

Fairtrade Africa COVID19 Update #02

Scope: Government Action and Product Updates

Week of March 30- April 08, 2020

COVID-19 is a fast-moving and complex public health crisis affecting hundreds of thousands of people around the world. It is also having a growing impact on the global economy and the way we do business. In the South African Network (SAN), South Africa is on a national lockdown hence putting a strain on producer activities. Various forms of lockdown have also been affected in various countries of our geographical operation such as Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Mauritius and Eswatini. With producers being pushed to maintain skeletal activities and workers and further limitations placed on logistics owing to the closure of borders the impact is evident. More so, the lockdown of global export markets has immensely affected producers, especially in the flower product category.

1. Government Actions per Country

1.1 Ghana

The total number of confirmed cases as at April 07 stands at 287 with five deaths and 31 recoveries. On Friday 27.03.2020, the President of Ghana announced a partial lockdown for parts of Ghana i.e. Greater Accra and Greater Kumasi and Awutu Senya East areas that are currently considered the epicentre of the pandemic for two weeks and will be subject to revision based on the situation. All offices, schools and shops are closed in these areas except for essential services. Residents in the affected areas are expected to stay at home. Health Workers, Security Workers and other e-commerce platforms are operating. Most banks and state institutions have announced digital and e-payments for transactions for their clients and customers. There is also a ban on passenger planes except for cargo shipment.

The government has also set up an emergency fund to help the vulnerable and persons at risk during this time. The government is also considering a stimulus package for affected companies and SMEs. There is a nationwide fumigation exercise ongoing for all major food markets in the country. Community contact tracing has been ongoing and the government has announced additional insurance for health workers. The agricultural sector remains unaffected but all farmers and producers are taking the necessary precautions.

1.2 Cote d'Ivoire

Code d'Ivoire has registered a total of 349 confirmed cases with three deaths and 41 recoveries as of April 07. The government of Cote d'Ivoire has implemented measures to limit the spread of COVID-19. Schools (from pre-school to university) were closed for 30 days effective March 16. Sporting events, festivals, and gatherings of more than 50 people are banned effective March 18. Social distancing is in effect: no handshakes or embraces, maintain at least one meter distance from other persons. The airport has currently suspended all passenger planes. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire announced the closure of land, aviation and maritime borders on midnight,

Sunday, March 22 for an indeterminate time. However, cargo shipments are not affected.

Curfew from 21.00 to 05.00 hours went into effect nationwide on March 24. Inter-city travel, apart from certain emergency services, was prohibited effective midnight, March 29. Travel between Abidjan, Dabou, Azagule, Bingerville, Grand-Bassam, Bonoua and Assinie is still permissible.

1.3 Cameroun

Cameroon's Ministry of Public Health has developed a preparedness plan for COVID-19, including active surveillance at points of entry, in-country diagnostic capacity at the national reference laboratory, and designated isolation and treatment centres. WHO and other centres of disease control and surveillance are providing technical support and closely monitoring the situation in Cameroon. The country has 685 confirmed cases and nine deaths and 41 recoveries as of April 07.

Effective March 18, all land, sea, and air borders were closed until further notice due to COVID-19, except for cargo flights and essential goods and materials. Passenger screening forms and temperature checks have been implemented at points of entry. There are temporary isolation booths for symptomatic passengers at Nsimalen International Airport in Yaoundé. All public and private training establishments of the various levels of education, from nursery school to higher education, including vocational training centres and professional schools, are closed; Gatherings of more than fifty (50) persons are prohibited throughout the national territory.

Public administration has been given preference to electronic communications and digital tools for meetings likely to bring together more than ten (10) people. The Cameroonian public has been urged to strictly observe the hygiene measures recommended by the World Health Organization.

1.4 Uganda

President Yoweri Museveni on March 30 ordered a two-week national lockdown. This is in a bid to combat the spread of COVID-19. So far, the country has recorded 52 cases of infected patients. Only essential services remain operational including established food markets on condition that a distance of 4m is maintained between sellers and buyers. Besides, factories have been instructed to establish temporary camps for workers.

1.5 Ethiopia

As of April 07, Ethiopia had 52 confirmed cases, two deaths and four recoveries. Until March 29, most of these cases were reported within Addis Ababa. Over the weekend, four new cases were confirmed outside of the capital city (Oromia and Amhara regions). As a result, four regional states in Ethiopia have imposed a ban on transport. At a national level, all land borders remain closed and the national carrier scaling down its operations to concentrate more on freight.

