



INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE
ORGANIZATION



**THE INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE ORGANIZATION
1963-2023:**

60 years of ICO development
projects to build a sustainable
coffee industry





BACKGROUND

Sixty years ago, the International Coffee Organization (ICO) was established following the conclusion of the first International Coffee Agreement 1962 under the auspices of the United Nations. Since its inception, the ICO has been consistently engaged in assisting its Members with the development, fund mobilization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of coffee sector development projects aiming to promote sustainable growth for the benefit of all stakeholders, from coffee farmers to consumers.

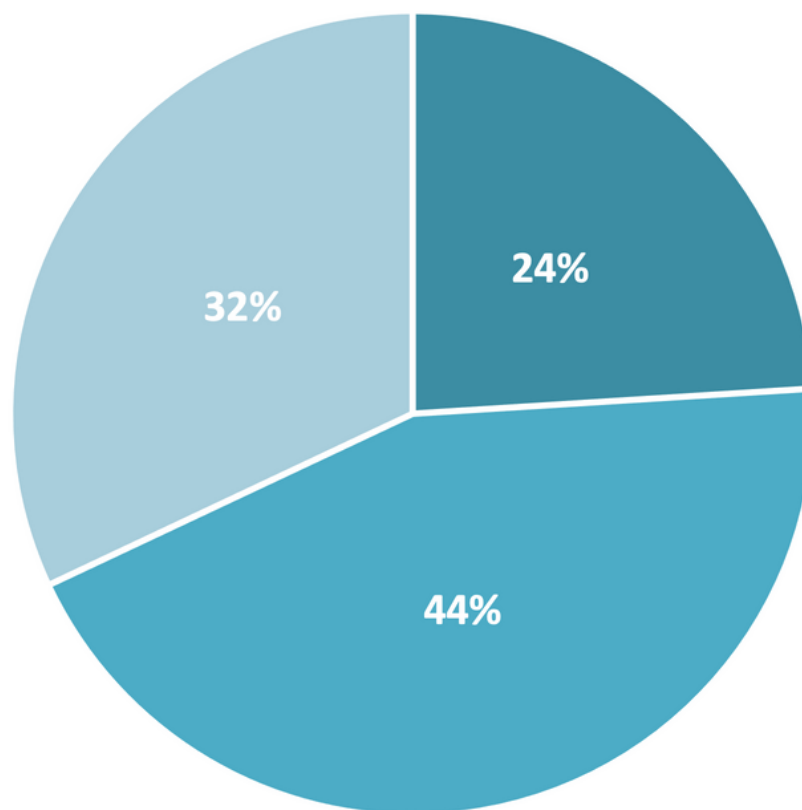
All ICO projects implemented from 1963 to 2023 totalled US\$319 million^[1], enabling the Organization to assist and finance project activities in Member countries. Project activities can be categorized into three main areas or interventions (see Graph 1) which are also characterized by three models of fund mobilization and allocation:

- Diversification;
- Promotion; and
- Upgrading coffee production and marketing.

^[1] Contributions received for all projects totalled around US\$368 million. However, the amount spent was approximately US\$319 million. This is because, of the US\$128.9 million contributed to the Diversification Fund by exporting countries, only US\$77 million were allocated to projects. The remaining funds were transferred back to the contributing countries.

GRAPH 1: DISTRIBUTION OF ICO FUNDING BY AREA OF INTERVENTION

Graph 1: Distribution of ICO funding by area of intervention



■ Diversification ■ Promotion ■ Upgrading Coffee Production & Marketing

I. DIVERSIFICATION OF COFFEE PRODUCTION

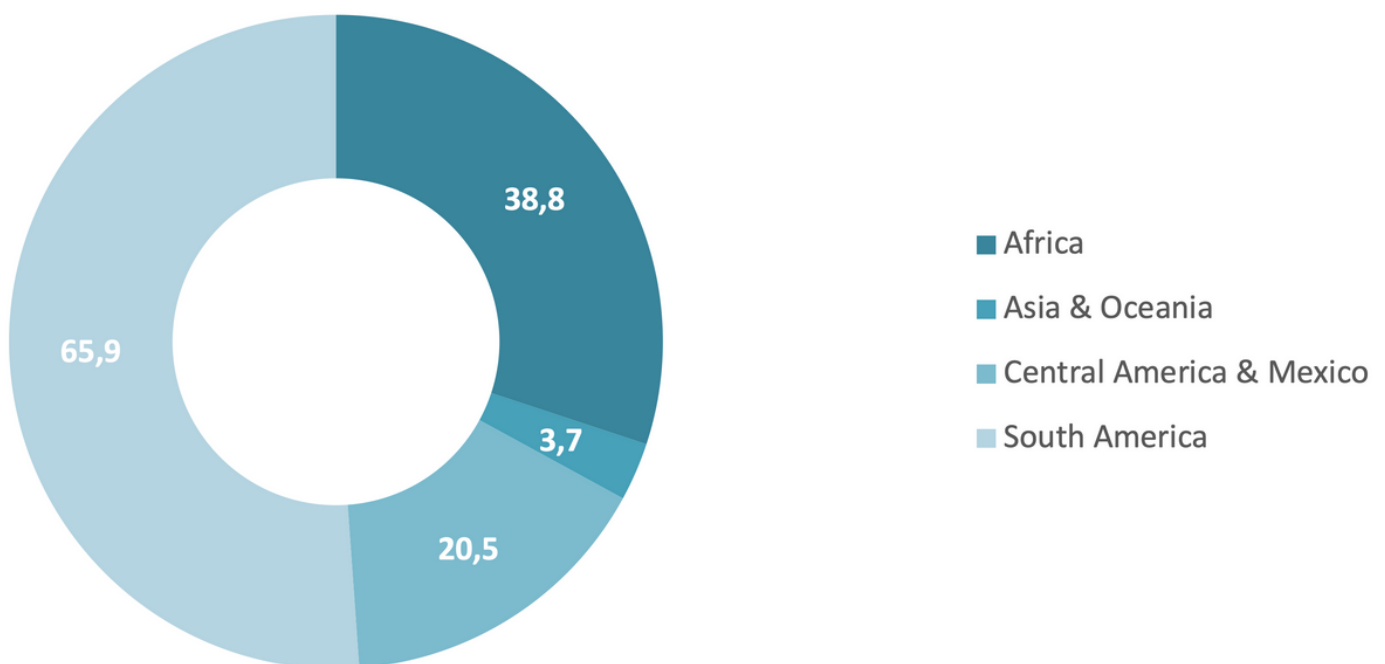
Scope: To diversify coffee production through the promotion of alternative agricultural and income-generating activities to widen farmers' and countries' incomes.

A Diversification Fund (DF) was established under the ICA 1968 and was funded by producing countries that exported over 100,000 bags of green coffee equivalent. At the time of its creation, it seemed certain that the world coffee supply would exceed demand over a period of time. Therefore, the DF was established to divert resources from coffee cultivation to other activities which would not only enhance each beneficiary country's economic earnings, but also enable coffee growers to increase their income.

The projects financed broadly covered: promoting intercropping options in coffee-producing areas; agricultural research; and infrastructure development, such as port logistics, roads and storage facilities.

Under the DF, the Organization financed 31 projects worth over US\$77 million[2],[3], covering Africa, Asia and Latin America (Graphs 2A and 2B).

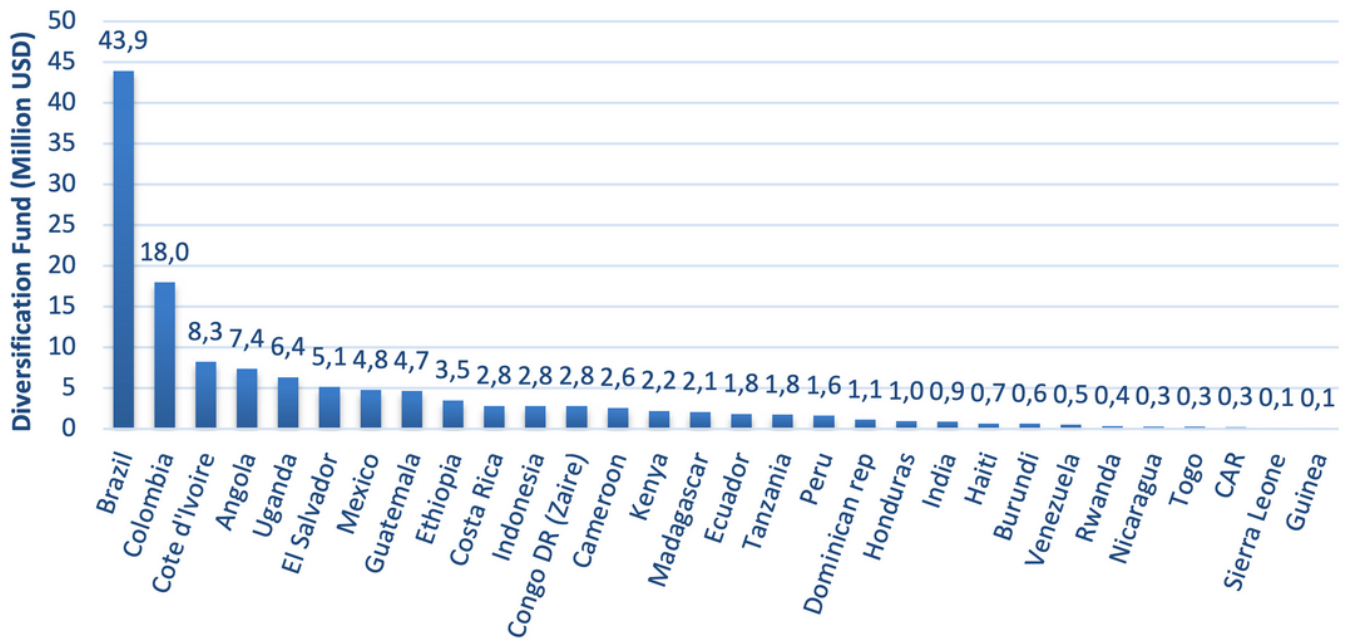
GRAPH 2A: DISTRIBUTION OF DIVERSIFICATION FUND CONTRIBUTIONS PER REGION (MILLION USD)



