



**Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern
Africa**
Ethio-Latin Coffee Community of Practice Project



Proceeding of a webinar on:

**Women, Coffee, and Climate: Women's Empowerment for Socio-
ecological Resilience of Coffee Value-chain against Climate Change
in Ethiopia**

**Collective Intelligences Jimma: action research in the coffee value
production value chain from climate perspective**



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ETHIOPIAN
COFFEE AND TEA AUTHORITY



February 2024

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Introduction

The Women, Coffee and Climate project, implemented by the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) Ethiopia in collaboration with partners from Ethiopia, Colombia, and Honduras, is aimed at empowering women in the coffee value chain amidst the challenges of climate change. Supported by the EU DeSIRA program, this project is being jointly executed with esteemed organizations such as the Ethiopian Coffee Tea Authority, Ethiopia Forestry Development, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research/Jimma Agricultural Research Center, Ethiopian Women in Coffee (EWiC), and Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), along with other partners such as TECNICAFE from Colombia and CONACAFE from Honduras.

As part of our efforts, OSSREA has organized a webinar held on 28th of February 2024, on the Zoom meeting platform. The primary objectives of the webinar were to: -

- Explore innovative digital solutions for empowering women smallholder coffee farmers.
- Share experiences and best practices from Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Colombia, and Honduras.
- Foster knowledge exchange and collaboration among coffee-producing countries.
- Promote gender inclusivity in the coffee farming sector.
- Inspire sustainable agricultural practices through the use of digital tools and technology

This webinar aligns with our project's operational plan, which includes various activities aimed at fostering socio-ecological resilience and women's empowerment within the coffee value chain in the face of climate change.

Some of the expected outcomes from the webinar were:

- Increased awareness of the role of digital tools in empowering women smallholder coffee farmers.
- Knowledge sharing and cross-country collaboration leading to the adoption of successful digital initiatives.

Moreover, we extend our sincere gratitude to all the participants and stakeholders who contributed to the success of this webinar, as their valuable insights and active engagement played a crucial role in achieving its objectives.

Welcome

The webinar commenced at 11:00 am with a warm welcome from Mr. Alemu Tesfaye, Regional Programs Manager at OSSREA. He expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to guide the participants through such an enlightening journey which was the 9th webinar of the Etiolation Coffee Community Practice entitled “Collective Intelligences Jimma: action research in the coffee value production value chain from climate perspective”.

He further highlighted that the webinar would be focusing on the results of an action research in the coffee production value chain with a particular emphasis on addressing climate related challenges.

He deliberated on the agenda of the workshop indicating that the first speaker would be Ms. Aurora Martin. He further indicated that she would provide a concrete understanding of the project scope and objectives, share valuable insights into the framework within which the research was conducted highlighting on the collaborative efforts of the Spanish Cooperation, Reka, and the woman, coffee and climate.

He continued to brief participants on the agenda indicating that the section following Ms. Aurora’s presentation would be another presentation by researchers from the Spanish Association, Intelligentsia, Colectivos, on their research project and methodology. He added that the session would delve into the work done during their trip to Jimma, presenting findings, results and design protocol.

He also clarified that the webinar was divided into two sessions in which the first session would be presentations providing a comprehensive overview of the research project and its outcomes, while the second session would be dedicated to gathering feedback and input from attendees based on guiding questions.

He concluded his welcoming remarks by conveying an invitation to the participants that they were encouraged to actively participate, engage with the presentation, and contribute their valuable insight to the discussions.

He once again welcomed all to the webinar and requested all to make it fruitful and enriching experience. With that, he invited Ms. Aurora Martin to deliver opening remarks.

Following that, Ms. Aurora Martin, from the Spanish Cooperation, commenced to convey an opening remark with a welcoming remark to all along with a special welcome to Juan Luis and David's collective as the organizers of the webinar were very grateful for them to be there and to be part of the webinar to share the knowledge and experience that they have.

She has also mentioned that it was very interesting to have them so that they would share what *licitia colectiva* mean, its approach, and its framework. She added that she would hope that everyone would find it very innovative and interesting. Furthermore, she stressed that she would like to extend her special appreciation for them for being present in the webinar, even though, the agreement that they had for the job has been concluded few months ago.