1.6 Rwanda

So far, Rwanda has reported 105 cases of coronavirus infections, with seven recoveries. Rwanda began taking precautionary measures long before the confirmation of any cases. Over time, the country has scaled its combative measures including suspending commercial passenger flights, restricting movement over land



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borders and suspending internal transport. Last week, the government announced a social protection initiative that will see vulnerable homes provided with foodstuffs and groceries.

1.7 Tanzania

The total number of confirmed cases as at April 07 stands at 24, with one death and 4 recoveries. Current government efforts are focused on ramping preventive measures such as handwashing, use of sanitizers, social distancing and wearing masks. However, social gatherings such as church services and funerals are still permitted. Public transport is also running as usual.

1.8 Kenya

With 172 confirmed cases, seven recovered cases and six deaths as of April 07, the government has enforced a dusk-to-dawn curfew (from March 27), banned congregations in churches and imposed a maximum number of passengers in matatus (buses) to ensure one-metre social distancing. This week, the country is set to hire 1,000 currently unemployed medical personnel to cope with the increasing cases.

1.9 South Africa

South Africa has 1,749 confirmed cases, 13 deaths and 95 recovered cases. The country is in lockdown until April 17 (date to be reviewed) with only essential services operating. All retailers are open between 09.00 – 18.00 hrs and can only sell essential goods, with no alcohol or cigarette sales allowed. Many banks have allowed a payment holiday for SMME's who are in good standing. While employees cannot be forced to take annual leave, the government has made funds available for companies who can prove that they are unable to cover salaries, to apply for. Individual applications by employees are discouraged. Agriculture has been exempted from the lockdown but limited to those who live and work on the farm.

1.9 Kingdom of Eswatini

Eswatini has ten confirmed cases, four of whom have recovered. The country has no death cases. Measures taken include a partial lockdown, with no gatherings of over 20 people, social distancing encouraged and limited scheduled public transport operators. Borders closed, only food cargo allowed through the border gates and airport is closed. Informal businesses and SMEs mostly affected. Government still coming up with mitigation plans to compensate for any significant losses.

Work conditions: All employees are working from home following the call by government for a 20-day partial lockdown. None of the employees has tested positive for COVID19.

1.10 Malawi

As of April 07, Malawi confirmed eight cases and one death of the novel coronavirus, becoming the 50th African nation to be infected. All public gatherings have been restricted to 100 people, the government has developed a costed preparedness plan worth MK2.4 billion. The Ministry of Health is disseminating information to the general public about the outbreak and how to prevent or control it through various media. Some district councils have also suspended street vending, night clubs, weddings, engagement ceremonies, bridal showers and any sort of social gatherings.



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1.11 Madagascar

The Government proclaimed a state of health emergency having 88 confirmed cases and seven recovered cases throughout the territory of the Republic of Madagascar with limited movement allowed. Suspected people have been set on quarantine while infected patients separately treated.

1.12 Mauritius

Cases as of April 07 in the country total to 268, with eight, recovered cases and seven confirmed deaths. The government has extended curfew to April 15, but supermarkets and shops will be reopened from April 02, under strict sanitary conditions.

All Mauritians have to carry their National Identity Cards, and foreigners to present either their passport, residence permit or work permit when out in public.

1.13 Zimbabwe

With eleven confirmed cases and two deaths as of April 07, the government of Zimbabwe declared the COVID-19 crisis a “national disaster” on Friday, March 27, a move allowing it to commandeer State resources towards fighting COVID-19, to use emergency regulations, and to deploy personnel for the same services. The government initiated a 21-day nationwide lockdown on Monday, March 30. The measure is intended to slow the spread of COVID-19 and requires all public activities to cease and most commercial enterprises to close, with exceptions for certain food and fuel vendors as well as health-related facilities and other essential services. Zimbabwe’s borders are closed to all human traffic except for returning Zimbabwean nationals and permit holders. However, the borders remain open for cargo.

Almost a year after it suspended the use of foreign currencies, the government of Zimbabwe has now allowed citizens to carry out domestic transactions in US dollars to mitigate the impacts of the current COVID19 pandemic on the economy.

