



Sítio Concórdia / Chácara Café

Location: Alta Floresta D'Oeste (Rondônia) Biome: Amazon (Brazil)

Size property (ha): 48 Coordinates property: -12.07883, -62.07967

Cleared Area			
9.8	hectares	Period clearance: March 2021 – May 2023	Type of vegetation: Open-canopy, submontane rainforest
4,884	tons of CO ₂		

July 2023



Imagery: Sítio Concórdia (marked with blue line). Of the deforestation (in red) of 9.8 hectares between 2021-2023, 5.1 hectares have now been planted in July 2023 with coffee. Source: AidEnvironment, based on SIGEF, Prodes, [Embrapa](#) (2024)

3 July 2016



4 July 2023



Imagery: Sítio Concórdia, before and after clearing. Source: AidEnvironment. While the “before photo” is dated in 2016 (since this was a high-resolution, cloud-free image), the actual deforestation occurred after the EUDR cut-off date of 30 December 2020. Imagery ©2025 Planet Labs Inc.

About 76% of the native vegetation cleared area falls into the FAO Forest definition and is **non-compliant with the EUDR**



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Agricultural activity since deforestation: coffee production (July 2023)



Imagery: Sítio Concórdia / Chácara Café, situation in July 2023, demonstrating coffee cultivation after initial clearing of the area between 2021 and 2023.

Coordinates: -12.07314, -62.07955. Source: @2026 Airbus



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Ownership & Business relationship

Owner: SNCR 2025: Syrio Jost Wenot CAR 1: RO-1100015-546732103DA04DCBB7AECDA2C66B2222 (active CAR) CAR 2: RO-1100015-3A2737AF8E574559A2D4D0192FEDECAA (Orlando de Jesus) (canceled CAR) CAR 3: RO-1100015-E69095ED2D27422DB247DA96FE4BD0D1 (pending CAR)	Company responses: In response to six coffee Rondônia cases shared with LDC, NKG, Sucafina, Olam, and BlendCoffee in July 2025, LDC states that “all 12 CARs [cited in the six cases, ed.] are marked as non-EUDR-compliant in our database, thereby preventing any future coffee deliveries from these entities to LDC”. An example EUDR Protocol Verification Report shared with AidEnvironment however reveals a few shortcomings in the due diligence process, see page 6 of this report . Sucafina states they source from only one of the four coffee intermediaries indicated in the cases but does not disclose which one. Moreover, the company says that it “does not purchase coffee from any of the farms named in the report” and that “10 of the 12 failed our compliance filters. Two were deemed compliant based on public records and satellite imagery, but as they are not suppliers to Sucafina, no field visits were conducted”. NKG says that its “Brazilian export company NKG Stockler does not purchase coffee from the region Rondônia in general” and “has no business relations with the cooperative Caferon”. However, the company also states that while reviewing the importers, “so far, we haven’t found any links to the farms or the cooperative. However, due to the complexity of the supply chains, we can never completely rule out the possibility that coffee from these farms may have entered our supply chain through third party sales.” Olam states that it is not connected to any of the six coffee cases in Rondônia, but without providing further details. BlendCoffee did not reply after repeated requests.
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Environmental sanctions

Embargoes:	No	-	-
Environmental fines:	No	-	-

Case description

Fazenda Sítio Concórdia (name derived from SIGEF Brazilian land management system in 2025) in municipality Alta Floresta D'Oeste (Rondônia) cleared 9.8 hectares (ha) of native vegetation between March 2021 and May 2023, therefore after the EUDR cut-off date, of which 76% of the vegetation lost can be classified as forest under the EUDR (1). This case study was also covered in the Embrapa 2024 coffee report on Rondônia, page 26 (B1 and B2 photos) (2), demonstrating that what was mapped as coffee area in 2022/2023, used to be former native vegetation in 2020. AidEnvironment calculated that of the cleared area, 5.1 ha is now planted with coffee plants. Mapbiomas Alerta confirms the clearing in two self-declared Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) files linked to the property (see CAR numbers 1 and 3 above) (3).