She has indicated that she would hope that there would be very nice participation and conversation during the webinar.

Having said that, she made a note that she would also like to mention few points about Africa, which was the framework where the Spanish Cooperation have been working together with *intelligentia* collectives in order to make the adventure come true.

She continued to elaborate about the initiative of *intelligentia* collectives highlighting on the following points: -

- It was a training program for development in the cultural sector of Spanish Cooperation.
- It has been created in 2005 to implement the culture and development strategy.
- The main objective of the Africa program was to strengthen the capacities of partners in all areas of culture.

- One of the fundamental lines of work was the training and qualification of cultural actors and managers of public and private institutions to contribute to the improvement of the cultural offer of the partner countries.
- It was also aimed at facilitating meetings between experts and professionals with a view to establishing cooperation mechanisms, regional strategies, and networking.
- It also seeks to strengthen institutions and consolidate cultural public policies to the development of specific training programs at the request of counterpart institutions.
- The program does not lose sight of the creative process or artists and artisans, the foundations of cultural development, true courses, and worksans.
- Although, the Spanish cooperation works in development, humanitarian and different sectors, it also has such kind of programs that are related with culture.
- The Africa program works in all areas of culture.
- The themes and contents of each category activity arise from processes of identifying needs in the countries or regions to which it is directed, always in accordance with the provision of the Spanish Cooperation master plan.
- Some of the main areas of intervention include - sustainable management of cultural and natural heritage, conservation and management of museum archive archives and libraries, architecture and urbanism, and cultural management and cultural industries.
- The circus that we would be discussing about today, has been more linked with architecture and urbanism as well as sustainable management of cultural and natural heritage.
- Therefore, we connected this cultural program of saturda, with coffee, which is one of our priorities now. As a result, it has been connected with the DeSIRA Women Coffee and Climate project as well as with other project that entitles its contribution to sustainable production and processing of coffees with nature based innovative systems with a gender perspective, that we are implementing with our partners from Ethiopian forestry development.
- Specifically, the objective of the Africa with intelligentsia colectiva has been to analyse the context of coffee production in the Jima area, i.e. to analyze the material and technological realities within the production process and the search for context where the physical production of prototypes can increase their goal of a small producer within the value chain from a community and gender perspective.

- The Spanish cooperation has previously worked with them (intelligentsia colectiva) in Mel Candida in a refugee camp in Somali region. And they have developed a mapping of actors, good practices by the community for the use of public space, the lack of resources in long term settlements give rise to individual and collective creativity, and the solutions that can come collective wisdom have been collected in the report, which was completed in 2022.

She concluded her opening remark by highlighting that she would think that it would be interesting if intelligentsia colectiva shared their reflections on the different works that they have conducted in the same country, i.e. in Ethiopia, within different contexts.

Following that, the moderator, Mr. Alemu Tesfaye, expressed his gratitude to Ms. Aurora Martin for the great opening remark. Therewith, he invited the team from intelligentsia colectiva to deliver their presentations.

After that, Luiso..., one of the team members from intelligentsia colectiva, made brief introductory points about the outlines of their presentation indicating that a general overview of the project (as intelligence collective) together with the methodologies would be presented by Juan Chacon; the main findings and the work that they have been doing with the research trip in 2023 would be presented by Davis ...; and the main prototype that they have developed through those trips would be presented by himself.

Following that, Mr. Juan Chacon delivered a presentation on what Intelligencia Colectiva was and what they were doing as a network highlighting on the following points: -

- Intelligencia Colectiva is a network that is all around the world. It has been active in all 5 continents. The idea is to create a huge database of non-standard urban techniques and the makers behind it. So to create this network of what is happening around our territories.
- It is about looking the reality in a different way. It's looking at the margins of what was supposed to be the design and the architecture and Urbanism. There it is possible to encounter amazing objects and interventions which give super valuable information regarding what is important for the different communities around the world and how they shape their way of living in the social, economical, and political way.

