

WELCOME TO THE 3RD G25 AFRICAN COFFEE SUMMIT 2025

21ST – 22ND FEBRUARY, 2025 | JNICC DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA



REPORT OF THE 3RD

G25 AFRICAN COFFEE SUMMIT

HELD ON 21-22 FEBRUARY, AT THE JULIUS NYERERE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER (JNICC),
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Theme:

**Unlocking employment opportunities for the Youth
through regeneration of the African Coffee Industry.**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AUC	African Union Commission
BBT	Building a Better Tomorrow
EUDR	EU Deforestation Regulation
G25	Group of 25 African Coffee Producing Countries of IACO
IACO	Inter-African Coffee Organisation
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
ONCC	National Office of Cocoa and Coffee
TZS:	Tanzanian Shilling
MT	Metric Tons
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

SUMMARY

The 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit was hosted by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the theme: *“Unlocking Employment Opportunities for the Youth through Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry.”*

This Summit convened Heads of State, government officials and key stakeholders from the 25 African coffee-producing countries to address the challenges facing Africa’s coffee sector. With a focus on youth and women empowerment, the Summit explored opportunities across the entire coffee value chain that could drive job creation in both coffee-producing and consuming countries, the main focus being on creating employment opportunities for youth and women by revitalizing Africa’s coffee sector in both production and consumption.

The Summit culminated in the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration which outlined a comprehensive roadmap for transforming Africa’s coffee sector by 2035 with specific targets for production, domestic consumption and value addition.

Key commitments from the summit include:

- Lobby the African Union to fund projects that boost coffee production and domestic consumption.
- Encourage African coffee-consuming countries to prioritize sourcing coffee from African producers.
- Increasing Africa’s share of global coffee production from 11% to 20% by 2030.
- Expanding Africa’s domestic coffee consumption from 12% to 30% by 2030.
- Investing in local value addition by establishing coffee processing plants.
- Establish an African Centre for Coffee Research (ACCR) to address productivity and quality challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

The coffee sector in Africa is a vital economic driver, supporting around 10 million households across 25 coffee-producing countries. It significantly contributes to foreign exchange, tax revenue and GDP in several nations. However, the industry faces major challenges, including low farm productivity, inadequate value addition infrastructure, and limited access to affordable finance. Climate change further exacerbates these issues, threatening production and sustainability. Despite these obstacles, the sector holds immense potential, particularly with the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which can boost regional trade, increase domestic coffee consumption, and enhance economic transformation. To unlock this potential, restructuring the coffee value chain with a focus on youth involvement and investment in value addition infrastructure is crucial.

One of the biggest concerns in the industry is the aging farming population and the lack of youth participation, primarily due to limited education, financing, and infrastructure. To address this, Governments and stakeholders must create incentives such as training programs, mentorship and access to credit to attract young people. Encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation through coffee training centres, technical support and technology adoption can make the sector more appealing and profitable. Additionally, systemic barriers like land tenure issues, restricted market access and gender inequality must be addressed. With increased investment in coffee processing, research on climate change adaptation and domestic consumption strategies, Africa can expand its global coffee market share, drive economic growth, and secure a sustainable future for the industry.

1.1 The G25 African Coffee Summit initiative

The G25 African Coffee Summit initiative was established to address the underperformance of Africa's coffee sector and promote its development. The initiative was launched by the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) during its 61st Annual General Assembly in Kigali, Rwanda, in 2021. The first Summit was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2022 under the theme *"Sustainable Development and Economic Growth in the African Coffee Sector."* This resulted in the Nairobi Declaration which emphasized integrating coffee as a strategic commodity within the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063. The goal was to elevate coffee's role in Africa's economic growth and ensure its prioritization at the Continental level.

Following this, the second G25 African Coffee Summit took place in Kampala, Uganda, in August 2023, under the theme *"Transformation of the African Coffee Sector through Value Addition."* At this event, the Kampala Declaration was signed urging African Heads of State to recognize coffee as a strategic commodity and include IACO as a specialized agency within the AU. This advocacy gained significant traction leading to the formal adoption of the Declaration during the 37th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in February 2024. By securing coffee's status as a key economic pillar, the Summit reinforced the commitment of African nations to invest in value addition, increase coffee production, and enhance intra-African trade.

The 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit, held in February 2025 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, focused on the theme *"Unlocking Employment Opportunities for the Youth through Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry."* The main aim of the Summit was to encourage Governments to support youth and women in the coffee sector, facilitate funding for youth entrepreneurship, and enhance training through regional Centres of Excellence. The Summit also sought to drive investment in coffee processing plants and promote circular economy using coffee by-products. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders, the Summit intended to accelerate Africa's coffee industry transformation, ensuring it remained competitive and sustainable in the global market.

1.2 Objectives of the Summit

The objectives of the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit were centered on revitalizing the coffee sector by creating employment opportunities for youth and women. The Summit aimed to encourage African Governments to support the regeneration of the coffee industry in both production and consumption by investing in skills development and entrepreneurship. One of the key goals was to mobilize public and private sector funding to empower young entrepreneurs, particularly in establishing mobile cafeterias and coffee shops to boost domestic coffee consumption. Additionally, the Summit sought to enhance financial support for farmers to

increase production and productivity, ensuring a more sustainable and competitive industry.

Another major objective was to strengthen research, capacity building and value addition within the coffee sector. The Summit emphasized the establishment of regional Centres of Excellence to equip youth and women with skills across the coffee value chain, alongside research programs focusing on the effects of climate change on coffee production. Furthermore, the Summit promoted investment in coffee roasting plants and the development of a circular economy to recycle coffee by-products and create job opportunities. A final objective was to harmonize and develop African coffee standards, which would facilitate intra-African coffee trade, strengthen economic integration, and position Africa as a key player in the global coffee market.

2. SUMMIT DAY 1:

JOINT MINISTERIAL SESSION: MINISTERS & HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

2. 1. Key addresses and presentations

2.1.1 Mr. Primus Kimaryo, Director General, Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB): Opening statement

In his opening statement, the Director General emphasized the importance of coffee to Africa's economy and its role in job creation, innovation and global trade. Despite being the birthplace of arabica and robusta coffee, Africa has yet to fully harness its potential, with over 10 million farmers depending on coffee for their livelihoods. The Summit was a crucial step towards repositioning coffee as a strategic economic driver for the Continent. The statement called for African Governments to take action by:

- Investing in value addition to move beyond raw bean exports.
- Strengthening intra-African coffee trade to boost local markets.
- Empowering young entrepreneurs with skills, financing, and business opportunities.

The Director General urged participants to use the Summit to set ambitious targets, build strong partnerships and establish coffee as a key pillar of Africa's development. He emphasized that the Dar es Salaam Declaration must lay the foundation for a youth-driven coffee industry and redefine Africa's role from just being an exporter of raw beans to a leader in coffee production, processing, and consumption.

2.1.2 Ambassador Solomon Rutege, Secretary General of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO)

Ambassador Rutege commended the G25 Member States for their collective efforts through the Nairobi and Kampala Declarations in advocating for coffee to be recognized as an anchor commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 and for the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) to be included as a specialized agency within the AU. He emphasized the importance of the Summit's theme, *"Unlocking Employment Opportunities for the Youth through Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry"* and called for increased collaboration, innovation and investment to overcome industry challenges and drive inclusive growth. Additionally, he acknowledged Tanzania's significant role in hosting the Summit and its historical contributions to Africa's coffee heritage and liberation movements.

He highlighted key challenges facing Africa's coffee sector, including:

- Low production and productivity, caused by pests, diseases, climate change and outdated farming practices;
- Limited value addition, as Africa exports 90% of its coffee as raw beans, missing out on economic benefits;
- Low domestic consumption, with many African countries importing processed coffee instead of consuming locally produced coffee, and
- Complex regulations.

He stressed that these issues could be tackled through expanding production, investing in climate-resilient coffee varieties and leveraging circular economy strategies to utilize coffee by-products. He also outlined IACO's initiatives to revitalize the sector, such as partnerships with UNIDO under the Mattei Plan for Africa to establish

vocational training schools, replicating Ethiopia's Coffee Training Institute model across G25 countries and advocating for increased research and development investments. Strengthening ties with the private sector and enhancing intra-African trade were also key priorities to bolster Africa's presence in the global coffee market.

He concluded with a call for unity among Governments, private sector stakeholders and development partners to build a resilient coffee industry, referencing Mwalimu Julius Nyerere's vision for collective success. The 2nd Africa Coffee Week hosted by Tanzania was highlighted as a crucial platform for dialogue between African coffee producing and consuming nations, reinforcing Africa's commitment to reshaping its coffee industry for a sustainable future.

2.1.3 Hon Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources Republic of Rwanda, on behalf of the Hon. Prosper Dodiko, Chairman of IACO & Minister for Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock, Burundi.

The honourable Minister welcomed Ministers and delegates to the Summit. He acknowledged the dedication of African coffee farmers and extended appreciation to the Government of Tanzania for hosting the event.