1.14 Zambia

With 39 confirmed cases, one death and seven recovered cases, a mandatory 14-day self-quarantine period has been set for travellers from or having transited through countries affected by the COVID-19 outbreak 14 days before they arrived in Zambia. Additionally, the Zambian government announced that schools were to remain closed as of Friday, March 20, for an unspecified duration. Effective midnight, March 26, airports in Ndola, Livingstone, and Mfuwe will suspend international flights until further notice.

1.15 Egypt

With 1,450 confirmed cases, there were 94 deaths and 276 recoveries recorded in the country up to April 07. All education activities have been suspended and currently depending on online education. Curfew has been introduced from 19.00hrs - 6.00hrs. Most Airlines stopped.



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1.16 Palestine

A total of 261 cases have been confirmed with one death and 44 recovered cases. All education activities have been suspended amidst a total lockdown having a total of 205 confirmed cases

1.17 Morocco

With 1,184 confirmed cases, 90 deaths and 93 recovered cases, all education activities suspended and currently depending on online education. Curfew from 19.00hrs - 6.00hrs. Most Airlines stopped. On the other hand, ports are still working. Land transport decreasing with delays of around one week of delivery. Movement between cities forbidden.

1.18 Tunisia

Tunisia has 623 confirmed cases, 23 deaths and 25 recovered cases. All education activities suspended and currently depending on online education. Curfew from 19.00hrs to 6.00hrs. Most Airlines stopped. However, the ports are still working and controlled by government agencies. Potential total lockdown is foreseen.

2. Actions by Fairtrade Africa

As global concerns grow due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are faced with rapid response challenges, from producers, and workers, employee health and welfare to disrupted supply chains.

The Leadership Team has taken the following measures to ensure business continuity:

2.1 Internal security (emergency) response committee

Based on an initial assessment of regional COVID-19 pandemic risks and vulnerability of staff, producers and workers, FTA Leadership constituted an internal security team to guide and support operational response planning, provide regular updates to staff, and explore ways of working with local and regional disaster agencies to create awareness on Corona disease. Together with the Leadership Team, the committee continues to develop various response plans as appropriate.

2.2 Service delivery by alternative means

A decision to suspend all travel and field related activities was taken on March 17, 2020. Additionally, all staff are now working from home in line with safety directives by respective governments to discourage the further spread of corona disease. We continue embracing digital platforms like WhatsApp, and other virtual media to ensure we stay connected from home with staff and producers to continue working. However, with the continued spread of the virus, and uncertainty on when normalcy will return in all the affected countries, FTA leadership has taken measures to maintain the only optimal number of staff on duty, at any one given time in all the regions, subject to further review, as the situation may necessitate.



2.3 Communication

Dissemination of health and safety information to producers and staff is a key part of our operations during this time. This is met through weekly memos, WhatsApp and, e-mail updates. Similarly, relevant information on markets and the status of producers is shared with donors, partners and other key stakeholders bi-weekly.

2.4 Assessment of operational and project risks

A project's risk assessment to determine the extent to which COVID-19 will affect the implementation of donor-funded program/projects is underway. This is aimed at re-evaluating implementation feasibility, and a possibility to redefine project activities, as agreed with project donors, and partners. In some cases, activities will have to be deferred completely or replaced with new interventions altogether.

2.5 Collaborative response

Fairtrade Africa in collaboration with NFOs, is pursuing partnerships with organizations such as National trade unions, The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), International Trade Centre (ITC), HIVOS, and many local organizations operating in various African regions for consolidated welfare and emergency response, to minimize the impact of COVID-19 and to mobilize long-term support for producers and workers.

2.6 Advocacy

Advocacy work in collaboration with employer Associations, National workers' Unions and National label platforms continue to yield fruits as some of the countries have already issued directives to banks to suspend loan repayment for affected producers until the situation normalizes. The Kenya, Ghana and South African governments have already created a framework for re-negotiating loan repayment terms with producers. However, there is still need for governments to make urgent consideration to release pending payments to business towards VAT and training levy reimbursement, and continued lobbying of governments and unions to lessen statutory dues and tax burden on workers earnings; to cushion them against diminishing livelihoods. Further steps are being made, together with NFOs towards **Airfreight lobby** with destination countries to review stoppage of transit cargo into their territories, Norway and the Dutch government might be open to these discussions.

Additionally, discussions are ongoing with development project donors to set aside part of the project funds towards emergency response.