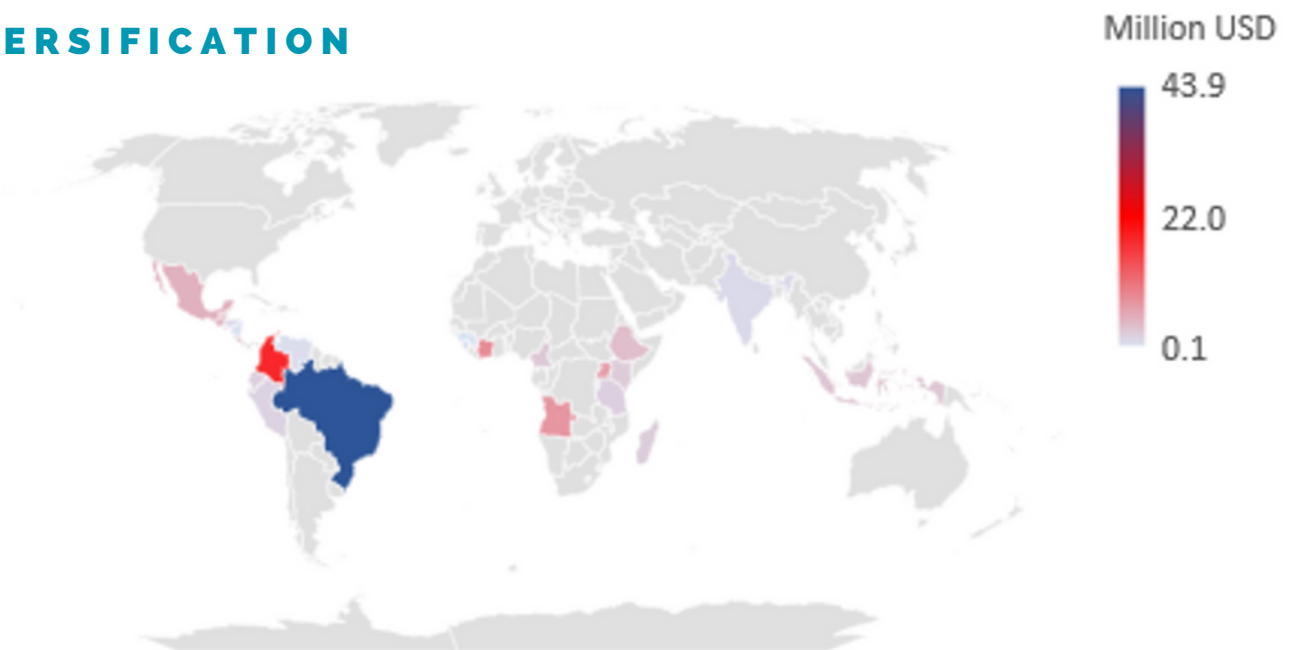
[2] Participation in the Fund was mandatory for the 30 countries exporting over 100,000 bags of coffee.

[3] Contributions were calculated at US\$0.60 per bag of coffee exported, hence Brazil - the biggest exporter - received the largest allocation. Of these contributions, 78% financed projects in the relevant country; 20% financed projects in the country and another contributing country; and 2% covered ICO management costs.

GRAPH 2B: DISTRIBUTION OF DIVERSIFICATION FUND CONTRIBUTIONS PER COUNTRY



DIVERSIFICATION



Powered by Bing
 © Australian Bureau of Statistics, GeoNames, Microsoft, Navinfo, OpenStreetMap, TomTom, Zenrin

The DF made positive contributions to the coffee sector and to ICO Members, including providing relevant information on the coffee sector and other economic activities. Exporting Member countries improved their economic performance through diversification, creating employment and expanding governments' sources of income. Moreover, the work of the DF laid the foundation for gathering statistics concerning all aspects of production and marketing coffee on a much broader and firmer basis than ever before.

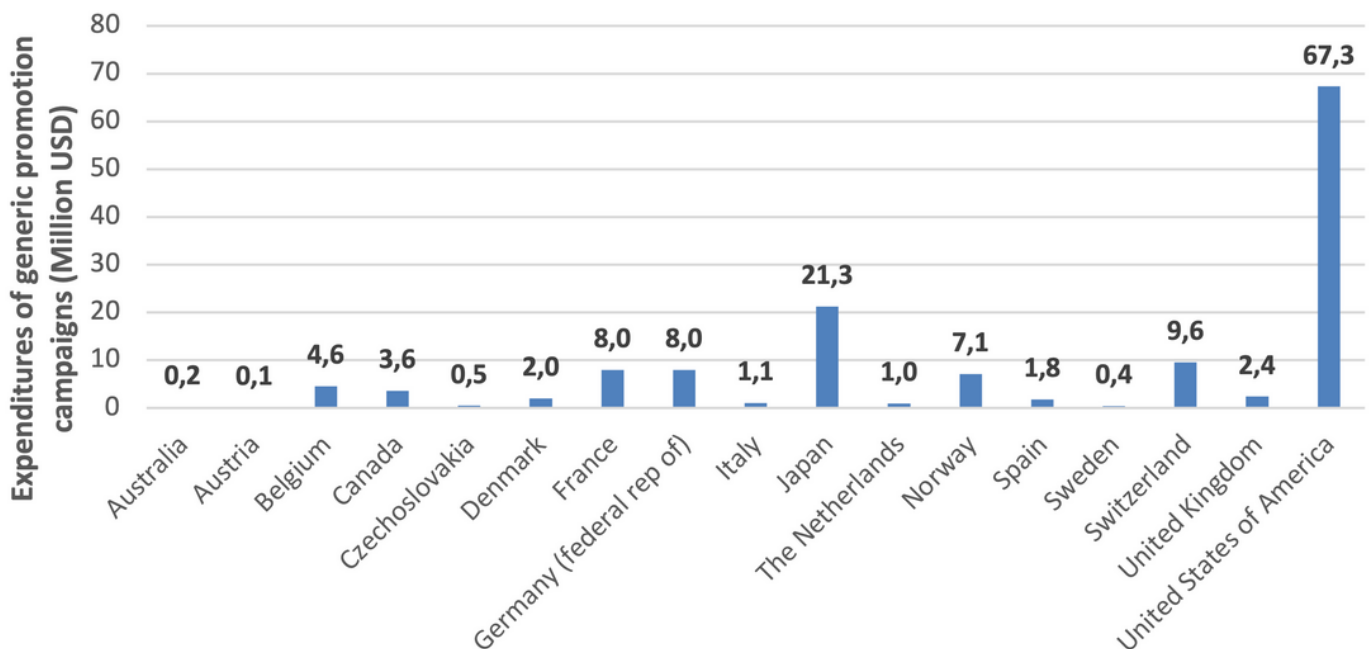
II. PROMOTION OF COFFEE CONSUMPTION

Scope: To promote and expand coffee consumption and serve as an umbrella framework covering a wide range of activities to increase demand.

The quota system (1960s-1990s) was adopted as a strategy to “regulate” the world coffee market and secure stability by balancing supply and demand. In this perspective, under the ICA 1962, an ICO Promotion Fund (PF) was established. It was financed by exporting countries (US\$92 million)[4] and by the private sector in importing countries (US\$47 million). The latter also made in-kind contributions by offering their experience and know-how.

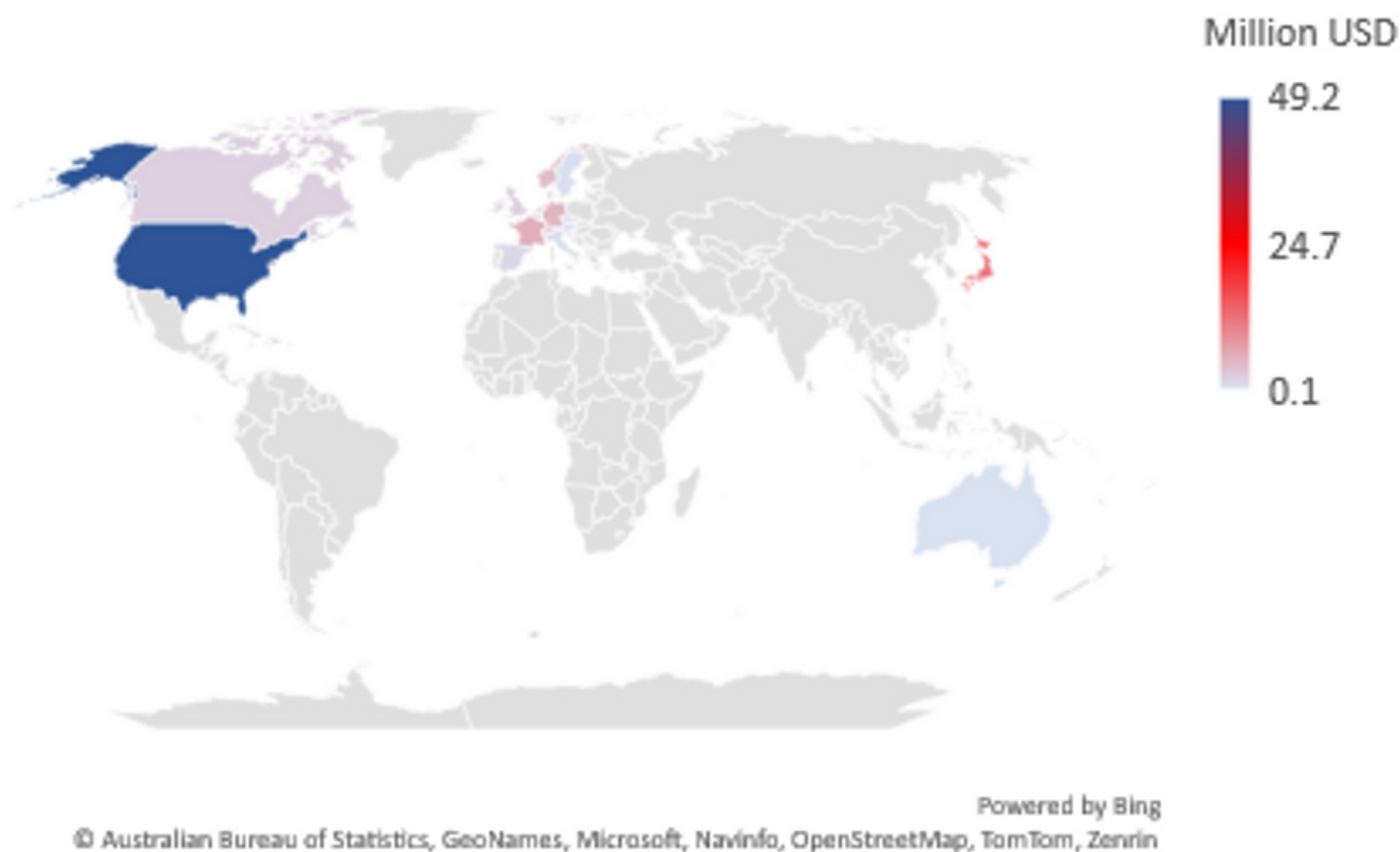
The ICO implemented projects amounting to over US\$139 million in importing and consuming countries (Graph 3), covering many areas: marketing and advertising; market research; studies; information/public relations; training/education; brewing techniques; quality standards; and trade shows, among others.

