



INTERNATIONAL  
COFFEE  
ORGANIZATION



ICC 135-2

4 April 2023

Original: English

E

International Coffee Council  
135<sup>th</sup> Session  
Virtual Session  
30 March 2023  
London, United Kingdom

**Implementation of the Roadmap in  
Technical Workstream 3 Policies  
and Institutions Importing  
Countries**

## **Background**

The International Coffee Council, at its 135<sup>th</sup> Session, considered and approved the attached proposal submitted by the Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF).

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROADMAP IN TECHNICAL WORKSTREAM 3 POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS IMPORTING COUNTRIES

### Background

1. Subsequent to the approval of the Roadmap in October 2020 as part of the “Communiqué - Pursuing economic sustainability for an inclusive and resilient global coffee sector” by the International Coffee Council during its 128<sup>th</sup> Special Session on 28 October 2020, the Coffee Public-Private Task Force (CPPTF) has further increased its operations and extended the scope and engagement of coffee stakeholders and development partners.

2. The Task Force is now being supported by six fully functioning Technical Workstreams (TWs), which are successfully progressing in their operationalization of the agreed targets and in realizing the identified “Quick Wins”. Specifically, TW1 Living and Prosperous Income (LPI), TW2 Market Transparency, TW3 Policies & Institutions Sector Transformation Exporting Countries, TW4 Resilient Coffee Landscapes (RL) and TW5 Sector Coordination have discussed a variety of priority Task Force matters and generated specific and action-oriented proposals for the benefit of coffee producers and coffee stakeholders. The Technical Workstream on Policies and Institutions of Coffee Importing Countries (TW3 IC) has started its work in late April 2022 and is closely coordinating with the sub-group on Policies & Institutions Exporting Countries and the rest of technical workstreams of the Task Force.

3. As a result of the work of the CPPTF, both public and private sector representatives (sherpas) have reached a consensus on a proposal that is herewith submitted by the Task Force to the 135<sup>th</sup> ICC for consideration and adoption. This proposal covers issues in line with the targets and commitments of the Roadmap for TW3 Policies & Institutions Sector Importing Countries.

**Proposal:** ICO Members are encouraged and agree that the TW3 IC will be organized around three interlinked tracks:

- Track 1: Policy dialogue and information about (i) (new) sustainability policies and legislations of coffee importing countries and their implementation, and (ii) more widely, regarding desired overall sector policies and mechanisms.
- Track 2: Information, learning and sharing regarding technical solutions for compliance or information that can facilitate compliance, specific for the coffee sector, related to new sustainability legislations and policies. The goal is to empower coffee producing countries/producers to make choices, to increase their fitness for potential compliance and to finally turn the policies into opportunities. Their own visions and existing strategies or solutions will be considered and consulted.

- Track 3: Improved orientation, collaboration and innovation of support, partnerships (including meeting commitments of support and, if necessary, alternative financial mechanisms) between stakeholders of coffee importing and producing countries for an inclusive and sustainable coffee sector in a wide diversity of coffee producing countries and contexts.

Dialogue between (stakeholders of) coffee importing countries and coffee producing countries is mainstreamed and essential in the principles of working of TW3 IC.

TW3 IC will not necessarily set up new activities but will, where possible, link-up with initiatives of partners and build bridges between actors. The type of activities proposed/started under the three tracks are explained below.

## 1. POLICY DIALOGUE AND INFORMATION

Policy dialogue and information is facilitated and promoted in order to contribute to (i) timely awareness of trends and policymaking by coffee importing countries on the one hand and the realities of coffee producing countries and the full coffee value chain on the other, (ii) coherent and feasible policies and regulations for the coffee sector, (iii) to jointly reflect and dialogue about alternative enabling sector policies and mechanisms through a more permanent high-level dialogue.

