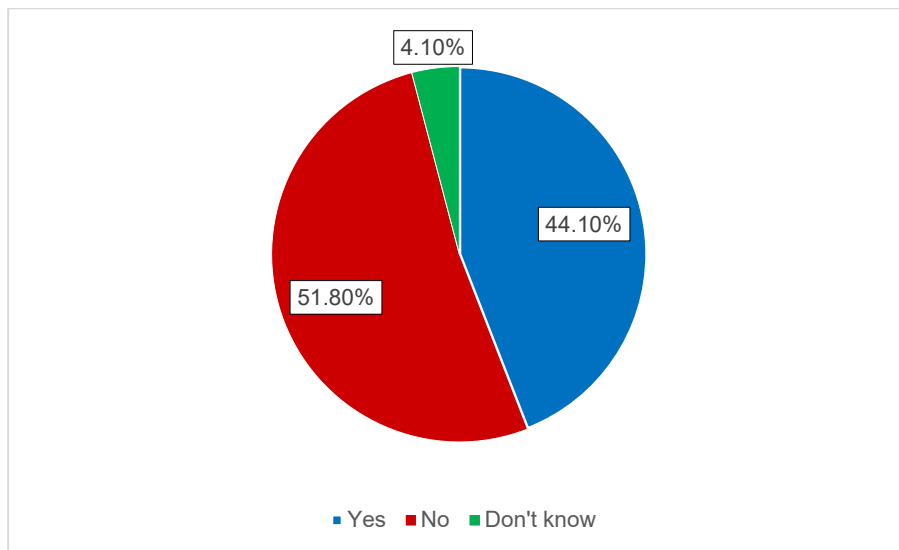


Figure 15. Production area already mapped

While less than half of the EUDR commodity producing smallholders who already are or are planning to export to the EU have indicated to have had their production area mapped (see Figure 15), 76% of those without existing mapping indicated to have access to mapping support, mostly through local NGOs (45%), while over 20% would not know where to turn to obtain geolocation information of their production area (see Figure 16). These result point to the need to provide smallholders with information on where they may be able to obtain technical support to be able to prove which locations their products originate from.

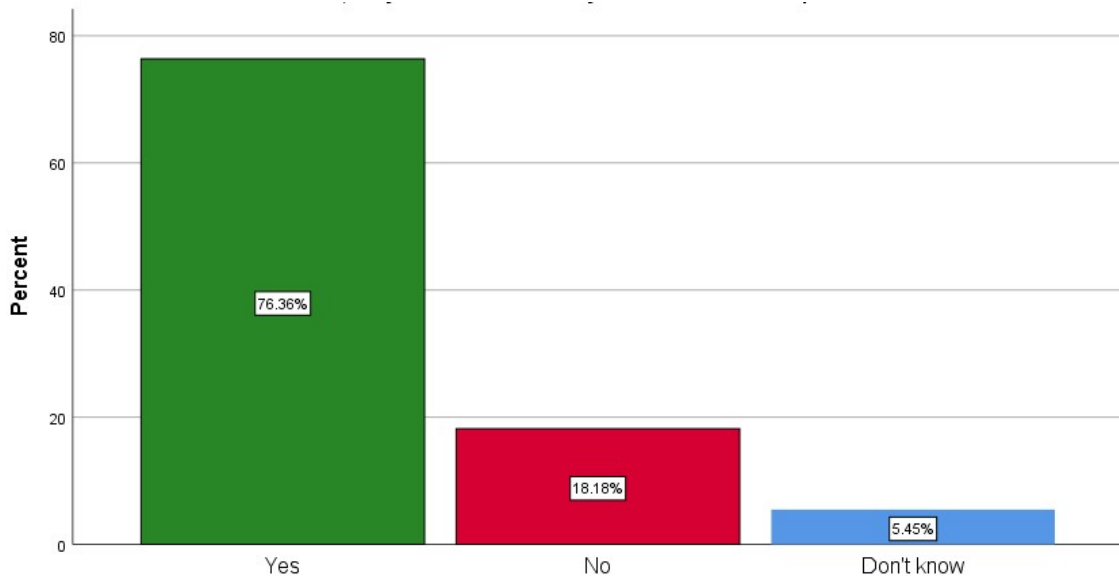


Figure 16. Mapping support available (yes/no)

Some practitioners and policy makers argue that in the context of the EUDR, owning and controlling geolocation data empowers smallholder producers by giving them a stronger position in the value chain, enabling direct supply relationships and potentially fairer prices³. Ownership of geolocation data of their own production area was confirmed by over 67% of respondents with mapped production areas (see Figure 17). While this a positive sign, if the promise of greater empowerment through the EUDR is to be kept, smallholders require further technical enabling to collect and manage their production geolocation data.

