



2nd G25 AFRICA COFFEE SUMMIT

8-10 AUGUST 2023 KAMPALA UGANDA

TRANSFORMING THE AFRICAN COFFEE
SECTOR THROUGH VALUE ADDITION

G-25 AFRICA COFFEE SUMMIT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit was held in Kampala, Uganda, from August 8 to 10, 2023 at the Speke Resort Munyonyo, with the theme “Transforming the African Coffee Sector through Value Addition.” The main objectives of the summit were to (a) Continue to marshal consensus on declaring coffee as a strategic commodity in harmony with the AU Agenda 2063; (b) Promote value addition and domestic consumption of coffee by educating people about coffee and its benefits to health, (c) Expand regional coffee trade within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The summit was hosted under the leadership of President Yoweri Museveni, the President of Uganda and saw participation from senior government officials and delegates from various African countries, including the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Togo, Republic of Angola, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Zimbabwe, Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Congo, Republic of Cameroon, The Union of the Comoros and the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria. International organizations such as the African Union Commission (AUC), Organisation of Southern Cooperation (OSC), European Union (EU), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), African Fine Coffees Association (AFCA), Agency of Coffee Robusta for Africa and Madagascar (ACRAM), and the Private Sector Federation of Uganda were also represented.

The opening day of the summit included opening remarks, statements by the senior officials and delegates from participating countries and organizations, and the signing of the Kampala Declaration. The Kampala Declaration aimed to garner consensus for accelerating the process of integrating coffee as a strategic commodity within the African Union in harmony with the African Union Agenda 2063 and designating the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) as an AU specialized agency responsible for coffee. The current report highlights the focal thematic areas of discussions and their outcomes.

The first panel discussion was moderated by Dr. Charles Francis Mugoya, Chairman of the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) Board and covered two topics. Topic one: **The future of the African coffee industry under AfCFTA.** Presentations were made by Hon Mary Grace Mugasa Akiiki, Minister of State for Public Service representing Hon. John Mulimba, Minister of State for Regional, Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda; and H.E Amb. Josefa SACKO, Commissioner of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia representing H. E. Mr Azali Assoumani, Chairperson of the African Union Commission and President of the Union of the Comoros.

Topic two: **Financing options for value addition with lessons for coffee value addition** was presented by Mr James Kizito Mayanja, Marketing Intelligence officer at UCDA on behalf of Prof. Ezra Suruma, Professor & Chancellor, Office of the President, Uganda. The discussions highlighted the importance of promoting coffee consumption within Africa, addressing value addition, improving productivity, tackling climate change challenges, and focusing on supporting small-scale coffee farmers. It was emphasized that coffee-producing countries should leverage the opportunities provided by the AfCFTA to address these issues.

The second panel of the Summit was moderated by Mr. Claude Bizimana, Chief Executive Officer, National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), Rwanda. It focused on production and **productivity in the African coffee region with a sharing of regional experiences in creating a coffee culture in Africa, and the role of research in value addition. On coffee production and productivity.**

On production and productivity in the African coffee region, panelists shared experiences from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Togo. It was concluded that African countries should collaborate to address challenges in the coffee sector. Supporting farmers, especially small-scale ones, is crucial to increase production, improve productivity, and enhance coffee quality. Promoting domestic coffee consumption was also highlighted. Enabling policies to facilitate investments in the coffee sector were deemed essential.

On the Role of Research in Value Addition, it was noted that Research in the coffee sector has historically focused on increasing production, with less attention given to finished products. However, research can contribute to value addition by developing and promoting innovative technologies throughout the coffee value chain. Creating strong links between research and entrepreneurship, facilitating the commercialization of value-added products, and improving infrastructure, branding, marketing, and technology were recommended.

The third panel, moderated by Dr. Benson Apuoyo, Managing Director Ag., Agriculture and Food Authority-Coffee Directorate, Kenya, focused on **Strategies to promote value addition and access to new markets and Strategies to promote domestic consumption under the AfCFTA framework**. On Promotion of Value Addition and Access to New Markets, it was noted that producers, especially small-scale farmers, need support to meet market standards and branding requirements. Understanding market needs through training, extension services, and enabling policies is crucial. To succeed in value addition, improving infrastructure, research and development, branding, marketing, and technology investments are vital.

On the Strategies for Promoting Domestic Consumption under AfCFTA, commitment from all stakeholders in the coffee value chain is essential. Enabling policies, financial support for investment in value addition, infrastructure development, capacity building, quality improvement, and marketing is necessary. Empowering youth and women in the value chain is a priority. Governments should facilitate access to affordable loans to enhance competitiveness in the international market.

The fourth panel, moderated by Mr. Silver Ojakol, Chief of Staff at the AfCFTA Secretariat, focused on **Accelerating the implementation of the African Coffee Standards under the AfCFTA framework**. The key recommendations from this panel emphasised that countries should actively participate in setting, adopting, and implementing coffee standards. Conformity assessment processes should be tailored to the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Building capacity for quality improvement and reducing the cost of conformity assessment through harmonization were emphasized. Political support for coffee standards is essential. Harmonizing coffee standards across African countries is necessary to facilitate regional trade and ensure quality consistency.

The fifth panel, moderated by Mr. Kwame Rugunda, Chief Executive of Savannah Group, Uganda, focused on **the Role of digitization and new technologies in value addition**. The use of digital platforms and technologies can enhance efficiency and transparency in the coffee value chain. It was emphasized that locally adapted, homegrown technologies should be prioritized. Choosing the right type of digital platform for specific users and ensuring affordability and appropriateness of technologies are essential. Regulations should follow innovations in technology.

The sixth panel, moderated by Dr. Rosebella Lang'at, CEO and Co-Founder of Tulon Coffee and Member of the Association of Women in Coffee Industry, Kenya, focused on **the Role of Youth and Women in value addition**. The main points from this panel included the highlights of the challenges for Youth and Women in participating in the African coffee value chain were limited access to land and finance in participating in the coffee value chain. African countries should prioritize supporting youth and women throughout the entire coffee value chain by implementing enabling policies to enhance their participation and role in value addition.

The seventh panel, moderated by Dr. Frederick S. M. Kawuma, Board Chairman of Café Africa, focused on **the Impact of EU Regulations and the impact of Climate Change on the African coffee sector**. Key takeaways from this panel include the new EU regulations, particularly on deforestation, are expected to impact the coffee sector, especially in trade. African countries should prepare to comply with these regulations when they are implemented. Governments should establish policies and allocate funds to address the effects of climate change on the coffee sector. Segmenting and addressing issues affecting specific end-user categories were considered important in dealing with climate change challenges in the coffee industry.

The closing session of the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit was chaired by Mr Primus Kimaryo, Director General of Tanzania Coffee Board and featured remarks from several key figures, including Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye, Managing Director of UCDA; General David Kyomukama, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture,

Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda; Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of IACO, Hon Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda and Hon Antony Mavunde, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania.

Ambassador Solomon Rutega, the Secretary General of IACO highlighted the main outcomes and recommendations which will be undertaken by the IACO secretariat in line with the Kampala Declaration. Emphasized the need to develop strategies for increasing value addition in the African coffee sector to provide fair trade and greater benefits for small-scale farmers; urged the empowerment of youth and women in the coffee value chain; called for efforts to improve yields, quality, and local consumption of coffee; encouraged economic integration and increased intra-Africa coffee trade; prioritized the negotiation of coffee standards under the AfCFTA framework; underlined the importance of supporting coffee research, addressing climate change challenges, adopting technology, and promoting digitization in the coffee sector. He reinforced IACO's committed to ensuring the implementation of the recommendations in the Kampala Declaration, including the integration of coffee as a strategic commodity in the African Union Agenda 2063.

Hon Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda, stressed the need for unanimous consensus on the Kampala Declaration; called for urging Heads of State attending the African Union meeting in February 2024 to support the approval of coffee's inclusion in the AU Agenda 2063 as a strategic commodity.

Hon Antony Mavunde, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania, thanked the panelists for their valuable discussions and sharing of solutions to challenges in the African coffee industry; commended the organizers, including the government of Uganda, IACO leadership, and UCDA, for hosting a successful G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He further expressed gratitude for the opportunity to host the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit in 2024, reaffirming Tanzania's active participation in IACO and readiness to host the upcoming summit.

The closing session marked the end of the summit, with an emphasis on the importance of implementing the recommendations and advancing the goals set out in the Kampala Declaration for the benefit of the African coffee sector.



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Annex 1: LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRAM	African and Madagascar Robusta Coffee Agency
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA)
AFCA	African Fine Coffees Association
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
Afreximbank	African Export–Import Bank
AGRF	Africa Food Systems
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies
ARSO	African Organisation for Standardization
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Agency, new partnership for African Development
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda
CAAP	Common African Agro-Parks Program
CCFCC	Coordination Committee for the Coffee and Cocoa Sectors
ECTA	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority
EU	European Union
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GI	Geographical Indications
IACO	Inter-African Coffee Organisation
IACTI	Inter-African Coffee Training Institute
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IHSTN	Integrated High Speed Train Network
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ITC	International Trade Center
IWCA	International Women in Coffee Association
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MT	Metric Tons
NAEB	National Agricultural Export Development Board
OSC	Organisation of Southern Cooperation
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
STC	Special Technical Committee
TaCRI	Tanzania Coffee Research Institute
TAWOCA	Tanzania Women in Coffee Association
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

Day 1: KEYNOTE SPEECH AND HEADS OF DELEGATIONS PRESENTATIONS

1. Opening Ceremony

Statement by Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye, the Managing Director of UCDA

Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye, Managing Director of the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA), welcomed participants to the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He praised the progress made in implementing the Nairobi Declaration, which was signed during the 1st G25 Africa Coffee Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2022. The Nairobi Declaration called for coffee to be recognized as a strategic agricultural commodity within the African Union's Agenda 2063. Dr. Iyamulemye highlighted that the Kampala Summit with the theme "Transforming the African coffee sector through value addition" would focus on topics such as exploring untapped markets within Africa, promoting domestic coffee consumption, investing in value addition, and increasing coffee production and productivity. He expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), UCDA, the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), and all partners for their support in organizing the Summit.

Statement by Amb. Solomon Rutega the Secretary General of IACO

Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), expressed his gratitude to President Yoweri Museveni and the government of Uganda for hosting the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He also thanked the dignitaries and heads of delegations from the G25 Member States for their support in reintegrating the African coffee sector. Ambassador Rutega explained that the summit provided IACO with a political instrument to address the underperformance of the African coffee sector and transform it through value addition. He highlighted the significance of coffee being included as a strategic agricultural commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 and IACO's designation as an AU specialized agency responsible for coffee to work with the African Union Commission (AUC) was a huge milestone in the development and integration of the African coffee sector. He discussed the topics to be addressed during the summit and expressed optimism about the untapped market opportunities for coffee within Africa. He also thanked MAAIF, UCDA, Member States and the IACO team for their support in organizing the Summit.

Statement by His Excellency Dr. Girma Amente, Chairman of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

On behalf of Member States of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation, His Excellency Dr. Girma Amente, Chairman of IACO and Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia thanked His Excellency the President of Uganda for hosting the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He also thanked the Heads of State, Ministers and distinguished delegates for their participation at the Summit.