The concrete type of actions planned are the following:

- Further mapping and screening of sustainability legislations of importing countries, applicable to coffee. The mapping of legislations / policies will be made more accessible for analysis via a web app, made by COSA under TW2. The web app would be made available via the ICO website and via websites of regional coffee organizations. Extra efforts will be made to ensure that the information reaches country coffee councils/ boards, their national coffee platforms and farmers' organizations.
- TW3 IC will make linkages, promote and facilitate access and engagement of the coffee sector in information events on legislations.
- TW3 IC will facilitate its members and other actors to have timely policy dialogues and to influence coffee specific guidelines for policies. This will be mainly done by mapping legislative processes by coffee importing countries, by mapping policy dialogue initiatives, by stimulating access to evidence from coffee producing countries and by having in depth discussions in TW3 IC on the integration of the outcome of the other TWs in regulations or guidelines.
- TW3 IC proposes to build up towards and feed into dialogues between the ICO/CPPTF and policy makers to create awareness on specificities of the coffee sector and on inclusive

sector transformation. The activities of TW3 IC in 2023 could boost and feed into a high-level dialogue between ICO Members and policy maker(s) of coffee importing countries at the beginning of 2024.

- TW3 IC will also consider systematically presenting or collecting information on strategies and initiatives of coffee producing countries to thrive for a more sustainable coffee sector in their own countries. This can inspire coffee importing countries and peer-to-peer exchange between coffee producing countries. Obvious cooperation with other TWs, and in first instance with TW3 EC, would be established.

## 2. TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

Recent and upcoming sustainability legislations in importing countries have intensified due diligence requirements. Some are technically challenging for the coffee sector, especially within the short timeframe of implementation of some of the policies. The sector is burdened with finding scalable solutions in very diverse contexts of coffee producing countries. The technical challenges to be addressed in the short term can put the inclusivity of the desired transformation at stake, just as the heterogeneity of the coffee sector. Solutions for monitoring, for management of information, for chain of custody of information or for technical production alternatives will need to be quickly found in the different contexts.

While in many of the policies, the exporting private companies are responsible for the due diligence statement, there are several reasons why also governments and producers should be committed to enable, access and own technical solutions and data. Under ideal circumstances, the private sector, government and farmers' organizations could work together on technical solutions.

The actions under this strategic axe are designed to have access to a platform in which the possible solutions, tests and failures from different countries or stakeholders can be discussed between coffee importing and producing countries and between different stakeholders. In particular, South-South exchange will be sought. Links will be made with existing platforms or actors that are looking into inclusive technical solutions for compliance with new due diligence legislation.

The first concern of the participants of TW3 is the detailed traceability requirements of coffee under some of the new legislations (and the limited clarity on the requirements in some cases). The planned and ongoing activities are the following:

- TW3 IC created a mapping of initiatives (by countries, agencies and institutions) on inclusive and 'open access' data and traceability (monitoring systems, data management systems, chain of custody).

- TWs IC has linked up to DIASCA, which is an existing platform striving for publicly owned data systems. DIASCA focuses on inter-operability of different data systems and on data standards. It will allow coffee producing countries to valorize their data systems in a more global context. In order to put coffee producing countries more at the centre of DIASCA (to valorize their ideas, visions, strategies and achievements and to find common answers to their concerns), stakeholders of DIASCA (incl. TW2) and TW3 IC plan to organize meetings together with sets of coffee producing countries to present their plans, visions and challenges regarding traceability and to exchange on solutions they have found or are looking for.
- The plan is to further strengthen the link between the work of TW1, TW2, TW3 EC and TW4 in/for traceability systems and local data management and ownership. Options to further systematize and distribute access to tools, insights and (parts of) solutions will be addressed.
- Most likely attention will move from traceability to a risk assessment and mitigation approach (of deforestation in first instance). Mapping of existing national definitions, legislations and strategies on (de)forestation can, for example, be helpful in this respect. The exact activities will be on demand of participants of TW3 IC and will be incorporated into the most relevant approach of the involved stakeholders.

It is expected that other technical challenges may arise in order to comply with other policies of coffee importing countries. Most likely the solutions and challenges encountered in this track will further inspire policy dialogue (track 1) or support and partnerships (track 3). Moreover, solutions and concepts resulting from TW1, TW2, TW3 EC and TW4 will not just be welcome but will be necessary.