3 Updates on Fairtrade Certified Products

3.2 Flowers

Latest reports indicate that woes in the flower product category continue to deepen with most farms exporting merely 30 per cent of daily production to traditional markets such as Germany and the UK. Flower producers have continued to lay off their workers or send them on compulsory leave, retaining only a very lean percentage to maintain basic operations. Some producers have, however, come up with ways to manage their workforce, however, such measures can only be on a short term basis. Two flower farms, for instance, are reported to have employees working on a rotational basis where 50% are on compulsory leave at any given time and paid half of their salary. One farm decided to suspend all internal checkoffs such as micro-lending, advances

borrowed and insurance deductions to ensure that the net pay is much higher than the usual net. To further increase their net salary, employees were granted leave allowance, which is traditionally given to employees and their spouse while only travelling on leave, and advised to use this for food supplies.

Given the economic hardship due to loss of revenue, the Government of Kenya introduced a series of stimulus measures including reducing value-added tax (16% to 14%) and corporation tax (30% to 25%) expediting tax refunds. For example, the flower sector VAT refund amounted to Ksh.10billion. Moreover, there has been a full tax relief on PAYE for those earning a gross salary of up to Ksh. 24,000 a month. The move is expected to cushion both producers and workers during this time of uncertainty. Besides, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) launched a campaign dubbed "Flowers of Hope" under its Economic Framework for COVID 19 response. Implemented in collaboration with local airlines and other private sector stakeholders, the campaign aims to use flowers as a uniting symbol, showing gratitude and support to the people at the frontline of or suffering from the pandemic, which will also help in saving thousands of farm jobs.

If the COVID-19 situation persists and farms are unable to maintain their workforce leading to crop negligence and in addition to the current rains, there is a high likelihood of infestation by Downey mildew that can lead to a wipeout of entire crops.

Both Ethiopia and Uganda report similar trends in the release of workers pointing towards hard economic times for thousands of workers. Cancellation of orders which is compounded by flight cancellations is also the order of the day.

3.3 Coffee

While the status largely remains the same as last week, producers in Kenya have intensified efforts to protect their workers with some entirely closing down their factories and where applicable asking workers to dispense their duties from home. The Nairobi Coffee Exchange is still open and the prices of coffee have also remained stable. At the farm level, pruning and fertilizer application have been completed.

Following government directive on introduction of shifts and working from home, factory activities in Ethiopia have slowed down by almost 80% of workers now staying at home. Further, the directive has affected the export process which is now taking longer with fewer civil servants per shift. Also, most shipment offices at the port (Djibouti) are closed resulting in delays. In response, producer organisations are notifying buyers on such delays based on purchase contracts. Some buyers are reported to have moved April 2020 shipments to May and June, none have cancelled their contracts. In terms of logistics, POs experience difficulties in the shipment of samples owing to the suspension of flights. Additionally, there is a shortage of trucks to transport Grade 1 and 2 coffees to the port.

In Tanzania, FT certified coffee producer- KADERES has taken the noble initiative to support COVID-19 mitigation measures. In collaboration with Red Cross Tanzania, KADERES has taken to community radio to raise awareness among farmers on COVID 19 causes, effects and prevention measures. On the downside, producers in the country are grappling with defaults in delivery of March-April 2020 shipments due to the closure of logistics operations in cargo destinations. In addition, producer organisations report delays in payment of levies to government entities, unions and primary societies which may attract penalties. The cancellation of all General



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Assemblies (GAs) and Annual General Assemblies (AGMs) may also delay the opening of the 2020/2021 new coffee harvest season.

In Rwanda, government restriction of movement within the country has seen normal factory operations halted. Harvest, particularly in the Eastern province has been interrupted owing to the same government measure.

3.4 Tea

Eastern Africa

Following the closure of the Mombasa Tea Auction last week, the Government of Kenya has provided an alternative venue albeit with strict operating procedures including limiting the number of traders in the auction hall to 1 (down from 3 slots/trader). Further, some traders have suspended their activities at the auction thus affecting sales and tea prices. Meanwhile, the East Africa Tea Trade Association (EATTA) is working on an online trading platform to allow the auction to take place virtually. In factories, tea harvesting and processing continues as normal but with high levels of precaution. The curfew imposed in Kenya has however affected tea transportation bringing about some delays.

In Tanzania, no direct effects have been reported by producer organisations on workers and farmers so far.