³ [Microsoft Word - 20241105_EUDR Factsheet for smallholders_en_final](#); [EN_EUDR smallholders factsheet.pdf](#)

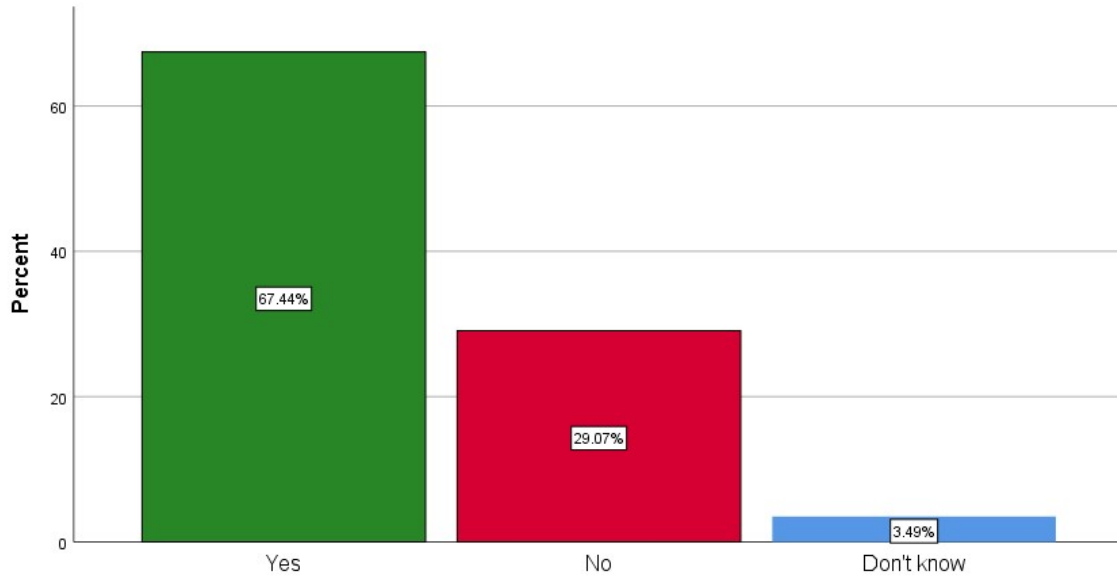


Figure 17. Ownership of geolocation data

The key role of FFPOs and their support NGOs in this is highlighted by the fact that almost a third of the respondents owning their geolocation data obtained it through a producer organisation, yet another third through an NGO. Only 5% obtained this data through their business partners (see Figure 18). This is a surprisingly small number given that the planners of the EUDR expect these business partners to have overall responsibility to prove due diligence and thus to play a key role in technical support and capacity building to their smallholder value chain partners.