### 3. PARTNERSHIPS AND SUPPORT

To foster inclusive transitions and system transformation in the coffee sector, innovative partnerships, targeted/ contextualized support programmes and/or overall finance mechanisms for the coffee sector may be required. The following activities are being carried out:

- A detailed mapping and screening of existing sustainability and support initiatives (global, per country...) together with the ICO and ITC to (i) boost cooperation, avoid duplication and for matchmaking and (ii) to orient future partnerships and support. The mapping is implemented in different phases and has identified 200 projects. Apart from the mapping, a light overall analysis will be carried out of the initiatives and support. This analysis includes an assessment of the implementation of commitments of support by coffee importing countries. A Web app will be created by ITC to make the database accessible for country and regional stakeholders. Moreover, action will be organized on the different types of possible partnerships, about aid architecture and ways to approach donors.

- TW3 IC plans to support the elaboration of a Preparedness Tool for (self-assessment and strategic planning) by national coffee platforms or coffee councils of coffee producing countries, regarding their existing systems and strategies for sustainability, to comply and to mitigate risks of due diligence legislation and for jointly building their vision, strategies and priorities for (possible) compliance with due diligence legislations. The tools and insights of other TWs will be integrated in this Preparedness Tool. The Regional coffee organizations would be closely involved in creating this Preparedness Tool and also in receiving input, learnings and progress of the assessments and action plans of the coffee producing countries regarding compliance and regarding their own sustainability strategies.
  - Together with TW3 EC, 3 national coffee platforms will be facilitated to assess the EU Deforestation Legislation, to draw lessons from the process and share the results in TW3 IC (TW3 EC is in dialogue with Honduras, Rwanda, Papua New Guinea to start up the process).
  - TW3 IC will feed the discussions of the ICO on financing the sustainable coffee transformation and on global finance mechanisms of the coffee sector where necessary or relevant.
- 

The following Observations were communicated by Brazil on Friday 24 March 2023 regarding the above consensus proposal:

1. Introductory paragraph of the original, longer, TW3 Importing Countries proposal:

Brazil considers the link between the work of the ICO and the United Nations sustainable development conceptual and legal framework should be explicitly affirmed in the TW3 proposal.

Brazil suggests that the following paragraphs be included in the beginning of the document, after “have agreed upon” and before “the operation of this roadmap”:

*The United Nations sustainable development conventions and declarations, and, in particular, the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are the legal and conceptual framework for all action regarding the promotion of sustainability. The multi-stakeholder consensus established in the London Declaration and Roadmap, which is implemented by means of the Coffee Public-Private Task-Force, constitutes an opportunity for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda in the coffee sector.*

2. Policy dialogue and information:

Brazil suggests the following bullet point be added:

*The sustainability policies and technical solutions of national and local governments, as well as of producers' associations, must be supported and encouraged, and their concerns about confidentiality and ownership of data must be guaranteed and secured. The development of local solutions must not circumvent national sovereignty and capacity building to a national level.*

3. Partnerships and support:

Brazil would like to add the following to the first bullet point:

In "A detailed mapping and screening of existing sustainability and support initiatives (global, per country...)", add the word "**governmental**" after "global".