He continued delivering her presentation briefing key points on the methodologies used by Intelligencia Collectiva: -

- To create a catalog or a compendium of evidence in a place that the network is active. One can search on inteligencialcollectiva.org and find in the database some of the findings that the team found in Melka Dida that somehow represent the way how the people are using the refugee camps and how are they implemented with their own culture, and the place that they are living.
- At the catalogue one can find every everyday objects, common architectures, and urban situations that apparently are significant. It was designed to see them from a new perspective that values which we call those findings evidences.
- Regarding on the question on what an evidence itself is and how it looks like to be part of the catalogue, what Intelligencia Collectiva is doing is to look for spontaneous construction details and unexpected solutions that mix popular technologies with imagination of the person who builds it.
- For example, we found this person who built a kind of like socket on the street in order to play music for personal use. He cast an initiative that made the street more functional using the available public space with electricity.
- We are looking also for tools that enable new dynamics and inventions and the alternative use of materials. For example, there are very famous arts in the Netherlands developed using a technology from raw materials to create movable objects that move with the wind.
- We also look for designs that use different alternative energy sources. For example, in Lima, Guatemala, as well as in other parts of the world, we found a group, in a community with no access to electricity, that used bicycles to do different household activities like washing clothes with a home-made washing machine by the pedaling of a bicycle.
- We look for the transformation of everyday objects to give them superpowers. For example, in China, a family invented a solution of multiuse bicycle for transportation service on land and water as well to cross the river.
- We also look for hybrids of the history of technique – objects, details, or architecture that contain pieces, technologies, and materials from different historical moments. For

example, a community in Nigeria used all the fabrics of the sacks that they have for the different products to build the parts of a sailing boat.

- We look for half-breed situations, objects, and architectures that mix materials with different origins and natures. For example, in Palomino, Colombia, a chair was made from some plastics in a recycle model because the traditional natural fiber was no longer available.
- We also look for ever evolving objects, things that change over the time they have been used, and they can be reused. For example, in Palomino, Colombia, people who make sandals from old tyres of cars but then once the sandals are rotten, they recycled the pieces for different purposes such as door hinges.
- We look for elements that imply an oral tradition, technology that have been transmitted from generation to generation. For example, decorations performed on tracks in Karachi, Pakistan which, for some, was a display of status, while, for others, was a matter of carrying of their own belongings.
- We also look for not only for objects, but also for urban situations and management strategies that require negotiation between different agents for its design, production, and future use. For example, in Berlin, Germany, the public area in front of each building is managed by the private community of the building. Thus, it requires a kind of negotiation about what is public and what is private as well as who needs to take care of the public resources.
- After this, when the network is working in a place, the first way is to look with these perspectives and look for this kind of evidences and findings; start a process where some of those findings can be analyzed in a more profound way, and design ways like how they function, what are the measurements, what are the elements and components of these things; and develop “upgrades” that is a way of taking some of these findings and then trying to understand and create these kind of instructions in order to ensure that it can be replicable and can be done somewhere else.
- Intelegecias Colectivas does not look at this emergent heritage as if it is something that is untouched or preserved statically. But the idea is to create communities that they can work and think innovation in new prototypes in different ways,
- Some of the examples of our work with communities include: -

- In Palomino, we were working with natural materials to create composting toilets with some families along with creating the way that they know and understand how to build them by themselves.
- In Manila, Philippines, for St. vendors to have portable structures that they can move in different places; and creating motorcycles that they were working as a taxi that are called pedicabs.
- Through this process we understand that this evidence and this way of doing is not isolated situation rather, they are manifestations of how a territory and a city or a countryside is living, and how people through their needs and available materials are shaping their way of doing.
- Through Intelegcias Colectivas, we did an understanding of how the whole urban of Lagos, a mega city in Nigeria, was shaped, how the architectures that the people were creating and shaping, and the way the people were living in their own city.
- Intelegcias Colectivas is about sharing the knowledge and the responsibility between the human network of the project. Now, there is a huge number of about 100 - 250 people all around that have been participate in the process.
- Intelegcias Colectivas is about shifting the way we think about design. The usefulness and beauty of a design depends on our vision of the world and the contexts in which our daily lives unfold, of the paradigms through which we act and through which we know why objects are what they appear to be.

With that, he concluded his presentation and invited his colleague, Mr. David Cárdenas Lorenzo to deliver a presentation on how those methodologies was applied in Jimma area in Ethiopia through action research on coffee value chain.