GRAPH 3: COUNTRIES SUPPORTED BY THE PROMOTION FUND



[4] Only exporting countries contributed to the PF at an amount of US\$0.15/bag.

PROMOTION FUND



The greatest number of resources were allocated to coffee promotion activities in the USA and Japan. In the USA, the main target of the PF, the challenge was to reverse the negative trend of per capita consumption in the 1980s. In Japan, the aim was to influence the tea-drinking population by targeting youth. Among others, one of the achievements of the promotion campaigns in the USA was the development of the concept of specialty coffee, focusing on differentiating products based on coffee quality.

Another example of an ICO project under the PF was the support given to coffee centres located in the main cities of selected importing countries (London; Paris; Washington; Oslo). Moreover, in the early 2000s, the programme targeted new destination markets, such as China and Russia.

More recently, promotion of consumption focused on expanding demand in coffee producing countries. In 2019, the ICO provided US\$1.5 million left over from its Special Fund to support domestic coffee consumption programmes in producing countries. In Central America & Mexico, this has been implemented by PROMECAFE, while the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) is overseeing the project in African countries. The regional programme in Asia and the Pacific is being implemented by individual participating countries and is still ongoing.

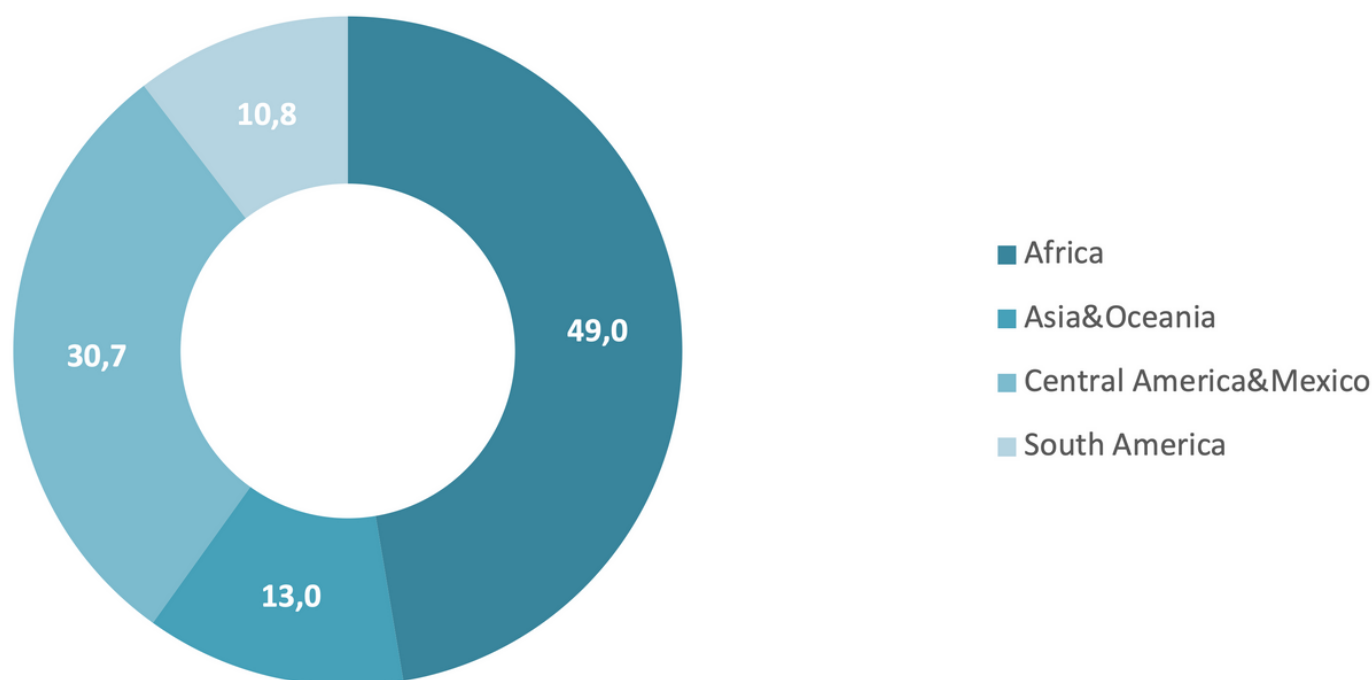
III. UPGRADING COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Scope: To address the different challenges faced by coffee producing countries, from quality, safety, productivity and compliance with standards, to environmental sustainability, fighting pests and diseases, overcoming weather-related crises and adapting to and mitigating climate change.

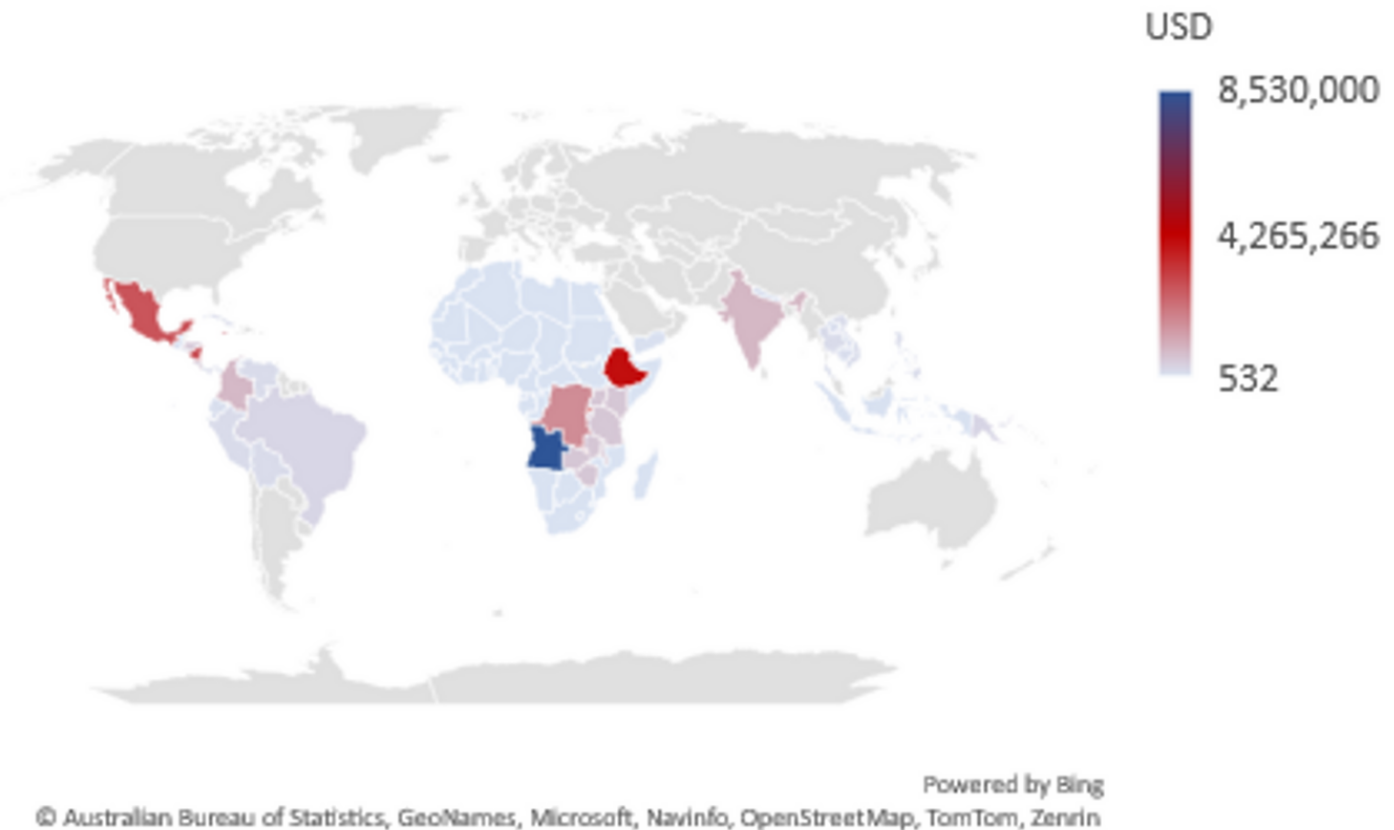
Following the dismantling of the quota system under the ICA 1994, funds were secured in the form of concessional grants and loans from the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) until it changed its business model in 2014. In addition, the ICO engaged with other development partners and multilateral and bilateral donors, with total funds amounting to over US\$103 million.

The ICO was responsible for reviewing all projects for submission to the CFC for approval. The areas covered by this third category included: addressing coffee pests and diseases; improving marketing structure in CPCs; coffee quality improvement; emergency assistance; diversification; and building a sustainable coffee economy. The 38 projects conducted focused on ICO Members from Africa and Central America & Mexico (Graph 4).

GRAPH 4: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT RESOURCES SINCE 1996