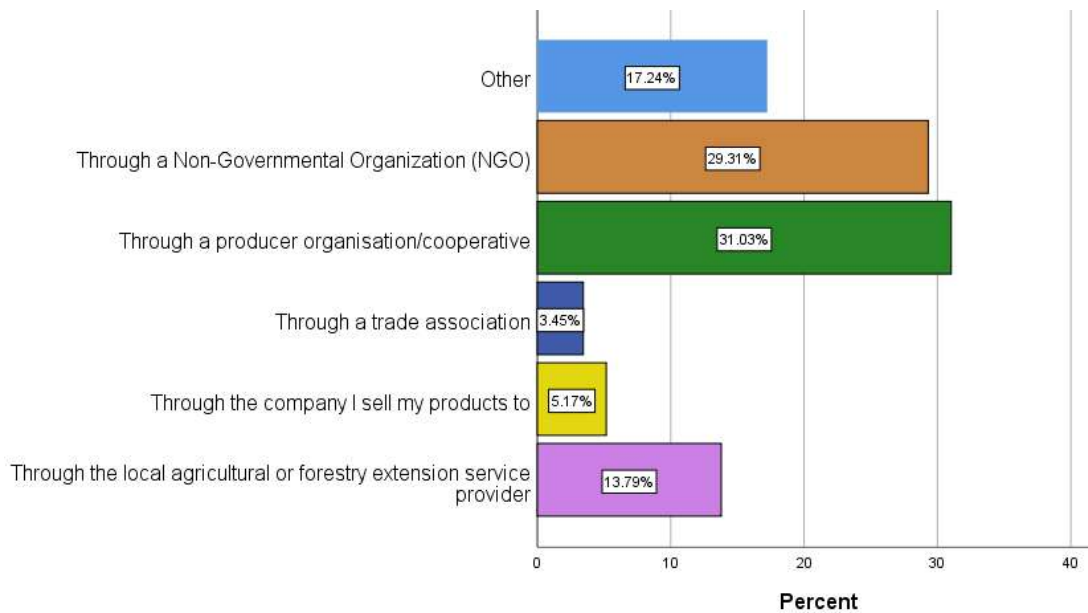


Figure 18. How geolocation data was obtained

Lastly, a fundamental tool to record geolocation data is a GPS or smartphone. We excluded the possibility of a considerable number of survey participants having access to a GPS and tested instead

smartphone ownership. We found that 30% of those producing EUDR relevant commodities and already exporting or planning to export to the EU do not own or have access to a smartphone (see Figure 19). They are thus unable to collect geolocation information of their production area.

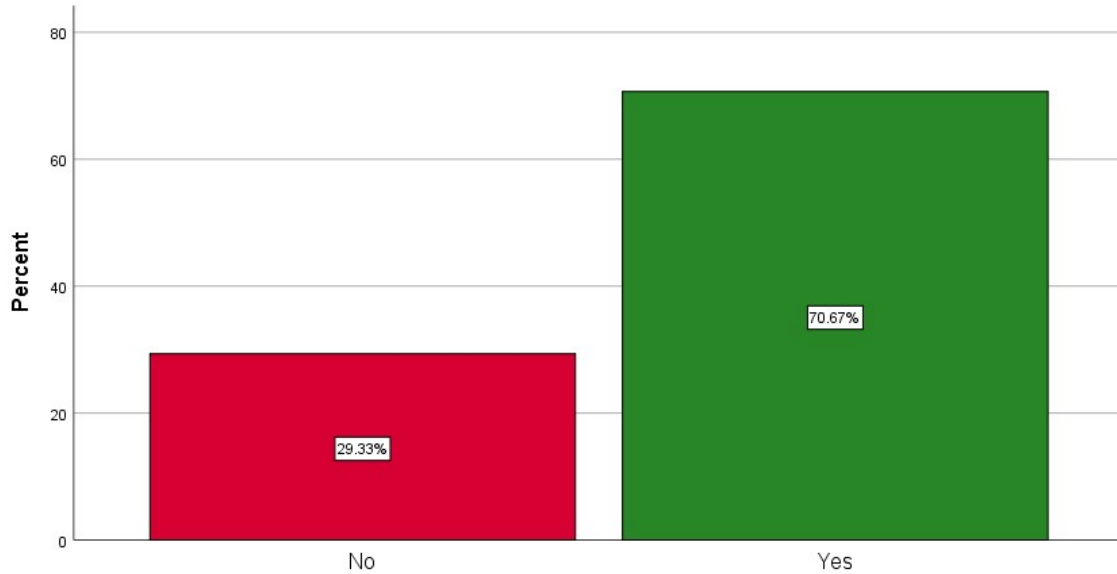


Figure 19. Smartphone ownership or access

2.5 Reactions to the EUDR

This section explores smallholders' perceptions of how the regulation may affect their operations and income, their hopes for potential positive changes, and their fears regarding possible negative impacts. These insights help illuminate the broader implications of the EUDR on livelihoods and future engagement.

A quarter of respondents who are producing EUDR relevant commodities and are exporting to the EU (or are planning to export to the EU) think that the EUDR will impact their operations and income positively and 26% think the opposite (negative impact) (see Figure 20). A further 18% do not think they will be impacted, 14% do not know what the impacts may be and a further 13% expected some impact but did not specify if positive or negative. Most positive impact expectations involved notions of higher profits and access to a larger market. Most negative impact expectations were related to increased compliance burden or even exclusion from the EU market. The wide span in expectations among the survey participants is potentially a further indicator of the uneven distribution of information about the requirements of the EUDR. The scope of this research did however not allow further exploration of key parameters of the respondents who had positive versus negative expectations about the impacts of EUDR.