The following steps had been taken for the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration:

The Nairobi Declaration had been submitted to the African Union Commission and was awaiting to be adopted by the AU Special Technical Committee (STC) for presentation to the AU Heads of State Assembly for approval at the next AU meeting for inclusion in the AU AGENDA 2063;

In addition:

- 1) The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) had set up Committees to promote value addition and harmonize coffee standards that are required for intra-regional Africa trade;

- 2) The 2020 IACO Agreement which is in its final phase of ratification is expected to bring together all the African coffee producing and consuming countries and the private sector under a unified platform;
- 3) Several coffee houses and Training Institutes had been opened in Member States together with Cupping Sessions and Barista Championships which has led to more coffee awareness and job opportunities for the youth;

Key areas that still need to be addressed include:

- 1) African Leaders to support the adoption of “coffee” as a strategic commodity in the AU’s Agricultural Agenda 2063 at the next meeting of the AU in February 2024;
- 2) To capture 99% of value addition, the G25 African coffee producing countries need to adopt a strategy to create public private sector partnerships to fund and support investment in value addition and promote careers in the coffee sector through vocational training for the youth and women;
- 3) Harmonization of coffee standards under the AfCFTA framework in collaboration with the African Organization for Standardization and the African Union digital platforms; and
- 4) The flagship projects of the AU Agenda 2063 such as the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) and the Integrated High Speed Train Network (IHSTN) must be accelerated. This is critical to accessing untapped markets within Africa and facilitating the African coffee producers to trade seamlessly within the Continent.

The Minister emphasized the need to unlock opportunities that would enable Africa to achieve self-sufficiency, create employment for its youth population (estimated at 700 million below the age of 30), and empower women. He applauded H.E. President Yoweri Museveni and the attending leaders for their commitment to building a well-connected and integrated Africa that fosters equitable and sustainable development.

Statement by Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda

Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, in his welcoming address to the delegates and participants of the G25 Africa Coffee Summit in Uganda, expressed his appreciation for the Inter-African Coffee Organisation’s (IACO) initiative to unite 25 African Member States in advocating for coffee to be recognized as a strategic agricultural commodity under the AU Agenda 2063. He highlighted the alignment of the summit’s theme, “Transforming the African Coffee Sector through Value Addition,” with the African Union’s agenda for accelerating the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Hon. Frank Tumwebaze emphasized that the government of Uganda considers coffee a strategic commodity, ranking it second among 17 strategic commodities. He stressed that The National Development Plan III recognizes agriculture as one of the key pillars for the economic growth and development of the country. In this context, the agro-industrialization agenda of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries had prioritized coffee among the nine commodities to foster a sustainable development in Uganda because of its impact on exports earnings. Coffee significantly contributes to Uganda’s foreign exchange earnings, with an average of 17% of the country’s earnings coming from coffee exports over the past two decades thereby providing employment for a lot of people. Uganda is the largest coffee exporter in Africa and ranks seventh globally. This achievement can be attributed to successful government policies and partnerships formed between farmer youth groups, associations, civil society and service providers across the entire coffee value chain.

In 2017, the government of Uganda launched a Coffee Roadmap aimed at increasing coffee production from 3.5 million bags to 20 million bags by 2030, following a directive from President Yoweri Museveni. This initiative led to increased production and improved coffee quality, making Ugandan coffee one of the top three globally. The Minister noted that while challenges exist, Uganda’s successes can serve as valuable lessons for other African countries looking to boost their coffee production and support the entire value chain.

He highlighted Uganda's ratification of the 2020 IACO Agreement, which aims to bring together African coffee-producing and consuming countries, as well as the private sector, under a unified platform. This effort will address structural challenges, enhance intra-regional coffee trade, and promote the coffee value chain across the continent. He reaffirmed that the government of Uganda was steadfast and focused on continuing to revamp the industry by establishing an enabling policy environment; a regulatory framework, putting in place effective strategies to promote coffee research, best agriculture practices and value addition.

Hon. Frank Tumwebaze concluded by reaffirming the Ugandan government's commitment to supporting an integrated African coffee strategy that collaborates with stakeholders at national and regional levels to ensure the sustainability of the African coffee sector across the entire value chain.

Remarks by Her Excellency Jessica Alupo, the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda

Her Excellency Jessica Alupo, the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda, extended a warm welcome to all delegates attending the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit in Kampala, Uganda. She noted that Uganda is the birthplace of robusta coffee and highlighted the importance of coffee as a major cash crop in the country.

Coffee is cultivated on approximately 583,000 hectares of land in Uganda and involves around 1.8 million smallholder farmers, including many women. In the 2022/23 fiscal year, Uganda earned \$845 million from the export of 5.8 million 60 kg bags of coffee, a significant increase from the 3.5 million bags exported in 2017. This growth in coffee exports can be attributed to the government's efforts to encourage coffee tree replanting. Coffee is considered one of Uganda's strategic commodities, and it is expected to play a vital role in poverty alleviation and economic development in the country.

Her Excellency concluded by emphasizing that the G25 Africa Coffee Summit serves as an excellent platform to discuss the value addition of coffee in Africa. Uganda is committed to enhancing the value of its coffee industry and looks forward to fruitful discussions and collaborations at the summit.

Keynote speech and official opening by His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda

H.E. President Museveni of Uganda welcomed the President the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, dignitaries, and delegates to the G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He began by noting that robusta coffee is indigenous to Uganda and highlighted the historical significance of coffee as a stimulating beverage that is beneficial to human health. However, he pointed out that coffee had traditionally been a beverage for the affluent, while lower-income individuals tended to consume tea.

The President shared some statistics about the global coffee industry, noting that global demand for coffee had increased from 118 million bags of 60 kg each to approximately 160 million bags of 60kgs. He emphasized the substantial revenue generated by the coffee industry, with global coffee earnings reaching \$460 billion. However, he highlighted the disparity in earnings between coffee-producing countries and other nations that took only US\$25billion and Africa took only US\$2.4billion.

Uganda, for example, earned \$845 million from the production of 8 million 60 kg bags of coffee, while non-coffee-producing countries like Germany earned \$6.85 billion from value-added coffee products. This disparity exemplified the challenges faced by coffee-producing nations within the current global parasitic system.

President Museveni explained that for six decades, he had been involved in the struggle against what he referred to as "modern slavery" in Africa. This modern slavery, in his view, involved the production of raw materials in Africa, which were then exported to cleverer and wealthier nations for value addition, resulting in significantly higher profits for those nations. He cited the example of coffee, where a kilogram of good-quality coffee beans might sell for \$2.5, while the same quantity of roasted, ground, and packaged coffee could fetch \$40. This vast hemorrhage of money from the global south to the global north represented a

massive loss of revenue and job opportunities for African nations. If we take the whole spectrum of raw materials from agriculture, minerals, forest products, etc., the loss to Africa is massive.

He stressed that this economic imbalance had stunted Africa's development, despite the continent's vast resources and a population of approximately 1.5 billion people. Africa's GDP, at \$2.7 trillion, was significantly smaller than that of individual countries like the USA (US\$25.46trillion), China (US\$17.96trillion), Japan (US\$4.23trillion), Germany (US\$4.07trillion) and India (US\$3.38trillion). President Museveni emphasized that this economic distortion needed to be addressed.

Some of the interventions to fight this system had been to facilitate the vertical integration between the exporting and importing countries and the linkage between the sectors as horizontal integration and the ban for example on the export of unprocessed minerals. With this intervention, there had been success in some sectors like dairy, fisheries, textiles, sugar, leather, etc. However, on account of this distortion, in many sectors including coffee, the country was still losing a lot of money and jobs.

The President recommended that raw material-producing countries, including those in the coffee sector, adopt strategies to add value to their products within their respective nations. This approach would enable them to earn more revenue and create employment opportunities for their youth, ultimately contributing to economic growth and development.

Statements by officials representing the countries and organizations.

Statement by the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

H.E. Sahle-Work Zewede, the President of Ethiopia, expressed her gratitude to H.E. President Museveni and the people of Uganda for their warm welcome at the G25 Africa Coffee Summit in Kampala. She acknowledged the unique opportunity the summit presented to address the challenges facing the African coffee industry and propose solutions. She emphasized the need for collective action to help Africa occupy its rightful place in the global coffee market.

The President highlighted the importance of coffee as one of the most traded commodities globally, consumed by people from diverse cultures. However, she noted that coffee had not received the attention and fair treatment it deserved, partly due to the weak bargaining power of producers and the absence of strong organizations advocating for their interests. Coffee farmers, being price takers often had little control over the low prices they received. It was time for Africa to work together to end this market unfairness. With value addition, small holder farmers would benefit from a fair share of the market. Filling this gap will be the priority of IACO, and G25 Leaders will encourage such a mandate.

Although 25 African countries produce coffee, their contribution to the global coffee market is insignificant. Ethiopia, being the origin of arabica coffee and a significant organic coffee producer and exporter in Africa, plays a vital role in the coffee industry. The President shared that coffee accounted for a substantial portion of Ethiopia's export earnings from agricultural products. Ethiopia possesses a vast potential for coffee production, with more than 1.2 million hectares of land available, of which 900,000 hectares are already dedicated to coffee cultivation.

The Ethiopian government has implemented various interventions to develop the coffee sector, including tax exemptions of 5 years for coffee farming and processing investments, support for farmers through innovation and technology, and efforts to streamline the market chain and reduce the influence of unauthorized brokers. Encouraging investments in value addition and improving the market chain are crucial to ensuring fair returns for coffee producers.

The livelihood of 25 million people (almost 1/4 of the total population of Ethiopia) depends on coffee and 70% of the workforce from harvesting to export are women. The President underscored that while increasing coffee production is essential, creating a fair-trading system in the international market is equally important. African coffee-producing countries, in collaboration with regional and international partners, should intensify their efforts to address trade inequities that affect farmers. She recommended that the Kampala Declaration

include provisions for united and coordinated promotion of African coffee and fair pricing in the global market. She also encouraged international coffee companies to provide technical and financial support to coffee farmers engaged in value addition.

In conclusion, the President affirmed Ethiopia's commitment to contributing to efforts aimed at resolving challenges within the African coffee sector and working towards a more equitable and prosperous future for coffee farmers.

Statement by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Dr. Philip Isdor Mpango, the Vice President of Tanzania, expressed gratitude to President Yoweri Museveni for hosting the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit and for the warm reception his delegation received. He highlighted the significance of the summit as a platform for Member States of IACO to collaborate on transforming the coffee sub-sector in the region.

Dr. Mpango commended the progress made in implementing the "Nairobi Declaration" from May 2022 and welcomed the summit's theme, which focuses on enhancing the African coffee sector through value addition. He urged all delegates to utilize this platform to advocate for coffee to be recognized as a strategic agricultural commodity within the AU Agenda 2063; promote value addition in the coffee sector; explore ways to expand regional coffee trade and discuss remedial measures to address the underlying risks affecting this vital cash crop.

According to the Vice President, the World Bank's Commodity Market Outlook Reports revealed a positive long-term trend in global coffee prices. Arabica coffee prices had more than doubled, increasing from an average of US\$2 per kg in 2001/02 to US\$5 per kg in 2022/23. Similarly, robusta coffee prices had more than tripled, rising from US\$0.7 per kg in 2001/02 to US\$2.4 per kg in 2022/23. These price increases contributed to a global traded value of US\$466 billion in 2021. However, Africa's share of this traded value was only 0.5%.

Despite the price advantage in the past two decades, Africa's coffee production remained relatively low, accounting for just 12 percent of the world's total production. Moreover, the region experienced a steady decline in production. The Vice President emphasized the need for innovative solutions to reverse this trend and harness the untapped potential of the coffee industry. He highlighted the importance of capitalizing on rising world coffee prices and the expanding regional market of nearly 1.4 billion people.