In Uganda, the suspension of public transport has affected the mobility of workers. Some farmers and workers have voluntarily chosen to stop operations affecting their income and volumes of green leaf produced. For producer organisations that continue with operations, additional purchases such as food, soap, detergents and sanitizers have increased operating costs. Additionally, the closure of the Mombasa tea auction has affected sales with producer organisations recording lower volumes.

In Rwanda, normal production operations are reported to be ongoing. However, workers' mobility is affected by the suspension of public transport and wider restrictions on movement.

Malawi

Malawi has five Fairtrade certified tea producers. These include Satemwa Tea Estate, Kawalazi Tea Estate, Thuchila Tea Association, Sukambizi Association Trust (tea), Msuwadzi Tea Association, Out of all these, Satemwa and Kawalazi are Hired Labour (HL) organizations while the rest are small producer organizations (SPOs).

Kawalazi Tea Estate is unable to send out samples of their made tea to their International buyers due to cancellation of air flights to SA. As such there is no buyer commitment to buy their tea. This means the estate's tea sales will plummet. Sukambizi Association Trust has seen their tea exports through Lujeri tea reduce due to the closure of borders and some buyer offices.

Sukambizi sells their green leaf to Lujeri tea estates which then exports to different buyers including Unilever which buys 40% of tea produced at Lujeri. Thuchila Tea Association's green leaf supply to Eastern Produce Malawi has not been halted in any way. The farmers are still supplying their green tea to the EPM factories just like



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before. However, the export of the made tea faces hindrances due to the already mentioned closure of surrounding borders and closure of offices by some tea buyers. Msuwadzi Tea Association's supply of their green leaf to Satemwa Tea Estate also hasn't been affected in any way. The farmers are still supplying their green tea as normal. All in all, the supply of the made tea by the respective processors will be greatly affected due to the closure of borders, closure of office by some buyers and other trading sanctions that might be put in place by respective governments amid the COVID19 pandemic.

3.5 Cocoa

Generally, there is no increase in demand for cocoa within this period as the majority of contracts had been supplied as at January 2020. One producer in Ghana is, however, affected as they are unable to send cocoa to the port because they have not received the required documentation from Cocobod. Cocobod's office remained closed to the public and hence could affect the delivery of these volumes on the REWE project. There may be future risks for sales under FT terms as producer organisations have not yet signed any contract with local traders for the next season. But this is more or less the usual situation, unfortunately, it could be worse this year.

Some clients who had shown interest in buying additional volumes are no longer responding as they should. There is a slow response to logistics especially on the export of beans due to the lockdown. There is a restriction to shipment of cocoa beans to some locations due to the ban on international flights.

Additionally, the COVID 19 pandemic has caused Cocoa prices in the world market to plunge and has cost the Ghanaian government USD 1Billion. This will affect the revenue generated by farmers from volumes projected for the year. There is a perceived financial risk for cocoa farmers. The greater part of the risks is anticipated in the 2020/21 cocoa season as Cocobod is currently struggling to get syndicated loan agreements due to closure of most foreign banks. If this continues, it could affect even the availability of money for Licensed Buying Companies to purchase cocoa from the farmers at the community level. This could also affect the farm gate price of cocoa if the market price continues to fall.

3.6 Banana and other products (Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Burkina, Senegal, Benin, Togo)

Cargo shipments are currently not affected by the government restrictions made, but there is the possibility of an impact on the volumes if the situation extends beyond the next three months. The immediate impact is on prices; the prices for fruits and other commodities are slipping down for all commodities, especially for cotton where the loss is (more than 33% reported so far)

Most of the POs especially hired labor organizations, continue to procure large quantities of infrared thermometer gun to check the temperature of staff and workers including visitors each morning before accessing work premises and leaving the work premises. POs are adhering to safety through handwashing points and provision of hand sanitizers for all workers.

3.5 Wine

With the peak harvest season just ending in March, the challenge lies in delivering/shipping due to the new stringent ports' requirements. This has created storage issues which could impact on the quality and volumes of produce.

Due to the Presidential exemption, farms are in operation in various clusters (Paarl/Wellington-Montagu-Rawsonville and Worcester). Some farms have been on lockdown (Sir Lowry's Pass) and others have office staff working from home and sprayers being the only ones on the vineyards. All ports have been closed and no wines can be exported till further notice.

There is currently a nationwide shortage on hand sanitizers and thermometers which is proving to be a challenge. Many have started making their homemade sanitizers.