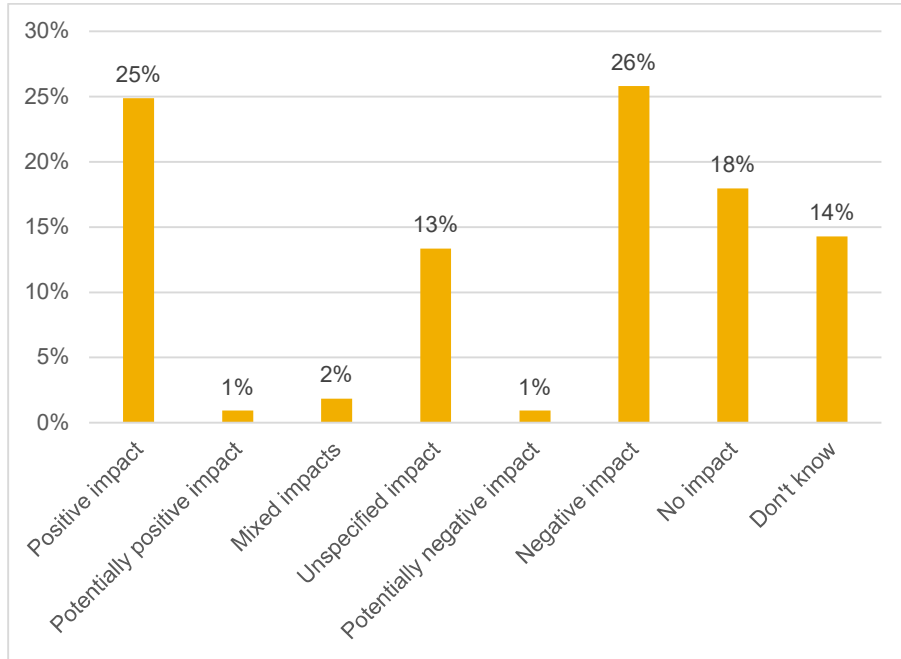


Figure 20. Perception of how EUDR will impact operations and income

When asked about their hopes (rather than expectations – see above) in how the EUDR might bring positive change for survey participants, the themes again evolved around better prices and improved market access (see Figure 21). But the respondents also expressed hope for the EUDR contributing to more sustainable land use and related environmental benefits, which respondents also perceived as in turn being beneficial to their operations. Almost a tenth of participants also expressed hope that the EUDR coming into effect would trigger an increase in the availability of technical support and learning opportunities related to proving compliance. Considering previously demonstrated results related to survey participants technical capacities and access to support resources, this hope seems justified.