Hon. Rwigamba emphasized the Summit's critical role in shaping Africa's economic future, particularly by placing youth at the center of coffee sector revitalization. He reiterated that coffee remains a pillar of economic development, fostering innovation and strengthening Africa's position in global markets. However, despite Africa's rich coffee varieties, its full potential remains untapped. The Summit called on African governments to empower young entrepreneurs and women to drive job creation and economic growth within the coffee industry. He outlined three key areas of focus:

- i. Production and Productivity** – Africa's share in the global coffee market has declined from 25% in 1960 to 11% today, leading to revenue losses and reduced opportunities for youth. The sector faces structural challenges, including ageing farmers, price volatility, pests, diseases, climate change, and governance gaps. Addressing these issues is crucial to making coffee farming more viable and attractive for the next generation.
- ii. Value Addition** – Africa predominantly exports raw green beans, missing out on economic benefits and job opportunities. With 90% of coffee exported in its raw form, the continent effectively exports jobs and revenue. The Minister called for investment in value-addition infrastructure, including processing plants and agro-processing hubs, to stimulate job creation, enhance trade, and reduce reliance on imports.
- iii. Domestic Consumption** – Africa lags behind other coffee-producing regions in internal consumption. With a population of 1.5 billion, the continent has significant potential to drive coffee demand. The AfCFTA framework presents an opportunity for African nations to trade coffee among themselves, strengthening regional markets and reducing dependency on external buyers.

In conclusion, he emphasized the Summit's role in revitalizing Africa's coffee sector by unlocking employment opportunities for the youth and empowering women, marking a transformative step towards a sustainable and prosperous coffee industry.

2.1.4 Amb. Amuge Otengo Rebecca, the Ambassador of Uganda to Ethiopia and the Permanent Representative to the African Union, from the African Union Commission (AUC)

Amb. Amuge emphasized the ongoing collaboration between the African Union and IACO to ensure the successful implementation of member states' decisions. She highlighted that coffee has now been recognized as a strategic commodity by the AU, with IACO designated as the specialized agency for coffee in Africa. This recognition is vital for the success of AfCFTA initiatives. She shared the outcome of the last summit, where IACO presented a comprehensive report on the implementation of previous agreements. However, challenges remain that require AU intervention. The AU acknowledged the activity report from Amb. Solomon Rutega and advised the implementation of pending activities. IACO was encouraged to work closely with the AfCFTA in order to align its efforts within the agenda 2063.

The AU also agreed that by 2026, a detailed implementation report should be presented to the Summit of African Heads of State and Government. Finally, Amb. Amuge stressed the importance of ensuring that coffee-producing countries derive more benefits from coffee production, asserting that “Africa first and coffee first in Africa.”

2.1.5 Hon. Hussein Bashe, Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania and Guest of Honor of the Summit

Hon. Hussein Mohammed Bashe, Minister of Agriculture for Tanzania, delivered a powerful address at the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit, emphasizing the critical need to transform Africa’s coffee industry in order to unlock employment opportunities for youth and foster economic growth across the continent.

Hon. Bashe underscored that the purpose of the summit is to unite Africa’s coffee-producing nations in reevaluating and re-strategizing the coffee sector to ensure that producers benefit from the entire coffee value chain. This, he argued, would generate job opportunities, stimulate economic growth, and promote wealth creation in African communities. He highlighted the projected growth of the global population to 9 billion by 2050, with Africa’s population expected to exceed 2 billion, accounting for 25% of the global population. Given the continent’s current average age of 20 years, this demographic shift necessitates the re-evaluation of strategies targeting Africa’s youth and future development.

As the birthplace of coffee, Africa has the largest number of coffee-producing countries, with nearly half of the continent growing coffee. Hon. Bashe reiterated that coffee is integral to Africa’s heritage, identity, economy, and prestige, contributing significantly to its economic development. With vast arable land, abundant water resources, and a youthful labour force, Africa has untapped potential to increase its coffee production, shift from raw material exportation to value addition, and boost intra-African trade from the current 15% to 50%. This vision was emphasized as a central component of the Dar es Salaam declarations.

Despite global coffee production rising annually, Africa’s coffee output has been in decline. Hon. Bashe called for urgent interventions from the public and private sectors, financial institutions, and global infrastructure to regain Africa’s share in the coffee market. He stressed that the time for merely identifying problems and relying on external aid is over. Africa must demand fair global trade practices, particularly as it currently exports \$3 billion worth of raw coffee while importing \$6 billion worth of processed coffee. He proposed setting a target for Africa to increase its coffee production to 20% of the global total by 2030, emphasizing the need to respond to the increasing global demand for premium African coffee and to unlock Africa’s untapped consumer market.

Tanzania’s example of diverse coffee production, such as the renowned Kilimanjaro beans, exemplifies Africa’s coffee potential. However, with African countries collectively earning only \$3 billion annually from the global \$500 billion coffee market, Hon. Bashe pointed out that over 90% of Africa’s coffee is exported as raw beans with minimal value addition. The most profitable segment of the coffee value chain—value addition—is predominantly carried out in importing countries. He emphasized the need for Africa to move beyond producing raw beans and invest significantly in value addition. This would not only enhance revenue generation but also create employment opportunities within Africa.

The declining interest of youth in coffee farming, due to the volatility of global coffee prices, is another challenge that must be addressed. Hon. Bashe proposed that Africa should focus on increasing domestic value addition and strengthen intra-continental coffee trade. He highlighted Tanzania’s efforts, including the Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) program, which provides youth with mobile coffee kiosks to sell coffee in urban areas, increasing coffee production from 55,000 MT to 85,000 MT within three years. Tanzania has also invested in supporting farmers through subsidies to have free boreholes, seedlings, mechanization equipment, and loans, all aimed at increasing growth and wealth creation for youth.

To maximize the coffee value chain and ensure that farmers receive a fair share of the global market, Hon. Bashe called for investment in both small- and large-scale processing facilities across Africa. He stressed that increasing coffee consumption on the continent, from 7% to 15%, would benefit African coffee producers and allow the continent to negotiate with global players who do not farm coffee but dictate trade rules. He further proposed that the African Union and IACO should negotiate with the EU as a block, particularly on the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), to ensure that such policies are aligned with Africa’s economic infrastructure.

Hon. Bashe highlighted the Tanzania has made significant strides in value addition with the establishment of two new instant coffee processing factories, Tanica and Amir Hamza, which contribute to local industrial growth and local value addition. He called for a target to ensure that by 2030, all African coffee-consuming countries would trade coffee directly with other producing countries, unlocking opportunities for youth, promoting intra-African trade and maximizing gains from coffee.

He concluded by emphasizing that youth must be at the heart of Africa's coffee transformation. By embracing eco-friendly farming practices, supporting fair trade principles, and prioritizing the welfare of farmers, the African coffee sector can thrive for generations to come. Hon. Bashe called for a collective effort from governments, the private sector, NGOs, stakeholders, and coffee associations to strengthen the African coffee value chain, ensuring a more significant position in the global coffee market and innovating the entire value chain, from production to processing and marketing.

As part of Tanzania's commitment to transforming the African coffee sector, Hon. Bashe highlighted the following initiatives:

- Strengthening coffee research institutions to address challenges such as pests, diseases, and the threat of climate change on coffee production and quality.
- Supporting farmers with agricultural inputs, including coffee seedlings, fertilizer subsidies, and the development of a digital platform for farmer registration and formalization.
- Launching the Building Better Tomorrow (BBT) program, encouraging youth participation in agribusiness, particularly in coffee value addition, and offering free land to youth in coffee-producing regions.
- Promoting domestic coffee consumption from 7% to 15%, investing in the TANICA industry, and strengthening coffee cooperatives, aligning with the country's vision to serve as a model for coffee sector transformation in Africa.

Hon. Bashe concluded by urging the summit to reaffirm its commitment to transforming Africa's coffee industry, celebrating the hard work of smallholder farmers, roasters, and all those contributing to the excellence of African coffee. He called for unity in negotiating with global coffee consumers, emphasizing that Africa no longer seeks aid but equity, fairness, and a global shift in financial infrastructure. The summit, he noted, provided a valuable platform for sharing ideas and forging meaningful discussions, paving the way for a prosperous future for Africa's coffee sector. By embracing value addition, increasing domestic coffee consumption, and promoting sustainability, Africa can unlock investment and employment opportunities, particularly for the youth, who represent 30% of the continent's population.

2.2 Presentation on BBT project

The panel discussions were preceded by a presentation from the BBT (Building a Better Tomorrow) Project Coordinator Miss Vumilia Zikankuba.

The Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) initiative in Tanzania is actively involving youth in the coffee sector to enhance production, trade, and local consumption. The goal is to create employment opportunities and promote economic growth by integrating young people into different aspects of the coffee value chain. The key areas of focus are as follows:

	Key Areas	
1	Production & Productivity	<p>Coffee farming requires skilled labour and long-term investment. Engaging youth ensures sustainability while providing them with income and business opportunities.</p> <p>Youth are being trained and supported to multiply coffee seedlings, ensuring a stable supply of high-quality plants.</p> <p>115 acres of land have already been planted, and another 186 acres are prepared for cultivation.</p> <p>The project needs TZS 1.35 billion to be fully implemented. So far, only TZS 198 million has been spent, and additional funding is being sought.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 5 tractors and essential tools worth TZS 290 million to aid mechanized farming.</p> <p>The Tanzania Coffee Board has supplied enough seedlings to cover 367 acres, ensuring that all prepared land can be utilized efficiently.</p>
2	Extension Services (Rehabilitation of Coffee Farms)	<p>Many old coffee trees in Tanzania have reduced productivity. Proper rehabilitation techniques can restore their yield, reducing the need for new plantations.</p> <p>Youth are trained to provide professional extension services, such as stumping (cutting old branches to encourage new growth).</p> <p>The training is being conducted in Kagera, while practical implementation is happening in Mbinga.</p> <p>This initiative not only improves farm productivity but also creates jobs for young agricultural service providers</p>
3	Coffee Marketing & Trade	<p>Expanding access to international markets and improving trade knowledge helps farmers get better prices and increase earnings.</p> <p>Youth are trained in coffee trade, cupping (quality assessment), and barista skills to encourage entrepreneurship in the sector.</p> <p>Training is supported by MoCU (Moshi Co-operative University) and the Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB).</p> <p>By improving market knowledge, young coffee entrepreneurs can compete globally and enhance Tanzania's position in the coffee trade.</p>
4	Promotion of Local Coffee Consumption	<p>Despite being a major coffee producer, Tanzania has low domestic consumption. Encouraging locals to drink coffee increases demand and supports local farmers.</p> <p>A Mobile Coffee Shops initiative has been launched to promote coffee culture.</p> <p>Youth are trained in barista skills and business management and provided with soft loans to start their own mobile coffee businesses.</p> <p>These coffee carts offer flexibility and lower startup costs compared to traditional coffee shops, allowing young entrepreneurs to operate in different locations and reach a diverse customer base.</p>

The key takeaway from the presentation is that the BBT Coffee Initiative is a comprehensive strategy to revitalize the coffee sector while creating jobs for youth. It tackles challenges in production, trade, marketing, and consumption, ensuring that young people play a key role in the future of Tanzanian coffee.

2.3. Panel discussions

The summit featured two panel discussions that examined key challenges and explored potential actions to address them:

S/N	Issues raised	Proposed actions to address the issues
1	Low Youth Participation in Coffee Farming: The average age of African coffee farmers is high, with fewer young people entering the industry. Many young people see farming as an unattractive career option due to outdated farming practices, lack of mechanization, and financial instability. Also, barriers to entry such as lack of land ownership and difficulty in securing financing discourage youth participation.	Boost Youth Participation & Financial Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop youth-friendly policies for land access and coffee farming. Create startup funds and flexible loans for young entrepreneurs, reducing collateral barriers. Integrate coffee education in schools and provide mentorship & training
2	Limited Access to Financing for Young Entrepreneurs: Youth struggle to secure loans and credit facilities due to a lack of collateral, experience, and financial history. Traditional bank loan requirements, such as 200-page business plans and land title deeds, exclude many young farmers and coffee entrepreneurs. The high cost of startup capital makes it difficult for youth to enter the industry, particularly in value addition and coffee processing.	
3	Limited Value Addition and Processing: Africa exports 90% of its coffee as raw beans, meaning it loses out on higher profits from roasting, packaging, and branding. Most coffee processing occurs outside Africa, leading to job losses and economic drain. Infrastructure issues, such as the lack of agro-processing hubs and packaging facilities, hinder local value addition.	Strengthen Coffee Value Addition & Domestic Consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in local coffee processing plants and agro-processing hubs. Promote youth-led coffee businesses (e.g., mobile coffee shops, barista training). Encourage domestic coffee culture through awareness campaigns & taxation on imports.
4	Weak Domestic Coffee Consumption: While Africa is a leading coffee producer, domestic consumption remains low, unlike countries such as Brazil and Vietnam. Cultural habits favor tea and other beverages over coffee in many African nations. Many African countries import processed coffee, which is more expensive than exporting raw coffee and buying it back.	

S/N	Issues raised	Proposed actions to address the issues
5	Climate Change and Coffee Production Challenges: Coffee farmers face pests, diseases, and unpredictable weather conditions, which reduce yields and increase production costs. Limited access to climate-resilient coffee varieties and modern farming technologies affects productivity. The European Union's deforestation regulations (EUDR) pose a challenge for African coffee exports, requiring compliance with strict environmental standards.	Address Climate Change & Productivity Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support climate-resilient coffee varieties and smart farming techniques. ▪ Enhance research & innovation in coffee sustainability and processing. ▪ Push for AU-led negotiations with the EU on fair trade regulations (EUDR).
6	Lack of Education & Awareness in the Coffee Sector: Many youths lack knowledge of the coffee value chain, limiting their ability to take advantage of career opportunities in coffee production, trade, and processing. Schools do not integrate coffee education into their curriculums, leaving young people unaware of potential careers in coffee agribusiness. Misinformation and outdated policies inherited from the colonial era continue to shape Africa's coffee trade, focusing on export rather than local consumption and value addition.	Enhance Cross-Border Trade & Policy Reforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen AfCFTA (African Continental Free Trade Area) to boost intra-African coffee trade. ▪ Implement public-private partnerships (PPP) to develop coffee infrastructure. ▪ Reform outdated colonial-era policies to prioritize local processing & value addition.

2.4. Key Ministerial Commitments and Heads of Delegations

Ministers and Heads of delegations from the African countries that attended the Summit outlined their commitments to revitalizing the coffee sector for Africa's development:

2.4.1 Hon. Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Republic of Rwanda

Hon. Eric Rwigamba reaffirmed Rwanda's full endorsement of the Dar es Salaam Declaration. He underscored the vital role of coffee in African economies, particularly in driving poverty reduction, economic growth, and sustainable development. Hon. Rwigamba emphasized the need to prioritize intra-African trade in coffee before seeking external markets. He highlighted that Africa currently spends approximately \$6 billion annually on coffee imports, a sum that could instead be leveraged to boost regional trade. By focusing on value addition and enhancing intra-continental distribution, African nations can strengthen their coffee sector while reducing dependence on imports.

2.4.2 Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino, Minister of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda

Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino emphasized Uganda's recognition of coffee as a strategic commodity essential for the country's economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, and the livelihoods of millions of Ugandan citizens. He reaffirmed Uganda's full commitment to the G25 African Coffee Summit and its mission to elevate Africa's coffee sector.

Uganda was honoured to host the 2nd G25 African Coffee Summit in August 2023, which culminated in the Kampala Declaration. The Minister expressed Uganda's pride in seeing the tangible outcomes of the Declaration, particularly the recognition of coffee as a strategic anchor commodity in the AU Agenda 2063 and the designation of IACO as a specialized agency for coffee within the African Union framework.

Uganda's coffee sector has experienced substantial growth over the years, positioning the country as Africa's leading coffee exporter and the 7th largest globally. Currently, Uganda earns over USD 1 billion from raw coffee exports, a figure expected to rise significantly with increased value addition, both domestically and internationally. This success is attributed to Uganda's deliberate government policies, in conjunction with strong partnerships across the coffee value chain. Uganda's National Coffee Roadmap, launched eight years ago, set a target to increase production to 20 million bags by 2030. This initiative has already led to increased output and enhanced coffee quality. Notably, Uganda's coffee has been ranked 3rd best globally by certified international tasters, underscoring the country's commitment to producing high-quality coffee through sustainable farming practices.

The Minister highlighted the relevance of this year's G25 Summit theme, particularly concerning Africa's demographics. In Uganda, 73% of the population of 45.9 million is under the age of 30, necessitating youth-centered investments to revitalize Africa's coffee industry. He stressed the importance of regional centers of excellence for training, which would strengthen the coffee value chain while supporting youth-led ventures such as mobile cafés and coffee shops to boost domestic consumption, value addition, and entrepreneurship. Innovation must also be embraced, encouraging young entrepreneurs to develop new approaches in coffee production, processing, and marketing.

Furthermore, Hon. Kyakulaga emphasized that G25 African coffee-producing countries must prioritize strategic investments in coffee roasting, infrastructure development, and leveraging coffee by-products to catalyze value addition and enhance economic outcomes. To revitalize Africa's coffee sector and unlock opportunities for youth and women, he called upon African governments to:

- Support the regeneration of the coffee industry across the value chain
- Increase funding for youth entrepreneurship through public-private partnerships
- Establish regional centers of excellence for training
- Invest in research and development to address climate change impacts on coffee production
- Harmonize coffee standards to facilitate intra-African trade

He concluded by expressing optimism about the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration, which will outline key recommendations to further strengthen Africa's coffee sector. Uganda remains committed to supporting an integrated African coffee strategy through collaboration with stakeholders at both national and regional levels. He urged all participants to work collectively to ensure the sustainability of the African coffee industry, unlocking its vast potential for economic growth and youth employment.