Following that, the second presenter, Mr. David Cárdenas Lorenzo made a welcoming note to the participants along with a brief self introductory remark indicating he was part of the project of the Inteligencias-Colectivas team. He further made a note that his presentation would be focusing on what they have made with the aforementioned methodology in the context of Jimma area of Ethiopia. Thereupon, he commenced to his presentation highlighting on the following points: -

- We have been working in the context of Ethiopia since 2019, where the Technical Office for Corporation have contact us because we have worked together in Manila. Since then, we have started a long conversation.
- Finally, in 2022 we had the opportunity to bring those ideas to reality in Dollo Ado in Somali region with our first intelligentia collective project in Ethiopia,
- In 2023 we had the opportunity to repeat that kind of methodology in Jimma area.
- We prepared a project during the first months of the year and travelled to Jimma in November 2023.
- In this new project, we have a very special context, which was the coffee production.
- The project was the first phase of the two phases of a project regarding public spaces.
- We were wondering how we could build a public space in Jima, what was a public space there, what was need, and what it was used for.
- In urban planning public spaces do not have so much space. In this kind of rural context they are built using small addition of houses and private communities, and the public space is the rest of the land that remains there. They also are not utilized, not even not in Ethiopia, not in anywhere. It's not so common to allow citizen participation in the in the construction of public space.
- We were interested in how people can participate and build parts of the public space or equipage like with plaques in the street.
- Public spaces are essential to facilitate life in cities, manage common resources, and serve as fundamental spaces from which to generate and promote culture.
- In this project, IC Ethiopia wanted to discover, together with the people living around the area of Jimma town, the physical and procedural tools to design and participate in a common space. It was not only about building as a physical project, a public space, but also how a common realm is built with people.
- In our research process, we have collected a bunch of physical evidence because they are visible and easy to get found. However, it was not so easy to collect in a very short time non-physical evidence that can provide clues of how community build common ground.
- Displayed a pictorial display of a typical small territory in Jimma area where in terms of material, it was represented with coffee production communities and with a production process divided in phases of harvesting of coffee, storages of grains, drying the seeds,

peeling the seeds to extract the inner seeds, washing, storing, and finally the process of selling them. The context also includes Research Centers, seed nurseries, and forests.

- The structure of our field trip and the action research was to go through all those processes and see what could be found.
- The team went to the Jimma area and focus on three main issues: -
- The first one was the research centers and institution because they know the population, they already have a network of cooperation with the farmers and cooperatives, and they know the cultivation processes of coffee which the action research team members were not experts at.
- The second focus of attention was the farms and cooperatives because they are where coffee is grown, and the first processing is carried out
- The third focus of attention was related to in between places that include resources that the population has developed regarding community participation, technical knowledge, the design of tools, furniture, infrastructure, housing, and spaces.
- Regarding the first focus, there were Jimma Agricultural Research Center (JARC), the seed nursery and Bamboo Forest Reserve from the Ethiopian Forestry Development Agency (EFD). They showed the action research team their works on the scientific approaches, the laboratories, etc. As a result, the team gets evidence of how technology is used in the centers and the facilities. One of the interesting things that the team observed was that in JARC, there were around 100 researchers, and about another 300 workers in charge of building and maintaining things that the researchers need. Similarly, in the seed nurseries, the team observed the kind of materials used in the facility for farming as well as building structures.
- Furthermore, the team visited different kinds of facilities that were constructed in the bamboo area, and how they use woods from local trees to build their own structures.
- In the second place, the team visited farms looking for a technology like a locally built washer machine that would help farmers process the coffee by separating the pulp from the from the grain and washing it so they can sell it directly from this point of the process instead of selling the whole grain without eliminating the Internet intermediary parts. In addition, during visits of bigger cooperatives, the team was able to realize a different perspective of how something common have been built.

- Overall, the team found different important tools that can be used in a further phase like building processes, resources and public space management, things regarding design, and things regarding materials and technologies.
- Regarding the building processes we discovered the use of eucalyptus around Highland areas of Ethiopia to build up houses, tools, and structures.
- The team also found amazing soft technologies that are used as secondary objectives such as a fence made with fabric of natural fibers that also is an income source for the community who makes and sells it.
- The team has also observed tools and procedures that only few people can use due to their complexity, grain market spots constructed from simple materials, a hand wash built with a common ground of knowledge and found in every restaurant in the area, common tools for coffee processing, use of vegetable fibers for making nuts and envelopes, etc.