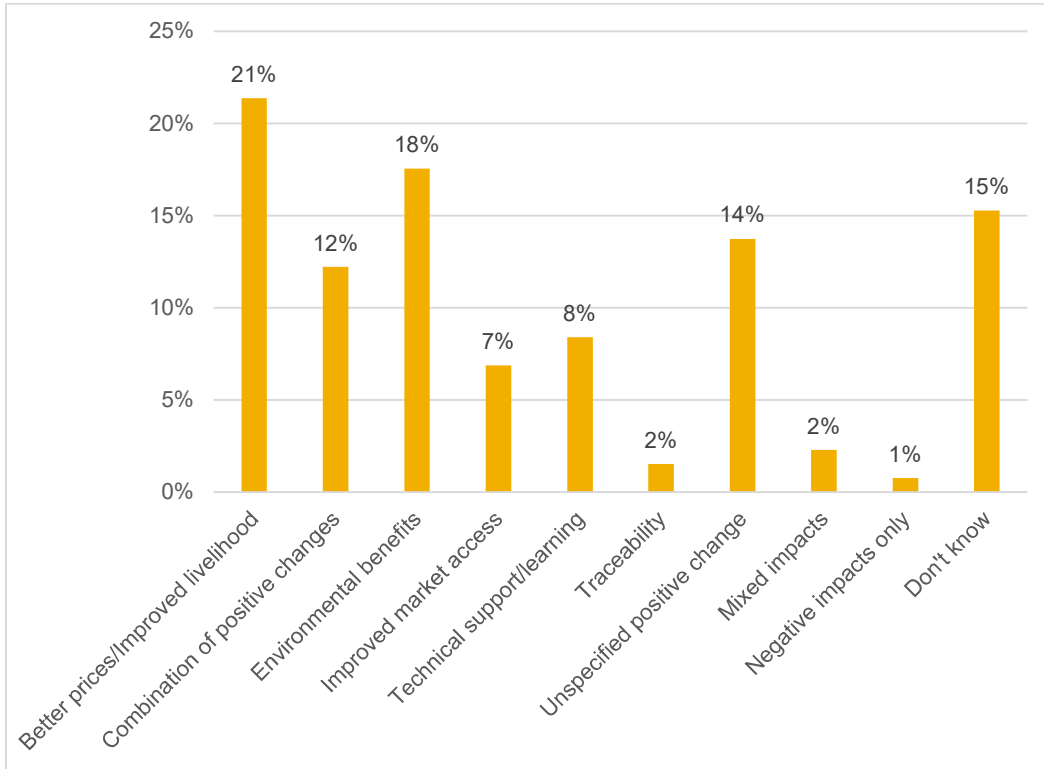


Figure 21. Hopes in how the EUDR might bring positive change

Among those who expressed concerns regarding the impacts of EUDR, fear of not being able to have the capacity to prove compliance was most often mentioned (25%), followed by fear of losing market access (22%) and fear of high compliance costs not being offset by price premiums (21%) (see Figure 22).

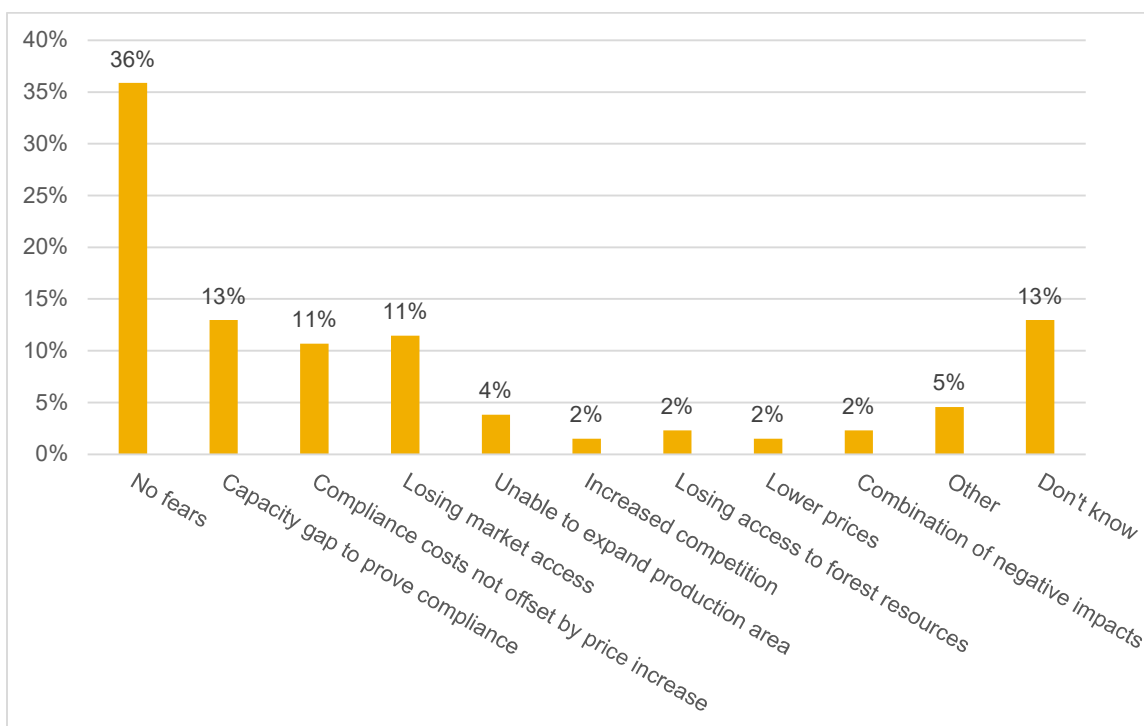


Figure 22. Fears on how the EUDR might bring negative impacts

2.6 Experiences with EUDR support

Finally, this section examines the extent to which smallholders have received external support related to the EUDR, and the specific focus of that support. These insights will help identify gaps and opportunities in current support mechanisms.