2.4.3 Dr. Adugna Debela, Managing Director of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) on behalf of H.E. Dr. Girma Amente, Minister of Agriculture of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Dr. Adugna Debela emphasized Ethiopia's historical and genetic significance as the birthplace of Arabica coffee, underscoring its crucial role as an economic driver for the country's GDP and the livelihoods of stakeholders along the value chain. He noted that the growing global demand for coffee presents a significant opportunity for coffee-producing countries like Ethiopia. With coffee prices on the rise, Ethiopia must capitalize on this trend to support its farmers. Dr. Adugna highlighted the critical role of women and youth in Ethiopia's coffee value chain, emphasizing that without their participation, the sector's growth and productivity would not have reached its current level. To further empower these groups, Ethiopia has developed a gender mainstreaming strategy and invested in local consumption and value addition initiatives.

As a leading coffee producer on the continent, Ethiopia has actively supported and contributed to key continental initiatives, including the Nairobi and Kampala Declarations, which played a pivotal role in the recognition of coffee as a strategic commodity under the African Union's Agenda 2063. Furthermore, Ethiopia has made substantial investments in value addition and domestic coffee consumption to enhance its coffee sector. Dr. Adugna reaffirmed Ethiopia's commitment to implementing the resolutions of the Dar es Salaam Declaration, particularly in unlocking employment opportunities for youth and women.

2.4.4 Ambassador Aly Toure, Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the International Commodity Organizations in London, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Ambassador Aly Toure, Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the International Commodity Organizations in London, conveyed profound appreciation on behalf of H.E. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, to the Government and people of Tanzania for their warm hospitality and for successfully hosting the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit.

In his address, Ambassador Toure underscored the critical role of coffee in the socio-economic development of African coffee-producing nations. He noted that with an annual production of approximately one million tons, African coffee accounts for 10% of global supply. Beyond being a key agricultural commodity, coffee serves as a catalyst for structural transformation and economic development across the continent. The summit's theme, "Unlocking Employment Opportunities for Youth through the Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry," highlighted the necessity of youth participation in the sector's revitalization.

Ambassador Toure emphasized Côte d'Ivoire's significant contributions to the coffee industry, citing the country's 2023 production of 2.2 million 60-kilogram bags as evidence of coffee's vital role in the national economy. He outlined Côte d'Ivoire's ambitious strategy to modernize and diversify the coffee sector, with a particular focus on youth engagement. Key initiatives include:

- Training programs for young producers and entrepreneurs to equip them with skills in coffee cultivation, roasting, and distribution.
- Financial support through grants, low-interest loans, and guarantees to assist young entrepreneurs in launching or expanding their businesses.
- Development of incubators and support structures to nurture sustainable coffee enterprises.
- Public-private partnerships to facilitate youth integration into the coffee value chain.

The private sector also plays a crucial role in this transformation through development programs, fair trade coffee initiatives, and certification support, enabling young producers to access premium markets. These efforts have already yielded success, with numerous young Ivorian entrepreneurs launching innovative coffee brands and revitalizing the sector.

Despite these advances, challenges persist, including climate change, limited financing, an aging producer population, and barriers to knowledge transfer. Ambassador Toure stressed the need for investment in research and development to support climate-resilient coffee varieties, enhanced financial access for young entrepreneurs, and targeted incentives to encourage youth participation in the industry.

He concluded by reaffirming Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to fostering an enabling environment for youth involvement in the coffee sector. He called for collective action among African coffee-producing nations to transform the industry into a driver of economic growth and employment for future generations.

2.4.5 Hon. FCPA Dr. Wicliffe Oparanya, Minister for Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Republic of Kenya

Hon. FCPA Dr. Wicliffe Oparanya emphasized that this summit reaffirms Africa's collective commitment to revitalizing the coffee sector while also demonstrating the passion to develop strategies that will unlock employment opportunities for the youth and regenerate the African coffee industry. He highlighted that significant progress has been made since the inception of this initiative. Africa's youthful population remains one of its greatest assets; however, structural challenges continue to limit youth participation in the coffee value chain, including restricted access to funding and minimal involvement in key industry activities. He noted that the summit's theme aligns with Kenya's Bottom-Up Transformation Agenda and national policies designed to foster innovation, create attractive employment opportunities, and ensure sustainable engagement of youth in the coffee sub-sector.

Hon. Oparanya underscored the pivotal role of Africa's coffee industry in supporting millions of livelihoods across the continent. Despite producing some of the world's finest coffees, Africa accounts for only 11% of global coffee production and approximately 12% of domestic consumption. He stressed that this trend cannot

continue and set ambitious targets: by 2030, Africa should aim to increase its share of global coffee production to 20% and boost domestic consumption to 30%, ensuring greater value retention within the continent.

To achieve these goals, the Government of Kenya has implemented strategic measures, including:

- Tripling coffee production by 2030 through input support programs and the deliberate expansion of the coffee value chain into new areas.
- Increasing domestic coffee consumption from the current 5% to 20% by 2030 through targeted awareness and marketing campaigns.
- Eliminating barriers to financial access to attract greater participation from youth and women in the coffee sector.

Hon. Oparanya reaffirmed Kenya's unwavering commitment to the summit's declaration, which aims to strengthen the framework for action. He called upon all stakeholders to move forward with solidarity, determination, and commitment to building a coffee sector that is resilient, innovative, and youth led.

2.4.6 Mr. Abdoulaye Nana, Deputy Director General of the National Office of Cocoa and Coffee (ONCC), Cameroon on behalf of the Minister of Commerce of the Republic of Cameroon

Mr. Nana reaffirmed Cameroon's strong support for initiatives aimed at revitalizing the African coffee sector and improving conditions for producers. He highlighted two key aspects of this shared challenge: the Dar es Salaam Declaration and the theme of the summit, emphasizing coffee's crucial role at all levels and the urgent need for its revival. He acknowledged IACO's comprehensive sectoral assessment, which identified challenges and opportunities, and commended the collaborative efforts that led to the adoption of the Dar es Salaam Declaration. This declaration serves as a strategic roadmap for revitalizing the sector. He called for a structured review of the Nairobi, Kampala, and Dar es Salaam Declarations, ensuring their translation into actionable strategies tailored to each country's needs, supported by an effective monitoring and evaluation framework.

Mr. Nana stressed Africa's potential to reclaim its position as a leading global coffee producer and conveyed the President of Cameroon's commitment to advocating for Africa's renewed focus on coffee excellence. He emphasized the need for enhanced collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and continuous progress assessments to strengthen production, improve quality, and increase local value addition.

The 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit, he noted, represents a critical call to action for African nations to unite in revitalizing the sector. By leveraging shared experiences and working toward common goals, Africa can enhance its competitiveness and secure a stronger position in the global coffee market.

2.4.7 Mr. Primus Kimaryo, Director General of the Tanzania Coffee Board on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania

Tanzania, a nation with a rich coffee heritage, remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing the African coffee sector as a driver of economic growth, employment, and sustainable development. Recognizing the urgency of creating employment opportunities for Africa's dynamic youth population, Tanzania is dedicated to promoting youth and women's participation in the coffee sector. To harness the full potential of our human capital, we are investing in education, technological development, and entrepreneurship. This includes the establishment of centers of excellence, coffee research initiatives, and training programs aimed at equipping young people with the skills necessary to contribute meaningfully to the industry.

Tanzania fully supports the declaration's call to increase value addition within Africa. Currently, 90% of African coffee is exported as raw beans, limiting the economic benefits that should rightfully accrue to our farmers and local industries. To address this, Tanzania is implementing strategic policies that promote coffee processing, roasting, and branding within the country. This includes offering investment incentives through the Tanzanian Investment Center (TIC) to encourage private sector participation. Additionally, we are actively promoting domestic coffee consumption through awareness campaigns at various levels, from households to restaurants and cafés.

In alignment with Africa's ambition to increase its share in the global coffee market, Tanzania has adopted a national strategy, the "Road to 5 million Coffee Bags," which focuses on both enhancing productivity per

hectare and expanding coffee farming areas. Key interventions under this strategy include :

- Providing financial and non-financial support to farmers.
- Investing in the establishment of the first-ever cooperative bank to enhance financial stability for farmers.
- Strengthening cooperative societies to improve market access and bargaining power.
- Investing in climate-resilient coffee varieties to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

Tanzania strongly supports the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement to eliminate barriers hindering intra-African coffee trade. We urge African coffee-consuming nations to prioritize direct sourcing of coffee from African producers to secure better prices for farmers and increase economic retention within the continent.

Furthermore, Tanzania calls upon the African Union (AU) to negotiate with the European Union (EU) as a unified bloc on matters concerning the African coffee sector, rather than individual African countries engaging in separate negotiations. A collective approach will ensure stronger representation, improved trade terms, and greater benefits for African coffee producers.

He concluded by highlighting Tanzania's stand in solidarity with fellow African coffee-producing nations in implementing the Dar es Salaam Declaration. We are determined to lead by example in driving the growth of Africa's coffee sector through increased productivity, value addition, and youth employment. Together, let us transform Africa's coffee industry into a powerhouse of economic opportunities and prosperity.