## ANNEX 1: TW3 IC MILESTONES

	Short term milestones 2023, beginning of 2024	Long term milestones, 2024 - 2026	Goals
<b>TRACK 1: Policy information and dialogue</b>			
<b>Mapping</b> of sustainability legislation	Most important existing or upcoming due diligence legislations are mapped and screened	Web app created and available on websites of ICO and Regional Coffee Organisations Web app is updated regularly	Countries and stakeholders better informed about and contribute to the making of new policies and legislation making processes. Increased Preparedness.
Analysis and <b>influencing</b> of legislation	Most risky legislations for the coffee sector are identified. TW 3 IC agrees on principles and insights for lobby by individual actors	Coffee specific guidelines for due diligence of 2 new legislations Early impact studies on coffee	Sustainability legislations applicable to coffee take specificities of coffee sector better into account and look into inclusivity and living and prosperous income from the start of the legislative process.
<b>Information about lobby</b> and information moments	Sector is better informed about lobby efforts and needs, and learns together	Coffee sector more present in information moments and modalities on legislations	Coffee sector more present in information moments and in discussions on modalities of implementation
<b>Linking with organisations/ programmes/</b> efforts who facilitate access to information on legislations	Coffee Producing countries know where to find information about new legislations and where to ask questions	Active participation and feedback loops	Coffee Producing Countries and their stakeholders can prepare themselves better, can guarantee inclusivity better and integrate this in their strategy
<b>High level policy event</b>	Brings together policy makers Coffee Producing and Importing countries to discuss at high level enabling policies and mechanisms for inclusive transition	Brings together policy makers Coffee Producing and Importing countries to discuss at high level possible enabling policies and mechanisms for inclusive transition	More coherent and joint steps between Coffee Producing Countries and Coffee Importing Countries towards an inclusive and sustainable coffee sector



	Short term milestones 2023, beginning of 2024	Long term milestones, 2024 - 2026	Goals
<b>TRACK 2: Technical solutions for compliance</b>			
<b>Mapping of initiatives on inclusive traceability</b> systems and distribution of this information towards all involved stakeholders	Improved participation of coffee stakeholders from producing countries in these initiatives and improved access to results of the initiatives. More coherent joint learning and sharing of experience, incl. <i>between Coffee Producing Countries</i>	This mapping and updates are integrated in the regional knowledge hubs  Stakeholders have access to learnings from other countries and stakeholders regarding traceability and open access data systems in a more permanent way.	Stakeholders in the coffee sector have basis to create a joint vision on the traceability system and to plan the steps to take Countries and their stakeholders of the coffee sector develop inclusive traceability systems to comply with sustainability legislations
<b>Linking-up with knowledge and expert platforms</b> to exchange information and find solutions to make data interoperable and standardized	Linked up with DIASCA- Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chains Alliance (Round Table and Expert groups). Other stakeholders linked to DIASCA (ITC, WRI,...) Organise specific meetings with pairs of Coffee Producing Countries to exchange on their plans and challenges for an inclusive traceability system, with DIASCA and with TW3 IC.  Regular information and reporting on technical solutions	Stakeholders in the coffee sector have basis to create a <i>joint</i> vision and joint responsibility on an inclusive traceability system tailored to their context; to plan the steps to take and to identify the support needed  The learnings of inclusive traceability systems are captured and flow back into policy dialogue (track 1) , into guidelines and into support programmes (track 3)	More Coffee Producing Countries and Producers have access to open and inclusive data systems to comply with traceability requirements, in a way that empowers their position in the value chain  The supply base for coffee remains heterogenous over different continents, countries and coffee regions
Future critical, technical compliance issues will be identified by TW 3 IC			