In the official Brazilian land management system SNCR (2025) the farm parcel is registered under ownership of Syrio Jost Wenot (4). No further information was found on this (coffee) producer. While the CAR system indicates that more than one landowner claims the property (5), the CAR system in Rondônia generally does not allow for checking the linked ownership names to the CAR numbers. However, one CAR number (see CAR 2 above) in the property is linked to self-declared owner Orlando de Jesus (5), who is also a cattle producer. From his declared property “Chácara Café” (indicating also coffee produce) he indirectly supplied (via unnamed property “LH 152, KM 22, LT 93, GB 02, STR 05, ENTRE 60 E 65 L”) Minerva’s slaughterhouse in Rolim De Moura - RO in 2018, and Marfrig’s slaughterhouse in Chupunguaia-RO in 2020, indirectly through two farms (e.g. Fazenda Rio Preto) (6). Moreover, the property also overlaps with a mining permit requested by Cooperativa dos Garimpeiros e Mineradores do Brasil for gold extraction (7).

The property is about 70 KM away from a group of five coffee warehouses in the Nova Brasilândia D'Oeste municipality in Rondônia that will, based on proximity, potentially source from this property: Jacomim Só Café; Zeno Comércio de Café e Cereais; Comargil Comercio De Café, and Café Master Comércio de Café e Cereais (8). According to a sample of Brazilian shipment data, between 1 January 2023 and 30 November 2023, the top-5 robusta coffee exporters (excluding logistical companies) from three Brazilian ports (Santos, Paranaguá, and Manaus) that are mostly tied to (northern) coffee exports, include Louis Dreyfus Commodities (LDC), Olam Agricola, Sucafina Brasil, BlendCoffee, and Neumann Kaffee Gruppe (NKG) Stockler (9). These coffee traders, that are often also the major coffee importers in Europe, may not be able to achieve negligible risk in their due diligence efforts under the EUDR when buying robusta coffee from Rondônia. Potentially indirectly from this specific farm through various warehouses and cooperatives, such as the warehouses presented above, or the Cafeicultores Associados da Região de Matas de Rondônia (Caferon) cooperative, that represents 10,400 coffee growers in the region, reportedly selling coffee to buyers in South America, Asia and Europe (10).

(1) EU Forest Observatory Global Forest Map, online: <https://forest-observatory.ec.europa.eu/forest>, viewed in July 2025.

(2) Embrapa (2024), Levantamento e mapeamento do uso e cobertura da terra com ênfase nas áreas cafeeiras da região das Matas de Rondônia, online: <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-publicacoes/-/publicacao/1163784/levantamento-e-mapeamento-do-uso-e-cobertura-da-terra-com-ênfase-nas-áreas-cafeeiras-da-região-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in 6/2025.

(3) Mapbiomas Alerta, online: <https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org/imovel/RO-1100015-E69095ED2D27422DB247DA96FE4BD0D1>, viewed in July 2025.

(4) SNCR (2025), online: <https://snrc.serpro.gov.br/>, viewed in July 2025.

(5) CAR Rondônia, online: <http://car.sedam.ro.gov.br/#/site/consultar>, viewed in July 2025.

(6) Animal Transit Data (GTA), viewed in July 2025.

(7) Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development, online: <https://geoportal.sedam.ro.gov.br/>. Mining permit number: 886289/2021, viewed in July 2025.

(8) SICARM warehouse data (2025), online: <https://consultaweb.conab.gov.br/consultas/consultaArmazem.do?method=acaoCarregarConsulta>, viewed July 2025.

(9) Brazilian shipment data 1 January 2021 till 30 November 2023, filtered for HS code 0901 and robusta coffee.

(10) ANBA 92023) and Revista Cultivar (2024): <https://anba.com.br/en/rondonias-amazon-robusta-coffee-more-and-more-sustainable/> and <https://revistacultivar.com/noticias/estudo-comprova-a-sustentabilidade-do-cafe-da-região-das-matas-de-rondonia>, viewed in July 2025.