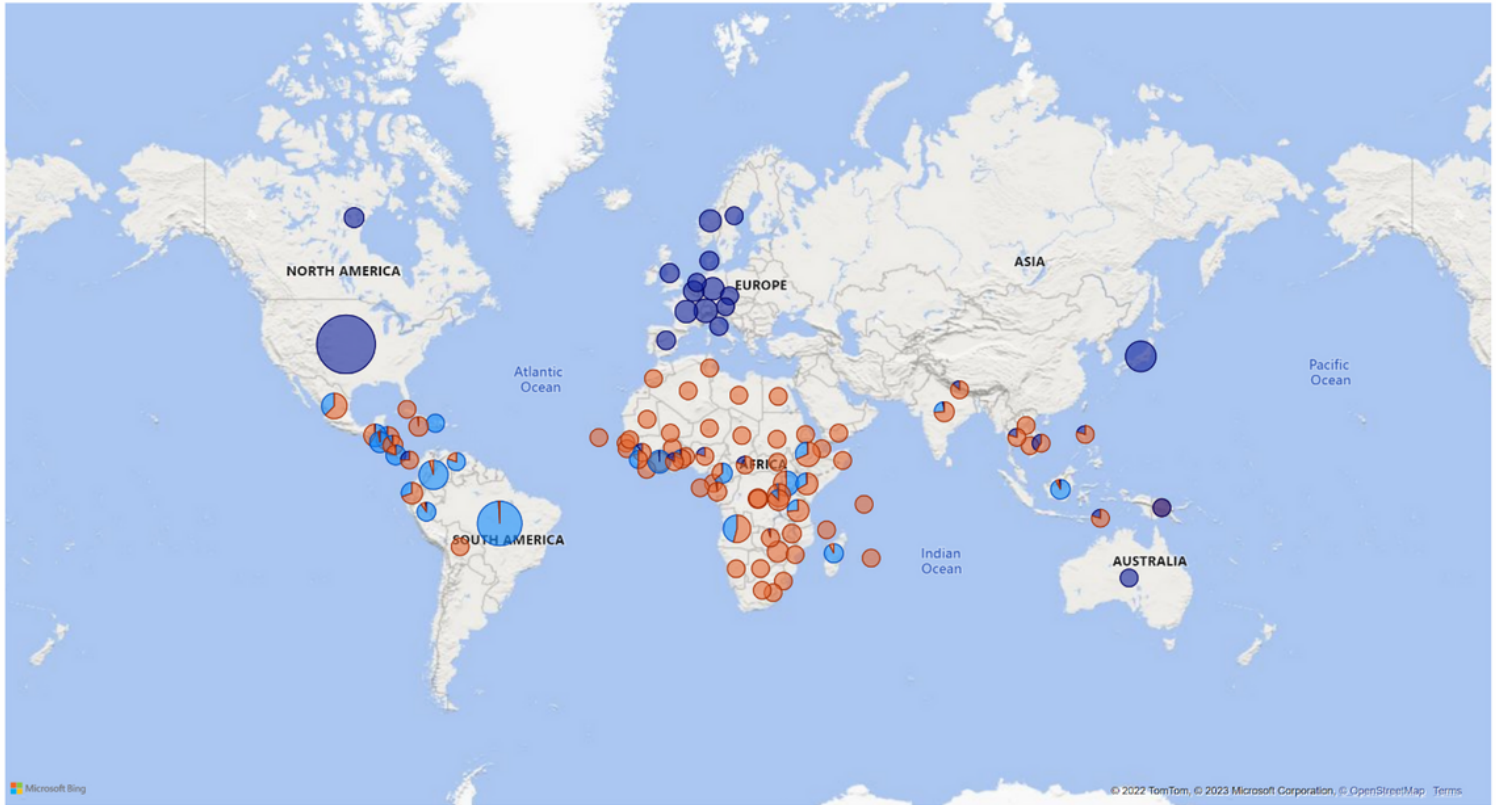
UPGRADING COFFEE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING



Today, ICO project activities are being carried out mainly through the Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF), funded by ICO donor Members including Germany, Switzerland and the EU, as well as private sector members of the CPPTF. The most recent projects involve: achieving a living and prosperous income for coffee farmers; enabling countries to assess and monitor production costs; assessing coffee landscape resilience in selected countries; and building local coffee public-private platforms, capacity and readiness to tackle a changing regulatory framework, including the new EU regulation on deforestation-free products. This recent development regarding the format of ICO interventions is based on strong public-private partnerships and the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It aims to lay the foundation for effective collaboration and partnership between all stakeholders to address the increasing challenges faced by the coffee sector.

To summarize, from 1965 to 1994 ICO-supported projects were funded by both producing and consuming Member countries and their associations under the abovementioned macro-thematic areas. Previously, the ICO managed funds provided by bilateral and multilateral donors and financial development institutions, and assisted in the entire project cycle, from development to appraisal, approval, execution, and evaluation. However, since 2014, the role of the ICO has changed and it now focuses on providing technical assistance to producing countries in the design of their coffee sector development strategies and projects, and fund mobilization.

Type of Project ● Diversification ● Promotion ● Upgrading



Country involvement by project type - To view a cost breakdown, please visit this [link](#)

LIST OF PROJECTS

Disclaimer:

The following lists are a product of the staff of the International Coffee Organization (ICO), prepared using the resources available. Information on some historic projects is not available in digital form; on this basis, the ICO does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein.

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
1	Policy Paper EU Deforestation Free Supply Chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a neutral and independent policy brief to facilitate ICO members' informed discussions by focusing on the most critical factors/issues showing what is evidence-based and factual To decide how to engage with all coffee stakeholders and legislators to consider the specific needs of coffee farmers, industry and consumers. 	2022	2023	No information available	\$54,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy paper made available to all Members of the Organization
2	Rapid appraisal of the financing landscape for the coffee sector in Africa: A business case for financing the "missing middle" and the last mile borrowers in the African coffee value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To carry out a study on identifying financing gaps and business opportunities in the coffee value chain in Africa. 	2022	2023	Africa	\$52,640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICO and CABI are working on the report. A drafting committee (ICO & CABI) will meet in Nairobi in April 2023 to finalize the report
3	Building a resilient coffee value chain to mitigate climatic disasters and Covid-19 pandemic in Honduras and Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate impacts caused by hurricanes Eta and Iota To evaluate the effect of Covid-19 on the coffee sector, prioritizing damages in terms of production, job losses, infrastructure, etc 	2021	ongoing	Honduras Nicaragua	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central American Bank for Economic Integration has appointed a team of consultants to carry out the study and design a full project proposal
4	Coffee Development Report 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyse key demographic trends in CPCs and their potential impact on the future production, transformation, trade and consumption of coffee To examine trends, opportunities, and barriers to youth engagement in agriculture with an emphasis on the C-GVC To review youth-focused interventions to identify best practices and effective approaches for supporting youth engagement in agriculture and the C-GVC To discuss key entry points for pragmatic investments and supportive policies to foster meaningful youth engagement in the C-GVC 	2021	2022	Global	£22,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 100 best practices for engaging and integrating youth in the C-GVC reviewed, from production to consumption Set of key policy recommendations provided for action by the public and private sectors, as well as civil society and development partners
5	Coffee Development Report 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide insights into the coffee Global Value Chain (GVC) based on sound empirical analysis To extend previous studies on value generation in the global coffee sector (e.g., Samper et al., 2017; ICO, 2019a) as well as coffee value chain analyses at the national level 	2020	2021	Global	£21,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided an understanding of how participation in GVCs impacts the livelihoods of coffee growers in middle- and low- income countries Applied the GVC framework to the coffee sector to moves beyond the dichotomy of exporting and importing countries in order to depict more accurately the new complex reality of international trade in coffee Conceptualized and projected how the evolution of the C-GVC could impact producers and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Offered practical recommendations and solutions for policy makers and coffee stakeholders in support of a sustainable and inclusive expansion of the C-GVC.
6	SatCafé Project: Satellite remote sensing for improved and sustainable coffee production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the visibility of coffee farming activities in producing countries through the development of useful applications of satellite data for mapping and monitoring changes in coffee plantations. 	2019	2021	Colombia	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in coffee plantations identified in Colombia, including deterioration due to climate changes, as well as current conditions of crops. ICO Members invited to contact the company for requests regarding possible use of the technology in their countries
7	Coffee Development Report 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify solutions and concrete actions to alleviate the short-term impact of low prices on producers and to achieve a sustainable coffee sector in the long term 	2018	2019	Global	£23,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented an in-depth analysis of the root causes and impact of the coffee price levels and volatility. Contained an independent assessment of 50 possible actions to address the economic challenges and foster the long-term sustainability of the coffee sector. Introduced the concept of living income as reference framework for the identification of priority solutions Provided the analytical underpinning to the Structured Sector-Wide Dialogue, a process initiated by the ICO as part of the implementation of Resolution 465

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
8	Delta Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a sustainability framework and link sustainability performance to business actors and governments and promote value addition for farmers To strengthen collaboration within and across sectors; to increase credibility and transparency of agricultural production standards; and to improve data quality while reducing the effort and cost of data collection 	2018	2022	Vietnam (coffee) Brazil (cotton) India (cotton) Peru (cotton)	550,000 CHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed a sustainability framework (impact indicators, guiding principles and data standardization), linking sustainability performance to business actors and governments, and promoting value addition for farmers. Potential to be expanded to other agricultural commodities. Current outcome of the project is alignment on nine Sustainable Development Goals and the development of 15 indicators. Vietnam selected for pilot testing
9	Dissemination Workshop on Coffee and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To share the latest information on the effects of coffee on health, presented by eminent speakers in the field. 	2018	2018	All ICO Members	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concluded that, according to published research, coffee had numerous benefits to physical and mental health Opportunities identified for disseminating the health properties of coffee
10	Qualitative and quantitative rehabilitation of coffee with the aim of improving living conditions of coffee farmers afflicted and displaced by war in the Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the living conditions of coffee farmers afflicted and displaced by war in the provinces of North and South Kivu To create centres for propagation and distribution, establish extension and support teams and make available to farmers high performance cuttings, essential inputs and appropriate guidance To improve farm gate coffee prices by enhancing quality To enhance the efficiency of the value chain through better governance of the coffee sector 	2014	2018	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	\$1,611,447	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer trainings organised through farmer field schools on GAPs Coffee yield substantially increased in a number of project areas, including Idjwi (0.5t to 0.72 t/ha), Lubero (0.8t to 0.9 tonne/ha) and Beni (from 1.2t to 1.32 t/ha). Additional washing stations installed to reach the target of 58 previously planned, leading to a consequent improvement in quality. Price paid to farmers has increased as quality has improved, attracting big buyers worldwide, as confirmed by independent cuppers in different coffee competitions.
11	Promoting the intensification of coffee and food crops production using animal manure in areas covered by the project CFC/ICO/30 in Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consolidate major positive achievements of the previous food crops diversification project by strengthening the extension services for familiarizing coffee farmers with good agricultural practices, intensifying the production of coffee and food crops using animal waste. 	2012	2013	Burundi	\$392,825	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of producer capacity in farm management and organic fertilization, through training sessions organized for a total of 581 producers Financing of diversification activities that provided a solution for the lack of financing problem confronting many Burundian farmers Credits totalling FBU 151,178,026 (US\$100,718) granted to 604 beneficiary producers in the eight project sites. Restocking of hives and availability of animal products and manure. Electricity connection works were completed in five sites Eight processing units (5 mills and 3 hullers) tested in six sites.
12	Improving coffee productivity in Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve agricultural capacity through introducing modern methods in agricultural and harvesting operations, and improving water efficiency. To make use of, and develop traditional methods through organizing specialized training courses for farmers, guides, and cadres. 	2012	2012	Yemen	\$30,000	After the project Preparation Facility (PPF) was granted by the CFC in Feb 2012 the full proposal was prepared by the consultant. Follow up actions were stopped due to civil war in the country.
13	Sustainable Credit Guarantee Scheme to promote scaling up of enhanced processing practices in Ethiopia and Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To design and implement a credit guarantee scheme to empower smallholder farmers to access commercial loans. To respond to the emerging challenges to sustainable production of high quality coffee by providing technical assistance to promote good agronomic and processing practices, accelerated flow of market information to all players in the coffee chain, and promote good governance of cooperative societies 	2011	2016	Burundi Congo (Dem. Rep. of) Ethiopia Rwanda	\$8,013,240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabobank International Advisory Services contracted to provide technical assistance to the local banks in lending to the coffee sector as well as to provide technical assistance to coffee cooperatives on corporate governance and financial literacy. In Ethiopia, over 23 cooperatives benefitted from loans while in Rwanda 10 cooperatives were eligible to access to commercial loans. Increase in the role played by the various cooperatives in the marketing and provision of working capital during the coffee season Participating cooperatives have greatly enhanced their production capabilities with investments in wet mills and establishment of dedicated committees to manage the production and quality of the processing
14	Building a Financial Literacy Toolbox to enhance access to commodity finance for sustainable SMEs in emerging economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access to finance for sustainable SMEs by improving producer and Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) financial and accounting management capacity. To facilitate access to finance for the SMEs of developing countries producing commodities in accordance with internationally recognized practices for sustainable production. To run a series of training workshops. 	2011	2013	Africa Tanzania	\$120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core elements of a generic, publicly accessible, financial literacy toolbox developed and applied through a series of training workshops with technical assistance providers and 11 SMEs in East Africa. These training sessions provided the SMEs with the knowledge and skills to present their credit request during the FAST Financial Fair (FFF) Based on the assessment by the financial institutions participating in the FFF, 8 SMEs received additional support from the trained coaches, 4 applied for loan and 4 received assistance to improve the gaps identified by the financial support providers (FSP). Strategy developed to disseminate the results of the project and its impact around the world.