	Short term milestones 2023, beginning of 2024	Long term milestones, 2024 - 2026	Goals
<b>TRACK 3: Partnerships and support</b>			
Improved <b>understanding of existing support</b> to coffee sector	Most important projects mapped and screened based on verified information	Web app on websites ICO and RCO Web app consulted by countries, stakeholders and donors	Better local and global coordination and orientation of support towards biggest needs and gaps for an inclusive transformation for a sustainable coffee sector
Organise <b>information sessions on possible partnerships</b> and aid architecture	2 events organised to understand better possible partnerships and how to approach support, based on case studies and actual experience from two Coffee Producing Countries	Stakeholders take pro-actively contact with donors Stakeholders have more transparent and innovative partnerships	Partnerships for smoother, more inclusive and more owned and connected transition towards a sustainable coffee sector
Support and facilitate exchange on ideas and experience regarding <b>innovative finance mechanisms</b> of the coffee sector	TW3 session to contribute to mapping of lessons learnt from innovative financing experiences in and outside the coffee sector and from other stakeholders accessing large scale funding Use and integrate identified needs for a inclusive and sustainable coffee sector from other TWs Identify scenario's and the hypotheses to be tested	Feed ideas and lessons learnt into High Level Policy Dialogues of I.C.O., of Regional Coffee Organisation and the CGLF and into the dialogue of I.C.O. and financial partners/ policy makers	More targeted, widened and more sustainable solutions to finance an inclusive and sustainable coffee sector, accessible for low income Coffee Producing Countries. Innovation in the Sources of Finance as well as in the use and modalities to access finance
<b>Guidelines for self- assessment and interpretation of legislations and due diligence requirements</b> for Coffee Producing Countries, Farmers' organisations and multi stakeholder platforms	Basic guidelines elaborated together with countries and Regional Coffee Organisations, also based on experiences of certain other Coffee Producing Countries	Assessments and lessons learnt feed into guidelines (see below) Countries have well owned and joint action plans of the sector to comply and to negotiate support for an inclusive transition	Use of guidelines by more countries resulting in jointly owned action plans for compliance, and support to role out their action plan in an inclusive way
Support and learn from <b>assessments of legislations (proposals) by National Coffee Platforms</b>	Support National Coffee Platforms, initiate process of assessment with TW3 EC and connect to EU DEL	Assessments done by 3 NCP in 3 different countries. Lessons learnt and feed into guidelines. Assessments result in sustainability and compliance action plans and indication of support needed that can be discussed with delegations of Coffee Importing Countries. Regional Coffee Platforms promote the guidelines amongst their members, and capture and communicate feedback to policy makers and to improve the guidelines	Use of guidelines by more countries resulting in jointly owned action plans for compliance, and support to role out their action plan in an inclusive way

## ANNEX 2: TW3 IC Process

Since April 2022, around 40 participants across ICO members, the private sector associations, farmers’ organisations and supporter organisations have engaged with TW3 IC in eight online meetings and bilateral consultations to give inputs to the priorities of this Working Stream (see annex 4 for the list of participants). The final resulting proposal has been discussed in meetings in November 2022 and January 2023 with TW3 IC. In June 2022, the objectives of the TW3 IC were validated by its participants.

- Deepened dialogue and lessons learnt between importing and exporting countries on legislation, policies, tendencies and consequences based on evidence and joint analysis
- Improved clarity, joint principles and coherence on possible coffee-sector-specific-regulations, policy, incentives and mechanisms of importing countries
- Clearer principles on cost structure and cost distribution, for a coffee sector sustainability transformation, based on evidence and risks
- Risks, capacity and financial gaps are identified, and support measures and incentives jointly conceptualized for a sustainable sector transformation in low and middle income coffee producing countries

The orientation of the TW3 was further based on some identified Quick Win actions that triggered reflection and focus of the participants. The three identified quick wins (QW) were: (i) a mapping of sustainability legislations of traditional coffee-importing countries (with Dr. Grabs from ESADE University of Barcelona), (ii) involve coffee producing countries in assessment of the draft EU legislation on Deforestation Free Supply Chains (with TW3 Exporting countries), (iii) mapping of the existing support initiatives to the coffee sector, globally and per country (with TW3 IC Facilitation team). The implementation of the quick-wins 1 and 2 has led to the following concrete observations of/ by participants of TW 3IC, which further inspired the proposed actions of TW3 IC.

<b>QUICK WIN 1: Mapping of sustainability legislations of traditional coffee importing countries</b>
There are globally many sustainability legislations in the make and several already implemented. Today more than 20 sustainability legislations of coffee importing countries are in force, upcoming or just approved (as per QuickWin of TW 3 IC – see further). Where initially legislations for disclosure only were in place, increasingly legislations demand disclosure, due diligence and mitigation of risks, especially by Europe. Canada and US rather develop trade-based legislations. Over countries, legislations with the same goal have different requirements.
The sector is not fully informed about the legislations. In particular coffee producing countries were not all aware of the full set of legislations nor of the consequences. The regional coffee organisations don’t play an early warning role yet for upcoming legislations
The sector did not always give timely feedback to policy makers during the legislative process
There is a gap between the consumer demand and the farmers’ realities, and vice versa.
The legislations are not necessarily defined as pure trade legislations but can affect trade relations. Legislations also go further than considering human right and health risks but a high number of legislations considers the ecological footprint or harm of products/ commodities.
The legislations have not just multiplied but the demand for traceability has been deepened considerably.
Technical solutions and the needed technical framework for organising the traceability in the coffee sector are not necessarily available at the moment.
The organisation of traceability and the making of the due diligence statement by the private operator, will not just involve the respective private company but will require investments and an enabling environment by government and capacity at farmers’ level as well

