



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

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Workshop

**Report of CFC/ICO workshop on  
coffee development priorities held  
on 27 September 2006**

1. A workshop organized by the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and the International Coffee Organization (ICO) took place at the headquarters of the ICO on Wednesday 27 September 2006 chaired by Mrs. Josefa Sacko, Secretary-General, InterAfrican Coffee Organization (IACO). 135 registered participants, mainly delegates to the International Coffee Council, attended together with some observers. The purpose of the workshop was to help the CFC to develop a Five-Year Action Plan (FYAP) for 2008 – 2012 on issues related to coffee matters. As part of this process, the ICO, as the International Commodity Body (ICB) for coffee, had been invited to identify priority areas for assistance to guide the ICO and the CFC on coffee projects to be submitted to the CFC. Annex I contains a list of contributions received from Members and documents circulated at the workshop.

2. In her opening remarks, Mrs. Sacko welcomed the opportunity for ICO Members to contribute their priorities on projects and noted that the CFC had two accounts for funding development projects, the first of which was for market systems project proposals, and the second for commodity development project proposals. The ICO Executive Director, Mr. Néstor Osorio, thanked the CFC for being ready to consider suggestions from ICO Members, which could help to ensure effective collaboration between both organizations. He noted that the CFC was a major funder of coffee development projects, through which it had made an outstanding contribution to improving conditions in the coffee sector. Both organizations needed to address new priorities in the sector, including increasing consumption in producing countries, which was a particular priority in developing a balance between supply and demand.

3. Mr. Getachew Gebre-Medhin, Chief of Policy, Programme Management and Evaluation Unit, CFC, made a presentation on the CFC's programme approach in supporting specific commodities taking into account their priority development needs (contained in document CFC/ICO No. 6/06). Mr. Caleb Dengu, First Project Manager, CFC, made a presentation entitled "The key drivers for coffee sector competitiveness – a development perspective" and Mr. Pablo Dubois, Head of Operations, ICO, introduced the ICO's perspective on coffee development priorities (contained in document CFC/ICO No. 5/06).

4. A number of delegates highlighted the importance of developing consumption such as in domestic markets as a means of balancing supply and demand. More needed to be done to help producing countries add value to their product. This issue was also relevant to the development of infrastructure, which was a priority area for the CFC. Delegates stressed the need for ICO Members to determine coffee policy and priorities as they had competence in this area and noted that the CFC should not have a preconceived idea of coffee priorities. The point was made that some projects had considerable support from ICO producing Members who would like the CFC to consider financing them, although they sometimes seemed to be considered by the latter to lie outside its sphere of competence. It was also suggested that the CFC should use national and regional consultants in projects.

5. In response to these points, Mr. Getachew noted that, in the CFC's experience, generic promotion had not resulted in measurable improvements to the marketing of specific commodities, and requests for finance for proposals to increase consumption could exceed its resources, which were limited. The CFC's task was to achieve measurable results in the area of poverty alleviation and promotion would not result in direct improvements to the livelihoods of poor people. However, some aspects could be supported, such as development of niche markets by countries which had been particularly affected by trade liberalisation or adding value, such as packaging and distributing coffee in internal markets. With respect to training, while this was important, the CFC could not finance training projects that were not linked to commodity development; there were other institutions which could assist with developing human resources. He urged Members to ensure that proposals were in line with CFC priorities and met screening criteria to avoid wasting ICO and CFC resources. The CFC was willing to address issues facing producing countries to enable them to trade effectively and efficiently in the international trading system, including quality, market access, food safety, diversification or higher quality varieties. Finally, he stressed that the CFC's intention was not to impose its views on ICBs, however it was constrained by its mandate.

6. The Head of Operations added that in many respects the CFC and the ICO were not too far apart. Increasing consumption in producing countries was an important strategy which could generate multiplier effects, in terms of developing new economic activities and employment in these countries through expanding their industries, and also gave countries

invaluable experience before embarking on exporting processed coffee. He also stressed that in terms of projects for the coffee sector, it was important to prioritise these in accordance with policies developed by ICO Members which would be expressed at this workshop.