Almost half (45%) of those respondents who are producing EUDR relevant commodities and are exporting to the EU (or are planning to export to the EU) have not received any external support related to the EUDR (see Figure 23). Of those who did receive external support, the majority received this general information and advocacy (over 50%) and about 33% on technical aspects (see Figure 24). Overall, this reiterates calls for urgent measures to link this group of people with appropriate support services as we near the implementation phase of the EUDR.

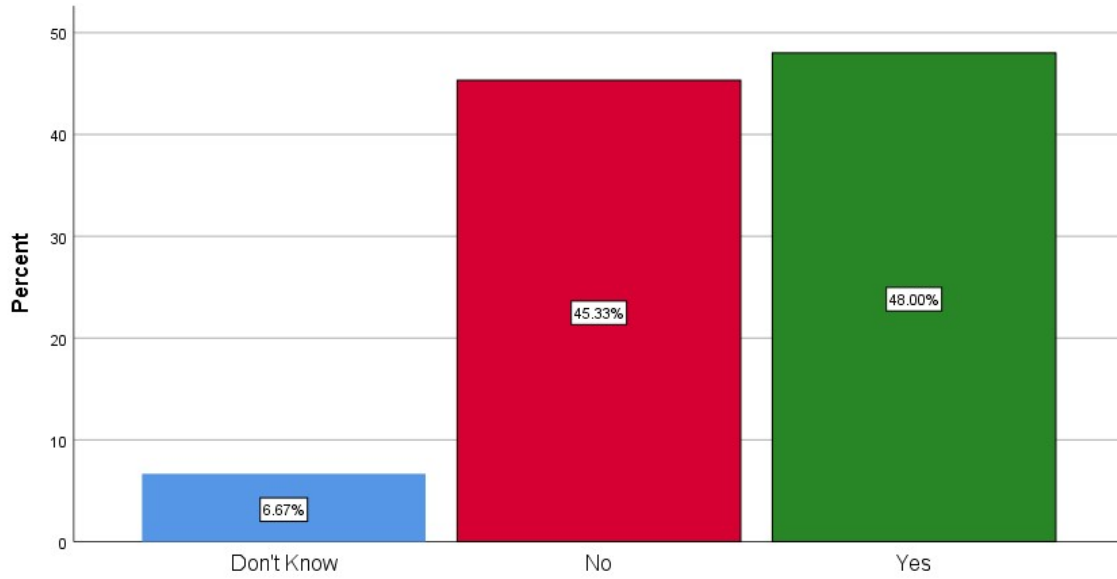


Figure 23. External support related to EUDR received

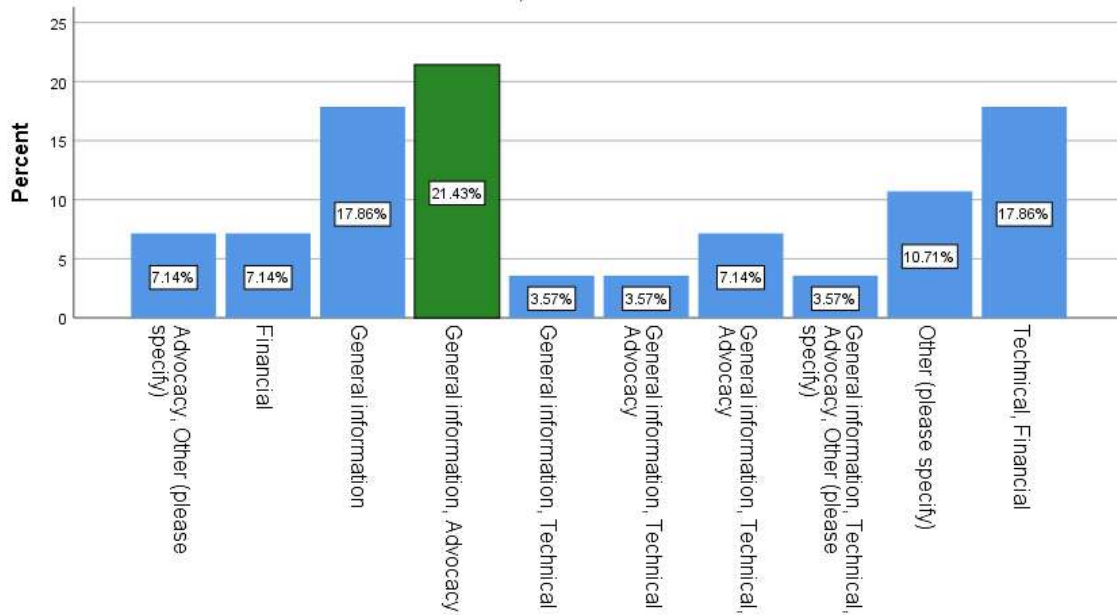


Figure 24. Focus of received external EUDR-related support

3. Recommendations for FFPOs

To ensure that smallholder forest and farm producers are not left behind as the EUDR implementation phase begins, FFPOs may want to adopt several strategies to help their members navigate the complex information base around compliance requirements and to access knowledge and technology that will equip them to prove their compliance.

Based on the findings of this survey, we propose the following activities FFPOs could adopt in this important mission:

1. Launch targeted awareness campaigns - Many smallholders are unaware of the EUDR or misunderstand its key definitions and timelines. FFPOs could:

- Organize awareness raising events and disseminate simplified materials
- Use radio and social media to spread accurate information

2. Facilitate access to geolocation tools and training - Since geolocation data is essential for compliance and many surveyed smallholders had limited awareness of this technology, FFPOs could:

- Install a member-based lending platform for GPS-enabled smartphones and train their members in using these tools to map their plots.
- Partner with NGOs or specialised technical providers for capacity building in using these tools.
- Ensuring members own and control their geolocation data, by educating them on data rights and privacy.

3. Support land tenure formalization - With nearly half of respondents lacking formal land titles and proof of legality being an important compliance element, FFPOs could:

- Advocate on behalf of their members for land tenure reforms and recognition of customary rights, especially in the context of EUDR compliance to add urgency to this ongoing effort.
- Assist members in navigating land registration processes directly or collaborate with legal aid organisations to provide support.

4. Help establish and link digital identities - Digital identity is crucial for associating producers with geolocated plots:

- Support smallholders in obtaining tax numbers, ID cards, or other official identifiers.