Limited and central access to the obtained data might create adverse power and commercial relations in the value chain. It could be important to manage the data locally and to empower local stakeholders to own and use the information
In several countries, the intensified need for traceability causes the need to restructure the entire value chain, which takes time, more time than foreseen in some of the legislations
The risk for harming some of the sustainability requirements, combined with the high costs to organise traceability might rule out some of the low-income coffee producing countries from the traders' perspective and interest, which could lead to higher supply concentration in the coffee market
Several countries will need intensified support and partnerships to support more sustainable (and/ or alternative) production practices, to restructure more transparent value chains, to install traceability systems. There is need and an opportunity to look into climate finance for this matter.
Hardly any of the sustainability legislations expresses a commitment to support low-income countries to invest in the necessary capacities, systems and partnerships.
<b>QUICK WIN 2: Countries assess the Draft EU legislation on Deforestation</b>
It is important that countries and their stakeholders can develop their own vision, positions/ choices and action plans on sustainability of the coffee sector and possible compliance (and consequences) with sustainability legislations or on possible support needed
Countries where these visions are elaborated, and actions governed in a multi stakeholder modus, manage changes and purpose better.
Not all countries have national coffee platforms or national coffee platforms don't cover all necessary stakeholders (yet) or can face operational and financial capacity challenges.
Several stakeholders express the need for guidelines for producing countries to lead them through a deeper understanding of the legislations and through a self-assessment of their legislation, systems and capacities to possibly comply with the requirements. The need for these collaborative self-assessments and planning is high (many countries) and the diversity of concerned countries, regions, systems is equally important.
<b>QUICK WIN 3: Mapping of the support to the coffee sector</b>
There is a considerable number of diverse global support initiatives on sustainability in the coffee sector and a good number of country and regional support projects.
There doesn't exist an updated overview of the support to the coffee sector. The information found is incomplete.
The support is unevenly spread over coffee producing countries and doesn't seem to be correlated with the degree of poverty in the countries.
The support in the coffee producing countries often seems dispersed and not optimally coordinated or aligned on joint purpose.
The investments in traceability systems for the coffee sector (social and environmental sustainability till farm plot level) and in digitalisation have been rather weak up till now
The role and ownership of/by rural institutions and governments for sustainable coffee sector is often underestimated and under invested in. There seems to be an under investment in South-South cooperation, exchange and dynamics
There exists a knowledge gap regarding practical ways to approach donors or development banks for support or for partnerships

Based on the discussions (and voting) on proposed activities of TW3 IC during meetings in November 2022 and January 2023 and given the first findings of the Quick Win activities of TW3 Policies Importing Countries, the three tracks of TW3 IC were proposed by TW3 IC.

## ANNEX 3: TW3 IC Budget and timeline

Actions	2023												2024 and later	TOTAL BUDGET NEEDED excl. the TW3 IC Facilitation team financed by EC DG INTPA F3	BUDGET COVERED (EUR)	BUDGET NOT COVERED (EUR)	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
<b>POLICY INFORMATION AND DIALOGUE</b>																	
Further mapping of legislations. <u>Mapping can be implemented by</u> Prof. Grabs of ESADE University Barcelona and TW3 IC facilitation team			X	X	X	X	X	X						Update the database via mechanisms at ICO and regional coffee organisations if desired	25.000 EUR for the extra mapping  Facilitation team TW3 IC	Covered by EU	0
Make the mapping of legislations useful and accessible for analysis and use (web app) + Install an alert-mechanisms for new legislations/ policies (- in-the-make) <u>Implemented</u> by COSA Make web app available via ICO website and via websites of regional coffee organisations if interested, <u>Can be done</u> in the same effort as above, if regional organisations have interest {ICO and regional organisations can install mechanism and capacity to update, distribute and analyse the database (outside scope of TW 3 IC)}					X	X	X	X	X	X			X		30.000 EUR	0	30.000 EUR
Discuss, understand and estimate risks and opportunities of certain legislations and coordinate efforts for possible influence on legislations or guidelines where desired (by members of TW3 IC, ICO, individual members).		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Falls under usual facilitation and work of TW3 IC (financed by EU) and members of TW3 IC	No extra costs	Covered by TW3 IC and its members
Facilitate info to participate in policy consultations and promote dialogues between ICO/ CPPTF and policy makers to create awareness on specificities of the coffee sector.		X	X	X					X				X		In case of digital meetings, no extra costs.  In case of physical meetings: ICO or contribution of members of the CPPTF need to be mobilised for the event and	Extra costs for potential travel costs and fees to be	