Following that, the moderator Mr. Alemu Tesfaye, expressed his sincere gratitude to both the presenters for the valuable and insightful presentations that provided the participants get a deeper understanding of the research project and its implication for the coffee industry. He furthermore indicated that all the contents of the presentations were informative and promotive.

With that, he invited Mr. Luis Galán García to deliver a presentation on the prototype developed by the Inteligencias-Colectivas. Following that, Mr. Luis Galán García began his presentation by a welcoming note and delivered a presentation emphasizing on the following points: -

- For the prototype developed, the first important thing was the creation of creation of alliance and the promotion of collaboration - establishing strategic partnerships with communities, organization and important stakeholders, promoting actions, fostering supportive relationships among small producers, and coordinating meetings between local producers and marketing networks to enhance the intermediary situations.
- The second one is the valorization of the local knowledge and community collaboration - establishing strategic partnerships with communities, organization, and key stakeholders, promoting actions that build supportive relationships among small producers, and

organizing meetings between local producers and marketing networks to improve the current situation.

- The third focus is the development of new construction techniques - investigating the potential uses of bamboo and cane as a construction material, developing the vegetable roofing solution by testing bamboo and cane solutions, and seeking the participation of local builders, carpenters, and artisans for the implementation of this construction techniques and the knowledge transfer and application of the construction solutions.
- The fourth one is the reduction in the use of plastic - researching in the use of alternative materials other than plastics, especially, in seeding production, investigating the recycling and the use of the polyethylene found in the coffee drying process, and developing didactic materials for producers to distinguish between the different qualities of plastics and the use of more appropriate and durable ones for their needs.
- The fifth is the promotion of collective intelligence and education in it - providing building tools and trainings, especially to the JARC workers and all other interested community members, and working with the bamboo species as a pilot prototype to generate replicable construction models.
- The sixth one is the adaptability and the continuous evaluation of the process - Integrating regular feedback sessions to collect comments and make adjustments to the whole process; establishing a participatory governance, organization, and model based on the whole process of learning and construction; and conducting end of the process evaluation of the impact, sustainability, and community participation workshops with various actors and community groups.
- To foster these objectives, we recommend the implementation of the following three main activities: -.
 - Development of the coffee value chain infrastructure and the community fabric
 - promoting actions to foster supportive relationships among all small producers,
 - developing ways to make basic infrastructure for washing and pulping coffee in a more affordable way for small producers,

- facilitating meetings between all the actors including both the local producers and marketing and export networks to explore better marketing alternatives improving intermediary situations
- Agro-forestry research
 - Investigating the potential uses and applications of a bamboo, as a construction material structurally and in creating woven elements for enclosures and partitions
 - exploring the use of cane as a material for developing woven elements as part of non-load bearing enclosure walls – for interiors and partitions of the different space.
 - researching the application of vegetal coverings as an alternative in the use of metallic manufactured products in construction, but also in the plastics needs of many parts of the process.
- Reduction of the use of plastics
 - researching the use of alternative materials to plastic, in the seeding production such as the use of false banana leaves, as it has already been used for packaging and other purposes.
 - Investigating the possibilities of recycling and reusing the polyethylene plastic present in the coffee drying process and seedling production
 - developing educational materials that allows producer to easily distinguish and identifying the most suitable and durable plastics for their different needs.
- Regarding specific prototype, he displayed pictorial demonstration of a communal infrastructure for small scale coffee processing built through participatory workshops.
- Our proposal focuses on the creation of an infrastructure, a pavilion, a community space throughout the process of collaborative self-construction.
- This project seeks an active participation of the JARD members and all the institutions mentioned earlier, especially, the coffee growing families and communities around where the a communal infrastructure becoming a meeting point to learn and apply new construction techniques in a collaborative manner as well as sharing knowledge about the different parts of the process in the coffee production value chain.