The Tanzanian government has been actively implementing measures to revitalize the coffee industry. These measures include:

- a) The government has consistently increased the agriculture budget for three consecutive fiscal years. This funding is used for various initiatives aimed at supporting coffee farmers and improving the sector.
- b) Tanzania has rolled out fertilizer subsidy programs to provide affordable access to fertilizers for coffee farmers. This helps enhance soil fertility and crop yields.
- c) The government, through the Tanzania Coffee Board and Tanzania Coffee Research Institute (TaCRI), has been distributing high-yielding arabica coffee seedlings free of charge. The goal is to distribute 20 million seedlings annually, with 17.8 million seedlings distributed in the 2022/23 fiscal year.
- d) Recognizing the impact of climate change on coffee production, Tanzania has developed coffee varieties that are drought resistant. These varieties are designed to withstand changing climate conditions.
- e) The government has scaled up extension services by collaborating with local governments and cooperatives. This helps provide coffee farmers with valuable guidance and support.
- f) To address the shortage of extension officers and improve coffee quality, Tanzania has introduced a one-year Certificate Course in Coffee Quality and Trade at Moshi Cooperative University.
- g) Tanzania has introduced zonal coffee auctions to promote competition in the coffee market. Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS) now compete with other market players, and coffee prices are benchmarked to world prices.
- h) Tanzania has been actively working to involve women and youth in the coffee value chain and

address financial constraints in the sector. Tanzania Women in Coffee Association (TAWOCA) has been established to empower women in the coffee industry and support their participation and growth in the coffee value chain.

- i) The government has implemented training programs for youth in coffee quality and trading. These programs aim to build the capacity of young people to engage in various activities within the coffee value chain and address the shortage of skilled personnel in the sector.
- j) Tanzania has collaborated with commercial banks to re-establish a credit and export guarantee scheme. This initiative helps address the issue of collateral shortfalls and provides financial support to coffee farmers and businesses.
- k) A facility has been introduced at the Bank of Tanzania to provide affordable agriculture financing with interest rates not exceeding 9 percent. This makes financing more accessible to coffee farmers.

Achievements resulting from these interventions include a significant increase in coffee production by 19 percent from 66.5 thousand tones in 2018/19 to 82.5 thousand tones in 2022/23. A nearly doubled foreign exchange earnings from coffee exports of USD\$235.6 million in 2022/23 compared with US\$ 123.2 million in 2018/19 and an expansion of the coffee-cultivated area from 218,966 hectares in 2018/19 to 265,000 hectares in 2022/23.

In conclusion, the Vice President called upon governments and private sector and emphasized the importance of modern coffee processing facilities, roasteries, and quality packaging to embrace value addition. He encouraged eco-friendly farming practices to ensure a positive impact on the environment and the people involved in the coffee industry. Additionally, he reminded the Secretariat of IACO and expressed support for the development of the Africa Coffee Center of Excellence in Tanzania and pledged government assistance for this project.

He informed delegates that Tanzania will host the 3rd G25 Africa Coffee Summit in 2024 and on behalf of President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan wished to warmly welcome delegates to Tanzania for the next G25 Africa Coffee Summit.

Statement by the Government of Kenya

Hon Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H, the Prime Cabinet Secretary of Kenya thanked the President of Uganda for hosting the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit and stated that the Summit was an affirmation of the African collective commitment to support transformative reforms in the coffee sector. He emphasized that as a continent, Africa must develop appropriate strategies to reclaim its position on the global coffee platform.

In Kenya, coffee is grown in 33 out of a total of 47 counties by approximately 800,000 smallholders aggregated into 590 cooperatives societies and 2,700 coffee estates with a total of 109,384 hectares. Coffee is a major source of employment, poverty alleviation, foreign exchange and is estimated to support directly or indirectly over 5 million Kenyans along the value chain.

Kenya has prioritized coffee as one of the quick turnaround key subsectors in economic development model popularly known as the Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA) as stated in Kenya Government Manifesto 2022-2027.

To streamline challenges in the decline of coffee production in Kenya, the government had adopted the following initiatives: E-voucher fertilizer input subsidy program for coffee farmers, rollout of coffee revitalization program, establishment of the Cherry Advance Revolving Fund, coffee credit financing through the establishment of commodity fund to provide affordable finance credit for coffee farming and other agricultural produce and a review of the subsector's legislation. These measures were expected to improve the coffee production from the current 51,000 metric tons (MT) realized in 2021/22 to 100,000 MT by the year 2025.

On the market aspect and in promoting the intra-Africa trade, Hon. Mudavadi indicated that Kenya's imports of coffee from other African countries had grown over the five years from 3 MT in 2019/2020 to 857 MT in 2022/2023. He urged other African countries to do the same.

He concluded by assuring Kenya's commitment and support to boost African coffee share on the global market and extended his appreciation to the Secretary General of IACO Ambassador Solomon Rutega and his team and the government of Uganda for organizing the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit.

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Josefa L. Correia Sacko, Commissioner in Charge of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy & Sustainable Development, African Union

Ambassador Sacko delivered her statement on behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union, His Excellency Moussa Faki Mahamat. She reported that Africa's share of world production had decreased progressively from 27.2% in the 1970s to an average of 16% in the 1990s and 13.1% in the 2000s. She stated that African coffee was still exported in an unprocessed form emphasizing the need for value addition within the coffee industry especially as coffee farmers continue to suffer from one shock after another. There was a need to transform the African coffee sector both through enhanced production to capture lost market share and greater value addition to ensure that African coffee farmers benefit for their hard work. In this regard she recommended to take advantage of the AfCFTA, a flagship program of the African Union Agenda 2063 to achieve this goal.

She concluded by assuring that the Commission was working hard on making "coffee" a strategic agricultural commodity in the AU 2063 Agenda and IACO as a Specialized Agency of the African Union and hoped to actualize this soon.

Statement by H.E Manssour Bin Mussallam, Secretary General of the Organisation of Southern Cooperation (OSC)

On behalf of the Organization of the Southern Cooperation, the Secretary General expressed his gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Uganda and to the Inter-African Coffee Organisation for the invitation to address the Summit. As an intergovernmental organization of the South, OSC firmly believed in the importance of a new kind of multilateralism, one that adopts a framework of equality amongst parties, of equity in their relations and of elevating solidarity.

He pointed out that challenges faced by the coffee industry in the world particularly in Africa including low yields, inadequate value addition, low prices underscored the need to work together as producing countries in order to stabilize the markets for the farmers as well as set prices that are authentically fair.

The OSC is committed to work with Member States and other stakeholders in particular the African Union and the Inter-African Coffee Organisation and their counterparts in the other regions of the South to streamline these challenges.

He indicated that this would be possible if countries adopted initiatives within a broader systemic and collective plan of transformation focusing on 7 strategic sectors namely: 1. High value-added industrialization; 2. Endogenous technology development; 3. Sustainable Agriculture; 4. Renewable Energy; 5. Balanced and Inclusive Education Systems; 6. Integral Health Systems; and 7. Infrastructure.

Statement by His Excellency Ambassador Jan Sadek, Head of Delegation of European Union in Kampala

Ambassador Sadek indicated that the European Union (EU) was an important importer of coffee from Africa and mentioned that apart from Ethiopia, coffee consumption in Africa was low but there was a potential of increasing it. Local consumption was important not only in providing economic benefits, but it would also put Africa in a powerful position in decision making especially in price setting like Brazil and India.

He stated that the European Union acknowledged the importance of investing in value addition and local consumption and was prepared to support this process in all possible sustainable ways. In Uganda, the EU had been supporting the coffee sector by investing in research, innovation, stimulating sustainable

production, marketing and consumption. The EU was also establishing corporate sustainability by due diligence in Uganda and other countries and lessons learnt would be applied in managing the impact of the new EU regulation on deforestation. He assured the commitment of the EU to leverage the coffee value chain, boost production, reduce the dependence on expensive inputs. He concluded by stating that the EU supports the Kampala Declaration.

Statement by H.E Elsie Attafuah, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Resident Representative in Uganda

The UNDP representative thanked the President of the Republic of Uganda for his leadership in championing the regional integration in opening opportunities and markets for Africa and promoting specific investments in energy, transportation, communication, and human development to enable industrialization in Africa. He pointed out the role of the AfCFTA in accelerating structural transformation for development in Africa and indicated that there was a need for effective leadership and mutually beneficial partnership for the AfCFTA to be efficient. The representative of UNDP proposed the following strategic actions to be considered by the Summit for boosting the coffee value chain and supporting exports:

- a) Strengthening policies and strategies to attract foreign investors in Africa;
- b) Work on scaling up cross country investment in connectivity and high-quality infrastructure;
- c) Strengthen the regional value chains;
- d) Building capacity for small and medium enterprises; and
- e) Reviewing the financial sector to fill the existing financial gaps.

He pledged UNDP's support on all initiatives for the development of coffee in Africa.

Statements by Ministers and Heads of delegations

Statements were also made by the following senior officials and delegates representing their countries: H.E. Juan Jose Ndong Tomo, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock & Rural Development, Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Hon. Adedze Kodjo, Minister of Trade, Industry & Local Consumption, Republic of Togo; Hon. António Francisco De Assis, Minister of Agriculture & Forest, Republic of Angola; Hon. Sam Kawale, Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Malawi; Hon. Tayeb Zitouni, Minister of Commerce & Export Promotion, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; Hon. Dr. Anxious J. Masuka, Minister of Lands, Agriculture And Fisheries, Republic of Zimbabwe; Hon. Ildephonse Musafiri, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Republic of Rwanda; Hon. Marie Chantal Nijimbere, , Minister of Commerce, Transport, Industry & Tourism, Republic of Burundi; Ambassador Aly Touré, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire to International Commodity Organizations; H.E. Paul Valentin Ngobo, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries, Republic of Congo; H.E. Luc Magloire Mbarga Atangana, Minister of Commerce, Republic of Cameroon; H.E. Youssouf Mondoha Assoumani, Ambassador of the Union of the Comoros in Ethiopia & Permanent Representative to the AU who represented H.E. Azali Assoumani, The President of the Union of the Comoros and President of the African Union.

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, while not a member of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), received a special invitation to the Summit. This gesture underscored Algeria's status as one of the largest coffee consumers in Africa. The nation holds a strategic position in the development of both the Intra-Africa coffee trade and domestic coffee consumption. Algeria's presence at the Summit hinted at its potential to be a vital partner in the future of the African coffee sector.

Meanwhile, the Union of the Comoros attended as an Observer, further highlighting the Summit's significance. The Union of the Comoros currently chairs the African Union, an honor that carries with it the responsibility of driving key initiatives across the continent. As we look ahead, the Union of the Comoros, with its leadership role in the African Union in 2024, will play a crucial part in presenting and championing

the Kampala Declaration on the continental stage. The participation of both countries was instrumental in supporting the signing of the 'Kampala Declaration,' a pivotal document aimed at shaping the future of the African coffee trade.

In their statements, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations present at the Summit expressed their heartfelt appreciation to H.E. Yoweri Museveni and the Government of Uganda for extending the invitation to attend the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit. They also commended the warm welcome and hospitality extended by the Ugandan government. Moreover, they made clear their governments' unwavering support for the development of the African coffee sector and their commitment to assisting IACO in fulfilling its mandate. This collective resolve reflects the spirit of collaboration and partnership that is essential for propelling the African coffee trade forward.

Key points highlighted from their statements include:

- a) Support for the "Kampala Declaration";
- b) The need for developing strategies to increase value addition for the African coffees;
- c) Strategies for the improvement of coffee yields and quality;
- d) Promoting local consumption of coffee;
- e) Enhance trade and economic integration between African countries;
- f) Take advantage of the AfCFTA platform to increase the intra-Africa coffee trade;
- g) Support and invest in coffee research;
- h) Empower youth and women in the coffee value chain; and
- i) Address the effects of climate change on coffee.

Reading and signing of the 'Kampala Declaration'

The Kampala Declaration was read by Hon. Gen. Odongo Jeje Abubakhar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda. The Kampala Declaration was then signed by Hon Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda, and H.E Dr Girma Amente, Chairman of IACO and Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in witness of Dr Emmanuel Iyamulemye, Managing Director of UCDA, Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of IACO and Ms Sarah Kagingo, the Vice Chairperson of the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda.