Actions	2023												2024 and later	TOTAL BUDGET NEEDED excl. the TW3 IC Facilitation team financed by EC DG INTPA F3	BUDGET COVERED (EUR)	BUDGET NOT COVERED (EUR)	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D					
TW3 IC feeds into efforts of ICO, CPPTF. Work towards High Level Policy Dialogue in 2024															for possible travel costs of speakers and participants	mobilised per event	
<b>TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS</b>																	
Link-up with DIASCA and link different initiatives on data to DIASCA and link producing countries to DIASCA Round Tables.  Continuous mapping of other efforts on traceability  Organise meetings with DIASCA with pairs of Coffee Producing Countries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		DIASCA is an existing platform and programme. Basic costs of DIASCA are covered by GIZ. TW3 IC Facilitation team will do efforts to involve participants of TW3 IC and producing countries and can finance translation is desired	Extra cost of 15.000 EUR for translation can be covered by EU in 2023	-
Options to further systematise and facilitate access to developed tools, insights and (parts of) solutions will be worked out.										X	X	X	X		This would be a joined efforts of the Taskforce and TW2 and TW3. Not clear yet which budget would be needed. Overlap with other initiatives needs to be ruled out first.	-	-
<b>SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>																	
Mapping of existing sustainability and support initiatives with ICO and ITC (global, per country...) – for different phases, please see the powerpoint presentation of TW3 IC TW3 IC facilitators, ITC, ICO and with support from TW1)	X	X	X	X	X	X									By facilitation team TW3 IC, CPPTF coordinator and ITC – No extra costs  Cost covered by ITC	20.000 EUR	

Actions	2023											2024 and later	TOTAL BUDGET NEEDED excl. the TW3 IC Facilitation team financed by EC DG INTPA F3	BUDGET COVERED (EUR)	BUDGET NOT COVERED (EUR)	
<p>Design of Web app for easy use and link to ICO website and websites of regional coffee organisations if desired (ICO with partners ?)                      Apart of the mapping, a light overall analysis will be made of the initiatives and support. (TW3 IC)                      Events will be organised on the different type of partnerships imagined by the different stakeholders in the sector and on the aid architecture and ways to approach donors (ICO/TW3 IC)</p>							X	X						<p>By TW3 IC facilitators, supported by ICO and ITC</p> <p>If digital: covered by costs of TW3 Facilitators and ICO/ CPPTF staff</p>		
<p>National Coffee platforms assess the EU Deforestation legislation                      National Coffee Platforms further strengthened by facilitation and advice of GCP and UNDP                      Specific modules on assessing the legislation will be inserted in this wider process with support of the desired actor by the NCP                      The making of the guidelines (see below) can be integrated in these processes and vice versa.                      Lessons learns and best practice.</p>	x	x		X	X	X	X	X	X					<p>Costs for kick-off of the process (travel costs technical advisors, workshop costs etc.)                      Extra costs for specific TA on legislation can be needed and the full cost of the process of NCP can be found under TW3 Exporting Countries. This budget is not yet covered but is actively looked for at the level of other donors and EU delegations in the countries.</p>	Covered by ICO/CPPTF	
<p>Proposal for elaboration of Guidelines for self-assessment by national coffee platforms of coffee producing countries, regarding deforestation and social conditions in the coffee sector and regarding their systems to comply and mitigate risks of due diligence legislation.                      With Regional Coffee Organisations                      Different possibilities for implementation, overlap will be avoided and is being looked into.</p>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			<p>Publish guidelines and upscale the use of the guidelines where desired by stakeholders</p>	<p>65.000 EUR</p> <p>30.000 EUR</p>	<p>65.000 EUR</p> <p>30.000 EUR</p>