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
15	Promoting a sustainable coffee sector in Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the skills of smallholder coffee farmers in order to increase productivity and quality of their coffee to generate profit, improve their living standards and continue farming coffee as a profitable business. To facilitate access to inputs (fertilisers, planting materials) and promote organic fertilisation To build/strengthen the capacity of farmer's organizations To promote gender equality. 	2010	2014	Burundi	\$9,400,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training sessions provided on how to make compost manure, on erosion control, integrated pest and diseases management, safe use of pesticides as well as sustainability standards. Soil analysis organized to enable farmers to prescribe appropriate formula of fertilisation Productivity increased from 0.7 kg in 2013 to 1.1 kg per tree in 2017 Farmers received new planting materials, pruning scissors, personal protective equipment and fertilisers. Access to other agricultural inputs expanded to more beneficiaries. Yield per tree has increased substantially in project areas. Kahawatu set up and trained 14 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) within their cooperatives, providing loans to secure additional income for households. More than 408 farmers had already benefitted from the VSLA for almost US\$10,000 by 2017. Kahawatu supported the creation of a women's association of 130 members with their legal establishment and access to land. Strengthening extension services to youth and women has led to the involvement of new coffee farmers. New opportunities emerged to expand Kahawatu's activities in Burundi and Rwanda in partnership with Nestlé and Sucafina. Kahawatu Foundation continued its fund raising activities and started to expand the model in Uganda in 2017.
16	Building capacity in coffee certification and verification for specialty coffee farmers in AFCA countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build certification / verification capacity within national coffee institutions in the nine participating countries. To train farmers to meet compliance requirements of certification / verification requirements. To build capacity of professional certifiers and verifiers in the region. 	2010	2014	Burundi Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Rwanda Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	\$4,600,727	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All targets set in the broad components of the project were exceeded: number of master trainers, trainers-of-trainers, lead farmers, farmers, certifiers trained. 1,500 farmers trained in the project verified as 4C compliant and 1,000 farmers as Fairtrade certified. An additional 4,600 farmers were in the process of being certified in Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Organic and 4C Association in 2015. The model will remain sustainable beyond the life cycle of the project in that the professionals trained in the project would remain in the institutions identified. The strategy of the Project Executing Agency (PEA) is to build more synergies with development partners in up scaling the outputs of the project. In 2015, proposals were under consideration to upscale the certifiers / verifiers and farmers training through the TIMEA programme for exports from Africa (TIMEA Programme – SO3 Improved Export Cap). In this regard, it was envisaged that such collaborations would sustain and enhance the impacts of the project in the region.
17	Competitive coffee enterprises programme for Guatemala and Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the competitiveness of small coffee producers in two selected regions in Guatemala (Fraijanes and Coban) and two selected regions in Jamaica (the Central and Northern regions in the Non-Blue Mountain- Lowland). 	2010	2013	Guatemala Jamaica	\$3,750,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, pruning demonstrations and tours of observation in support of the project, with a total of 1,780 beneficiaries. Training highlighted the prevention and combat of the coffee rust (Hemileia vastatrix). In Jamaica, coffee producers also received training in management and organizational strengthening. Technical assistance provided to small coffee producers of the project to improve the productivity of their coffee plantations Plantation management techniques shared with small coffee producers to equip them with the tools to renew the tissue and make phytosanitary control in their coffee plantations. Production levels increased, correcting the pH of the soil and making the fertilizing as necessary. In Jamaica, the project worked closely with 400 coffee producers to control snails and slugs. The result was successful and coffee producers have managed to save their plantations. Post-harvest training given to 1,500 coffee producers to update post-harvest technicians on new regulations for the coffee wet mill, the techniques to improve the quality of the grain by applying best practices in the coffee wet mill process. Small coffee producers educated on reusing sub-products to reduce the contamination of water sources and surrounding areas, and take advantage of them for different applications. Better quality coffee promoted. In Guatemala, a tour was given to 125 coffee producers over three days, to see new options for diversification, such as a coffee tour and use of the soil for short cycle crops, such as vegetables. In Jamaica, a 'Coffee Fest' was organized, in which more than 300 coffee producers participated. 'Internet Coffee Shop' created in one of the cooperatives, and the necessary equipment bought for its operation.
18	Economic Crises and Commodity dependent LDCs: Mapping the exposure to market volatility and building resilience to future crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine and analyse the impact of the economic crisis on LDCs with a view to proposing policy responses for recovery and measures to insulate/reduce impact of such crisis on their economies in future. To investigate the vulnerability of commodity dependent LDCs resulting from their large exposure to external markets, limited diversification and poor capital base. 	2010	2013	Benin Burundi Cambodia Lao (PDR) Nepal Tanzania Zambia	\$532,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council noted the report given by the Executive Director on the 17th Annual Meeting of the CFC and International Commodity Bodies (ICBs) held in Japan, where participants discussed the impact of the financial and economic crisis on commodities, new contributions by 2012, the future role and mandate of the CFC and preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV). ICO appointed (on behalf of all the other ICBs) to supervise the implementation of the project submitted by UNCTAD to the CFC. The outcome of this project was presented at the Fourth UN Conference on LDCs (UN LDC-IV) in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2011 and in Doha, Qatar in Apr 2012.
19	Enhancing competitiveness of African coffee through a value chain analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To revitalize production, quality and trade in smallholder coffees in Africa, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation amongst the coffee-dependent rural population. 	2009	2011	IACO Member countries	\$283,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output of the study was a five-year project proposal designed to address the identified constraints with a view to increasing income from coffee and improving life styles of resource-poor smallholder coffee producers. Each country that participated in the value chain study developed a vision for their respective coffee sectors Identified a wide range of constraints in the different countries, whose coffee sectors are also at different levels of development, mainly affecting producers

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
20	Developing the potential of Gourmet Robusta coffee in Gabon and Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable participating Robusta producing countries to implement solid strategies for increasing the value and improving the marketing of Gourmet coffee in order to benefit from much higher prices. 	2008	2013	Gabon Togo	\$2,532,731	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Togo, the CCFCC facilitated the acquisition of fertilizer which was subsequently provided to all the coffee farmers taking part in the project on a credit basis and at a whole sale price Successful training in both countries, improving producers' skills and knowledge base as regards production and processing practices. 11 new demonstration plots were established in Togo to identify the groups and sites for establishment of gourmet coffee production. To facilitate marketing, quality samples were forwarded to a laboratory in Switzerland for analysis, where areas for improvement were identified. Sensitization campaign in Togo gave hope to the farmers who have since improved their coffee production levels significantly. Equipment purchased: A total of six pulping centres in Gabon; a dry mill in Togo. Cup-tasting session organized for participating countries and other African countries.
21	Increasing the resilience of coffee production to Leaf Rust and other diseases in India and four African countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve some of the recommended practices to combat CLR by integrating botanicals and bio-agents To reduce the cost of disease management and promote environmentally friendly control measures 	2008	2013	India Kenya Rwanda Uganda Zimbabwe	\$4,014,313	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project facilitated the production of resistant varieties to CLR and other diseases through various different trials, contributing to the improvement of the productivity and promoting environmentally friendly agricultural practice. The use of chemical fungicides reduced substantially. A number of farmers confirmed that their input costs went down due to better management of CLR, in particular the adoption of resistant varieties and the Good Agricultural Practices through Farmer Field Schools. Farmers confirmed the improvement of their yield and coffee proceeds have improved their living standards. Farmers committed to continue improving their knowledge on coffee farming . India planned to develop a mobile technology enabling farmers to receive advice from coffee research and extension services. Activities relating to coffee germplasm conservation developed with the rehabilitation of a number of gene banks in all participating countries.
22	Access to finance for the development of diversification crops in coffee producing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote income security and reduce poverty in coffee producing areas through the promotion of a sustainable credit programme to finance the activities of small producers. To provide solutions for food security problems in coffee producing communities. 	2008	2012	Burundi Cote d'Ivoire	\$3,006,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic study carried out in project areas in Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire to understand demographic and economic activities Study on credit systems carried out and financial intermediaries identified. Communal equipment provided to project beneficiary cooperatives or unions in the form of loans (warehouses were provided as donations to support activities) In both countries processing equipment became operational despite delayed installation. Domestic consumption of diversification products increased in both countries. Food security in project areas improved considerably. In both countries processing equipment became operational despite delayed installation. Domestic consumption of diversification products increased in both countries. Food security in project areas improved considerably. Producer training carried out to strengthening the capacities of project beneficiaries in management of diversification activities, loan management and repayment mobilisation of savings, and management of communal equipment. In Burundi, the project increased production of food crops, reducing the problem of food insecurity. Given this result, Burundi received additional financing from the Common Fund to develop the use of organic fertilizers in agriculture. In Côte d'Ivoire, the project was carried out against a background of the country's sociopolitical crisis while difficulties in the management structures of the coffee-cocoa chain hampered its execution. Nevertheless, the model provides a tool for the fight against poverty in rural areas as well as a means of strengthening cooperatives, making it possible to reduce management costs.
23	Pilot rehabilitation of the coffee sectors in Honduras and Nicaragua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rebuild the coffee sector following severe disruption by Hurricane Mitch by replacing coffee wet processing capacity damaged or lost during the hurricane with cleaner environmentally friendly technologies to reduce water contamination. To accommodate prevailing needs of farmers with the resources available for credit 	2007	2011	Honduras Nicaragua	\$6,837,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credits from the CFC loan enabled the construction of 353 and 46 new CPFs and and renovation of another 35 and 280 in Nicaragua and Honduras, respectively. The credit granted under the project facilitated rehabilitation of 3.21% and 10% of Nicaragua's and Honduras' coffee infrastructure with environmental-friendly technology, respectively. In Nicaragua, training was provided for 5,247 coffee growers (of whom 16% were women) and 357 technicians, exceeding the target The volume of water used in wet coffee processing was reduced to less than 10% of the traditional volume of water used in Nicaragua, benefitting women in particular, by enabling them to carry out this work with less effort In Honduras, establishment of two nurseries for the production of over 3 million seedlings of timber shade tree species for distribution to coffee growers In Honduras, farmers' income improved by 5-6% as a result of: i) improved coffee quality and productivity, which allowed farmers to meet set international standards and access speciality markets, ii) saving on inputs, by using coffee residues as fertilizer, and iii) saving on labour costs, by shortening the time required for processing washed coffee.

