

Issues	Goals	Subtext	Critical path	Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wyldwood to process Domolpos 2022 faded seeds</li> <li>Wyldwood to process 2023 Domolpos new crop</li> </ul>	To demonstrate that improving quality increases income and decreases labour significantly; i.e., 150 pesos for faded hulled beans to 200/250 for fresh harvest parchment = 30%/60% increase over current coffee income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase market awareness and acceptability by substantiating the claim for export-quality coffee</li> <li>Primary operations are based on capabilities of Kape ti Uma and Wyldwood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financing for purchase and transportation of coffee stock</li> <li>Estimation of 2022 old stock and 2023 new harvest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site visit and preliminary interviews by Kape ti Uma and Wyldwood</li> <li>Creation of a Domolpos-only brand under Wyldwood</li> <li>Identification of customers and/or retail outlets for Domolpos-only brand; i.e., Brew Bar under Farm to Cup</li> </ul>
Capitalise on existing proposal for Coffee Heritage project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grow into publishable papers</li> <li>Adapt proposal to coffee tourism theme</li> <li>Adapt proposal to food security/sovereignty and public diplomacy theoretical framework</li> </ul>	Create a template for inclusion of other coffee growing communities into the SLU-Wyldwood-Kape ti Uma heritage coffee framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and delegation of research sub-themes to SLU participants</li> <li>Inclusion of researcher on indigenous political economy</li> <li>Clearances from NCIP and Tinongdan LGU, including FVIC documentation</li> <li>Actual research process</li> </ul>	Site visit of SLU researchers to Domolpos; goal to participate in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IAFOR Tokyo conference on Education and Development (30 March 2023), or on Social Sciences (23 May 2023)</li> <li>Wenzao International Conference on Southeast Asian Studies in Kaohsiung (Oct 2023)</li> </ul>
Capitalise on existing BSU paper on coffee quality improvement for Domolpos	Extend paper to post-harvest processing; i.e., from natural process to honey and washed, and include specialist fermentation	Start introducing better farming and post-harvest practices to Domolpos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and modification of post-harvest processing site</li> <li>Training of Domolpos post-harvest processors</li> <li>Financing and installation of additional equipment</li> <li>Financing of fertilisers for old and new coffee trees based on BSU paper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site visit and preliminary interviews by Kape ti Uma and Wyldwood</li> <li>Scheduling and financing of post-harvest processing training for Domolpos participants</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for links with coffee shops in Japan through Ace Tambol</li> <li>Potential for links with coffee shops in Korea through Marlo Quadra</li> <li>Potential for links with coffee shops in Taiwan through Allen Chao et. al.</li> </ul>	Get primary data on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International acceptance of Domolpos coffee</li> <li>Market preferences regarding coffee</li> <li>Acceptability of social enterprise model</li> <li>Acceptability of small-to-small model international coffee trade model</li> <li>Acceptability of roasted-at origin trade model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listing of foreign clients that are already inclined to accept social enterprise coffee, with some concessions to lower-but-improving quality</li> <li>Appraisal of foreign demand as a guide for local production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual identification and communication process with foreign participants</li> <li>FVIC legal forms, particularly for publication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal enquiries through present international clientele of Wyldwood, Kape ti Uma, and SLU</li> </ul>

- I. Identifying Baguio coffee culture
  - A. Research problem: despite having access to specialty-grade coffees, coffee consumption, service and hospitality in Baguio City is predominantly based on commodity-grade coffee.
  - B. Research questions
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested
- II. Identifying coffee as heritage in Domolpos, Tinongdan, Itogon, Benguet
  - A. Research problem: despite a preliminary study that identifies the potential for Domolpos as a provider of specialty-grade coffee, the community is not known for either the quality or production of its coffees.
  - B. Research questions
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested
- III. Defining the nature of cuisine-related consumption-motivated travel in Baguio
  - A. Research problem: Despite the designation of Baguio as a UNESCO creative city, much of the food and drink related to the tourism industry in the city are uncreative repetitions of consumables found elsewhere in the country.
  - B. Research questions
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested
- IV. Delimiting coffee-related governance in Benguet
  - A. Research problem: despite material proof that Benguet can provide specialty-grade coffee, practices and processes of local and national governance continue to promote the production and consumption of commodity-grade coffee.
  - B. Research questions
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested
- V. Linking coffee production with food security and food sovereignty in Baguio and Benguet
  - A. Research problem: despite the coffee-related Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) guidelines of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and numerous coffee-related agroforestry training programmes, increasing local participation in the coffee sector has not been a major concern for government officials, bureaucrats and residents of Baguio and Benguet.
  - B. Research questions
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested
- VI. Framing the internationalisation of coffee from Benguet
  - A. Research problem: despite the activities of foreign nationals in the coffee industry of Baguio and Benguet, the international trade or international reputation of Benguet has not expanded since the 2017-2022 Coffee Industry Roadmap.
  - B. Research questions:
  - C. Theoretical framework
  - D. Methodology
  - E. Expected outcomes, including hypotheses to be tested