2.4.8 Mr. Raymond Bob Katta, Executive Chairman of Produce Monitoring Board (PMB) on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security of the Republic of Sierra Leone

Mr. Bob Katta emphasized the summit's significance in advancing Africa's coffee sector, particularly in addressing youth employment through industry revitalization. He highlighted that the summit's theme aligns with two key pillars of Sierra Leone's national development blueprint, The Big 5 Game Changers, derived from the President's manifesto: Youth Employment Scheme (YES!), a presidential initiative targeting the creation of 500,000 jobs within five years and Feed Salone, a national strategy aimed at boosting agricultural productivity to ensure food security and inclusive economic growth.

Sierra Leone's vision for coffee sector revitalization aligns with the resolutions of the 37th African Union Heads of State Assembly held in February 2025, Addis Ababa, where coffee was recognized as a strategic anchor commodity for Africa. Furthermore, the country's five strategic priorities for coffee sector development mirror the commitments outlined in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, reaffirming Sierra Leone's support for its adoption and, most importantly, its implementation.

Despite challenges such as declining production currently at 6,000 MT, aging tree stock, and limited market access, the government has launched a phased revitalization strategy aimed at increasing production to 15,000 MT over five years. Key initiatives include:

- Farm rehabilitation and replanting with improved coffee varieties
- Training programs to equip 25,000 farmers with modern cultivation techniques
- Creation of 50,000 employment opportunities
- Restoring Sierra Leone's reputation as a coffee-exporting country
- Developing sustainable production systems that meet international standards

To achieve Sierra Leone's vision for Coffee Sector Development, the country is focusing on five key priority areas:

- Research & Innovation – Conducting diagnostic assessments, trials with disease-resistant varieties, and soil health mapping, alongside efforts to rebuild national research capacity and develop rehabilitation protocols for abandoned plantations.

- Value Addition – Enhancing coffee quality, expanding access to specialty markets, and promoting domestic processing through micro-lot programs and community-based processing centers.
- Market Access – Implementing quality standardization, strengthening supply chain transparency, and developing cooperative structures to rebuild buyer confidence and improve exports.
- Technology Adoption – Leveraging digital tools such as mobile-based extension services, climate-smart irrigation solutions, and traceability systems to support smallholder farmers.
- Regulatory Compliance – Preparing for the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) through awareness programs, capacity-building initiatives, and the establishment of traceability systems to ensure compliance with global market requirements.

To rebuild farmer confidence, the government is implementing guaranteed pricing mechanisms, financial support for farm rehabilitation, and crop diversification strategies. Additionally, Sierra Leone aims to leverage Coffee *stenophylla*, an indigenous species with exceptional quality potential, as a unique asset in the global coffee market.

Recognizing the scale of the recovery effort, Sierra Leone seeks strategic partnerships in research, investment, market access, and knowledge transfer to facilitate sustainable sector development. Mr. Bob Katta concluded by reaffirming Sierra Leone’s commitment to rebuilding a competitive and resilient coffee industry that contributes to national development, emphasizing the need for meaningful collaboration rather than charity.

2.4. 9 Hon. Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia

Dr. Nuetah acknowledged the significance of the summit as an opportunity to engage with representatives from various African nations on key issues related to the coffee sector. Dr. Nuetah underscored Liberia’s historical role as a major player in the global coffee sector and one of the first African nations to adopt coffee cultivation. He highlighted that coffee was introduced to Liberia in 1860, and in 1876, Liberian coffee—now known as Coffeeliberica—won an award at an exhibition in the United States of America. This achievement underscores Liberia’s deep-rooted history in coffee production on the continent.

Dr. Nuetah further elaborated on Liberia’s unique coffee variety, Coffeeliberica, which is distinguished by its larger beans and distinctive aroma. Liberia was once a key exporter of this variety, but the instability in the 1990s led to a decline in production as farmers abandoned coffee cultivation. However, the Government of Liberia has now prioritized the restoration of Coffeeliberica as a key component of the country’s National Agricultural Development Plan. He noted that due to the uniqueness of this variety, resilient researchers have continued to develop it, contributing to the evolution of various coffee varieties seen across the world today.

While reaffirming Liberia’s commitment to reviving its coffee sector, Dr. Nuetah raised concerns about the potential implications of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which could restrict Liberia’s capacity for large-scale coffee production. Despite these challenges, he expressed optimism about Africa’s growing focus on intra-African trade. He emphasized that Liberia remains committed to expanding coffee production and, if the continent enhances market access, Liberia would be pleased to trade with African nations that possess the necessary technology to process and add value to African coffee.

Dr. Nuetah stressed that with Africa’s market of 1.5 billion people, there is immense potential for growth, reducing dependence on external markets that impose restrictive regulations. He advocated for a self-sufficient African coffee economy, where the continent harnesses its own resources to increase farmers’ income and drive economic development. In this regard, Liberia fully supports the Dar es Salaam Declaration and looks forward to its implementation, which will facilitate market access for African commodities. He concluded by stating that such measures will empower African producers, ensuring that the continent utilizes its foreign exchange reserves to strengthen its agricultural sector rather than being constrained by external policies.

2.4.10 Amb. Léontine NZEYIMANA, Ambassador of Burundi to Tanzania on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Burundi

Ambassador Léontine NZEYIMANA underscored the vital role of the coffee sector in Burundi’s economy, noting that coffee accounts for approximately 80% of the country’s exports and constitutes a major source of foreign currency earnings. Given its significance, the Government of Burundi fully supports the theme of the summit and endorses the Dar es Salaam Declaration.

Aligning with the perspectives shared by other speakers, Ambassador NZEYIMANA emphasized the need to enhance value addition in Africa's coffee sector. She further advocated for increased intra-African trade, urging African coffee-consuming countries to prioritize sourcing coffee from African coffee-producing nations. In this regard, she highlighted the importance of leveraging the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement to strengthen collaboration and trade integration across the continent.

2.4.11 Hon. Davis Marapira, Deputy Minister for Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon. Marapira highlighted that while a few key players have historically dominated Zimbabwe's coffee industry, significant opportunities exist for sectoral growth. Through the land reform program, more suitable land has been made available for coffee cultivation, creating potential for expansion. The government remains committed to developing the sector in alignment with the Horticultural Recovery Growth Plan, which aims to drive growth in the horticulture sector by 2025. Coffee has been identified as a priority crop under the revival of conventional horticulture, and to guide this process, a National Coffee Sector Strategy (2019–2030) was developed, aligning with Zimbabwe's National Agriculture Policy Framework.

The key objectives of the coffee strategy include increasing annual production from current low levels—attributed in part to the land reform program—to a target of 10,000 MT by 2035. Achieving this goal will require substantial investment in research and development, with a focus on developing high-yielding, fast-growing, and climate-resilient coffee varieties. These efforts will also prioritize pest and disease resistance, ensuring sustainability and competitiveness in global markets. Zimbabwe's favourable climate and fertile soils position the country to produce high-quality coffee varieties capable of competing internationally.

Hon. Marapira reiterated Zimbabwe's full support for the Dar es Salaam Declaration, particularly its emphasis on promoting coffee production through the inclusion of women and youth, which aligns with the summit's core theme. The Ministry for Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development has established a dedicated youth department focused on fostering youth participation in agriculture, in line with Zimbabwe's national policies.

Furthermore, Zimbabwe fully endorses fundraising proposals through the African Union Commission and emphasizes the importance of a holistic value chain development approach that will enhance farmer incomes and contribute to broader economic development. Hon. Marapira stressed that Africa's long-term prosperity lies in its ability to produce, add value, and trade within the continent before looking externally. He underscored that Africa is blessed with fertile soils and a well-educated youth population, which, if adequately trained in agriculture, will drive economic transformation and ensure the continent's self-sufficiency in coffee production.

2.5. Closing Remarks and Conclusion of the Day One Ministerial Session

Hon. Mohammed Hussein Bashe reaffirmed Tanzania's commitment to endorsing and signing the Dar es Salaam Declaration on the second day of the Summit. He expressed gratitude to the African Union (AU) for its efforts in promoting economic liberation and ensuring that discussions on coffee remain focused on economic development rather than political discourse.

The Minister underscored the critical role of youth in Africa's economic future, emphasizing that harnessing their potential requires proactive planning and investment. He stressed that if African leaders do not take immediate action to create opportunities for young people and empower them to take charge of their economic activities, they may be compelled to do so under less favourable circumstances. He, therefore, called for collective action among African leaders to engage with global stakeholders to fully unlock the economic potential of the continent.

The Ministerial Session successfully set the stage for critical policy discussions and strategic commitments aimed at revitalizing Africa's coffee sector. The discussions highlighted the importance of youth involvement, financial investment, value addition and research in ensuring the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the African coffee industry. The commitments made to be formalized in the Dar es Salaam Declaration.

3. SUMMIT DAY 2: HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

3.1. Opening statement by Hon. Prosper Dodiko, Chairman of IACO & Minister for Environment, Agriculture, and livestock of Burundi

On behalf of the member states of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO), Hon. Prosper Dodiko extended his appreciation to H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and her government for hosting the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit. He also expressed gratitude to the dignitaries, government officials, and delegates for their participation, emphasizing that this gathering was instrumental in shaping a new economic trajectory for Africa, one that places youth at the center of coffee sector revitalization.