- Work with local authorities to streamline access to digital identity services.

5. Build internal compliance support units - Given the complexity of the EUDR, FFPOs could consider to:

- Nominate and train dedicated staff within the organisation to assist members with documentation and due diligence.
- Offer one-on-one support for compliance verification and record-keeping.

6. Develop partnerships with buyers and certifiers - Only 5% of smallholders received geolocation support from business partners. FFPOs could play an important role in:

- Negotiating with buyers to co-invest in compliance infrastructure and capacities.

- Promoting labelling and certification schemes which are aligned with EUDR requirements.

7. Create a mapping and data ownership program- Empower smallholders by:

- Ensuring they own and control their geolocation data.
- Providing tools to update and manage this data independently.
- Educating members on data rights and privacy.

8. Mobilize financial resources - To offset compliance costs:

- Seek donor funding for FFPO-wide EUDR readiness programs.
- Mobilise internal finance and pool members' resources for technology acquisition for the benefit of all.

Annex

FFF smallholder survey on EUDR – administered via KoboCollect application⁴

Hello! We need your help to understand how the new European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) affects you. The EUDR is a new rule that aims to stop deforestation by making sure products sold in Europe, like cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and wood, do not come from recently cleared forests.

This survey is for forest and farm producers like you. We want to hear about your experiences, fears, and hopes regarding this new regulation. Your answers will help us support you better and ensure your voices are heard.

Please take a few minutes to share your thoughts. Your participation is very important to us. Thank you!

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Where are you based?

Country and region

2. Which Forest and Farm Producer Organisation (FFPO) are you a member of?

3. What is the size of your production area?

__ ha

4. Has the size of your production area changed in the past 5 years and/or is it likely to change?

Yes/No/Don't know

5. Do you hold a land title to the area you produce on?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

6. Do you produce cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and/or timber or derivatives thereof? Or are you planning to?

Only continue if YES.

⁴ <https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>

EXPORTS TO EU**7. Are your products exported to the European Union (EU)⁵?**

If YES, how?