The Kampala Declaration states that:

1. The African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Governments endorses:
 - (a) the inclusion of coffee as a strategic agricultural commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 at the next AU Assembly;
 - (b) the designation of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation as an AU Specialized Agency responsible for coffee to work with the African Union Commission (AUC) and Member States on the effective transformation of the coffee value chain in Africa as part of the implementation of the AfCFTA strategy on boosting Intra-Africa Agricultural Trade;
2. The AfCFTA Private Sector Strategy that anchors the development of Regional Value Chains, prioritizes coffee value addition as a key deliverable in the aforementioned strategy; and
3. The African Development Bank and the African Export and Import Bank provide dedicated financial resources to boost coffee production and enhance coffee value addition.

Under this declaration the delegates agreed to:

1. Support research in coffee value addition to enable innovation and development of new products, generate new knowledge on best practices, improved technologies and studies on varieties resilient to harsher climatic conditions, pests and diseases;
2. Support investment in value addition of coffee and its products and promote domestic coffee consumption;
3. Vocational training in coffee for the youth and women for job creation;
4. Enhance access to finance for coffee value addition projects through the AU/AfCFTA framework and Institutions which include the African Development Bank, African Export–Import Bank (Afreximbank) and African Coffee Facility Fund.

The Session ended after the signing of the “Kampala Declaration” and was followed by a group photo with His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, dignitaries and Heads of the delegations. There was a press briefing by Hon Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture of Uganda and Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of IACO.

DAY 2: PANEL DISCUSSIONS

The second day of the Summit comprised of 3 Technical Panel Sessions that tackled different topics.

2.1 Panel 1:

This session was moderated by Dr. Charles Francis Mugoya, Chairman of the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) Board. The session comprised three panellists under two topics:

- a) The future of the African coffee industry under AfCFTA;
- b) Financing options for the value addition: lessons for coffee value addition.

2.1.1 The future of the African coffee Industry under AfCFTA

Statement by Hon. Mary Grace Mugasa Akiiki, Minister of State for Public Service, Uganda

Hon. Mary Grace Mugasa Akiiki, Minister of State for Public Service made a statement on behalf of Hon. John Mulimba, Minister of State for Regional, Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda. She gave an historical overview on the 1st G25 Africa Coffee Summit held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 25-27 May 2022 which focused on production and research. She emphasized the challenges faced by the African coffee sector related to low value addition, low production and productivity and low domestic coffee consumption. She further emphasized the need to access affordable coffee to increase local consumption and highlighted the commitment of the Republic of Uganda to support the initiative of the G25 Africa Coffee Summit.

Statement by Ambassador Josefa Sacko, Commissioner of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Ambassador Sacko explained the need to foster synergies to expand regional coffee trade within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and to take advantage of this platform to streamline challenges of price volatility, climate change, and high cost of production. She recommended IACO to ramp up efforts to support small scale farmers. She explained existing best agricultural practices from some countries that need to be adopted for example in June 2021 Ethiopia launched a state-of-the-art coffee training center to deliver modular and practice-based training that aims to enhance the sustainability and value chain in the country's coffee sector located in the premises of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) in Addis Ababa. The center provides training programs on the fundamentals of coffee processing, drying, storage, trade and maintenance of coffee processing equipment. Another example is Kenya: it increased its coffee production to 51,583 metric tons in 2022 from 34,000 metric tons in 2021 signifying a 47 percent increase following a raft of measures taken by the government to revive the sector including the establishment of a revolving fund of US\$26.7 million created in 2020 and the 40% fertilizer subsidy programs which attracted farmers who had previously abandoned the crop.

She stated that IACO requires the support of the African Union to change the policy framework and made the following recommendations for consideration:

- a) To actualize the Nairobi Declaration by Member States of IACO to anchor coffee as a strategic agricultural commodity under the African Union in harmony with AU agenda 2063;
- b) IACO should apply to the AU to become a Specialized Agency of the African Union that is focused on the coffee sector in Africa. This will allow the decisions of IACO to be enforceable and effective across the Continent;
- c) IACO should develop a Value Addition Strategy to be endorsed by the African Union and African Continental Free Trade Area for implementation and enforcement in Africa;

- d) IACO should build a Coffee Production Ecosystem which maps out all the varieties that are produced in Africa and build a traceable system from seed to the cup;
- e) IACO should work out a Coffee Farmers Framework for compensation which is transparent and enforceable across Africa. We should stop the exploitation of coffee farmers;
- f) The African Union Commission is in collaboration with a number of institutions including, African Union Agency, new partnership for African Development (AUDA-NEPAD), AfCFTA Secretariat, Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), Afreximbank, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), UNECA, FAO and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), has initiated the Common African Agro-Parks Program (CAAPs), as a vehicle for attracting private investment in establishing transboundary mega agro-industrial hubs on the continent. IACO needs to work with the AU to ensure that coffee, being a strategic agricultural commodity of Africa, benefits from the CAAPs initiative.

2.1.2. Financing options for value addition: lessons for coffee value addition

Mr. James Kizito Mayanja the Marketing Intelligence officer at UCDA made a presentation on behalf of Prof. Ezra Suruma, Professor & Chancellor, Office of the President, Uganda, and several key points related to financing the coffee value chain in Africa were emphasized:

- a) It was highlighted that funding for the various actors in the coffee value chain should be customized based on the size and scale of their operations. Different methodologies for financing should be developed to suit the needs and capacities of small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale operators.
- b) The importance of strengthening farmer organizations in the coffee sector was emphasized. These organizations can serve as critical conduits for funding and support to small-scale coffee farmers.
- c) To secure adequate financing for the coffee value chain, a diverse range of funding sources should be explored. These sources could include large commercial banks, government funds, development banks, and other financial institutions.
- d) It was suggested that restoring export taxes on coffee could be considered as a means to create a fund specifically dedicated to supporting value addition activities in the coffee sector. This fund could be used to finance initiatives aimed at adding value to coffee products.
- e) The presentation highlighted the potential role of development banks such as the African Development Bank and Afreximbank in supporting value addition efforts in the coffee industry.
- f) For financing equipment and machinery for value addition such as an instant coffee processing plant, a gradual approach was recommended. Starting with small-scale investments and gradually expanding as the market grows allows for a more sustainable and manageable strategy.

In summary, the presentation underscores the importance of thoughtful and tailored financing strategies to support the various stakeholders in the African coffee value chain, from small-scale farmers to value-added processing facilities. Diversifying funding sources and exploring innovative approaches, such as export taxes, can contribute to the development and sustainability of the coffee sector in Africa.

2.1.3 Key outcomes from Panel 1 discussions

The conclusion drawn from the session is clear and emphasizes several key points for the African coffee sector:

- a) There is a need to promote and consume African coffee within the continent. Encouraging domestic consumption can create more stable markets and increased demand for African coffee.
- b) The session highlighted the importance of value addition in the coffee sector. By adding value to coffee products, African countries can capture a larger share of the value chain and generate higher incomes for coffee farmers.
- c) Addressing issues related to coffee productivity is crucial. Increasing productivity can help meet market demand and improve the overall competitiveness of African coffee.

- d) Climate change poses significant challenges to coffee production in Africa. Strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change, such as adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, are essential.
- e) Small-scale coffee farmers play a vital role in the coffee sector. Efforts should be directed towards supporting and empowering these farmers to enhance their livelihoods.
- f) The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) presents an opportunity for African countries to address the challenges and opportunities in the coffee sector through collaborative efforts and trade within the continent.

In summary, these conclusions underscore the importance of collaboration, policy support, and investment in the African coffee sector to enhance its sustainability and competitiveness on both regional and global scales.

2.2 Panel 2:

The session comprised five panellists under two topics: The session moderated by Mr. Claude Bizimana, the Chief Executive Officer of the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB) in Rwanda, featured five panelists discussing two topics:

- a) Production and productivity in the African coffee region: Sharing regional experiences in creating a coffee culture in Africa
- b) The role of research in value addition

2.2.1 Topic 1: Production and productivity in the African coffee region: Sharing regional experiences in creating a coffee culture in Africa.

Panellists:

- a) Professor Joseph Kieyah, Chairman, Coffee Subsector Reforms Committee, Kenya
- b) Mr Ensleme Gouthon, Chairman, African and Madagascar Robusta Coffee Agency (ACRAM) and Coordination Committee for the Coffee and Cocoa Sectors (CCFCC), Togo
- c) Dr. Adugna Debele, Managing Director, Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA), Ethiopia

African Coffee Production Trend in Reference to Kenya presented by Professor Joseph Kieyah, Chairman Coffee Subsector Reforms Committee, Kenya

Professor Kieyah's presentation shed light on the challenges facing the coffee value chain in Kenya and Africa as a whole, as well as the need for farmer-centric reforms and collaborative efforts to address these challenges. He maintained that coffee belonged to farmers and they are the foundation and therefore they should be the main target of coffee reforms while formulating policies. He stated that the farmer-centric coffee reforms proposed in Kenya had already produced positive outcomes resulting in increased coffee prices, empowerment of the coffee farmers, enhanced transparency and the uptake of digitization. Here are the key points from his presentation:

- a) Professor Kieyah identified several challenges affecting the coffee value chain in Kenya and Africa, including climate change issues, low coffee consumption, and low coffee prices. These challenges have had a significant impact on coffee production and the livelihoods of coffee farmers.
- b) In Kenya, a decline in coffee production was attributed to internal inefficiencies, where coffee producers had little influence in setting coffee prices. This resulted in farmers being price takers rather than active participants in determining the value of their coffee.
- c) Market failure and policy ineffectiveness were identified as primary factors contributing to the drop in coffee production. Addressing these issues is essential to revitalize the coffee sector.
- d) Professor Kieyah emphasized the importance of farmer-centric reforms that prioritize the empowerment and well-being of coffee farmers. These reforms have already shown positive

results, including increased coffee prices, transparency improvements, and the adoption of digital technologies.

- e) Coffee farmers bear the brunt of the consequences of climate change, even though they are not directly responsible for global warming. Strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on coffee production are crucial.
- f) Collaboration among African countries is essential to address the challenges facing the coffee sector. By working together and implementing existing policies, the continent can take steps toward revitalizing the coffee industry.
- g) Promoting domestic coffee consumption is essential to address price instabilities and create a more stable market for coffee producers. This can help balance the coffee value chain.
- h) Encouraging regional inter-trading can mitigate the dominance of monopsonies in the coffee market, creating fairer opportunities for coffee producers.

In summary, Professor Kieyah's presentation highlights the need for comprehensive reforms in the coffee sector, with a strong focus on empowering coffee farmers and addressing market challenges. Collaboration among African countries and the promotion of domestic consumption are critical steps toward achieving a revitalized and sustainable coffee industry in the region.

Presentation by Mr Enselme Gouthon, Chairman, African and Madagascar Robusta Coffee Agency (ACRAM) and Coordination Committee for the Coffee and Cocoa Sectors (CCFCC), Togo

Mr. Gouthon's presentation outlined the various actions and initiatives undertaken by the African and Madagascar Robusta Coffee Agency (ACRAM) to support and improve the coffee sector in African countries. These actions are geared toward enhancing the living conditions of coffee farmers and promoting the sustainability and competitiveness of the coffee industry. Here are the key points from his presentation:

- a) ACRAM engages in a range of global actions, including research initiatives, knowledge sharing, and support for the coffee sector in alignment with the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) organization's goals and specific actions in Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Gabon and Togo. These efforts aim to enhance the well-being of coffee farmers.
- b) ACRAM provides training to coffee farmers and promotes the adoption of best agricultural practices. This includes disseminating knowledge on improved farming techniques and practices that can lead to higher yields and better quality coffee.
- c) To boost coffee production, ACRAM supports the distribution of more productive coffee plant varieties to farmers. This helps increase overall productivity and income for coffee growers.
- d) ACRAM works toward improving the incomes of coffee producers by diversifying crops, accessing more profitable markets, and enhancing coffee quality. These efforts contribute to the economic well-being of coffee farmers.
- e) ACRAM fosters collaboration among member countries to share technological innovations and research findings. This promotes the development of the coffee industry and encourages local value addition.
- f) ACRAM recognizes the importance of engaging youth and women in the coffee sector. Initiatives are in place to create opportunities for these groups, ensuring their active participation and benefit from the coffee value chain.
- g) The success of ACRAM's initiatives relies on strong partnerships with international organizations and stakeholders. Collaborative efforts are essential to achieving meaningful impact in the coffee sector.