3.6 Sugar

Mauritius: Since the outbreak of COVID19 pandemic in Mauritius, Cooperatives' activities have been disrupted. Mauritius went into lockdown on March 20 and will continue till April 15. All physical meetings and training have been postponed, the General Assembly of the Mauritius Fairtrade Cooperative Federation which was initially planned to take place on March 24, had to be postponed. Farmers can get a permit to go to their farms to do farm work but currently, no operations are planned in the cane fields as they are waiting for the harvest season in June.

Eswatini: Harvest season is set to start in April / May. The schedule on quantity to be taken to the mill is out and has not been changed from the plans made pre-COVID19. World market price has dropped but it fluctuates and is being monitored. Prices were locked, therefore producers have protected prices. 100000t priced for about 3 months, after which, new negotiations will be entered into, depending on the conditions necessitated.

Prices of protective gear have increased and that of ripening chemicals have suddenly doubled in price, increasing the cost of production at the end of the season.

Malawi: Malawi has two certified cane sugar producers; Kasinthula Cane Growers Association and Phata Sugarcane Outgrowers Cooperative. Both Kasinthula Cane Growers Association (KCGA) and Phata Sugarcane Outgrowers Cooperative own their cane which they sell to Illovo Sugar Malawi. Illovo sugar mill had contracted South African contractor to maintain their mill before the crushing season, however, this has been put on hold due to the lockdown in South Africa. This will seriously affect both KCGA and Phata's cane supply to Illovo as they cannot supply cane to a mill that is not running. If the cane is not supplied on time, both the producer's income will be affected and would subsequently affect cane harvesting plans.



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3.7 Vanilla

Farmers are free to go to their farms because of the high levels of theft, which will enable them to monitor and keep watch over their products. Some producers still have vanilla pods but some traders suspended sourcing from producers due to COVID19 health restrictions. Export of products is as yet not affected by the restrictions.

3.10 Herbs (Cinnamon; Cloves, Rooibos)

Madagascar: One Cooperative cannot employ external seasonal workers due to health and safety restrictions and has to rely on internal staff, which delays processing operations.

South Africa: At Oudam it is also business as usual with work in full force and workers going on an Easter break during the week of the April 10 and returning after the lockdown.

4 Some of the actions HL producers are taking (SPOs to be covered in the next update)

Following governments and WHO preventive guidelines on Corona, the Hired Labour producers are taking precautions as follows:

- Awareness creation and sensitization for all employees to follow all instructions relating to COVID-19 delivered by the management (no handshaking).
- Provision of additional facilities (running water and soap) for handwashing at strategic areas of the plantation such as; the main plantation entrance, canteens, clinic etc. and hydroalcoholic solutions in offices
- Discouragement of mass gatherings and handshaking
- Discouragement of any unnecessary movement within or outside the plantation
- Arrangement of working hours to cup with curfew times.
- Display on all notice boards and vantage areas of the plantation and other facilities informative and educative posters and pictograms on COVID-19 and hygiene procedures to prevent contracting the disease
- Supply of 0.5litres of hand sanitizers across offices and in all buses used for transporting workers to and from work.
- Issue of additional instructions on the hygienic maintenance of all staff buses and drivers mandated to execute these cleanings which are regularly checked by the HR departments.
- Acquisition of infrared thermometers which are used to check the temperature of workers in the morning before them onboarding buses to work and at the close of work. Persons with temperature recording more than 37.5°c are advised to report to the nearest hospital.
- Close monitoring of the situation by management
- Restricted people and visitors to the factories and have increased the total trips of buses per day to make room for fewer workers to convey at a time (reduced workers boarding the buses from 40 to 15 per trip).
- They have also limited the number of workers using changings room from 20 to 7 at a time.
- There has also been the provision of rooms for quarantine of suspected workers with high temperatures before the Ministry of Health comes and take charge of such cases.



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- Working in shifts arrangement.
- A farm has closed down FPC crèche and the Montessori.
- A farm in Ghana has made donations of Protective materials (disinfectants, sanitizers, gloves, nose masks, respirators) to the Ministry of Health and a hospital.

We will continue to keep you informed through regular updates on how our partner organizations and producers are affected by the corona crisis. Even though we feel emboldened dealing with the challenge and effects of COVID-19, given our experience working in complex environments, it will require time, innovation and collaboration, from all of you to navigate the unfamiliar terrain ahead.