Hon. Dodiko underscored the pivotal role of coffee as a pillar of economic development, fostering innovation and strengthening Africa's position in the global market. Despite the continent's rich coffee varieties, including Arabica and Robusta, its full potential remains untapped. The theme of the Summit called upon African governments to take decisive action in empowering young entrepreneurs and women to drive the transformation of the coffee industry for job creation and economic growth.

Recognition was given to the Heads of State of IACO member countries for their commitment to advancing Africa's coffee sector, particularly through the successful presentation of the Kampala Declaration at the 37th Assembly of the African Union (AU) Heads of State in February 2024. The adoption of this Declaration, which integrates coffee into the AU's Agenda 2063 and designates IACO as a specialized coffee agency within the AU, marks a significant milestone in the sector's strategic development.

Addressing a critical challenge—youth unemployment—Hon. Dodiko underscored the necessity of revitalizing the coffee industry to create economic opportunities for young people. With coffee sustaining the livelihoods of 60 million Africans and serving as the continent's second-largest income source after oil, reversing its declining share in the global market is imperative. In this context, Hon. Dodiko highlighted three key areas for intervention:

- **Production and Productivity:** Africa's coffee production has been in decline due to climate change, pests and diseases, an aging farming population, poor agronomic practices, and limited access to finance and markets. Urgent measures are needed to address these challenges such as partnerships with regulatory bodies to promote sustainable practices, empower youth and women, and strengthen research for a more resilient coffee sector.
- **Value Addition:** Africa remains heavily reliant on raw coffee exports, with 90% of green beans processed abroad, limiting economic diversification and job creation. Encouraging local processing through investment in infrastructure, agro-industrial hubs, and circular economy initiatives will create employment, boost trade, and reduce dependency on imports. Public-private partnerships will be instrumental in advancing this agenda.
- **Local Consumption:** Expanding domestic coffee consumption is vital for the sector's sustainability. African coffee-producing nations should leverage the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to prioritize regional supply, following the example of major coffee-producing countries. Strengthening linkages between producers and consumer markets will enhance intra-African trade and economic integration.

3.2. Endorsement Statements for the Dar es Salaam Declaration

3.2.1 Statement by Hon. FCPA Dr. Wicliffe Oparanya, Minister for Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Republic of Kenya

Hon Dr Oparanya, Minister for Cooperatives, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, delivered a statement on behalf of His Excellency Dr. William Samoei Ruto, CGH, President of the Republic of Kenya, emphasizing the critical role of coffee in Africa's economies. He underscored the need for a revitalized coffee sector that fosters employment opportunities for the continent's youth, aligning with the AU Agenda 2063 and Kenya's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda.

The Minister highlighted Africa's underrepresentation in global coffee production and consumption despite producing some of the world's finest coffee. He called for ambitious targets to increase Africa's share of global coffee production from 11% to 20% and domestic consumption from 12% to 30% by 2030. Achieving this requires value chain investment, innovation, and policy reforms to make the sector more attractive and sustainable for young people. Recognizing the challenges facing the coffee industry, including an aging farming population, climate change, and market volatility, he urged African nations to take decisive action. He called for strengthened collaboration among governments, private sector players, financial institutions, and development partners to drive transformation and sustainability in the sector.

Kenya fully endorsed the Dar es Salaam Declaration, supporting objectives aimed at increasing production, promoting intra-African trade, and fostering value addition. The Minister concluded by emphasizing the need for collective action to build a resilient and innovative African coffee industry led by the continent's youth.

3.2.2 Statement by Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino, Minister of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda

Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino, delivered a statement on behalf of H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. He extended greetings from Uganda and expressed appreciation to the Government of Tanzania for hosting the G25 African Coffee Summit.

Hon. Kyakulaga underscored the importance of coffee as a strategic economic driver for many African countries, serving as a key contributor to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, and the livelihoods of millions of people engaged across the coffee value chain. He noted that the hosting of the summit in Tanzania reflects the country's commitment to promoting coffee as a transformative commodity for Africa's economic development.

He commended the leadership of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) for its continued efforts in championing the African coffee sector. Recalling the Kampala Declaration, which recognized coffee as a priority under the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063, he expressed satisfaction that the commitment made at the 2023 summit had been realized at the 37th AU Heads of State and Government Summit in February 2024 in Addis Ababa. He urged stakeholders to build on the momentum established in Kampala, emphasizing that the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit in Dar es Salaam provides a platform to assess progress, address emerging challenges, and forge a collective path forward.

Hon. Kyakulaga highlighted Africa's potential as a leading coffee producer yet noted that the continent does not fully benefit from the value of its coffee. He cited Uganda's coffee production of 8.2 million bags (approximately 500,000 MT), of which 6.2 million bags were exported in 2023, while only a small fraction about 1 MT was processed domestically. He stressed the need to shift this narrative through enhanced value addition, improved market access, and policies that prioritize the welfare of coffee farmers. He called for strategic efforts to ensure African coffee commands the respect and value it deserves on the global market.

Addressing the summit's theme, Hon. Kyakulaga underscored the significance of Africa's youthful population in revitalizing the coffee sector. He highlighted that 73% of Uganda's population is under 30 years of age, making youth engagement in agriculture a critical tool for addressing unemployment. However, for agriculture to be an attractive and viable sector, challenges related to quality inputs, value addition, and market access particularly in intra-African trade must be addressed.

He urged African coffee-producing nations to prioritize strategic investments to catalyze value addition and economic transformation. He emphasized the need to support youth participation in the sector through capacity building, the establishment of regional centers of excellence, and the promotion of youth-led ventures to increase domestic coffee consumption and entrepreneurship. By leveraging innovation in coffee production, processing, and marketing, Africa can bolster its coffee industry and maximize its economic potential.

Hon. Kyakulaga reaffirmed Uganda's commitment to the G25 African Coffee Summit and its initiatives. He pledged Uganda's support in working collaboratively with all member states to ensure that Africa's coffee industry thrives in both quality and quantity. He called for actionable solutions that promote the sustainability of the African coffee industry, enhance economic growth, and generate employment opportunities for the youth.

In conclusion, he reiterated Uganda’s unwavering commitment to the aspirations of the G25 African Coffee Summit and its mission to elevate the African coffee sector, positioning Africa as a leader in the global coffee economy.

3.2.3 Statement by Hon. Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Republic of Rwanda

Hon. Eric Rwigamba delivered a statement on behalf of His Excellency Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, extended gratitude for Tanzania’s warm hospitality and emphasized the importance of the Dar es Salaam Declaration. He confirmed Rwanda’s full endorsement of the declaration, underscoring the critical role of coffee in fostering poverty reduction, economic growth, and sustainable development, both in Rwanda and across Africa.

Hon. Rwigamba highlighted that coffee production in Rwanda supports hundreds of thousands of families, both directly and indirectly. The sector plays a vital role in Rwanda’s export strategy, being a major source of employment and job creation, thereby contributing significantly to the national economy. To ensure the continued strategic value of the sector, the Rwandan government remains committed to strengthening policies, strategies, and programs aimed at addressing the challenges the sector faces while optimizing the opportunities it offers.

The government of Rwanda reiterates its commitment to fostering investment in the sector, promoting research and innovation, and improving production, productivity, and value for all actors within the coffee value chain. Rwanda is focused on enhancing market access for smallholder farmers and making concerted efforts to improve coordination among stakeholders in the coffee value chain, both at the national and regional levels, as well as across the continent.

Hon. Rwigamba concluded by stating that the summit and the declaration to be signed represent Rwanda’s collective voice. The country is ready to collaborate with other African coffee-producing nations to further develop the coffee industry, with the belief that such cooperation will be beneficial to all sectors and actors involved.

3.2.4 Statement by Mr Ensleme GOUTHON, Secretary General for the Coordination Committee for Coffee and Cocoa Sectors of Togo (CCFCC), Republic of Togo

Mr. Gouthon delivered a statement on behalf of His Excellency Mr. Faure Essosimna GNASSINGBE, President of the Republic of Togo. He underscored the significance of the G25 Summit and conveyed gratitude to H.E. President Samia Suluhu Hassan and the people of Tanzania for their warm hospitality.

He highlighted the strategic importance of coffee farming to the economies of African coffee-producing nations, emphasizing that the decision by the 25 African coffee-producing countries to establish the G25 Summit was a prudent and forward-looking initiative. The summit serves as a platform to unite the highest political authorities of member states in advocating for the recognition of coffee as a strategic commodity within the African Union’s Agenda 2063. This objective was successfully realized in February 2024, marking a milestone for the sector. He noted that while Africa contributes approximately 11% of global coffee production, over 95% of the continent’s coffee—excluding Ethiopia—is exported in raw form without added value, limiting the economic benefits for producing countries.

Mr. Gouthon commended the summit’s theme, “Unlocking Employment Opportunities for the Youth through Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry,” as it directly addresses one of the critical challenges facing the African coffee sector—youth and women employment.