In summary, ACRAM's actions and initiatives are aimed at enhancing the coffee sector in African countries, with a focus on improving the livelihoods of coffee farmers, promoting sustainability, and strengthening the competitiveness of the coffee industry. These efforts align with broader goals of economic development and poverty reduction in coffee-producing regions.

Presentation by Dr. Aduugna Debele, Managing Director, Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA), Ethiopia

Dr. Aduugna's presentation highlighted the significant role that coffee plays in Ethiopia's economy, particularly in terms of foreign currency earnings. To improve the coffee value chain and address various challenges, several interventions have been implemented, and key recommendations were put forward.

In Ethiopia, coffee is the largest export crop grown by more than 6 million smallholder farmers and procures around 40% of foreign currency earnings. The government gives support on policy and enabling environment, quality, branding and promotion. Coffee productivity had increased by 2,5 % over the past 5 years from 0,79 T/Ha in 2016/2017 to 0,82 T/Ha in 2019/2020. However, although export volume was increasing, the value decreased because of the volatility in coffee prices.

To improve the situation of the coffee value chain, the Ethiopian government has promoted many activities, for example:

- a) Quality is a critical factor for Ethiopian coffee's competitiveness in international markets. Efforts were made to improve quality through initiatives such as geographical indications (GI) and quality control measures.
- b) The rejuvenation of old coffee trees has been crucial for maintaining productivity and ensuring the sustainability of coffee farming. This involves replacing old, unproductive trees with new and disease-resistant varieties.
- c) Policy changes that facilitate direct market access for farmers has led to increased revenues. Strengthening policies that support the coffee value chain is vital for its growth and competitiveness.
- d) Collaboration and partnerships among African coffee-producing countries are seen as an efficient way to address shared challenges in the coffee sector. Information sharing, joint initiatives, and regional cooperation can lead to positive outcomes.

By implementing these interventions and fostering collaboration, Ethiopia has enhanced the value of its coffee sector, improved the livelihoods of coffee farmers, and promoted the country's coffee in international markets. These efforts are critical for sustaining the coffee industry's contribution to the Ethiopian economy.

2.2.2 Key outcomes for the panel discussion

African countries need to work together to streamline challenges faced by the coffee sector. Farmers need to be supported to increase production, productivity and the quality of their coffee. Domestic coffee consumption needs to be promoted. It is also crucial for the governments to establish enabling policies to facilitate the investment in the coffee sector.

The coffee sector in African countries indeed faces various challenges, but there are key strategies that can help address these issues and promote the growth and sustainability of the sector. Here are some important points:

- a) Collaboration and regional cooperation are essential to streamline challenges in the coffee sector. African coffee-producing countries can work together to share best practices, promote trade within the continent, and collectively address common issues, such as market access and quality standards.
- b) Providing support to coffee farmers, especially smallholders, is crucial. This support can come in the form of access to improved coffee varieties, training in best agricultural practices, and assistance in managing pests and diseases. Efforts to increase production, productivity, and coffee quality can enhance the livelihoods of coffee farmers.
- c) Encouraging domestic coffee consumption is important for expanding the market and reducing reliance on exports. Governments can support this by implementing policies that promote coffee culture, developing coffee marketing campaigns, and creating incentives for local coffee businesses.

- d) Governments should establish enabling policies to attract investment in the coffee sector. This includes providing incentives for coffee processing, value addition, and export promotion. Clear and supportive regulations can foster a favorable business environment for coffee industry stakeholders.
- e) Emphasizing sustainability practices in coffee farming, such as environmentally friendly cultivation methods and ethical sourcing, can enhance the quality and reputation of African coffee in the global market.
- f) Investing in infrastructure, such as transportation and processing facilities, can improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the coffee value chain. Adequate infrastructure ensures that coffee can be transported from farms to markets efficiently and processed to meet quality standards.
- g) Efforts should be made to expand market access for African coffee in both regional and international markets. This includes participating in trade agreements and initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to facilitate coffee trade.
- h) Continual research and innovation in the coffee sector are vital for addressing emerging challenges and seizing opportunities. This includes research on new coffee varieties, processing technologies, and value-added products.

By implementing these strategies and fostering collaboration among African countries, the coffee sector can overcome challenges and thrive, benefiting both coffee farmers and the broader economy.

2.2.3 The role of research in value addition

Panellists:

- a) Dr. Cecilia Kathurima, Head Quality, Coffee Research Foundation, Kenya
- b) Dr. Geoffrey Arinaitwe, Director, National Coffee Research Institute, Uganda.

Presented by Dr. Cecilia Kathurima, Head Quality, Coffee Research Foundation, Kenya (Case of Kenya)

The perspective on research in the coffee industry has traditionally been skewed towards increasing coffee production but little research is done on finished products. However, as mentioned, research can play a pivotal role throughout the entire coffee value chain, from production to consumption. Here are some key points highlighting the importance of research in the coffee sector:

- a) While boosting coffee production is important, research can also diversify its focus to explore opportunities beyond raw coffee beans. This includes researching alternative uses of coffee, such as coffee oil, caffeine extraction, green coffee extract, and the development of cosmetic products. Diversification can lead to new income streams and value-added products.
- b) Research can delve into consumer trends and preferences in the coffee market. By understanding evolving demands, researchers and industry stakeholders can tailor their offerings to meet consumer expectations. This includes exploring trends in coffee flavors, brewing methods, and packaging.
- c) Research can focus on the valorization of coffee by-products, which often go underutilized. Coffee pulp, mucilage, dried coffee husks, and other by-products can have various applications, including as ingredients in food products, fertilizers, or even biofuel production. Extracting value from these by-products can reduce waste and enhance sustainability.
- d) Research can assist in identifying and tapping into new markets for coffee products. This may involve researching international markets with potential for coffee exports, exploring niche markets for specialty coffee, or even promoting domestic consumption through innovative marketing.
- e) Research can address sustainability challenges in coffee production, including climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. This may involve developing drought-resistant coffee varieties, eco-friendly farming practices, and strategies to mitigate the impact of pests and diseases exacerbated by climate change.

Overall, research in the coffee industry should encompass a broad spectrum of topics to address current challenges, seize emerging opportunities, and ensure the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the sector.

The role of Coffee Research and Innovation in Value Addition and Agro industrialization (case of Uganda), presented by Dr Geoffrey Arinaitwe, Director, National Coffee Research Institute, Uganda

Dr. Arinaitwe's presentation highlighted the significant challenges facing Africa's coffee sector, particularly in terms of revenue share showing that on the total amount of \$427 billion, the African continent only got \$2 billion, Latin America got \$25 billion, and the western countries got \$400 billion. To address these challenges and improve the situation, he proposed four research strategies:

- a) Focusing on the development of innovative technologies and practices throughout the coffee value chain. This can involve improving cultivation techniques, processing methods, and value-added product innovation. By leveraging technology, the coffee industry can enhance productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness.
- b) Investing in research to develop and promote high-quality coffee seed varieties. Improved varieties can lead to higher yields, disease resistance, and better coffee quality, ultimately benefiting both farmers and the industry as a whole.
- c) Developing and implementing health technologies and solutions tailored to the unique challenges faced by the coffee sector. This can include strategies for managing pests and diseases that can significantly impact coffee yields and quality.
- d) Research efforts aimed at improving production and management practices within the coffee value chain. This includes innovations in farm management, processing, storage, and logistics, which can contribute to increased efficiency and reduced post-harvest losses.

These research strategies are essential for addressing the current disparities in revenue distribution within the coffee industry, empowering African coffee producers, and unlocking the sector's potential for growth and value addition. By focusing on innovation, quality improvement, and sustainable practices, Africa can strengthen its position in the global coffee market and increase its share of the revenue.

2.2.4 Key outcomes from the panel discussions

Research plays a vital role in contributing to value addition in the coffee industry by fostering innovation and strengthening the connection between research and entrepreneurship. Here are the key ways research can contribute to value addition:

- a) Research efforts can lead to the development of innovative technologies and practices that enhance various aspects of the coffee value chain. These innovations can span from improving coffee cultivation methods, processing techniques, and storage to developing new coffee products and packaging solutions. For example, research may result in more efficient roasting methods, better pest and disease management strategies, or novel coffee product formulations.
- b) Effective collaboration and knowledge transfer between researchers and entrepreneurs are crucial for translating research findings into practical, value-added products and services. Researchers can work closely with entrepreneurs and coffee industry stakeholders to facilitate the commercialization of value-added products. This collaboration can involve technology transfer, business incubation programs, and support for startups looking to enter the coffee market with innovative offerings.

By fostering innovation and facilitating the practical application of research findings, the coffee industry can unlock new opportunities for value addition, improve product quality, and respond to changing consumer preferences. This, in turn, can contribute to the growth and competitiveness of the coffee sector.

2.3 Panel 3

The session moderated by Dr. Benson Apuoyo, Managing Director Ag., Agriculture and Food Authority-Coffee Directorate, Kenya. focused on two topics and featured six panelists.

- a) Strategies to promote value addition and access to new markets
- b) Strategies to promote domestic consumption under the AfCFTA framework

2.3.1 Strategies to promote value addition and access to new markets

Panelists:

- a) Mr. Odrek Rwabwogo, Chairperson/Senior Presidential Advisor Special Duties, Advisory Committee on Exports and Industrial Development (PACEID), Uganda
- b) Mr. Juan Luis Barrios, President, Specialty Coffee Association (SCA), Boston, USA
- c) Mr. Gilbert Gatali, Executive Director, Africa Fine Coffee Association (AFCA), Uganda

Presented by Mr. Odrek Rwabwogo, Chairperson/Senior Presidential Advisor Special Duties, Advisory Committee on Exports and Industrial Development (PACEID), Uganda

Mr. Rwabwogo drew on his experience in various value chains, including poultry, flowers, and bananas, to highlight the importance of adapting to technological changes and the need for strategies to promote coffee consumption and marketing. His recommendations for promoting coffee consumption and marketing include:

- a) Conducting thorough market research to gain insights into consumer preferences, trends, and demands, which can inform marketing strategies and product development.
- b) Creating a centralized hub or platform for market and trade activities, which can facilitate efficient and transparent transactions between coffee producers, traders, and consumers.
- c) Ensuring that coffee products meet the quality and safety standards required by the target market. Compliance with market standards is essential for building consumer trust and accessing international markets.
- d) Investing in infrastructure development to support the coffee value chain, such as processing facilities, transportation, and storage. Additionally, providing access to finance for coffee stakeholders can help stimulate growth and innovation within the sector.

These strategies align with the broader goal of enhancing the competitiveness of the coffee industry, expanding market access, and driving economic growth. By understanding market dynamics, improving infrastructure, and adhering to quality standards, coffee-producing countries can position themselves more effectively in the global coffee market.

Coffee Market Strategies presented by Mr. Juan Luis Barrios, President, Specialty Coffee Association (SCA), Boston, USA

Mr. Barrios delved into various strategies for improving coffee marketing, with a strong emphasis on branding and understanding market dynamics. Some of the key points he discussed include:

- a) Highlighting the significance of branding for a country's coffee to realize its full potential in terms of value addition. A strong brand can enhance the reputation and marketability of coffee products.
- b) Discussing different ownership models for the coffee brand, which can be managed by the public sector, private sector, or a public-private partnership. Regardless of ownership, effective management and long-term sustainability of the brand are crucial.
- c) Emphasizing the need to thoroughly understand the market and respond to its specific demands. Successful marketing requires aligning coffee products with consumer preferences.

