



Organización Internacional del Café
Organização Internacional do Café
Organisation Internationale du Café

WP Board No. 929/03

28 January 2003
Original: English

E

Executive Board
251st Meeting
30 - 31 January 2003
London, England

Report on diversification programme

Background

1. The Executive Director has requested Members to provide information on areas under cultivation, the amount of land which might be available for diversification and products which could be developed (document ED-1856/02). This document provides a summary of information which has been received to date from Burundi, Colombia, Honduras, India, Nicaragua and Tanzania.
2. Other Members are requested to provide the information requested in document ED-1856/02 to the Executive Director as soon as possible.

Action

The Executive Board is requested to note this document.

Summary of information on diversification programme as at 28 January 2003

Countries	Estimated area under coffee cultivation (hectares) Crop year 2002/03	Estimated coffee trees in production Crop year 2002/03	Estimated coffee trees in cultivation Crop year 2002/03	Estimated areas of land which could be used to diversify into alternative crops (hectares)	Possible alternative crops	Existing diversification programmes or future plans	Possible sources of funding	ICO previous diversification programme
Burundi	Arabica = 65,000 ha Robusta = 768 ha	Arabica = 161,000,000 trees Robusta = 0	Arabica = 172,000,000 trees Robusta = 1,900,000 trees	746 ha	- Mangoes - Papayas	Identification and experimentation of new varieties of mangoes and papayas.	No	- nurseries for cultivation of tea planting material but no application disbursements for the project was made.
Colombia	Arabica = 742,520 ha Robusta = nil	3,418,140,404 trees	3,996,985,160 trees	1,350,000 ha	Cane, plantain, corn, citrus, blackberry, tomato	Cane, plantain, corn, citrus, blackberry, tomato	FINAGRO, Colombia	- 10,000 ha for development of cocoa over 6 years from 1972; - 9,400 ha for development of sugar cane.
Honduras	Arabica = 233,750 ha Robusta = nil	520,000,000 trees	90,543,000 trees	50,000 ha	Sugar cane, fruit trees, vegetables, basic grains, timber products	- Fish farming, (300,000 fingerlings); - Farming/forestry plots (500 ha) - 20% of coffee with musaceous species; - Reforestation of the basins of the Rivers Chamelecon and Ulua (45,000 ha in five years)	IDB, USAID - Government - NGOs	Coffee census project combined with a livestock development project.
India	Arabica = 167,792 ha Robusta = 181,203 ha	Arabica = 450.89 million trees Robusta = 186.96 million	Arabica = 507.57 million trees Robusta = 197.3 million trees	Nil	Not applicable ¹	²	Not applicable	- Small coffee farm diversification project (1,250 ha): Planting alternative crops such as oranges, bananas, silver oak.
Nicaragua	Arabica = 130,282.34 ha Robusta = nil	397 million trees	397 million trees	17,000 ha	Forestry products, fruit trees, musaceous species, vegetables, ornamental species and livestock	No specific project but in the phase of project elaboration.	Not applicable	- Planting of 4,200 ha of cassava chips.
Tanzania	Arabica = 187,500 ha Robusta = 62,500 ha	Arabica = 246,881,250 trees Robusta = 82,293,750 trees	Arabica = 2,493,750 trees Robusta = 831,250 trees	726,000 ha	Tea, tobacco, banana, maize, tomatoes	Karagwe environmental project: planting banana as an environmental control project.	Local government Individual farmers	- Tea development project (8,300 ha and 14,000 farmers were involved); - Construction of warehouse for coffee storage.

¹ In the case of India, coffee can be cultivated only in areas having an elevation of about 2500 ft msl and above. At these elevations no other commercial crops could be cultivated profitably, except some spices like black pepper, cardamom, etc, as well as areca nut (betel nut). All these crops are generally grown as intercrops in coffee holdings, with an emphasis on mixed cropping aimed at sustainability. Thus, the question of demarcating the coffee areas for growing alternate crops is not very relevant to Indian conditions.

² Diversification in Indian context means growing of more than one compatible crop in coffee plantations. Thus, cultivation of crops like pepper, cardamom, areca nut are in a common practice in coffee plantations in India. However, most of these crops are also suffering from very low prices and market fluctuations. Hence, most of the coffee growers are venturing into new crops like vanilla and medicinal and aromatic plants in their holdings, besides few compatible allied activities like sericulture, bee keeping, floriculture, etc.