He further elaborated on Togo’s commitment to agricultural transformation, referencing the Togo 2025 Strategic Plan, which was launched in 2020 to enhance agricultural productivity and value addition. Specifically, a National Coffee Development Plan was introduced with government support and a long-term vision extending to 2030. This plan focuses on increasing productivity, improving production, preserving quality, ensuring environmental sustainability, strengthening domestic and international markets, and promoting local coffee processing to secure sustainable incomes for producers. It also prioritizes the rejuvenation and professionalization of coffee farmers. In October 2024, this strategic framework was officially adopted to guide stakeholders and enhance Togo’s competitiveness in the international coffee market.

Mr. Gouthon also highlighted the evolution of coffee processing in Togo, which began in the 2000s with the establishment of eight small-scale artisanal and semi-industrial units specializing in ground coffee production. He emphasized ongoing efforts, backed by government support, to significantly increase and sustain local consumption of Togolese coffee. In conclusion, Mr. Gouthon reaffirmed Togo's steadfast commitment to the objectives of the G25 Summit and reiterated the country's dedication to fostering a robust and sustainable coffee sector that contributes to economic growth and job creation across the continent.

3.2.5 Statement by H.E. Temesgen Tiruneh, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

H.E. Temesgen Tiruneh extended heartfelt gratitude to Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, for her generous hospitality in hosting the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit. He also expressed appreciation to the government of Tanzania, IACO, and all stakeholders who contributed to the success of the event.

H.E. Temesgen emphasized the significance of coffee to Ethiopia, stating that it is deeply embedded in the nation's history, culture, and identity. He highlighted two key reasons why this summit is particularly meaningful for Ethiopia: first, it follows the 37th African Union Assembly, where leaders committed to realizing Agenda 2063, a collective vision for a prosperous and resilient Africa; and second, it comes at a time when Ethiopian coffee is achieving new milestones in global exports, presenting a moment of opportunity.

As the leading coffee producer in Africa and the third largest globally, Ethiopia, like many other nations, faces challenges such as climate change, price fluctuations, and shifting global regulations. H.E. Temesgen underscored the importance of ensuring that African nations are the primary beneficiaries of African coffee. He noted that for the first time, coffee has been recognized as a strategic commodity within the African Union's Agenda 2063, and IACO has been established as a specialized agency for coffee on the continent. He stressed that this recognition marks just the beginning, and the focus must now shift to mobilizing resources for projects that enhance production, promote domestic consumption, and strengthen intra-African trade, particularly through the AfCFTA.

The summit, according to H.E. Temesgen, also serves as a valuable platform for sharing best practices. He highlighted Ethiopia's success in earning 1.43 billion dollars from the export of 300,000 MT of coffee in the previous year. He shared key lessons from Ethiopia's experience, including the importance of policy performance, the introduction of new regulations that empower farmers and boost national revenue, and the planting of 8.5 billion improved coffee seedlings over the past five years to ensure sustainable production and climate resilience.

Sustainability, H.E. Temesgen asserted, is non-negotiable. Ethiopia takes pride in maintaining a deforestation-free supply chain and implementing sustainable forest management practices, which not only benefit the environment but also strengthen Ethiopia's position in the global market by ensuring compliance with new regulations such as the EU's Deforestation-Free Supply Chain Regulation (EUDR) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive. He also highlighted the crucial role of international partnerships, such as with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UNIDO, which have helped de-risk investment in Ethiopia's coffee sector and enabled the country to produce some of the finest coffee in the world.

Furthermore, H.E. Temesgen pointed out the unique advantage of Ethiopia's coffee culture, where the nation consumes half of its coffee production. This culture not only fuels daily life but also ensures the competitiveness of Ethiopia's coffee sector both at home and abroad.

Looking ahead, H.E. Temesgen called for increased investment in the coffee industry across Africa, emphasizing the need to add value, create jobs, and expand global market share. He urged governments, private sector players, and international partners to work together to transform African coffee from a commodity into a powerful economic engine. He assured the summit that Ethiopia stands ready to support the outcomes of this summit and translate discussions into concrete actions.

Concluding his speech, H.E. Temesgen expressed Ethiopia's unwavering commitment to a shared vision for a sustainable, competitive, and prosperous African coffee industry. He reaffirmed that Ethiopia remains dedicated to this cause and looks forward to continued collaboration with all members. He announced that Ethiopia will host the 4th G25 African Coffee Summit in 2027.

3.3. The Dar es Salaam declaration

The Dar es Salaam Declaration was read by the Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania after which it was formally signed by Hon. Prosper Dodiko, Chairperson of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) & Minister of Environment Agriculture, and Livestock of Burundi, and Hon. Mohammed Hussein Bashe, Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania, on 22 February 2025, in the presence of Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, alongside various dignitaries, heads of delegations, and officials from coffee authorities and stakeholders within the sector.

The Dar es Salaam Declaration marked a significant commitment by 25 African coffee-producing nations to revitalize the Continent's coffee industry. Under the theme "Unlocking Employment Opportunities for the Youth through Regeneration of the African Coffee Industry," the Declaration outlines a strategic roadmap to address key issues while fostering economic growth, youth empowerment and global competitiveness. The Declaration underscores Africa's resolve to re-position its coffee sector as a driver of economic transformation.

The Declaration emphasizes the need to enhance coffee production and productivity, aiming to reverse the continent's decreasing share of global coffee production, which has declined to just 11%. It calls for significant investments in research and innovation to achieve higher yields, develop climate-resilient coffee varieties, and improve farming techniques. Furthermore, the Declaration highlights the importance of value addition and sets an ambitious target for 50% of African coffee to be locally processed and traded by 2035, ensuring that more economic value remains within the continent.

Recognizing that 70% of Africa's population is under 30, the Declaration prioritizes youth and women empowerment by promoting training, entrepreneurship projects within the coffee sector. It also encourages domestic coffee consumption to build a coffee culture across African nations and reduce reliance on imported processed coffee. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) which facilitates economic integration was highlighted as a key platform to enhance intra-African coffee trade.

Furthermore, the Declaration outlines measures to address the impact of climate change on coffee production, research into climate-resilient coffee varieties and better agricultural practices. Establishment of centres of Excellence for training the youth in the full coffee value chain. Research and knowledge-sharing.

The African Union should serve as the representative of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) in negotiations with the European Union regarding changes to the EU regulatory framework, such as the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and any future amendments to EU regulations. This position ensures that the European Union, along with any other global entities, must engage the African Union and consult with the African continent before making decisions related to coffee.

3.4. Keynote address by the Guest of Honor: H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan delivered a compelling address at the 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit, emphasizing the need to transform Africa's coffee industry to unlock employment opportunities for youth. She highlighted the historic recognition of coffee as a strategic commodity in the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO) as a specialized AU agency.

Stressing on Africa's potential to lead in coffee production and value addition, she called for urgent action to address problems hindering growth in the sector. A key focus of her speech was on youth empowerment, given that Africa has the youngest population globally, with a median age of 15. While coffee currently supports 60 million people, its potential remains largely untapped due to an aging farming population and fluctuating international prices. She stressed the need for home-grown solutions to make coffee farming more attractive to young people and women.

The President highlighted three major hurdles: declining coffee production, low domestic consumption and lack of value addition. Africa's share of global coffee production had dropped from 25% in the 1960s to 11% today and most of the Continent's coffee was being exported as raw beans, with 99% of revenue captured abroad. She outlined key strategies to reverse this trend, including increasing access to finance for youth, establishing

regional processing plants, investing in research centres and boosting both production and consumption through intra-African trade. She stressed the importance of Africa increasing value addition on the Continent.

In particular, the President outlined various initiatives that have been undertaken in Tanzania and continue to be implemented to boost coffee production and revitalize the industry in the country. These include the following:

- Revitalizing old coffee farms.
- Providing subsidies for fertilizers.
- Enhancing research on pests and climate resilience.
- Strengthening farm extension services.
- Expanding coffee market access.

Her Excellency further emphasized the potential of circular economy initiatives such as creating products like paper and cosmetics from coffee by-products to generate additional revenue and jobs. She concluded by urging African nations to investment in measures to expand production, domestic consumption and most importantly value addition to unlock the full potential of the coffee sector. She called on Governments and stakeholders to take bold steps in transforming Africa's coffee industry into a global powerhouse while securing economic opportunities for future generations.

H.E. President Samia Suluhu Hassan concluded the 3rd G25 Africa Coffee Summit by reiterating Africa's historical connection to coffee and the importance of processing, branding, and marketing to restore its global prestige. She emphasized that implementing the Summit's resolutions would attract youth participation and create a more competitive African coffee sector.

4. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUMMIT:

- i. **Strengthen Policy Implementation & Accountability**
 - Establish a clear monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.
 - Commit to annual progress reports on coffee sector reforms.
 - Harmonize coffee regulations across African nations.
- ii. **Enhance Youth Engagement and Training**
 - Fast-track the Centre of Excellence for Coffee Training .
 - Develop coffee entrepreneurship incubators in universities and technical colleges.
 - Expand the mobile café entrepreneurship model across African nations.
- iii. **Expand Value Addition and Market Access**
 - Set up a Continent-wide coffee processing initiative under AfCFTA.
 - Incentivize regional coffee roasting and processing hubs.
 - Facilitate direct trade agreements between African coffee-producing and consuming countries.
- iv. **Increase Financial Support and Investment**
 - Establish coffee sector investment funds with low-interest loans.
 - Expand public-private partnerships (PPP) for innovation and processing plants.
 - Strengthen financial models like Tanzania's BBT Financing Project.
- v. **Address Climate Change Challenges and Enhance coffee research**
 - Invest in climate-resilient coffee varieties through research and innovation.
 - Promote sustainable coffee farming practices.
 - Develop climate risk insurance schemes for coffee farmers.
 - Establish the African Center for Coffee Research

vi. **Promote Domestic Coffee Consumption**

- Launch Continent-wide coffee awareness campaigns.
- Support coffee festivals and national coffee days.

vii. **Strengthen Regional & International Collaboration**

- Expand African participation in global coffee negotiations.
- Strengthen collaboration between IACO and the African Union (AU).

5. POLICY IMPLICATIONS FROM THE 3RD G25 AFRICAN COFFEE SUMMIT

The 3rd G25 African Coffee Summit brought together key stakeholders to discuss the future of Africa's coffee sector. The summit focused on revitalizing the industry, increasing value addition, boosting intra-African trade, and empowering youth and women. Several policy implications emerged from the discussions, highlighting the need for strategic actions at national and continental levels:

i. **Coffee as a Strategic Commodity under AU agenda 2063**

The summit reinforced commitments made in the Kampala Declaration, which was later adopted by the African Union (AU) at its 37th Summit. This recognition calls for stronger policy support for coffee production, processing, and marketing at both national and regional levels.

ii. **Shift from Raw Coffee Exports to Value Addition**

Currently, over 90% of African coffee is exported as raw beans, which limits revenue generation and job creation. The summit emphasized the need for policies that encourage local processing, packaging, and branding. Governments were urged to incentivize value addition through tax breaks, subsidies, and investments in agro-processing infrastructure to retain more economic benefits within Africa.

iii. **Expansion of Intra-African Coffee Trade under AfCFTA**

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) was highlighted as a key mechanism for boosting trade among coffee-producing nations. The summit called for harmonized coffee standards, reduction of trade barriers, and preferential policies for intra-African trade to increase the movement of African coffee across borders. This would reduce dependence on international markets and strengthen Africa's self-sufficiency in coffee trade.

iv. **Enhancing Youth and Women Participation**

With Africa's youth population projected to grow significantly, policies must focus on making coffee farming and entrepreneurship attractive to young people. Governments were encouraged to provide financial incentives, land access, and training programs to increase youth engagement in the sector. Programs like Tanzania's Building a Better Tomorrow (BBT) initiative were cited as models for scaling up youth-led agribusinesses.

v. **Climate Resilience and Sustainable Coffee Production**

The impact of climate change on coffee production was a major concern. Policies must promote climate-smart agricultural practices, research into resilient coffee varieties, and access to sustainable farming technologies. The summit also called for AU-led negotiations on global trade regulations, particularly the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), to ensure African farmers are not unfairly disadvantaged in export markets.

vi. **Financial and Infrastructure Support for Coffee Farmers**

Many small-scale farmers lack access to credit, modern equipment, and processing facilities. The summit highlighted the need for structured financing models, including public-private partnerships (PPPs), cooperative banks, and blended finance mechanisms to improve farmer productivity and competitiveness.

Investments in rural infrastructure, irrigation, and transportation were also recommended to facilitate smoother supply chain operations.

vii. Strengthening Research and Innovation in Coffee Production

There was a strong push for enhancing coffee research institutions to address pests, diseases, and quality improvements. Governments were urged to increase funding for coffee research centers and promote knowledge-sharing among African coffee-producing nations to improve productivity and innovation in the sector.

viii. Domestic Coffee Consumption and Market Development

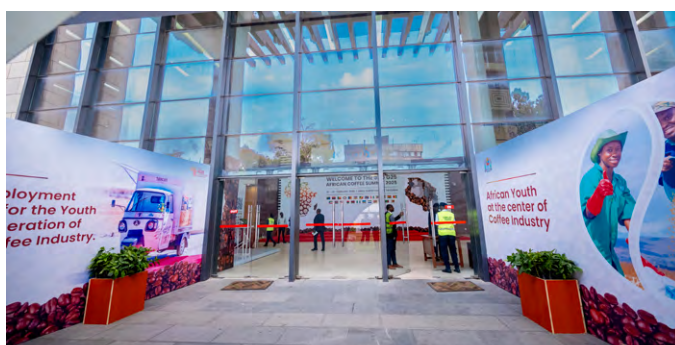
The summit recognized that Africa has a large untapped coffee consumer base. Countries were encouraged to implement campaigns to promote domestic coffee consumption, similar to Ethiopia, where nearly half of its coffee is consumed locally. Policies should support local coffee businesses, mobile coffee vending models, and integration of coffee culture into daily life.

ix. Unified African Negotiation in Global Coffee Trade

To counter unfair global trade practices, African countries were urged to negotiate collectively as a block under the AU. Instead of individual nations making trade agreements, the AU should engage with the EU, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and other key stakeholders to demand fair pricing, relaxed trade restrictions, and better market access for African coffee.

Summit Day 1 Pictorials

Setup and Arrivals



Networking



Exhibition



Ministers and Heads of Delegations Attending the Ministerial Session



Key addresses and presentations



Mr. Primus Kimaryo, Director General, Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB)



Ambassador Solomon Rutega, Secretary General of the Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO)



Hon Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources Republic of Rwanda, on behalf of the Hon. Prosper Dodiko, Chairman of IACO & Minister for Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock, Burundi



Amb. Amuge Otengo Rebecca, the Ambassador of Uganda to Ethiopia and the Permanent Representative to the African Union, from the African Union Commission (AUC)



Hon. Hussein Bashe, Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania and Guest of Honor of the Summit

Initiative to Engage Youth in the Coffee Value Chain: Youth Coffee BBT



Left - Right: Muntazir Jaffer Hussein – Kaffee Koffee; Zippy Irungu – General Manager, Taylor Winch Tanzania Limited; Primus Kimaryo – Director General, Tanzania Coffee Board; Vumilia Zikankuba – BBT Project Coordinator; Facilitated by Carol Ndosi.

Investment Opportunity and Financing in the Coffee Industry



Left - Right: Mr. Amir Hamza – Chairman & CEO, Amimza Coffee Company Ltd; Godfrey Ngwura – Managing Director, The First Cooperative Bank; Maregesi Sharaban – Head of Agribusiness, CRD Bank Plc; Nancy Cheruiyot – Managing Trustee & CEO, Commodity Fund Kenya, facilitated by Austin Makani.



Key Ministerial Commitments and Heads of Delegations



Left - Right: Mr. Abdoulaye Nana, Deputy Director General of the National Office of Cocoa and Coffee (ONCC), Cameroon; Hon. FCPA Dr. Wycliffe Oparanya, Minister for Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Kenya; Ambassador Aly Toure, Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the International Commodity Organizations in London, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire; Dr. Aduana Debela, Managing Director of the Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority (ECTA) Ethiopia; Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino, Minister of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries, Republic of Uganda; Hon. Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Republic of Rwanda.



Key Ministerial Commitments and Heads of Delegations



Left - Right: Hon. Davis Marapira, Deputy Minister for Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Amb. Léontine NZEYIMANA, Ambassador of Burundi to Tanzania, Mr. Raymond Bob Katta, Executive Chairman of Produce Monitoring Board (PMB) Sierra Leone; Mr. Primus Kimaryo, Director General of the Tanzania Coffee Board, Republic of Tanzania; Hon. Dr. J. Alexander Nuetah, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia.



Summit Day 2 Pictorials

Visitation of the Exhibition by the Guest of Honor: H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.



Arrival and Networking



Arrival and Networking



Arrival of the Guest of Honor: H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania



Endorsement Statements for the Dar es Salaam Declaration



Hon. Prosper Dodiko, Chairman of IACO & Minister for Environment, Agriculture, and livestock of Burundi.



Hon. FCPA Dr. Wycliffe Oparanya, Minister for Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), on behalf of His Excellency Dr. William Samoei Ruto, CGH, President of the Republic of Kenya.



Hon. Kyakulaga Fred Bwino, Minister of State for Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries on behalf of H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda.



Hon. Eric Rwigamba, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources on behalf of His Excellency Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda.



Mr Ensleme GOUTHON, Secretary General for the Coordination Committee for Coffee and Cocoa Sectors of Togo (CCFCC) on behalf of His Excellency Mr. Faure Essosimna GNASSINGBE, President of the Republic of Togo.



H.E. Temesgen Tiruneh, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Reading and Signing of the Dar es Salaam Declaration



Keynote address by the Guest of Honor: H.E Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.





IACO
INTER-AFRICAN
COFFEE ORGANISATION

General Secretariat
Inter-African Coffee Organisation (IACO)
Caistab building, 3rd Floor, Plateau
B.P. V 210 Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
Tel: (225) 27 20 21 61 31/27 20 21 61 85
Email: sg@iaco-oiac.org
Website: www.iaco-oiac.org