- d) Highlighting the importance of increasing local coffee consumption, which can be facilitated by implementing government policies that prioritize locally produced coffee for domestic consumption.
- e) Sharing an example of a profitability model used in Guatemala, which focused on improving extension services, optimizing revenue and expenses, and targeting high yields at a low cost of production. Such profitability models can be adapted and applied in other countries.
- f) Emphasizing the importance of having robust institutions in place to implement these marketing and profitability strategies effectively.

Overall, Mr. Barrios' insights underscore the importance of branding, market understanding, and promoting local coffee consumption as key elements in improving coffee marketing. Additionally, he highlights the relevance of profitability models and strong institutional support for successful implementation.

Presented by Mr. Gilbert Gatali, Executive Director, Africa Fine Coffee Association (AFCA), Uganda

Mr. Gatali provided a clear definition of value addition, which involves creating extra value beyond the original value of a product. He highlighted that value addition can occur at various stages of the coffee value chain, including harvesting, technical processing, packaging, roasting, grinding, and even in the format of the final product, such as coffee capsules or ready-to-drink options.

To succeed in value addition, Mr. Gatali recommended a set of strategies:

- a) Organizing training programs for stakeholders in the coffee industry to enhance their skills and knowledge, particularly in value-added processes.
- b) Encouraging domestic coffee consumption to create a local market for value-added coffee products.
- c) Investing in infrastructure development to support value-added processes, including processing facilities, transportation, and storage.
- d) Investing in research and development efforts to improve coffee quality, develop new products, and innovate in processing methods.
- e) Focusing on branding and marketing initiatives to create distinctive coffee products that resonate with consumers.
- f) Embracing technology throughout the coffee value chain to enhance efficiency, traceability, and product quality.

In addition, Mr. Gatali emphasized the need for a shift in mindset and exploring new markets, such as Middle Eastern countries, East Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia, China, and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Expanding into these markets can create opportunities for value-added coffee products and contribute to the growth of the coffee industry.

2.3.2 Key recommendations from the panel discussions:

The success of the coffee industry, particularly in value addition and meeting market standards, requires a multifaceted approach. Key recommendations include:

- a) Small-scale farmers, in particular, should receive support to meet market standards and develop coffee branding. This support can include training, access to resources, and capacity-building programs to enhance the quality and marketability of their coffee products.
- b) Conducting comprehensive market research and understanding the specific requirements and preferences of the target market is crucial. This can be achieved through training, extension services, and the formulation of enabling policies that align with market demands.

To succeed in value addition, several critical areas require investment:

- a) Adequate infrastructure is essential for efficient production, processing, and distribution of coffee.
- b) Continuous research and development efforts are necessary to improve coffee quality, productivity, and processing methods.

- c) Investment in branding and marketing strategies can help create a distinct identity for coffee products, making them more appealing to consumers.
- d) Embracing technology, including digital platforms, can enhance efficiency, traceability, and transparency throughout the coffee value chain.

These recommendations emphasize the importance of a coordinated effort involving producers, policymakers, industry stakeholders, and the private sector to foster a thriving coffee sector that meets market standards, captures value through branding, and adapts to evolving consumer preferences.

2.4 Strategies to promote domestic consumption under the AfCFTA framework

Panellists:

- a) Mr. Amir Hamza, Chairman, African Fine Coffees
- b) Association (AFCA); CEO, Bukoba Instant Coffee Factory, Tanzania
- c) Mr. Hadi Beydoun, CEO, Café Continent, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Presented by Mr. Amir Hamza, Chairman, African Fine Coffees Association (AFCA); CEO, Bukoba Instant Coffee Factory, Tanzania

Mr. Hamza provided an overview of the African coffee sector, emphasizing the significance of promoting domestic coffee consumption and its connection to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Key points from his presentation include:

- a) Recognizing the importance of domestic coffee consumption within African countries as a means of stimulating the coffee industry's growth.
- b) Strategies for promoting local coffee consumption, including maximizing value addition, engaging youth in the coffee value chain, leveraging cultural and social significance, and developing innovative marketing approaches.
- c) Building strong networks and collaborations among coffee industry stakeholders to drive sustainable growth and certification.
- d) Advocating for government support, particularly in infrastructure development, to facilitate the growth of the coffee sector.
- e) Highlighting the opportunities presented by the AfCFTA in boosting the above-mentioned strategies. AfCFTA can open up the African global market, reduce trade barriers between African countries, and enhance economic cooperation.

Overall, Mr. Hamza's presentation underscores the potential for growth and development within the African coffee sector, with a focus on domestic consumption and the opportunities presented by the AfCFTA. These strategies aim to empower local coffee industries, stimulate economic activity, and promote the culture of coffee consumption within the continent.

Presented by Mr. Hadi Beydoun, CEO, Café Continent, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. Beydoun shared insights into his organization's efforts to promote domestic coffee consumption, encapsulated in a triple "E strategy" consisting of Enhancing quality, Local identity, and the Experience. Additionally, he highlighted the following:

- a) Improving the quality of coffee products is essential to attract and retain domestic consumers. High-quality coffee is more likely to garner interest and loyalty among local coffee enthusiasts.
- b) Fostering a sense of local identity around coffee can create a connection between consumers and their coffee culture. This could involve highlighting unique regional flavors or traditions associated with coffee.

- c) Enhancing the overall coffee-drinking experience can make it more enjoyable for consumers. This can include creating inviting coffee shops, offering tastings, and providing engaging coffee-related experiences.
- d) Educating people about coffee, its varieties, preparation methods, and its cultural significance can help build appreciation and demand for coffee.
- e) Embracing the culture of specialty coffees can elevate the perception of coffee among consumers, encouraging them to explore different coffee varieties and flavors.
- f) Raising awareness about the benefits of consuming locally produced coffee can drive consumer preference for domestic coffee.
- g) Empowering women, youth, and the community in the coffee value chain can create economic opportunities and support local coffee production and consumption.

Mr. Beydoum illustrated how the triple “E strategy” was put into action through the establishment of the Inter-African Coffee Training Institute (IACTI) in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire and the development of marketing strategies for his company. These initiatives focus on enhancing the quality of coffee education, emphasizing the local coffee identity, and providing memorable coffee experiences for consumers.

Overall, Mr. Beydoum’s approach highlights the multifaceted nature of promoting domestic coffee consumption, combining quality, identity, experience, education, awareness, and empowerment to create a vibrant local coffee culture.

2.4.1 Key outcomes from the panel discussions

Promoting domestic coffee consumption involves the collective commitment of all stakeholders in the coffee value chain. Several key factors and actions are essential for successfully encouraging domestic coffee consumption:

- a) All parties involved in the coffee industry, including farmers, processors, traders, and government agencies, must be committed to promoting domestic coffee consumption.
- b) Governments should enact supportive policies that create an enabling environment for the coffee industry. These policies can include incentives, tax breaks, and regulatory frameworks that encourage coffee production, processing, and marketing.
- c) Access to affordable finance is crucial for coffee stakeholders to invest in various aspects of the coffee value chain. Financing options should be made available to support infrastructure development, capacity building, quality improvement, and marketing efforts.
- d) Investing in value addition is essential to create coffee products that cater to domestic preferences and tastes. This can include roasting, packaging, and creating unique coffee blends.
- e) Adequate infrastructure, including transportation and processing facilities, is necessary for efficiently moving coffee from farms to consumers.
- f) Training and capacity-building programs should be implemented to equip coffee industry participants with the knowledge and skills needed to produce high-quality coffee and effectively market it domestically.
- g) Ensuring consistent quality is vital to maintaining consumer trust. Implementing quality control measures and certifications can help improve the quality of domestic coffee.
- h) Prioritizing the inclusion and empowerment of youth and women in the entire coffee value chain can foster diversity, innovation, and broader economic participation.
- i) Governments should facilitate access to loans at affordable interest rates for coffee-related investments. This can help the industry remain competitive both domestically and in international markets.

By addressing these factors and implementing appropriate strategies, countries can effectively promote domestic coffee consumption, strengthen their coffee industries, and enhance their competitiveness in the global coffee market.

DAY 3: PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND CLOSING CEREMONY

The third day of the Summit featured four Technical Panel Sessions, each focusing on different topics of discussion.

3.1 Panel 4: Accelerating the implementation of African Coffee Standards under the AfCFTA framework

This session was moderated by Mr. Silver Ojakol, Chief of Staff, AfCFTA Secretariat. The panelists included Dr. Hermogene Nsengimana, Secretary General, African Organization for Standardization (ARSO), Kenya; Amb. Rossette Nyirinkindi, Advisor to Chairperson, African Union, Ethiopia; Mr. Andrew Othieno, Manager-Standards Department, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Uganda

One market, one standard presentation by Dr. Hermogene Nsengimana, Secretary General, African Organization for Standardization (ARSO), Kenya

Dr. Nsengimana highlighted the critical importance of having standards, emphasizing their role in enhancing competition and market connectivity. He provided historical context regarding the African Regional Standard Organization (ARSO), established in 1977. ARSO's primary objective is to facilitate African industrialization, intra-Africa trade, and global trade by promoting harmonized African standards and conformity assessment procedures that support sustainable development.

Dr. Nsengimana pointed out that Standards play a pivotal role in improving trade relationships between African countries and contribute to value addition and industrialization; He referenced on the joint initiative of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana on cocoa, an effort facilitated by the World Trade Organization (WTO). This initiative relates to the harmonization of standards and trade facilitation in the cocoa sector. He made the following recommendations to member countries:

- a) Encouraging member countries to actively participate in setting standards.
- b) Advocating for the adoption and effective implementation of standards.
- c) Promoting conformity assessment procedures tailored to the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- d) Building capacity for quality improvement.
- e) Reducing the cost of conformity assessment by harmonizing processes, following the "one-one-one" principle: one standard, one test, one certificate.
- f) Providing political support for standards.
- g) Emphasizing the need for harmonization of standards within African countries.

These recommendations align with the overarching goal of promoting harmonized standards, quality improvement, and trade facilitation within Africa, ultimately contributing to the continent's sustainable development and economic growth.

Presented by Amb. Rossette Nyirinkindi, Advisor to Chairperson, African Union, Ethiopia

Her Excellency underscored the readiness of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for utilization by African nations. She highlighted key achievements and the significance of AfCFTA implementation for Uganda's coffee industry relating to increased market access and trade opportunities.

Additionally, she acknowledged certain challenges and provided corresponding guidelines for addressing them, ensuring that African nations can overcome obstacles to AfCFTA implementation. She indicated that to achieve structural transformation and improve living standards, the private sector had to play a key role.

As a way forward, she made the following recommendations:

- a) Prioritizing the negotiations of coffee standards under the AfCFTA framework.
- b) Engaging the Secretary-General of IACO to advocate for this goal among relevant stakeholders.
- c) Involving the African Union (AU) through the appropriate channels to provide assistance and endorsement for these negotiations.

Presented by Mr. Andrew Othieno, Manager- Standards Department, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Uganda

Mr. Othieno provided insights into the coffee standards in Uganda and highlighted the broader context of coffee standards in Africa. He explained that there are seven coffee standards in Africa and underscored the importance of these standards in ensuring quality and consistency in the coffee sector.