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
24	Reconversion of small coffee farms into self-sustainable agricultural family units in Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen organization of producers to enable planning for their own farms To diversify agricultural production on farms To implement agroindustry and joint marketing to improve the use of agricultural and livestock surpluses while adding value to primary production 	2007	2011	Ecuador	\$3,198,635	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 1,244 small coffee family units, organized in 31 producer organizations, to strengthen their social, administrative and legal capacities. Preparation of at least 31 'strategic plan' outlines adapted to the individual needs of each organization and to define the vision, mission, strategic aims and activities required to consolidate these plans. Establishment of funds for micro credits to support agricultural production activities, through Revolving Funds operated by producer organization used to meet the urgent needs of producer families through micro-loans; to date around 1,200 micro-loans were granted averaging US\$100 each. 9,593 training workshops were held on agricultural production and 4,884 on livestock activities Renovation of farms affected by El Niño implied the replacement of 2,122 hectares of old or damaged coffee trees with new improved varieties, exceeding the target by 76%. Reforestation for environmental maintenance and commercial purposes: around 606,000 trees planted in various agroforestry systems, exceeding the target goal by almost three times Primary product processing units established (6 for animal feed; 2 for coffee) 38,012 quintals of green coffee were sold through joint marketing Distribution of various informative materials and conduct of two dissemination workshops.
25	Enhancing the potential of gourmet coffee production in Central American countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer training to selected highland coffee communities to efficiently produce high quality coffee and effectively place it in niche markets, so as to secure remunerative prices for producers and encourage coffee consumption based on quality 	2007	2011	Costa Rica Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	\$1,874,146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 small coffee producers' organizations benefited from this project, reaching a total of 1,159 members (24% women) in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua Training given to demonstrate and discuss new techniques on coffee planting, picking, milling, depulping, fermentation, washing, selection and classification, drying, roasting, cupping, warehousing and shipping Cupping laboratories were provided to each producer organization, at a lower cost, which allowed farmers to cup their own coffee instead of hiring an external Cupper and to create a cup profile data base per coffee batch Gourmet coffee obtained from these small producers' organizations channelled to niche markets where demand is less affected by cyclical fluctuations in the coffee market Dissemination visits and workshops held in each involved country, enabled the sharing of experiences among farmers and helped to efficiently adapt the set of technologies proposed
26	Pilot rehabilitation of neglected coffee plantations into small family production units in Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase of coffee production by bringing abandoned coffee estates into production through resettlement of displaced people and providing support services to increase productivity of small coffee producers 	2006	2013	Angola	\$8,530,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 324 nurseries were created and managed by individual farmers (individual nurseries) or associations (community nurseries), resulting in the production of over 13 million coffee seedlings. The total areas of rehabilitated coffee farms reached 7,798 hectares with a density of 2,200 plants per ha. The productivity increased to 544 kg/ha compared to 110 kg/ha on average before the project. Prices to growers are now linked to the international market as they receive more than 70% of the FOB prices. Market information is now available to farmers and their associations. Farmers have now access to bank loans through the revolving fund system set up by the project. Individual farmers as well as farmers' associations were granted revolving loans to purchase processing equipment 1,220 families resettled; basic social equipment such as schools, healthcare centres and houses constructed/renovated; as well as assistance given to produce food crops. The Government used the success of the project to develop new coffee producing areas. The Ambassador of the USA and the Director General of CLUSA visited the province of Benguela (North Angola) and indicated the possibility of supporting the extension of the project to this area.
27	Diversification of production in marginal areas in the State of Veracruz, Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the income and living conditions of the coffee farmers by offering alternatives for diversification to farms producing low quality coffee through technology transfer and capacity building. 	2006	2010	Mexico	\$4,467,871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 hectares of land in the municipalities of Zozocolco y Atzalan of the state of Veracruz were enriched with seven new lines of products, to be sold in the local, national and international market via a newly created Empresa Integradora (DyCTROSA). From the 2010 official census it was shown that in those areas where the project was carried out, communities showed an improvement in their economic situation and competitiveness. 59 new micro-enterprise created under the project to add-value to farmers' new products by transforming them into semi-industrial goods With the CFC loan, DyCTROSA financed the sales of the crops, three industrial plants for processing and transforming several lines of products, and trained farmers as new entrepreneurs Book inspired by the Project, 'Salir de pobres, DIPROCAFE' (Escaping Poverty), contains a strategy to generate employment and wealth in the farming community
28	Pilot short- and medium-term finance to small-scale coffee farmers in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the benefits to smallholder coffee farmers through the creation of a suitable and sustainable agricultural inputs credit scheme, i.e. to promote their access to credit for their inputs 	2005	2010	Kenya	\$3,044,900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmer-centric credit plus product and the lending methodology proved useful for all stakeholders beyond doubt. Farmers derived multiple benefits such as access to adequate, timely and hassle-free credit; quality farm inputs; cash loans against labour component; technical guidance, extension and training support; support from groups; increased coffee production with enhanced quality; higher incomes; better repayment capacity; better maintenance of coffee plantations; etc. The pilot project has created valuable social capital at all levels. There was a paradigm shift and attitudinal change among smallholder farmers, who experienced that appropriate input use and good production practices led to higher yields, quality and incomes, which can then sustain commercial borrowing for coffee production. Lending agencies started realizing that financing to smallholder farmers using credit plus product was a potential business. They witnessed that farmers could repay loans from incremental incomes derived from enhanced coffee productivity and quality due to credit plus services. The credit plus product for financing smallholder coffee farmers under the pilot project found to be adaptable to small scale farmers growing other crops

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
29	Robusta quality and marketing improvement by optimal use of coffee terroirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish whether the way in which Robusta coffee is marketed could be changed (previously sold as a bulk commodity with coffee from different origins mixed into one lot). To test whether a premium could be obtained if the Robusta coffee is differentiated by region, like Arabica. To understand the sources of unique regional tastes and to catalogue the basis of each taste. To improve the welfare of coffee producers and economies dependent on coffee providing them an opportunity to get a premium from their coffee. To equip farmers with a better knowledge of Robusta quality (types and diversity) and quality tasting skills for development of a more comprehensive marketing policy. 	2005	2008	Cote d'Ivoire	\$942,559	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighted the terroir impact on chemical and organoleptic characteristics of Robusta coffee. All the results of the various analyses confirm the effects of the terroir on cup tasting and coffee quality parameters. Reports produced: terroirs characterization report, sensorial analysis reports, training reports Producers and cooperatives that were met had shown keen interest and they wished the extension of the survey in the country, the training of producers in good harvest and post-harvest techniques, in physical and organoleptic coffee analysis and in wet method. The Coffee and Cocoa Council of Côte d'Ivoire (CCC) utilized the project results by marketing coffee according to the terroirs identified - categorization helps to establish descriptive slips for coffee promotion, target niche markets and refrain from bulk sales of coffee lots.
30	Improving coffee quality in East and Central Africa through enhanced processing practices in Rwanda and Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the production of quality coffees, which command premium prices, through improved methods of primary processing by farmer groups/associations at the village level (enhanced wet [semi-washed] processing or sun-drying methods). To promote income generation, thereby improving the livelihoods of small-scale coffee farmers and their families. 	2004	2007	Ethiopia Rwanda	\$2,937,029	<p>The project achieved all its objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viability and sustainability of SSCWS demonstrated Improved use of sun-drying systems for natural coffee Benefits of improved methods of processing and quality coffee promoted through training and dissemination of information Proposal developed for financing of SSCWS on a commercial basis Project results exceeded the anticipated target in the area of dissemination of information and gains in coffee quality, and premiums were beyond the project expectations
31	Integrated white stem borer management in smallholder coffee farms in India, Malawi and Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake a baseline socio-economic survey in order to review present practices, their cost-effectiveness, the level of uptake by farmers, and problems and perceptions. To conduct a biological survey in order to quantify the effect of a range of agricultural and environmental parameters on the incidence of CSBs and their natural enemies. To screen a range of coffee varieties of selected physiological ages to ascertain their resistance to CSBs. To identify natural enemies (parasitoids, predators and/or pathogens) of CSBs, evaluate their potential and initiate rearing programmes. To establish field trials to quantify the efficacy and potential of control 	2002	2007	India Malawi Zimbabwe	\$3,103,778	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In India, the adoption of practices such as two tiers of shade, the development of pheromones and regular tracing were suitable for the integrated management of the white stem borer. The level of CSB infestation decreased in the target areas in both Malawi and Zimbabwe due to implementation of project activities and adoption by farmers of technologies, developed by the project, to control CSB. The number of farmers attempting to control CSB began increasing in Malawi and Zimbabwe The significance of coffee as a farm enterprise began improving, with increases in the area under coffee, coffee output, number of coffee trees on the farms, income received from coffee and the number of farmers that invested in coffee over the last three years (within the project period)
32	Strengthening the commercial, financial, management and business capacity of small coffee producers/exporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consolidate the export business of smallholder cooperatives in Mexico and Nicaragua operating internationally to enable them to improve their livelihoods. To develop a methodology in which a selected group of producer organisations spread the benefits of the project to a wider group of organisations by providing them with support together with the provision of commercial services. 	2002	2005	Mexico Nicaragua	\$5,330,280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 312 activities were undertaken, varying from workshops and training sessions to sales promotion tours and international exchanges. Almost 6,000 people participated, of which 19% were women. Exports rose from 70% to 83-84% of total sales, while the percentage of off-grades decreased from 20% to 12-13%. Quality was improved, and this was reflected in the good results obtained in the Cup of Excellence contest in Nicaragua. Sales to premium markets doubled from 80,000 to 160,000 46-kg bags, enabling organisations to obtain a price premium of almost 60 cts/lb on average, almost double the commercial value, and to pay farmers at least 70 cts/lb on average, which covered the costs of production, even when the world market was at its lowest in 2002, with prices under 50 cts/lb. The aggregated premium generated was almost US\$30 million dollars during the four harvest seasons, which the cooperatives used to secure a good farm gate price, to invest in infrastructure, capacity building, and community development projects Although the loan component could not be implemented, the working capital was expanded from 4.3 to 12.2 million dollars per year and the cooperatives secured a total of US\$33.6 million in credit to finance their commercial operations. In spite of problems with the loan component, which represented 75% of the budget of US\$5.3 million, 91% of the target was achieved.
33	Improvement of coffee production in Africa by the control of coffee wilt disease (tracheomyces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement a regional programme to improve management practices to contain coffee wilt disease (tracheomyces) To develop an information and training programme for small producers small farmers dependent on coffee for their income 	2000	2007	Cameroon Congo (Dem. Rep. of) Cote d'Ivoire Ethiopia Rwanda Tanzania Uganda	\$8,951,587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial information gathered on environmental, physical and agronomic parameters affecting CWD severity and importance through biological and socioeconomic surveys In-depth laboratory, glasshouse and field analysis identified two distinct forms of the fungus, G. xyloideus, responsible for disease outbreaks; clarified nature and mechanisms of pathogen transmission; and confirmed that wounding trees with a machete previously used on diseased wood is sufficient to transfer the disease to healthy coffee Long-term breeding strategy identified, with resistant Robusta materials identified in some project countries Dissemination and training of extensionists and farmers