## **AFRICA**

7. The representative of the Côte d'Ivoire noted that the ICO's mandate for priority areas of work was set out in the 2001 Agreement, including Article 31 on studies and research. According to this mandate, all project-related activities should be aimed at achieving a sustainable world coffee economy, which implied that projects should be concerned with economic conditions for coffee production and distribution. He highlighted the importance of measures taken in producer and consumer countries to increase consumption, both in traditional and new forms. Small farmers played an important role in coffee growing and the world coffee economy. Projects should raise their awareness about the concept of a sustainable coffee economy and positive results from project implementation should allow growers to improve their farming practices. Not all coffee growers were members of cooperatives or associations. This should be taken into account when formulating and implementing projects and consideration given to capacity building to boost the numbers of farmers organized in cooperatives. Effective project implementation depended on a basic physical and institutional infrastructure, including not only roads and communication links but social infrastructure covering education, drinking water, and health. Activities carried out in the framework of economic sustainability should be linked to activities designed to bolster social sustainability. The African Group proposed the following priority areas:

- Support for small coffee producers in Africa: this should include identifying new models designed to build producers' capacity and enable them to achieve better organization, with support from the CFC. It could include better quality production by Robusta producers, to attain niche markets.
- Capacity building for the private sector: there was concern that in the post-liberalisation period most coffee institutions were very weak and there was only an embryonic private sector in many countries.
- Sustainable coffee production: the key objectives in this project area would be to improve coffee quality, and ensure coffee diversification to make coffee more competitive and augment farmers' incomes.
- Diversification: it was questionable whether this was really worthwhile given increases in trade barriers and new challenges such as food security and ethical problems. The long-term viability of this needed to be considered.
- Promotion of consumption: the CFC should understand the importance of promoting consumption through objective information on health and nutrition, and reconsider its position to be able to support promotion, and particularly development of domestic consumption in producing countries. It was often said that the private sector should

undertake this latter activity, but in some countries, the private sector was practically non-existent. The African Group strongly recommended that promotion of consumption should be taken into account and that the CFC's Managing Director should be informed of its recommendation.

- Coffee rehabilitation: coffee production had been greatly reduced in Africa. It was not proposed that there should be new planting, but rather that it should be possible to rehabilitate existing plantations in countries affected by civil war or internal crises. The CFC should be able to help those countries and assist them in recovering production levels, taking due account of the crises.
- Profitable prices: the CFC could do more to assist producers in this area by providing special First Account assistance to the extent that it was in a position to finance projects on risk management.
- Projects should come from recipient countries: sometimes projects appeared in countries but the authorities and country project managers were unaware of the projects' existence, making it difficult to ascertain the impact on countries. The CFC should ensure that projects really came from recipient countries.

8. In response to these points, the representative of the CFC noted that the emphasis on smallholders was consistent with CFC policy and its aim to reduce poverty. While health and nutrition were important issues, projects involving basic research could not be supported as they could result in failure or partial success, and could require additional research. The CFC's second account was for applied research such as dissemination of improved germplasm varieties. In the case of rehabilitation, the CFC was concerned that projects should not create imbalance of supply in the market. The ICO should justify the exceptional circumstances for such proposals although there was no guarantee that they would be approved in view of the recent crisis of oversupply of coffee.

## **ASIA AND OCEANIA**

9. The delegate of India noted that market development should be supported as, if producers could sell coffee in their countries, they could add value to their product and benefit from increased remuneration. The question of exporting added-value products could then be considered. Producing countries should also be willing to invest in this area. It was important to look at ways of achieving the best results and sources of finance, and he urged the CFC to bear these factors in mind. There were no major issues to raise other than those that had already been discussed and the need to focus on small growers worldwide.

## **CENTRAL AMERICA**

10. The representative of Guatemala flagged a number of issues which could be of interest to the Central American region. As other delegates had noted, the CFC should not define the policies of a commodity organization, but should take them into account when

defining policies for supporting projects, otherwise it would approve projects that were unrelated to the sector's strategy. It was also important to coordinate efforts on projects in various countries, to maximise impact and avoid wasting resources. He drew attention to the following areas:

- Improving quality was important and should be combined with good productivity. In Guatemala, approaches had included monitoring the altitudes at which coffee was grown, which resulted in improved quality. This had been followed by a regional approach and specialty coffee flavours and aromas were now important. This approach was to be recommended as the market demanded this type of product.
- Adding value: added value was provided not only through industrialisation but, also in the case of Guatemala, through a strategy of regional quality and differentiated coffee qualities for each country. Strategies could be successfully developed along these lines. The issue of origins was also relevant, as different countries produced distinctive products.
- Environmental issues: these were important not just in the case of ensuring correct processing, but also with regard to the benefits that coffee contributed to the environment: generating oxygen, carbon sequestration, protecting water sources, and as an energy alternative to firewood, helping to ensure that resources or natural forests were not destroyed.
- Small producers: the suggestions for specific support for small producers called for specialised promotion, and identifying market niches and market intelligence.
- Income diversification: there were many options for improving and diversifying income in coffee-growing areas. Although the CFC had not considered that it was relevant to finance a tourism project, the proposal concerned coffee and tourism, rather than tourism as an isolated activity, and would generate added value such as opportunities for employment as well as making a contribution to the environment.
- The CFC should reflect on the potential for added value generated by coffee and the contribution it could make. In Guatemala, a study had been carried out on the potential of coffee regions for hydro-electric power generation, which represented opportunities for generating energy and income diversification.
- Training-related topics ranged from quality, agronomy issues, marketing and added value, to business and organizational issues. Small producers needed the support of a more consistent business vision, but also an organizational infrastructure to be able to plan and to take advantage of economies of scale.
- Domestic consumption from the perspective of coffee and health was very important and well advanced in countries such as Brazil. Consideration could be given to ensuring that consumers did not have concerns about health, and to increasing standards of coffee.

- Finally, the issue of food safety was important and measures had been taken in Japan and other countries in this area. It was very important to enhance awareness among producers about the rational use of agro-chemical products.

11. The representative of Honduras said that improving quality worldwide was a fundamental priority. On the basis of this, countries could work on other priorities such as promotion, diversification and rehabilitation of coffee farms. These themes were important for the future of the coffee sector. He noted the need for the CFC to update its priorities to reflect changes in the global market and to take account of these issues in its next FYAP 2008 – 2012.

12. The representative of Mexico said that the challenge in the light of forthcoming changes at the ICO was how to ensure that projects were completely compatible with the CFC's policy. In the case of market development projects, it was of interest that small producers should gradually enter the added value chain. This was a major task if the internal market had not been developed previously. While these markets did not exist, producers were in a situation of "dog eat dog". It was important to ensure that such projects dovetailed with the CFC's policy and to send a clear political message that it was part of the ICO's strategic approach.

13. In response to these points, the representative of the CFC noted that the area of the environment should be linked to commodity development, giving examples of projects in Cameroon and Guatemala where farmers were using the forest for sustainable and agricultural product development as proposals that the CFC had supported. Sustainability in the context of commodity production was acceptable, and he added that the CFC had also financed several projects on industrial effluents in the context of value addition.

## **SOUTH AMERICA**

14. The representative of Brazil highlighted the following points as important for project strategy:

- Importance of research, development, investment in technology and training programmes: Brazil had accumulated a great deal of experience in these areas which accounted for the success of its coffee economy.
- Small producers: this should be dealt with as a general issue rather than one of poorer countries or particular regions, as almost 90% of world coffee output was farmed by small producers. Even in countries like Brazil, where commercial farming played a major role, small producers were responsible for some 75% or 80% of Brazil's output.
- Promotion: Brazil had doubled its consumption in the past decade thanks to a national programme that covered issues such as coffee and health; seal of quality and

matters concerning adding value within the entire coffee production chain. This was an approach that could be important in terms of increasing consumption, and which transcended the debate about whether promotion was a priority issue or not. The issue of boosting consumption was fundamental for producing countries, and the Brazilian experience, which had been presented to the Promotion Committee, was an important one in this respect.

15. The representative of Colombia said that there was interest in topics such as environmental, social and economic sustainability. Quality was important and a further priority was the adoption of new drying and washing technologies and environmentally friendly technology. Organizational development was vital as without this it was very difficult to carry out extension work or to provide support for small producers. Small producers needed tools, and in this context, the study on cost-benefit analysis of the different sustainability initiatives could prove very important. Information and knowledge were also important. The International Trade Centre's coffee guide website was an interesting initiative, although the CFC had not considered it as meeting its priorities, as was the CABI's Coffee Compendium containing information and technical knowledge specially designed for small producers.

