**Explanation for Coffee import decrease 2011-2013**

Climate change is already affecting coffee production in many ways. Two good examples, with clear impacts on the coffee trade patterns, are the extreme drought in Brazil in 2014, and the outbreaks of coffee rust in Colombia in 2011/12. The underlying drastic changes in land suitability for coffee production – in terms of quantity and quality – is worrisome. The climate change impacts in countries, as diverse as Brazil, Honduras, Uganda and Vietnam, signal that areas suitable for coffee will decrease substantially by as soon as 2020. The case-studies illustrate that climate change adaptation is vital in coffee producing countries. Adaptation is understood to include efforts.

From a report *Coffee Barometer 2014*

**Change for Costa Rica**

1. Free Trade Agreement between US and several central American Countries

*Trade Agreements*: The United States and the Costa Rica are party to the [Dominican Republic-Central America FTA (CAFTA-DR)](https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements/cafta-dr-dominican-republic-central-america-fta), the first free trade agreement between the U.S. and a group of smaller developing economies.The CAFTA-DR promotes stronger trade and investment ties, prosperity, and stability throughout the region and along our Southern border. In August 2004, the United States signed CAFTA-DR with five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) and the Dominican Republic (the Parties), and under the Agreement, the Parties are significantly liberalizing trade in goods and services.

From Website [Publiccitizen](http://www.citizen.org/Page.aspx?pid=1046)

1. Probably due to big companies’ behavior

The domestic players Manza Té and Mondaisa remained the main tea competitors in Costa Rica during 2016, accounting for a 31% and 26% value share respectively, benefiting from the vast availability and broad recognition of their brands, which are offered at most modern and traditional grocery outlets across the country at very affordable unit prices.

**Coffee crisis in Mexico**

The [International Coffee Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Coffee_Agreement) (ICA), created in 1962, was a protocol for maintaining coffee export countries’ quotas and keeping coffee prices high and stable in the market.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-abc-5) However, ICA was dismantled in 1989, and as a result of the deficiency in management, coffee has been overproduced while coffee prices continuously fell, and a coffee crisis emerged in Mexico.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-found-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-abc-5) The coffee crisis intensified between 1999 and 2003 and generated huge social and economic problems in Mexico.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-6) Between 1989 and 1995, the coffee production declined by 6.6% in Mexico,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-found-4) the Coordination of Coffee Grower Organizations predicted that coffee producers would have lost 65% of their income since the crisis happened.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-found-4)

As a consequence of having lower income, 71% of coffee producers in Mexico ceased to use fertilizers, 40% of them reduced the maintenance to weeding, and 75% of them stopped investing in pest prevention.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-found-4) As a result of the poor maintenance on coffee plantations, the quality of coffee declined and coffee production decreased. By the end of 2005, Mexico saw its lowest exported shipment of coffee in the past three decades, totaling 1.7 million bags. During 2006, coffee export in Mexico has grown to 4.2 million bags, but it was still low, compared to 5 years ago.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coffee_production_in_Mexico#cite_note-found-4)

From Wikipedia

**Guatemala Coffee declination**

**Coffee Rust - a silent plague**  
Since 2012, a plague of Coffee Rust has swept through coffee-growing communities in many parts of Central America. Coffee crop yields fell drastically during the 2012-2013 season and no change is expected for the current season. Families like Iliana's have taken a major hit.

From [World Food Programme](https://www.wfp.org/stories/guatemalans-affected-coffee-rust-barely-make-ends-meet)