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
34	Coffee market development and trade promotion in Eastern and Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop and test coffee marketing systems that will respond to producer and trade needs, and strengthen public and private institutions to operate the systems. To promote improved access to the international market and introduce measures to minimise exposure to technical and price risks 	2000	2006	Tanzania Uganda Zimbabwe	\$9,101,301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgation of enabling warehouse legislation in Uganda and Tanzania, thereby securing the interests of lenders. It also provides a framework for regulating the issuing of warehouse receipts, in particular in designating regulatory agency to minimise the risk of fraud and consequently engender confidence in the system. Development of a unique market information system that assures timely dissemination of reliable information but is also sustainable in the long-term for the coffee sector in Uganda and for both coffee and cotton in Tanzania. Successful implementation of The Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) pilot in Uganda and Tanzania, with potential for favourable future results in Zimbabwe thanks to establishment of key building blocks.
35	Sustainable coffee development in Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support sustainable coffee development in Eastern Africa by addressing issues related to coffee certification. 	2005	2005	East Africa	\$30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested ways of harnessing and exploiting new initiatives that are sustainable, responsive to the quality of coffee, quality of the environment throughout the value chain, quality of life of farmers, farm workers and their families, and that is concerned with conservation of biodiversity Suggested ways of setting up a regional certification system that is cost effective and within the limits of Good Agricultural Practices and the realms of international trade in the field of coffee Comparative analysis of certification system commonalities and differences Recognized need create a critical mass of certified or verified coffees across the region
36	Worldwide comparative analysis of coffee-growing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform coffee-producing countries on various levels of their competitiveness and strategies for improvement. To increase market transparency and facilitate investment strategies to cope with the declining long-term price trend for coffee. To indicate appropriate strategies for horizontal diversification to reduce poverty in rural areas. To analyse the main factors contributing to the dynamism of the coffee sector in selected countries through their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and limits. To use the conclusions and recommendations as reference for poverty reduction strategy in coffee exporting countries, as well as for the promotion of a sustainable coffee economy. 	2004	2006	Colombia Ecuador Ethiopia Guatemala India Indonesia Kenya Nicaragua Tanzania Uganda	\$120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengths, weaknesses and recommendations analysed in detail on an individual country basis Workshop on the potential for diversification in coffee exporting countries held in May 2006 to discuss the NR's findings and recommendations. Generated a tool to assess costs and profitability by examining the distribution of value through the coffee marketing chain and a copy is available from the ICO Secretariat on request.
37	Regional workshop on the coffee crisis in Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the coffee price crisis and solutions 	2003	2003	Guatemala	\$40,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop took place in Sep 2003. An assessment of the coffee price crisis and solutions to avoid further crises were discussed.
38	Study of the potential for commodity exchanges and other forms of marketplaces in COMESA countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow Robusta and Arabica producing countries in the COMESA region to adopt modern techniques of trading coffees locally, regionally and internationally, so as to optimise economic benefits to the farmers and the countries concerned (price volatility control, price transparency and transaction securitisation). To investigate among the European and American markets the potential offered by these facilities both in terms of consumer demand and adaptability to the COMESA coffee industries and environment. To measure the improvements that these initiatives may have brought to coffee trading in general and producing countries in particular. 	2001	2003	Burundi Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Rwanda Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	\$60,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaken as the first step of the implementation of 'Coffee price risk management in Eastern and Southern Africa' (subsequently cancelled by the CFC in Mar 2013).
39	Coffee price risk management in East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a suitable and sustainable price risk management scheme to reduce the exposure of coffee farmers to fluctuations in world market prices and secure better incomes from coffee. To promote their access to risk management instruments and address two types of price risk including the price risk for the farmer during the period before he can harvest and sell and the price risk for the local exporter for the period between buying and selling. 	2001	2002	East Africa	\$60,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified clearly that market risks (technical and price risks) were a consequence of underlying constraints that had first to be addressed before introducing standard price risk management involving the application of futures trading. Study undertaken as the first step of the implementation of 'Coffee price risk management in Eastern and Southern Africa' (subsequently cancelled by the CFC in Mar 2013)

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
40	Workshop on structured short- and medium-term finance to small-scale farmers in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A two-day workshop on structured short-and medium-term finance to small-scale farmers in Africa (on the suggestion of the CFC). 	2001	2001	Kenya	\$30,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed major constraints to the provision of agricultural input credit and made recommendations for restructuring and re-launching the sector. Led to a full project proposal: "Pilot short-medium term finance to small-scale coffee farmers".
41	Characteristics of the demand for Robusta coffee in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the welfare of coffee smallholders and economies of Robusta coffee-dependant countries through improved information on the quality (types and diversity) of coffee they are producing 	2000	2001	Europe	\$29,280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication by the CFC of study results (Technical Paper No. 4 - Characteristics of the demand for Robusta coffee in Europe, Amsterdam, 2001), which has been critical for Robusta producing countries.
42	Workshop on coffee quality through prevention of mould formation in Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise awareness among coffee growers, coffee farmers, exporters and soluble coffee processors about food safety risks entailed in inadequate harvesting, processing and warehousing of Arabica and Robusta coffee beans To prevent the formation of mould (fungi) responsible for the generation of mycotoxins which have undesirable effects on world consumption. To improve the quality of Ecuadorian coffee destined for export. 	2001	2001	Ecuador	\$65,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made an important contribution to improving coffee quality in Ecuador. COFENAC, the coffee authority in Ecuador, noted that 'The project contributed not only to the quality of Ecuadorian coffee but also to the on-going monitoring of the coffee quality in terms of OTA and other mycotoxins.
43	Development of washing stations in the context of private sector investment in Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyse the main problems associated with Rwandan coffee, identifying action to restore quality, productivity and competitiveness. To assess the feasibility of wet processing plant facilities set up by private investors. 	1999	2000	Rwanda	\$68,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different sectors of the industry examined, in particular the primary processing of the crop, risks to entrepreneurs and export marketing systems. Tangible targets and recommendations proposed, with objectives for 2, 5, and 7 years, and criteria for the measurement of success. Led to a full project proposal (CFC/ICO/22). Led to a paper by the CFC (Technical Paper No. 7 – Rehabilitation of the coffee sector: Rwanda. Development of washed processing of coffee within a framework of private investment, Amsterdam, 2001).
44	Enhancement of coffee quality through prevention of mould formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the quality of coffee, thereby impacting positively on the earnings of producers; and to improve production volumes of good quality coffee in producing nations. To enable coffee-producing countries to develop and implement national programmes for the prevention/reduction of mould contamination in coffee and minimise potential health risk to consumers. 	1998	2005	Brazil Colombia Cote d'Ivoire India Indonesia Kenya Uganda CIRAD (France) University of Surrey (UK)	\$5,593,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses given in over 30 coffee-producing countries, covering food hygiene and its application to coffee handling. Participants stated that they had learned a lot which was directly useful in the execution of their duties. Brochures and posters printed to target mainly small holder farmers about recommended improvements. 'Guidelines for the Prevention of Mould Formation in Coffee' and a trilingual CD-Rom-based coffee hygiene tool developed to assist coffee institutes in all CPCs to develop appropriate hygiene programmes. Technical capacity of collaborating institutes upgraded, including formal training, informal one-on-one training by a international mycological consultant, as well as financial support for modifications to working areas and provision of materials and equipment. Provision of equipment and materials, regional and national training courses, study tours OTA analysis laboratories at all collaborating institutes are now functional utilising official methods of OTA analysis based on TLC and HPLC techniques. Model manual on quality assurance for OTA analysis of coffee was developed for the project by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply in Brazil. The manual is available for use by laboratories in any coffee-producing country interested in improving their analytical services. ICO obtained observer status in Codex on 20th January 2006 (as a direct result of the awareness-raising activities carried out under this project) Reviews of national systems for coffee quality control and safety revealed weaknesses in institutional and legal frameworks
45	Integrated management of the coffee berry borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development by introducing an effective integrated pest management system and reducing the use of chemical pest control methods. To enhance productivity and competitiveness through producing higher quality coffee and reducing production losses. 	1998	2000	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Honduras India Jamaica Mexico	\$5,467,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant advances in mass rearing the coffee berry borer. All countries that participated in the training course on Phymastichus subsequently reared P. coffea Significant increases in knowledge uptake. For example, in Ecuador, knowledge on training methods, experimentation methods, data collection and plantation management at least doubled from 1998 to 2001 among extensionists. Colombian facility regularly produced nearly three million wasps per month (inconceivable a decade prior). Ecuador, Honduras and Guatemala managed to produce approximately a million wasps each. Ecuador received a US\$98,000 grant from CORPEI (Corporación de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversión) to continue producing wasps after the project ended. Total of more than two million phymastichus released into the field in Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Ecuador, with India yielding a strong culture. A cost model was constructed by consultant Dr. Adrian Leach. Costs for regular releases of up to 100,000 wasps / ha were calculated to be comparable to those of other control methods.