- The objective of this infrastructure is to become a place where different processes of the coffee production value chain can be done in a cooperative manner as well as serve a space for meetings and exchange of knowledge with the communities.
- the prototype design approach has four different principles.
 - The first one is the participatory methodology and learning through workshops.
 - This is the core of the prototype. Conducting workshops with JARC, EDF, the community, the cooperatives and the families, focusing both on the space construction and the sharing of knowledge and innovative building methods.
 - The second one is the collaboration and infrastructure sharing, which is a sustainable approach.
 - The pavilion for us represent not only a physical space, but a model of collaboration. We seek to foster the idea that infrastructure can be shared among communities prompting efficiency and resource optimization. The sustainable perspective goes beyond the physical construction, and it aims to cultivate collaboration and solidarity among the participating family.
 - The third is bidirectional exchange and learning the mutual enrichment.
 - This is something that we have learned throughout the process in intelligence collectivism and how these have to be a mutual and in a bidirectional way.
 - The fourth one is a pilot infrastructure, a model to follow
 - the pavilion that emerged from this project is not simply physical space, but the prototype to learn from it becomes a tangible example of the innovation and the works being done by JARC, and all the other organizations in Ethiopia like the Forest Research Agency
 - the pilot will become a continuous source of inspiration and knowledge, a place to visit to understand and/or to implement different innovation process in an ever evolving process.
- The implementation of the prototype had three different phases: -
 - The first one is the planning and the design of the process – mapping the human partnerships and identification of the key actors, the communities, and all the potential learners; mapping the territory to understand all the networks and all the local connections, and the needs making possible to establish strategic alliances;

and finally, with all these, it is to start the technical research and the redesign with about the local and sustainable materials, evaluation of possible construction systems and the appropriate technologies, initiating the redesign of the pavilion through design workshops in collaboration with the future users and all the actors that would like to go.

- The second phase in the implementation of the prototypes is the co-creation and the detailed design workshops.
 - The co-creation workshops are participatory workshops to identify infrastructure needs and possibilities with all the actors that are going to use it and need it, as well as mapping and recording the specific learnings and requirements gathered during all these workshops.
 - After we have all these, we will go with the technical project and the detailed design and implementation, project development, initiation of the detailed design phase based on the results of all the workshops conducted before, the development of the technical drawings and all the technical documentation for the project implementation, and adaptation of the workshop methodology according to the specific learnings and requirements gained through the whole process.
 - Finally, during the second phase, we will go into the building, construction, and implementation workshops. We, not only co-design, but co-build the whole prototype by coordinating the practical construction workshops where all stakeholders are involved in a collaborative and participatory manner.
- Phase three, the last phase of the project, is the activation, evaluation, and developing of the governance of the prototype.
 - In this phase, we will develop and redesign activities and encounters. We will also cascade a host meeting to establish the organizational and governance model for the community, as well as to foster continuous evaluation of the implementation, and integration of regular feedback sessions to gather feedbacks and made immediate adjustments to the whole process.

- The final important thing in the process is the evaluation and the documentation of the whole project and project management empowerment for the community finalizing all the whole construction and the whole process- evaluating what has been going on in terms of impact, sustainability, community participation so that we can learn as much as we can from the process and we could see how we can implement some of the fundings we have found achieving goals in other scenarios.
- It is also very important to detail all the documentation of the process and outcomes so that it is shared with the local community, the international community, and any other interested organization. It is very important to share all the knowledge and experience that has been produced so that people will learn from it
- Likewise, it is also important to conduct post-implementation training sessions for other practitioners who will come afterwards so that we could develop a proper maintenance and use of the infrastructure.

Following that, the moderator expressed his appreciation to the presenter, Mr. Lewis, for the insightful presentation and invited Dr. Wubalem to have his reflection on the presentations.

After that, Dr. Wubalem Tadesse, from EFD, expressed his gratitude for the opportunity and the interesting presentations. He added that he had a privilege to join the Intelegmentals Collectiva team when they were conducting their research around Jimma area. He added that, together, they have visited Jimma Agricultural Research Center and the surrounding areas of Agaro farmer Coffee plantation sites, processing areas, private farms, forestry related activities like bamboo plantation areas, nurseries, etc.

He indicated that, during the visit with the team, he has learned from the architectures and engineers of the team much about the designs of the activities implemented in the area for coffee processing, site designing, etc.

