



**“PPPs, a strategic tool for
addressing challenges facing the
coffee sector in Africa”**

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INTRODUCTION

- Over 12 million coffee growing families in Africa
- Largest number of coffee producing countries (25)
- Asia & Oceania (112)
- Mexico & Central America (12)
- South America (8)



Performance of the coffee sector

Exports value (million)				
	1990s	2010s	GAIN/LOSS Million US\$	Equivalent FCFA
Africa	1,515.1	1,920.6	+405.5	
Burundi	62	52	-10	
Cameroon	70.6	49.3	-21.3	-11,300
Congo DR	70.8	19.3	-51.5	
Côte d'Ivoire	307.7	165.2	-142.5	-75,200
Ethiopia	238.7	728.6	+489.9	
Kenya	241.0	217.4	--23.6	
Madagascar	42.4	12.0	-30.4	
Rwanda	37.8	64.2	+26.5	
Tanzania	95.3	141.1	+45.8	
Togo	15.8	13.7	-2.1	0.106.5
Uganda	261.5	402.1	+140.6	



Performance of the coffee sector

Exports volume (million bags)			
Crop years	1990s	2010s	GAIN/LOSS Million bags
Africa	14,517	11,191	-3,325
Burundi	485	258	-227
Cameroon	1,025	445	-581
Congo DR	881	146	-736
Côte d'Ivoire	3,599	1,503	-2,096
Ethiopia	1,423	3,054	+1,631
Kenya	1,381	709	-672
Madagascar	631	94	-536
Rwanda	364	264	-101
Tanzania	806	763	-43
Togo	218	127	-91
Uganda	3,011	3,376	+365



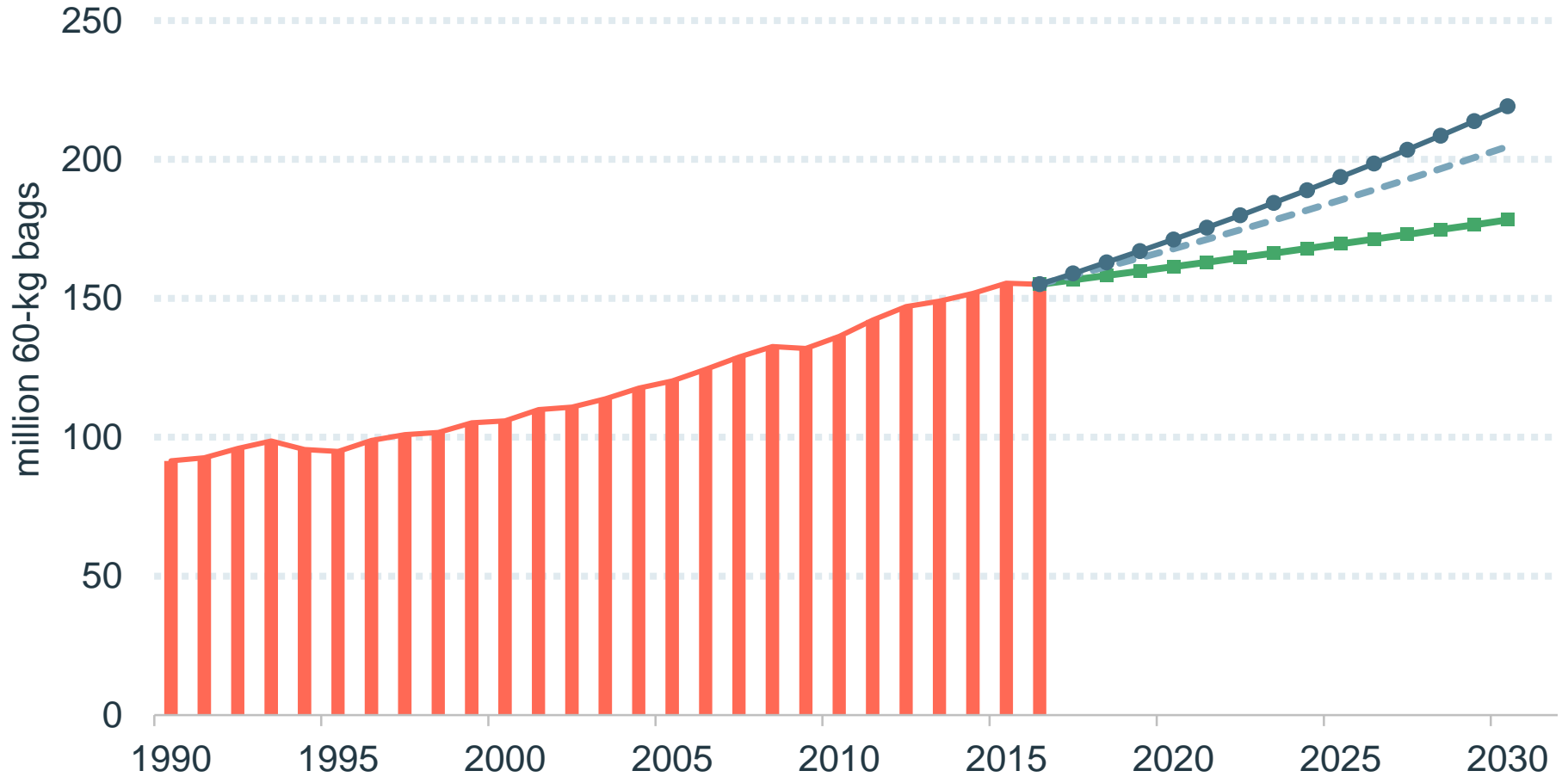
Performance of the coffee sector

Production (million bags)			
Crop years	1990s	2010s	GAIN/LOSS Million bags
Africa	15,684	16,351	+667
Burundi	490	252	-238
Cameroon	984	505	-478
Congo DR	1,079	340	-739
Côte d'Ivoire	3,129	1,723	-1,406
Ethiopia	2,883	6,810	+3,927
Kenya	1,364	760	-604
Madagascar	819	500	-319
Rwanda	351	262	-89
Tanzania	772	832	+60
Togo	219	128	-91
Uganda	2,806	3,647	+842



Supply gap in 2030?

World Coffee Consumption





Challenges of the African coffee sector

Challenges

- Low productivity
- Ageing farmer population
- Old coffee trees
- Limited resources
- Weak farmers' organizations;
- Inefficient provision of extension services
- Low adoption of new technologies
- Poor infrastructure (roads, logistics)
- Limited access to finance
- Limited access to inputs
- Inefficient marketing infrastructure



Creating an enabling environment for the coffee sector

Sustainably increase farm productivity through:

- Research into improved coffee varieties (e.g. resistance to coffee leaf rust / climate change impact)
- Dissemination of new varieties and modern farming techniques (strong institutions, public support for rehabilitation/replanting and extension services)
- Access to finance (including long-term loans)



Creating an enabling environment for the coffee sector (contd.)

Enhance farm profitability through:

- More efficient supply chains to increase share of FOB price received by farmers
- Improving coffee quality to realise premiums
- Building domestic consumption base to stabilize demand (volatile markets, currency fluctuations)



PPP Scheme in Coffee sector?

- Improve productivity and profitability along the value chain;
- From subsistence coffee farming to coffee farming as business;



Conclusion

- Agricultural growth has powerful leverage effects on the rest of the economy, especially in the early stages of development and economic transformation, when agriculture accounts for large shares of national income, employment and foreign trade.
- The poor performance of the agricultural sector explains much of the slow progress towards reducing poverty and hunger in Africa.





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Thank you