16. In response to these points, the representative of the CFC said Brazil had assisted the CFC on a number of occasions with projects and capacity development. Regarding the cost-benefit analysis project, although this study was outside the CFC's mandate, if it were undertaken and resulted in concrete recommendations which needed to be implemented, the CFC might be able to assist (see also paragraph 5 on training). The CFC would like to be supportive but had limited finance to support projects and had to decide whether to use its resources for a study which cost several million dollars, but might not have a direct impact on poverty, or projects which would have a direct impact such as assistance to countries affected by crises. The CFC had recently financed a US\$120,000 study by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) to undertake a value chain analysis between some African producing countries and Brazil, and a proposal such as this would be more suitable for submission.

## **CONSUMERS**

17. The representative of the European Community (Finland) noted that the discussion had facilitated a constructive exchange of views. There was a need for close cooperation between both bodies in planning and preparing projects. It was important to continue this dialogue and to adopt a constructive approach. He hoped that the CFC would convey the concerns of Members to its decision-making bodies.

18. The representative of the USA said that the relationship between the ICO and the CFC was an important one. The workshop was being held at a time when Members were discussing the future role and priorities of the ICO including the 2001 Agreement. This

process would have implications for the ICO's future objectives as well as for projects and strategic priorities in this area. It should be completed within the next year and would inform the ICO's relationship with the CFC and other organizations. Both the ICO and its priorities were likely to change and it was important to bear in mind that priorities for projects could not be set in stone at this time, and could change in the next few months or years.

19. The Chairman of the Promotion Committee introduced document CFC/ICO No. 2/06. He stressed the importance of customer satisfaction. This could be achieved through support for breeding programmes (applied genetics) to control coffee defects. Making use of existing coffee defects by adding value to them was also important. Another priority was post-harvest handling and quality assurance covering operations such as pulping, fermenting, washing, drying and storage. Drying was a particularly critical point in the coffee chain and appropriate field techniques and processing knowledge needed to be disseminated. Market access and market development were also important and production of higher quality coffee was important for customer satisfaction in this respect. Regarding the ICO/CFC relationship, he suggested that the ICO should screen proposals for submission to the CFC; the CFC should support pilot projects and if they yielded positive results, the World Bank should consider transforming them into large-scale projects (see also paragraph 23 below). Regarding evaluation, it would be advisable to introduce a system to review the results of projects. This could be done by an independent third party who would carry out technical audits of projects. He highlighted the major risk to producing countries from the spread of coffee wilt disease which could be air-borne to other continents. It would be important to explore cooperation with research centres such as the Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development (CIRAD) which were trying to identify genes that resisted the disease. Finally, he said that the project entitled "Improving coffee quality in East and Central Africa through enhanced processing practices" was aimed at making small farmers independent from the middleman by improving primary processing methods at the village level. If successful, it would be an important model for small farmers worldwide.

20. The delegate of Switzerland said that it was important that the CFC understood the concerns of Members, and also that the ICO understood the constraints faced by the CFC. It would be useful for both Secretariats to work together to create a match between what ICO Members wanted and what the CFC could do. The paper by the Chairman of the Promotion Committee was useful, particularly with respect to the ICO/CFC relationship.

## **OBSERVERS**

21. The representative of CABI made a presentation on African coffee, including the problems faced by farmers and policy-makers. Africa needed to re-evaluate its coffee industry, both in the light of production problems such as soil fertility, water shortages, and losses from pests and diseases, and in the light of new external realities such as global warming, technological competition and financial competition. Solutions needed to be



fostered by institutions in a range of areas such as new knowledge, micro-business and quality improvement. Recent project experience indicated that the way forward included participatory work with farmers and national institutes, adaptive research on key production constraints, training, dissemination etc. CABI's experience suggested that Africa needed to re-engineer the way it grew coffee to face the challenges of this century. Concerted action using all available techniques was needed: high-profile campaigns using clever messages over a wide range of media, sustained strengthening of institutions and a range of micro-business initiatives. The CFC/ICO coffee wilt project and the CFC/Illy/ICO project to improve coffee quality in East and Central Africa through enhanced processing practices were good examples of solutions.