He also conveyed a congratulatory remark for the team for coming up with excellent and wonderful designs and prototypes. He concluded his reflection by expressing that he was hopeful to meet the

team in other opportunities and work with them refining and finalizing the prototypes and the designs commented by appropriate stakeholders like coffee researchers, etc.

Therewith, the moderator, Mr. Alemu Tesfaye, opened the floor for discussion inviting the participants to actively engage by sharing their thoughts, questions, and experiences related to the issues raised in the presentations.

Following that, Dr. Truphena Mukuna, Executive Director at OSSREA, after expressing her appreciation for the interesting presentation, made a remark that she recalled from her visit to Popayan, that she learned about how the waste products of coffee were utilized. With that, she posed a question on what the team has been doing with the community to ensure that 90% of the whole coffee plant would be utilized, not only the beans, because in Ethiopia the utilization was limited to the beans as the rest of the coffee plant goes to waste other than maybe firewood.

Accordingly, Mr. David Cárdenas Lorenzo, responded by acknowledging the importance of the question because it would allow the team to put an eye on that kind of reality, of the use of the whole plant, and to take the issue into consideration. Besides, he indicated that innovative approaches like replacing and/or complementing plastic materials use in the process of coffee production by the waste parts of the plant.

Following that, another participant (Mr. Van Lindsay) forwarded a question on waste products indicating that, in the presentations, the team has proposed an intervention on promoting washing stations as a communal space and building more washing stations affordably. With that, he posed a question on if the prototype has something that is innovative or special about addresses some of the processing issues related to pollution risks around the runoff water from coffee washing and depot.

Furthermore, Mr. Alemu Tesfaye added another question regarding climate change mitigation in the coffee production inquiring on the ways the designed prototype integrated local knowledge and common resources as well as proposed innovative solutions specifically for climate adaptation and mitigation in coffee production.

On top of that, Dr. Truphena forwarded another question on how those stations would be reducing the labor or the time spent on working on coffee in favor of women i.e., empowering women in terms of time management.

Accordingly, Mr. Luis Galán García reflected admitting that the Inteligencia Colectiva team did not have specific solution to the aforementioned challenges. He indicated that the common place would have its own advantages of serving as a space for gathering and learning from the others so that they can make things better their own ways, share with others the way they do things, their difficulties because it would not only be a place for the pumping but also a place for gathering and reaching for conversation while the process is being done.

He added that, the communal spaces have additional benefits in terms of climate change as the sharing those spaces instead of having many different small facilities all over the place, could also help the community to be more responsible and minimize excessive utilization of resources for constructing infrastructures.

Furthermore, he stressed that the proposal offered for the team was only to study and approach the situation in terms of techniques such as managing the whole process. With that, he acknowledged that it would be a learning process for everyone, hopefully to find better solutions or improving the solutions.

He added that the whole process in the approach of Inteligencia Colectiva was based on continuous learning throughout the process so that everybody could make better its own process development.

Following that, Mr. David Cárdenas Lorenzo, building up on the reflection made by his colleague, added that the team members were architects by profession and their works had focused primarily on material research and process research. He furthermore made a note that the questions forwarded were all inspiring and would help all learn new perspectives. He added that the inputs were valuable and would be considered in the subsequent phases of the project.

After that, the moderator, announcing that it was time to close the session, invited Dr. Truphena Mukuna to deliver a closing remark. Therewith, he graciously handed over the floor to her.

Following that, Dr. Truphena Mukuna commenced to deliver a closing remark by expressing a heartfelt gratitude for the very insightful and exciting presentations. She added that the project was very interesting. She furthermore highlighted that she was excited with the way the DeSIRA project was getting interdisciplinary research, and involving pure scientists coming to work with the local communities to build structures using local materials that would serve the coffee industry effectively in Ethiopia. She also made a note on the importance of scaling up those outcomes.

Finally, he made a remark that some of the questions raised during the discussion session which were not in the focus of the research, would serve as a good opportunity for knowledge exchange and learning so that future works would incorporate all those.

With that, she concluded the webinar by expressing her gratitude to all for taking their time to attend to the webinar. She added that she would be looking forward to sharing more as moving along.

The webinar adjourned at 5:32 pm, marking the conclusion of the session.

Annex:

- 1) Webinar recording in English: <https://youtu.be/LuAnomZnCLc>