To accelerate the implementation of coffee standards, Mr. Othieno shared several guidelines and recommendations:

- a) Encourage collaboration and cooperation among African nations to harmonize and align coffee standards across the continent, fostering a unified approach.
- b) Ensure clear communication of standards and actively engage stakeholders at all levels of the coffee value chain to facilitate understanding and compliance.
- c) Simplify and streamline the processes for implementing coffee standards to reduce complexity and facilitate adoption.
- d) Consider the establishment of regional authorities or bodies that can oversee and support the implementation of coffee standards in specific geographical areas.
- e) Invest in capacity-building programs and initiatives that enhance the knowledge and skills of coffee industry participants, ensuring they are equipped to meet the standards.
- f) Provide incentives and recognition for those who meet or exceed coffee standards, encouraging adherence and excellence in quality.
- g) Develop quality certification programs that can verify and certify coffee products meeting specified standards.
- h) Foster partnerships and collaboration between governments, private sector actors, and international organizations to collectively work toward successful standard implementation.
- i) Invest in the development of infrastructure and technology that can help improve the quality and efficiency of coffee production and processing.
- j) Promote market access and trade facilitation to ensure that coffee producers can access global markets while meeting international standards.
- k) Provide regulatory support to guide and enforce compliance with coffee standards.
- l) Establish robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress, assess adherence to standards, and make necessary adjustments.

These guidelines aim to accelerate the effective implementation of coffee standards in Uganda and across Africa, ultimately contributing to improved quality, increased trade, and enhanced competitiveness in the global coffee market.

3.1.2 Key outcomes of the panel discussions:

To enhance the coffee sector and promote trade, countries should prioritize the following actions related to standards and conformity assessment:

- a) Active involvement in the development of coffee industry standards at regional and international levels is essential. This ensures that standards align with the specific needs and characteristics of the industry in each country.
- b) Countries should adopt and effectively implement the standards once established within their coffee value chains. This consistency aids in quality control and trade facilitation.
- c) Recognize the unique challenges faced by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and tailor conformity assessment processes to their needs. This can include providing support and guidance to help SMEs meet the required standards.
- d) Invest in capacity-building programs to improve the quality of coffee production and processing. Training and education initiatives can help farmers and producers meet international quality standards.
- e) Streamline and harmonize the conformity assessment processes to reduce the associated costs. This can make it more affordable for coffee stakeholders to comply with standards.
- f) Ensure that standards and quality improvement efforts receive political support at the national level. This commitment helps prioritize the coffee sector's development and compliance with international standards.
- g) Promote the harmonization of coffee standards within African countries and across the continent. This facilitates intra-Africa trade and strengthens the African coffee industry's position in the global market.

By implementing these measures, countries can contribute to the growth and competitiveness of their coffee sectors while fostering a favorable environment for trade and collaboration within Africa and on the international stage

Panel 5: Role of Digitization and new technologies in value addition

This session was moderated by Mr. Kwame Rugunda, Chief Executive, Savannah, Uganda. The panelists included Mr. Oliver Ndegwa, Group Managing Director, Triple Play Communications, Kenya; Mr. Kwezi Kutesa, Director Kika Coffee Company; Mr. Ahmed Jean-Louis Coulibaly, Director of Operations, Ivoire Cartes Systemes, Côte d'Ivoire.

Presented by Mr. Oliver Ndegwa, Group Managing Director, Triple Play Communications, Kenya

Mr. Ndegwa highlighted the significant impact of digitization on the coffee value chain and the opportunities it presents. He emphasized how digitization is rapidly transforming various aspects of coffee production, particularly at the farm level. Some key points he raised include automation of various farm tasks, making them more efficient and reducing manual labor; collection and analysis of data, providing valuable insights for decision-making; facilitate automated farm management, improving overall efficiency; Drones and monitoring technologies play a role in farm management, helping to ensure optimal crop health and productivity; enhances traceability and transparency throughout the coffee value chain, promoting accountability and quality control.

Mr. Ndegwa concluded by emphasizing the importance of training and capacity building to effectively leverage these digital advancements. Additionally, he stressed the need for collaboration among stakeholders in the coffee industry to ensure successful implementation of digital solutions. Continuous exploration and adoption of new technologies are essential to unlock the full potential of coffee offerings and drive positive change in the sector. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders are crucial for achieving these objectives.

Digitization along the Coffee Value Chain - Blockchain and IoT adaptation: Farm to Cup, presented by Mr. Kwezi Kutesa, Director Kika Coffee Company

Mr. Kutesa provided valuable insights into two key technological concepts:

Internet of Things (IoT) which he described as a technology that involves physical objects, often embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies, allowing them to connect to networks and share data over the internet. These connected devices, referred to as nodes, serve as connection points that facilitate data exchange among various networked devices.

Blockchain which he described as a distributed ledger or database that maintains a continually growing record of transactions. It is characterized by its decentralized nature, ensuring that transaction data is securely recorded and accessible to authorized parties.

He highlighted that these technologies find application in several sectors, with a particular focus on: Agribusiness: facilitating precision farming and aggregation; Logistics: leveraging 5G connectivity for improved transparency and traceability; Investment: enabling the use of smart contracts, tokenomics, and tokenization. These tools play a pivotal role in enhancing trade by providing benefits to both buyers and sellers.

As an illustrative example, Mr. Kutesa mentioned the implementation of a digital platform called "Logvoy" by Kika Coffee Company. This platform serves to map and profile coffee farmers in the Lyantonde Kika Coffee Farmers' Co-Operative Society in Uganda. Logvoy is described as a digital freight forwarder that combines logistics and technology, aiming to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the supply chain logistics, ultimately delivering increased value to customers. This example underscores the practical application of IoT and blockchain technologies in the coffee industry, with a specific focus on supply chain optimization and transparency.

Presented by Mr. Ahmed Jean-Louis Coulibaly, Director of Operations, Ivoire Cartes Systemes, Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. Coulibaly emphasized the significant impact of digitization and technology adoption in addressing specific needs and creating and distributing value within the coffee sector. Technology plays a multifaceted role in enhancing various aspects of the industry, including traceability of coffee from its origin; efficiency; supports sustainable farming practices, helping to safeguard the environment and ensure the long-term viability of coffee production; manages farmers operations more effectively, from crop monitoring to resource allocation; ensuring transparency and accountability by providing real-time information and data sharing among stakeholders; market access by connecting farmers with buyers, governments, NGOs, financial institutions, logistics providers, and other key actors.

Mr. Coulibaly highlighted that the value created through technology is closely tied to data, which underpins many of these benefits. Additionally, he emphasized that technology serves as a MARKETPLACE where all stakeholders, without exception, can offer their services and engage in transactions.

As a concrete example of technological innovation, Mr. Coulibaly showcased a new agrotourism platform developed by the ICS company for the government of Côte d'Ivoire. This platform likely aims to connect tourists and agribusiness, offering an exciting opportunity to promote coffee and agricultural tourism in the region.

In summary, the integration of technology in the coffee sector has the potential to revolutionize how coffee is produced, processed, and marketed while creating value for all stakeholders involved.

3.2.1 The key outcomes of the panel discussions

The utilization of digital platforms and technologies in the coffee value chain was emphasized as essential for enhancing efficiency and transparency. However, it was noted that the most effective approach would be to employ homegrown technologies that are tailored to the specific context of African coffee production.

Furthermore, the choice of digital platform should be carefully considered, taking into account the specific needs and preferences of the target users within the coffee industry. Ensuring that the technologies selected are both appropriate and affordable is crucial for widespread adoption and impact.

Innovation in technologies should be accompanied by the establishment of relevant regulations to ensure that these digital solutions are effectively utilized and do not compromise any aspects of the coffee value chain.

In summary, the use of digital platforms and technologies holds great potential for improving the coffee sector in Africa, but it is essential to adapt these technologies to the local context, choose them based on user needs, and implement appropriate regulations to maximize their benefits.

3.3. Panel 6: The Role of Youth & Women in value addition

This session was moderated by Dr. Rosebella Lang'at, CEO and Co-Founder, Tulon Coffee & Member, Association of Women in Coffee Industry, Kenya. The panelists included Mrs. Martha Nalubega Wandera, Chairperson, Uganda Coffee Roasters Association, Uganda; Princess Adeyinka Tekenah, CEO, Happy Coffee International, Nigeria; Ms. Nancy Cheruiyot, Managing Trustee, Commodities Fund, Kenya

Presented by Mrs. Martha Nalubega Wandera, Chairperson, Uganda Coffee Roasters Association, Uganda

Mrs. Wandera provided an insightful overview of the participation of youth and women in various stages of the coffee value chain. Here are the key points and recommendations: In Uganda, about 31% of nursery farms were owned by women; the majority of the workforce in coffee nurseries consisted of youth and women; less than 30% of coffee farms were owned by women; only 17.8% of roasteries were owned by women. Despite their presence, youth and women often had minimal decision-making power.

She further identified the challenges which indicated that the roles of youth and women often reflected traditional social norms, traditional power relations within households affected access to land, labor, capital, and other assets; many banks were primarily profit-driven rather than acting as business facilitators; youth and women were often relegated to low-productivity, low-paying, labor-intensive jobs.

The following Recommendations to address the challenges faced by youth and women in the coffee value chain, promote inclusivity, and empower them to actively participate and make meaningful contributions to the sector were made:

- a) Develop and implement policies and strategies that specifically target and support the active participation of youth and women in the coffee sector.
- h) Create linkages and opportunities for women and youth in the coffee value chain, ensuring they have access to resources and markets.
- i) Work to change social norms related to land access and participation in the coffee industry, fostering a more inclusive and equitable environment.
- j) Provide training and establish incubator centers designed to empower and capacitate women and youth in various aspects of coffee production and entrepreneurship.
- k) Facilitate tax exemption or incentives that can help reduce the financial burden on women and youth involved in coffee-related activities.
- l) Make certifications more affordable and accessible, enabling more women and youth to engage in sustainable and certified coffee production.

The blueprint for coffee growth for women and youth in Africa, presented by Princess Adeyinka Tekenah, CEO, Happy Coffee International, Nigeria

Ms. Tekenah highlighted several critical challenges facing the African coffee sector, including a lack of comprehensive coffee education, limited inclusion in agriculture-based programs, insufficient coffee equipment and processing facilities, and restricted access to finance. To address these issues, she proposed a range of strategies:

- m) Launch a Comprehensive Directory specifically for African coffee entrepreneurs. Such a resource could help connect coffee producers, processors, and other stakeholders, fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing.
- n) Invest in Coffee Accelerator Programs designed to nurture and accelerate the growth of coffee-related startups and initiatives. These programs can provide valuable mentorship, resources, and funding.
- o) Curate African Coffee Festivals focused on showcasing African coffee varieties and culture. These events can promote coffee as a significant part of African heritage and attract attention from both domestic and international audiences.
- p) Build and promote unique African Coffee Brands that can compete on the global market. This branding effort can help African coffee gain recognition and value.
- q) Advocate for the establishment of a dedicated coffee fund with a substantial financial commitment, such as a proposed 10 million coffee fund, to support the development of the coffee sector through grants.

Ms. Tekenah stressed the importance of government support in addressing these challenges and promoting the growth of the coffee sector. This includes enacting policies that encourage local consumption and production, partnering with international organizations like FAO, ITC, and AfDB, providing tax incentives to incentivize private sector participation, and ensuring a level playing field for all stakeholders involved in the coffee industry. These measures can contribute to the sustainable development of the African coffee sector.

Presented by Mrs. Nancy Cheruiyot, Managing Trustee, Commodities Fund, Kenya

Mrs. Cheruiyot outlined the key objectives of her organization, which revolve around providing financial support to various aspects of the coffee industry, including production, processing, trade, and value addition (such as roasting, packaging, exporting, and coffee houses).

She also highlighted the existing barriers that hinder the meaningful participation of women and youth in the coffee sector. To address these challenges and promote inclusivity, she proposed several strategies: Creating Women and Youth Coffee Platforms within existing organizations like AFCA, IACO, and the International Women's Coffee Alliance (IWCA) where the voices of women and youth in the coffee industry can be heard and their specific needs addressed; advocate and implement deliberate policies that intentionally place women and youth at various stages of the coffee value chain. This might include reforms related to land leasing laws and other legal and regulatory frameworks that can enhance their participation and access to resources; foster Private-Public Partnerships programs and initiatives aimed at supporting the active involvement of women and youth in the coffee industry. Examples like the Coffee Schools by Café Continent and IACO can serve as models for such partnerships.