## ANNEX 4: TW3 IC PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organisation / Company
<b>ICO</b>	
Vanusia Nogueira	Executive Director ICO
Gerardo Pataconi	Head of Operations ICO
Wolfgang Weinmann	ICO, coordinator CPPTF
<b>Country representatives or bilateral agencies</b>	
Heitor Sette Ferreira Pires Granafei and Viviane Urnau	Embassy Brazil in London
Adugna Debela	Representative Ethiopia
Vera Espindola	Representative Mexico
Mick Wheeler	Representative Papua New Guinea
Masao Muto	Japan
Tetsuo Nishimoto	Japan, Deputy dir. Ministry of Agriculture
Zoltan Agai	EC INTPA F3 Policy Officer ICO
Simon Gmeiner	GIZ BE
Ulrike Niesmann	GIZ
Lars Kahnert	GIZ, DIASCA
Franziska Rau	GIZ
Fernando Naranjo Retena	Vice president Icafé Costa Rica
Nelson Omar Funez	CEO Conacafé
Eng. Enosh O. Akuma	Kenya, Agricultural Director in Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) Coffee Directorate
Sandrine Urujeni	NAEB, Rwanda
Cyprien Uwitje	EU DEL, programme manager Coffee Rwanda
<b>CSO and UN, private sector, research</b>	
Christina Archer	Sustainable food lab, Facilitator TW 1
Daniele Giovannucci	COSA, Facilitator TW 2
Niels Haak	Sustainable Coffee Initiative and Conservation International, Facilitator TW 4
Leif Pedersen	UNDP, Facilitator TW 3 Exporting Countries
Melissa Salazar	UNDP
Annette Pensel	Global coffee Platform
Janina Grabs	ESADE Business school, Barcelona
Sylvia Calfat	COSA, TW 2
Liam Brody	COSA
Monika Firl	Senior Coffee Manager at Fairtrade International
Christopher Wunderlich	Agrofuturo Global- Executive Director + facilitator TW1 Towards Regional Coffee Organisations
Fatimah Zunaira	ESADE Business school, Barcelona



Katherine Oglietti	ITC, Coffee Guide Network
Tina Schneider	WRI, World Forest Watch
Peter de Koning	Amsterdam Declaration Partnership
<b>Coffee federations/ bodies importers and producing countries</b>	
Celestin Matumura	IACO
Rene Leon Gomez	Promecafé
Karmen Yoong	Asean Coffee Federation
Steven Tan	Asean Coffee Federation
Kim Elena Ionescu	Sustainability Coffee Association US
Charlotte Heyl	Deutscher Kaffeeverband e.V.
Eileen Gordon	European Coffee Federation
Isabelle Lemmens	European Coffee Federation
Bill Murray	National coffee Association US
Paul Rooke	British Coffee Association
Michael von Lührte	SCTA, Swiss Coffee Traders Association
Marcos Matos	Brazilian Coffee Exporter Association
Madhu Bopanna	Indian Coffee Trust
<b>Farmers organisations producing countries</b>	
Juneliza Chiara Pandela	AFA, Asian Farmers Association
Jerónimo Pruijn Rene Ausecha Chaux	SPP, director Cosurca Coop/ SPP
Phuong Tran	VNFU , Vietnam National Farmers Association
João Mattos	CLAC Comercio Justo
Stephen Muchiri	East African Farmers Federation
Joseph Nkandu	NuCafé, Uganda
Frederick Kawuma	Processor, Farmer, Chair of Café Uganda
Laos/LFN/KEO	Laos Farmers' organisation
Mr. Ramiro Condori Quispe	ANPROCA Bolivia