22. The representative of the World Bank welcomed the opportunity to participate. The Bank would also welcome the opportunity to take part in an informal meeting to discuss project ideas and blockages. Its Commodity Risk Management Group (CRMG) had worked closely with the ICO and the CFC for a number of years to develop strategies to bridge the gap between producers who were vulnerable because of price volatility and international financial markets which had products that could reduce exposure to price risk, and to improve profitability and creditworthiness. The Bank had cooperated on programmes on coffee and other commodities in Africa with the ICO and the CFC, and other programmes were being implemented in Latin America. Considerable progress had been made and important lessons had been learnt in the case of projects in El Salvador and Tanzania. The World Bank's work had been evaluated positively in 2005 and as a result of this, the CRMG was ready to scale up its work, using local project staff in each country and local partnerships to carry out training and capacity building.

23. The representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said that the CFC was an important partner and the only organization dedicated to financing commodities, and the ICO was a key actor in the coffee economy. While UNCTAD was not undertaking specific projects on coffee at present, this could change in the future. Its work on diversification, quality, financing, including structured finance for producers, and general analysis was important for the coffee sector. In the case of financing, its approach was innovative, based on the value chain and using stronger parts of value chain as a means to finance weaker links.

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING PROJECT PROCEDURES**

24. Mrs. Lilian Volcán, Projects Officer, ICO, made a presentation outlining the role of the Virtual Screening Committee (VSC) in reviewing projects in the projects cycle, which made a significant contribution to streamlining the process of reviewing new proposals prior to approval by the ICO. She stressed that, in the case of proponents, delays in reformulating proposals could hold up the processing of projects and drew attention to the fact that ICO screening was also intended to assist with technical recommendations

following the points contained in the draft checklist for screening coffee project proposals (document CFC/ICO No. 4/06) which was still open to suggestions from Members<sup>1</sup>. The Executive Board had requested the Executive Director to consider revised terms of reference for the VSC which could include recommending whether or not proposals should be approved. The ICO would consider the suggestions made by Members and seek to enhance the process of reviewing projects. In connection with CFC funding, a range of matters needed to be considered in the light of new FYAP procedures to be adopted by the CFC, such as the extent to which the CFC would be able to assist recipient countries with Project Preparation Facilities if new proposals needed reformulation, as well as its policies on mixed loan-grant financing and co-financing. In the case of reformulation, the ICO was also looking at developing links with multilateral agencies which might be able to assist in this respect, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with which a Memorandum of Understanding had been established.

25. In discussions on this item, concern was raised about delays in implementing projects from the time they were conceived and approved by the CFC. Lengthy delays could mean that the project was no longer relevant. Time was of the essence, and the period between approval and implementation needed to be addressed to avoid wasting resources. The point was also made that in the area of project procedures, there were concrete proposals for amending the Agreement and strengthening this area, including monitoring and evaluation. It would be useful for the Secretariat and Members to discuss this and to have input from the CFC about how it saw its role with respect to ICBs in evaluating and approving projects.

26. In response to these points, the representative of the CFC noted that the CFC was considering the possibility of clarifying project procedures and policy documents at a workshop to enable representatives of ICBs to give their suggestions. The CFC Executive Board needed to give the approval for this event and the CFC would advise the ICO in due course about this.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS/NEXT STEPS**

27. The Chairperson closed the meeting by thanking Members and observers for their contributions and recommending that the CFC and ICO Secretariats should work together to harmonise the issues raised during the workshop. She reiterated the request for the CFC to consider the issue of increasing consumption in its FYAP as all Members had highlighted this as a particular priority, and it was an important means of ensuring balance between supply and demand. The issue of small-scale farmers was within the remit of the CFC and projects should be demand-driven. Finally, the issue of technical auditing was very important in view of the need to assess concrete results from projects.

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<sup>1</sup> *Comments on the draft checklist for screening coffee project proposals contained in document CFC/ICO No. 4/06 may be sent by email to: volcan@ico.org by 15 November 2006.*

## CONCLUSIONS

28. The ICO considered that the discussions had provided an important platform to raise and agree key development priorities for the coffee sector which reflected the policies of ICO Members. Members expressed their great appreciation to the CFC for its valuable support on projects and the opportunity to submit at this workshop a forward-looking strategy to address the central issues of development for the coffee sector.