These proposed strategies aim to empower and elevate the roles of women and youth in the coffee sector, addressing the barriers they face and promoting their active engagement in all aspects of the value chain.

3.3.1 Key outcomes from this panel discussion

The transformation of the African coffee sector requires a strong commitment from African countries. Key priorities should include supporting and empowering youth and women at every stage of the coffee value chain, with a particular emphasis on enhancing their involvement in value addition processes.

While mechanization can bring efficiency and productivity improvements to the coffee value chain, it's crucial to ensure that these advancements do not compromise employment opportunities for youth and women. Balancing mechanization with job creation for these demographic groups is essential to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth in the coffee sector.

By fostering gender and youth inclusivity and carefully managing mechanization, African countries can drive positive change in the coffee industry, making it more economically viable and socially equitable.

Panel 7: Emerging issues in the coffee industry

The session was expertly moderated by Dr. Frederick S. M. Kawuma, who serves as the Board Chairman of Café Africa. This session featured two distinct subtopics, each with its panelist:

- a) Impact of EU Regulations on the African coffee sector
- b) Impact of Climate Change on the African coffee sector

Panelists:

- a) Mr. Larry Attipoe, Senior Advisor Sustainability, ITC Coordinator for the EU/OACPS Business Friendly Programme in Africa, International Trade Centre (UN/WTO), Ghana
- b) Dr. Haroon Sseguya, USAID CSA Scaling Project Manager, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Uganda

Impact on the proposed EU regulation on corporate sustainability due diligence (CS3D) on the African coffee sector, presented by Mr. Larry Attipoe, Senior Advisor Sustainability, ITC Coordinator for the EU/OACPS Business Friendly Programme in Africa, International Trade Centre (UN/WTO), Ghana

The European Union Commission Directive on corporate sustainability, proposed on February 23, 2022, aims to promote sustainable and responsible corporate behavior by embedding human rights and environmental considerations into companies' operations and governance. It also seeks to ensure that businesses address the adverse impacts of their actions, both within and outside Europe, particularly in their global value chains. However, the directive is currently under negotiation, and the final text is expected by the end of 2023. Member States will then have two years to transpose it into national law, which means it is unlikely to come into force before 2026.

Although the regulation's scope doesn't encompass producing countries directly, it will still have an impact on them when they participate in the supply chain. Some companies will benefit from the regulation's positive impact, while others may face challenges, such as gravitating towards compliant destinations, increased compliance costs, and potential negative effects on weaker actors.

To address these concerns, the EU has established accompanying measures, as outlined in Article 14 of the proposed Directive, to support lead companies and their value chain partners in meeting their obligations while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The International Trade Center (ITC) has been collaborating with pilot countries like Uganda (coffee), Ethiopia (coffee), Ghana (cocoa), and Eswatini (textiles) to anticipate the regulation's impact on their respective value chains.

In conclusion, to continue selling to the EU market, it is imperative for countries and companies to prepare for compliance with the regulation when it is implemented. This involves aligning their operations and practices with the sustainability and corporate responsibility standards outlined in the Directive.

Impact of Climate Change on the African coffee sector, presented by Dr. Haroon Sseguya, USAID CSA Scaling Project Manager, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Uganda

The primary effects of climate change on the coffee industry include: Temperature increase particularly affecting arabica coffee, which grows in cooler climates; changing weather patterns which has led to more frequent and severe droughts, storms, frost, and unpredictable rain patterns; pest and disease outbreaks such as the black twig borer in Uganda; reduced yields and inconsistent quality; higher production costs; loss of financial resilience due to decreased income from coffee farming; deforestation which has broader environmental consequences.

To address these challenges, it is recommended to use resistant cultivars by cultivating coffee varieties that are more resistant to heat stress, water stress, and diseases; climate-smart agricultural practices such as efficient irrigation and shade management; resilient farming systems by encouraging diversification in income and livelihood sources, making farmers less dependent on coffee alone; and adopting crop insurance models to provide financial protection to coffee farmers against climate-related losses.

These recommendations aim to help the coffee industry adapt to the challenges posed by climate change while ensuring the livelihoods of coffee farmers and the sustainability of the coffee sector.

3.4.1 Key outcome from the panel discussions:

- a) To effectively tackle climate change issues in the coffee sector, there is a crucial need for policy support. One suggested approach is to allocate funds to address key bottlenecks, such as dedicating a percentage levy towards research aimed at developing technologies and solutions that can support coffee farmers in adapting to climate change. This financial commitment can help drive innovation and sustainability in the industry.
- r) When implementing measures to address climate change in the coffee sector, it's essential to adopt a nuanced approach. This involves segmenting and considering the specific issues affecting different categories of end users, such as smallholder farmers or larger coffee estates. By tailoring interventions to the unique challenges faced by each group, it becomes possible to create more targeted and effective solutions that positively impact livelihoods. Mainstreaming these considerations ensures that climate change resilience efforts are integrated into all aspects of the coffee industry.

CLOSING REMARKS

The closing session was chaired by Mr Primus Kimaryo, Director General of Tanzania Coffee Board. Closing remarks were given by Dr Emmanuel Iyamulemye, Managing Director of UCDA; General David Kyomukama, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda; Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of IACO, Hon Frank Tumwebaze, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda, and Hon Antony Mavunde, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania.

4.1 Remarks by Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye

Dr. Emmanuel noted that the Summit had a remarkable turnout with over 500 delegates in attendance. He extended his gratitude to all those who contributed to the summit's success, including the speakers for sharing their valuable experiences, the Minister of Agriculture, Animal, Industry, and Fisheries of the Republic of Uganda, the Secretary General of IACO, and the dedicated IACO staff. He also thanked the Coordinator of the G25 Africa Coffee Summit, the African Union, interpreters, UCDA staff, event organizers, and partners for their collective efforts in making the summit a success.

4.2 Remarks by Gen David Kyomukama

General Kyomukama highlighted that a significant portion of Uganda's population, approximately 60%, relies on agriculture, with a substantial number being smallholding coffee farmers. He emphasized that these farmers often employ traditional farming practices that may not be suitable in the present context. Therefore, he stressed the importance of placing farmers at the forefront of all interventions aimed at improving their livelihoods and supporting them in enhancing their agricultural practices.

4.3 Remarks by Ambassador Solomon Rutega

Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), delivered a summary of the outcomes from the 3-day G25 Africa Coffee Summit held from August 8 to 10, 2023. He expressed gratitude on behalf of the G25 Member States to President Yoweri Museveni and the government of Uganda for successfully hosting the summit in Kampala.

The summit provided a vital platform for IACO to address the challenges faced by the African coffee sector through unity and value addition. The Kampala Declaration, signed during the summit, urged the 25 African coffee-producing countries to support the inclusion of coffee as a strategic agricultural commodity in the African Union Agenda 2063 at their next Annual General Meeting in February 2024. In addition, to support the designation of IACO as a Specialized Agency of the African Union. These declarations will be submitted to the African Union for incorporation into Agenda 2063.

Ambassador Rutega emphasized the importance of value addition at the source and highlighted the consensus reached during the summit. Key areas of focus include promoting value addition, empowering women and youth in the coffee value chain, ensuring sustainability, boosting domestic consumption, promoting partnerships amongst African non-coffee producing countries, enhancing branding and marketing of African coffees, and facilitating access to affordable finance. To achieve 99% value addition, the G25 African coffee-producing countries need a strategy to establish public-private partnerships, to fund and support investment in value addition, and offer vocational training for youth to promote careers in the coffee sector.

The Secretary General also outlined several discussions from the summit, which the IACO secretariat will undertake in line with the Kampala Declaration. These include strategies to increase value addition, fair trade for small-scale farmers, empowering youth and women in the coffee value chain, improving yields and quality, boosting local coffee consumption, enhancing economic integration, promoting intra-Africa

coffee trade, prioritizing negotiations of Coffee Standards under the AfCFTA framework; participate in standards setting universal membership of ARSO; supporting coffee research, addressing climate change issues, adopting technology and capacity building, and embracing digitization for a resilient coffee sector. The summit highlighted Africa's immense potential to significantly increase coffee production.

He underscored the need to strengthen the role of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation by requesting:

- a) The African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government to endorse the inclusion of coffee as a strategic agricultural commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 at the next AU Assembly;
- b) Designate the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) as an AU specialized agency responsible for coffee to work with the African Union Commission (AUC) and Member States on the effective transformation of the coffee value chain in Africa as part of the implementation of the AfCFTA strategy on boosting Intra Africa Agricultural Trade;
- c) The AfCFTA Private Sector Strategy which anchors the development of Regional Value Chains to prioritize coffee value addition as a key deliverable in the aforementioned strategy; and
- d) The African Development Bank and the African Export and Import Bank to provide dedicated financial resources to boost coffee production and enhance coffee value addition.

He concluded by thanking the leadership at MAAIF, UCDA, MOFA, IACO staff, G25 Africa Summit Coordinator, service providers and all delegates for their support in making the SUMMIT a success.

4.4 Remarks by Hon. Frank Tumwebaze

On behalf of the Government of Uganda, he expressed his gratitude to delegates for their participation in the 2nd G25 Africa Coffee Summit. He indicated that the Summit successfully brought together governments and coffee stakeholders to collectively address challenges facing the African coffee sector and seek common solutions.

He stated that the government of Uganda was pleased to observe a unanimous consensus on the Kampala Declaration which was a follow up on the historic Nairobi Declaration. Uganda urged Heads of State attending the African Union meeting in February 2024 to support the inclusion of coffee as a strategic agricultural commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 and to designate IACO as a Specialized Agency of the African Union.

The G25 Africa Coffee Summit was recognized as a unique platform to address regional issues, and it was emphasized that decisions made at the summit should be pursued to the highest level for implementation. Reference was made to President Yoweri Museveni's speech, highlighting the importance of localized value addition to create job opportunities for youth and improve people's livelihoods. He stressed that was a clear political will for change, and now the focus was on finding mechanisms to achieve the set targets.

The need for Africa to increase both production and productivity was emphasized. African coffee production had declined from 25% in the 1960s to the current 12%. Efforts were called for to double production, with the aim of regaining the market share that Africa held in the 1960s. Simultaneously, promoting domestic consumption and value addition was seen as crucial, particularly in offering affordable coffees through local processing.

Ugandan farmers' success in increasing production and productivity was highlighted as a model to follow. Converting Africans into coffee lovers was set as a mission. The closing remarks also included a warm welcome to all participants in Uganda and an invitation to explore the country's various tourist attractions.

4.5 Closing remarks by Hon Antony Mavunde, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania

Honorable Mavunde expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality he experienced during his stay in Uganda. He extended his gratitude to the panelists for their valuable discussions and for sharing their experiences in addressing the challenges confronting the African coffee industry.

The government of the United Republic of Tanzania commended the government of Uganda, the leadership of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), and the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) for hosting the highly productive G25 Africa Coffee Summit. The summit's theme, 'Transforming the African coffee industry through value addition,' underscored the importance of shifting away from exporting raw materials in Africa to occupy a more significant share of the market. Tanzania, one of the founding countries of IACO, expressed its active involvement in the organization and its commitment to hosting the 3rd G25 Africa Coffee Summit in 2024, as announced by the Vice President of Tanzania during the current summit.

Tanzania conveyed its readiness to host the upcoming summit and extended an invitation to delegates to attend the Africa Food Systems Forum (AGRF) in Tanzania in December 2023. In closing, Honorable Antony Mavunde officially concluded the Summit.

2nd G25 AFRICA COFFEE SUMMIT IN PICTURES

DAY ONE









DAY TWO & THREE









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