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
46	Development of gourmet coffee potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and market new gourmet coffees to demonstrate the added value "quality" can provide. To demonstrate the return on investing in the gourmet approach. To provide other exporting countries with a field methodology and selection of tested campaign frameworks, which could be adapted to national requirements. 	1997	2000	Brazil Burundi Ethiopia Papua New Guinea Uganda	\$1,412,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten "new" Arabica coffees identified and brought to market from Burundi (3), Ethiopia (4), Papua New Guinea (2) and Uganda (1). Washed Robusta trials made in Uganda 10 Brazilian coffees selected through international cupping competition All coffees from Africa and Asia (except two estates in Ethiopia) came from smallholder groups Outputs from Brazil able to be presented under growers' names due to being from larger holdings. Assistance and cooperation from the All Japan Coffee Association and the Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) resulted in exhibitions and tasting seminars in both the US and Japan. Wide exposure of all project coffees obtained and lasting links established between a number of producers and importers/roasters in these target 10 parcels of Brazilian project coffee auctioned over the Internet at high prices to buyers in Europe and the US Total direct and indirect sales of project coffee were just short of 10,000 bags by end April 2000 at premia over the NYKC, ranging from 10 to 35 US cents/lb. The premia realised in the Internet auction were much higher but obviously included a certain "celebrity" value. Trade names and logos developed for all coffees with Brazil opting for a Mark of Excellence
47	Study on coffee marketing systems and trading policies in selected coffee-producing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate coffee marketing systems and policies and identified factors for improvement, helping to guide developing countries in how to successfully market their coffee. 	1996	2000	Angola Cameroon Congo (Dem. Rep. of) Ethiopia Ghana Guatemala India Madagascar Togo	\$289,068	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report by external consultant highlighting main conclusions on an overall and individual country basis. Ideas suggested to minimise problems in the coffee sub-sector, with proposals made for priorities for future action, in terms of coffee projects and recommendations for policy measures Development by the ICO of a series of coffee country profiles for producing and consuming countries.

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
1	Research into the relationship between caffeine and sensory processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research based on the hypothesis that mental performance is improved by consumption of caffeine. • Project carried out in two parts, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an evaluation of the effect of caffeine consumption on performance in a rapid information processing task; and (b) an analysis of the effect of coffee consumption on "sensory evoked brain potentials" 	1983	1985	Switzerland	\$39,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption of caffeine found to significantly improve performance • Caffeine significantly increased "intrapyschic equilibrium" within the introvert group and "vigilance of attention" within the extrovert group. • Results contributed to the understanding of the beneficial effects of coffee drinking, especially in improving mental performance, speed of information processing and psychological equilibrium.
2	Banbury Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To hold a conference on coffee and health • To address the other components of coffee, besides caffeine, with emphasis upon evidence for biological and health-related effects arising from their consumption 	1983	1983	USA	\$71,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of papers produced which would go on to form the basis for a 300 page book
3	London Coffee Information Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of a wider project to establish coffee information centres in the USA and Europe • To make available trade facilities where the UK would be able to hold events such as press conferences, sales presentations, test equipment, train staff and engage in other promotional and educational activities 	1981	1991	UK	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction underway in 1982 • Following construction, educational programmes carried out • Operated as a focal point for the dissemination of information about coffee in the United Kingdom: lectures and demonstrations on coffee brewing as well as responding by telephone or mail to questions from the trade and general public. • World Bank, in cooperation with the Organization, used it for a comprehensive educational seminar for its representatives in East Africa. • Coffee vocabulary developed. • System for the collection of green coffee developed and the Centre, as at 1985, had more than 300 different samples. • Computerised bibliographical information database (COFFEE LINE) expanded its services and included 15,000 entries covering virtually all topics related to coffee. • Video films produced and booklets and teachers' training manuals published and widely distributed.
4	Promotion Campaign in the Federal Republic of Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase consumption after meals through advertising in the press, magazines and a small test radio campaign 	1979	1980	Germany	\$1,104,972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led to a subsequent market research programme in 1980 which in turn provided consolidated information on consumption and attitudes among the German population
5	Exploratory Research by the William Knobler company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the feasibility of developing in the United States of America a research programme to obtain through a panel data on the views of consumers about all matters related to coffee • To explore and identify the underlying motives for consumers' selection and purchase of beverages and attitudes towards coffee 	1978	1979	USA	\$42,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusions drawn on drinking habits • Identified a number of areas in which it may be appropriate to engage in promotion or public relations activities and others in which it would appear to be appropriate to modify present practices
6	Programme of Market Research in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To obtain information concerning consumer "behaviour" in relation to patterns of usage, consumption and purchasing of coffee and related habits • To obtain information relating to consumer "attitude" towards coffee and their perception of coffee and related beverages. 	1978	1978	Canada	\$120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusions drawn on beverage consumption by time of day, reasons for choosing a particular beverage, qualities ascribed to a given beverage and awareness of coffee issues • Total cup consumption found to have increased, though number of coffee drinkers slightly declined • Consumption among youths found to be rising • Consumption between meals risen by 7% • Suggestions for further promotion put forward to counter issues on which coffee comes under criticism

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
7	Switzerland promotion campaign 1978/79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give a new approach to promotion in Switzerland and to take advantage of the upward trend in consumption following reverses during the recent period of high prices. To pay more attention to public relations by combining it with advertising To distinguish coffee from other beverages and give it an image of "uniqueness", to stress its international character and make it "exciting" and "attractive". 	1978	1979	Switzerland	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From October 1978 to April 1979, the two campaign TV-spots appeared 38 times on all 3 Swiss TV-stations First advertisement appeared during February 1979 in 4 German, 3 French. 5,000 orders were expected, but as at April 1979, they had received more than 30,000 As a result of the coffee-set sent to household teachers at the end of April 1978, there was a total of 954 orders for coffee-booklets as at April 1979 - a considerable improvement from the previous year (38.8% versus 21.3%) Stock of the folder printed in 1978 about the preparation of good coffee almost used up as at April 1979. 40,000 copies sent as teaching materials to household schools Later documents show that coffee consumption was estimated to have increased by 2,000 tons in 1980 - attributed in part to the promotional activities
8	Market Research in France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the drinking habits of people who may be classified as drinkers of coffee To reveal attitudes towards coffee of people who have ceased to drink coffee To establish the reaction of consumers towards the increase in the price of coffee in 1976 and 1977 To provide information on the opinion of the French public of those engaged in coffee. 	1978	1978	France	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusions drawn on number of consumers, consumption by time of day, type of coffee consumed, place of consumption, cups per day, changes in consumption, reactions to price changes
9	Research into the purchase of coffee by households in the United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supply monthly reports concerning the purchases of coffee by households in the United States of America 	1977	1985	USA	\$44,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted the identification and delineation of trends of household purchases and seasonal patterns. Similar projects undertaken in other Member countries (eg Norway, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Austria etc)
10	Annual Summer Coffee Drinking Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have as much information as possible concerning summer trends of consumption in the United States of America via telephone interviews 	1977	1985	USA	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparisons made between winter and summer revealed that consumption declines in summer. Telephone interviews found to yield similar results to personal interviews from years before, so decision made to change to telephone interviewing going forward, enabling coffee consumption to be monitored quarterly or semi-annually Recommendations made to permit meaningful inferences from information on sub-groups of the overall population, such as age groups, regions and occupational group
11	Annual Winter Coffee Drinking Study in the USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationwide study on historic consumption of coffee in the winter via 5,000 in person interviews and 1,000 telephone interviews 	1977	1985	USA	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic trends revealed with regard to: cups per person per day, price, consumption by geographic region, consumption by time of day, consumption by place, consumption by type, consumption by occupational group, consumption of decaf, type of coffee maker
12	Norway promotion campaign 1976/77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To form part of a long term plan to improve the quality of coffee drunk in Norway and to increase consumption both on a total and a per capita basis To promote, the idea that coffee remains an inexpensive beverage To promote the filter brewing method of coffee. 	1976	1977	Norway	N. Kr 1,200,000 (\$228,440)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ads inserted in 61 newspapers in 52 cities / places with concentrated population to try to reach all consumers Coffee-brewing centre workshop activities expanded - consultant travelled to all main cities in Norway and visited coffee companies in Sweden, Denmark and West Germany. 15 four-day workshops in 1976/77 and 10 one-day workshops. 11 special courses and 7 evening courses arranged, with 500 attendees Standards established for grinds and package sizes for the Norwegian coffee trade. Labelling of coffee packages regarding dates of last purchase and identification of manufacturer organized. 700,000 coffee measures manufactured and distributed through member companies and retail outlets all over the country. Research into coffee drinking among youth, finding potential to approach the youth market with a separate campaign or other promotional activities. Leaflets, films and educational booklets sent to Norwegian schools. Follow-on campaigns planned for subsequent years

No.	Project	Scope	Start	End	Countries	Total value \$	Impacts and/or deliverables
13	Production of coffee in Brazil: the effect of the frost of July 1975 and projections of production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss with the Brazilian authorities the extent and effect of the severe frost of July 1975 and to obtain information on measures being taken or proposed to alleviate them. To make a preliminary assessment of the situation, based on observation and discussion as well as on a number of documents prepared by the Government, the IBC, USDA and private companies operating in Brazil 	1975	1975	Brazil	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimates provided on number of trees affected by frost Summary and analysis of efficacy of emergency recovery plans Projections given on future number of trees and expected timelines for harvest Presented financing options for various recovery programmes Recommended that farmers diversify with other crops between coffee trees
14	Coffee Leaf Rust in Brazil	<p>Secondment, of Mr. J.A.N. Wallis of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assemble information on the present status of coffee leaf-rust in Brazil. To provide the Brazilian authorities with the most recent technical information on the control of this disease in other parts of the World. On the basis of local circumstances and experience in East Africa, to assist in the formulation of coffee research priorities 	1969	1970	Brazil	No information available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments and predictions made on the spread of the disease based on the multiple surveys and analyses conducted Suggestions and recommendations made for the control of CLR, including changes in farming methods, farm management, use of fungicides, intensification of planting, etc Cost estimates calculated based on extrapolating figures from East Africa to situation in Brazil Proposal of a Coffee Research Strategy for Brazil
15	Tripartite Coffee Study (IBRD/ICO/FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To arrive at new projections of world demand and production of coffee over the next five and ten years To -review the conditions of coffee production and to indicate and analyze in producing countries the possibilities and problems of shifting resources from coffee production to economically higher yielding alternatives; To present a review of the major technical and economic factors that need to be taken into account in making any necessary supply adjustments by governments individually or by the ICO in its overall policy. 	1966	1968	Global	\$580,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of draft reports made available on individual studies on demand and supply and on subject matters covered by the terms of reference of the Study. Considerable amount of statistical data obtained



INTERNATIONAL
COFFEE
ORGANIZATION



www.icocoffee.org