29. As had been noted by the Africa region, coffee institutions had been weakened in the post-liberalisation period, so capacity building was particularly important. The ICO had always highlighted the need to strengthen coffee institutions in the interest of a sustainable and competitive trading economy that would enable producing countries to have the necessary degree of commercial expertise, access to credit and appropriate legal framework to function effectively. In general, all coffee projects should be analysed in terms of their contribution towards sustainability in the coffee sector, bearing in mind the three aspects of economic, environmental and social sustainability.

30. In the light of these considerations, the following strategic priorities were agreed by participants:

- **Market development:** projects to encourage domestic consumption in producing countries are key factors in the development of economic sustainability. Not only do they stimulate small and medium business development, awareness by producers of consumer needs, and technological progress, but they also contribute to producing value-added products. The marketing of such products domestically provides important experience in the future development of value-added coffee exports. The encouragement of domestic consumption may be done through a number of programmes of action which would normally not include generic promotion as such. It should also be recognised that increased domestic consumption also contributes to a healthier global balance between supply and demand, and can provide an advantageous alternative market for producers.
- **Quality improvement:** this was seen as a basic ingredient in encouraging sustainability of consumption and increase of value. This area included drying and other processing techniques and certification.
- **Production constraints:** monitoring and controlling coffee pests and diseases, dissemination in the use of disease-resistant and high quality varieties and new technology, capacity building of institutions in producing countries (this is particularly important for small-scale producers, who account for almost 90% of

world coffee output), action to address the impact of climate change, and compliance with international food safety requirements. Rehabilitation of coffee production in suitable areas which have been affected by major destructive climatic or political events.

- **Marketing systems improvement:** access to credit and insurance instruments such as price-risk management schemes, access to market and technical information for small producers.
- **Diversification:** both vertical diversification along the value chain and horizontal diversification into other commodities or activities are useful tools to promote economic sustainability where conditions are appropriate. The aim should be to create a balanced enterprise for farmers which need not entail total elimination of coffee growing. A careful analysis of market and ecological conditions is essential in embarking on projects in this area.
- **Research and development of new technologies:** research and development of technologies to improve conditions for producers can be instrumental in assuring a healthy coffee sector. This should be seen together with the necessary capacity-building measures and training to ensure the dissemination of the results of such research. Special attention should be given to environmental issues in view of the positive impact of coffee growing on the global environment.

31. Finally, it was stressed that these priorities would be subject to regular review by the International Coffee Council, particularly in the light of the development of ideas relating to the future of the International Coffee Agreement.

**Documents circulated for the CFC/ICO workshop on 27 September 2006**

(Copies of all documents are available on the  
Meetings/Events/ICO workshops Section of the ICO website)

ED-1995/06 Rev. 1	Revised programme for the workshop (containing Annex with questionnaire)
CFC-ICO 1/06	Concept note submitted by the Coffee Quality Institute
CFC-ICO 2/06	Communication from the Chairman of the Promotion Committee
CFC-ICO 3/06	Contribution from Angola
CFC-ICO 4/06	ICO VSC – draft checklist for screening coffee project proposals
CFC-ICO 5/06	Coffee Development Projects – The ICO perspective
CFC-ICO 6/06	The CFC’s Programme Approach in supporting specific commodities taking into account their priority development needs
CFC-ICO 7/06	Communication from the Republic of Guinea
EB-3768/01 Rev. 3	ICO Development strategy for coffee
ED-1996/06	Deadlines for submission of project proposals in 2006/07
EB-3854/03	Guidelines for the monitoring by the Organization of coffee projects financed by the CFC
EB-3312/91	Report of the Chairman of the Working Group on Relations with the Common Fund
EB-3573/96 Rev. 4	Basic information on the submission of applications to the CFC for financial support for activities related to coffee
WP-Board No. 955/04 Rev. 1	Virtual Screening Committee – Draft terms of reference

- CFC Presentation by Mr. Caleb Dengu: The key drivers for coffee sector competitiveness – a development perspective
- CFC – screening criteria and checklist of key indicators for project selection
- CFC Regional Round Table, Cameroon (18 – 21 September 2006) – Working Group 1 (Coffee, cocoa and tea)
- Presentation by Mr. Dennis Rangi, Executive Director, CABI: Coffee in Africa

Other contributions received and submitted to the CFC but not circulated formally:

**Members:**

- Burundi
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Madagascar

**Observers:**

- Cafe Africa
- Fundación ETEA