- a) Directly through your buyers/direct business partners
- b) Through other value chain actors

*Continue with 6.***8. If NO, are you planning to produce for the EU market?***With option of saying 'DO NOT KNOW'. Only continue questionnaire if YES or DO NOT KNOW***KNOWLEDGE ON EUDR****9. Have you heard of the new EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) for the seven commodities (and its derivatives) cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and wood entering the EU market?**

Yes/No

*Continue with 10. if YES**Continue with 15. if NO***10. Do you know when this regulation comes into effect?**

YES/NO

*If yes, insert date (year/month/day)***11. How did you find out about the EUDR? (allow multiple choice)**

- a. From a government announcement
- b. From a producer organisation/cooperative
- c. From a non-governmental organisation
- d. From the radio/internet
- e. From a neighbour/friend/community meeting
- f. Other

12. Do you know what the purpose of this new regulation is?

YES/NO

If YES, please describe. Allow free text entry and continue with 14.

⁵ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

13. If NO, do you have an entity or individual you may consult on this? (allow multiple choice)

- a. No
- b. I don't know
- c. Yes: Local agricultural or forestry extension service provider
- d. Yes: Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- e. Yes: Trade Associations
- f. Yes: Community leaders
- g. Yes: Other

14. Do you know what 'deforestation' means in the context of the EUDR?

(only one answer allowed)

- a. No
- b. I do not know
- c. YES, clearing forests to make way for agriculture or other uses in the past 12 months
- d. YES, clearing forests to make way for agriculture or other uses after December 31, 2020
- e. YES, clearing trees to harvest timber but maintaining forest cover
- f. YES, planting trees in deforested areas

15. Do you know what 'forest degradation' means in the context of the EUDR? (allow multiple choice)

- a. No
- b. I do not know
- c. YES, changing natural forests into tree farms, where trees are grown for business
- d. YES, turning naturally regrowing forests into tree farms or other wooded areas.
- e. Yes, cutting some trees but keeping the forest healthy.
- f. Yes, growing trees on land that was cleared before.

ABILITY TO ADHERE TO EUDR

16. Are you already complying with EUDR?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

If YES, continue with 17.

If NO or DON'T KNOW, continue with 18.

17. How are you complying? (allow multiple choice)

- a. I produce on land that has not been deforested after December 31, 2020
- b. My production area has been located using coordinates
- c. I follow national rules for my production
- d. Other

18. *The main rules of the EUDR are: A) Products like cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya, and wood to be sold within the European Union must be deforestation-free: This means that these products should not come from land that was cleared of forests after December 31, 2020. B) Their producers must follow the laws of the country where they were produced. C) Companies selling these products into the EU market must prove their products meet these rules with a Due Diligence Statement: This is a document where companies show they have checked and confirmed their products do not come from deforested land and follow local laws. To adhere to EUDR rules geolocation proof that no deforestation or forest degradation has taken place is required. Geolocated means finding the exact spot where your products are grown. This means using coordinates (like a map) to show the specific place. To follow EUDR rules, you need to: A. Find the exact location: Show where your land is on a map. B. Prove no deforestation: Show that no forests were cleared on your land after December 31, 2020. C. Prove no forest harm: Show that your land is not damaged and follows local laws.*

Do you think you can follow these rules?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

If NO, why not? (allow multiple choice)

- a. I am not able to produce coordinates for my plot
- b. I do not know what was on my plot before December 31, 2020
- c. I had to clear some of my land after December 31, 2020
- d. I do not understand what I need to do to follow these rules

19. Do you have a digital identity, e.g. identity card number, passport, tax number, etc.?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

20. Are you aware of what geolocation information or geographic coordinates are?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

21. Has your production area ever been mapped either by you or someone else using GPS?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

If NO, continue with 24.

22. Do you own geolocation information on your production area?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

23. If YES, how did you obtain it? (allow only one answer)

- a. Through the local agricultural or forestry extension service provider
- b. Through a Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
- c. Through a trade association
- d. Through a producer organisation/cooperative
- e. Through the company I sell my products to
- f. Other

24. Would you be able to edit this geolocation information yourself, if your production area changed?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

If YES, continue at 24.

25. If NO, do you have someone you could ask for help?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

26. Do you own or have access to a smartphone?

YES/NO

REACTION TO EUDR

27. How do you think the EUDR will affect your operations and income?

Free text

28. What are your hopes in how the EUDR might bring positive change for you?

Free text

29. What are your fears on how the EUDR might impact you negatively?

Free text

30. Have you received any external support related to EUDR?

YES/NO/DON'T KNOW

If YES, of what kind (allow multiple choice):

- *General information*
- *Technical*
- *Financial*
- *Advocacy*
- *Other, please specify*

FINAL COMMENTS

31. Would you like to share any final thoughts on the EUDR?

Allow free text