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# Burundi Agribusiness Program: Semester Report

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASBL	Association sans but Lucratif
BAP	Burundi Agribusiness Program
CNAC	Confédération National des Caféiculteurs
COP	Chief of Party
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
CURDES	Centre Universitaire de Recherche sur le Développement Socio-économique
CWS	Coffee Washing Station
DG	Directeur Général (Managing Director)
EAFCFA	East African Fine Coffee Association
ESF	Economic Support Funds
FBU	Francs Burundais
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Burundi
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INADES	Institut Africain du Développement Economique et Sociale
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LOE	Level of Effort
MINAGRIE	Ministère de l'Agriculture
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OTF	On the Frontier
OCIBU	Office du Café de Burundi (Coffee Board)
PAGE	Projet d'Appui à la Gestion Economique
SCAA	Specialty Coffee Association of America
SCEP	Service Conseil aux Efforts de Privatisation
SIVCA	Société pour la Valorisation Industrielle du Café
SODECO	Société de déparchage du Café
SOGESTAL	Société de Gestion des Stations de Lavage
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
USD	US Dollar
USG	US Government
VC	Value Chain
WB	World Bank

## Introduction

This semester report covers BAP activities from January through June 2008. During this period we increased our visibility with institutional partners, sectoral actors and clients, interested private sector entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations.

Local administrative, finance and support staff began activities during the month of January. We benefitted from Home Office Administrative and Finance backstopping during the month of February to assist in tailoring personnel rules and financial procedures to our Program, in training our accounting staff in DAI's systems and in preparing our initial procurement and inventory.

As witness to our growing visibility we were invited to participate in strategic planning exercises with IFAD and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as in consultations on value chain identification with IFAD.

Several meetings were held concerning the legislation for rural organizations in Burundi.

We held multiple meetings with the World Bank on Coffee and played an integral part in discussions leading to the modification of this year's coffee marketing legislation. National level assistance to privatization moved forward, but tepidly, as deadlines for the disengagement of the State were once again pushed back and re-programmed. Certain activities planned had to be curtailed until more is known about the approaches and strategies which will be promoted. We continued to collaborate closely with the Coffee Board, the SOGESTAL, CNAC, SIVCA and the associations and cooperative unions at the pilot washing stations, and, to a lesser extent, the Coffee Reform Committee. Discussions were undertaken with coffee exporters and the President of Burundi's Chamber of Commerce to seek solutions to roadblocks experienced in previous years while trying to export coffee through the port in Dar Es Salaam.

The Program contacted World Food Program concerning the possibility of sourcing locally. Unfortunately this initiative is not currently on their horizon for Burundi, but exchanges proved fruitful as we searched for potential axes of collaboration.

The period corresponded with the harvest/post harvest processing season for coffee and we focused on implementing recommendations designed to improve the post harvest quality of Burundian Coffee, improve the promotion of Burundi and interest specialty coffee buyers to purchase from Burundi. Much time was spent in negotiation and sensibilization of sector actors and potential buyers and the need to work collaboratively to improve the overall quality and appreciation of Burundi's coffee sector was stressed. We attended EAFCA and helped prepare sector actors for their participation at SCAA.

Detailed value chain studies were completed, as were baseline and producer organization organizational and institutional viability studies. We began training of farmer associations, based on observations and recommendations from the reports.

Additionally the Program cooperated with the University of Ngozi, reviewing their agricultural/development curriculum and offering suggestions on how to orient it towards a greater agribusiness/entrepreneurial perspective.

What ensues details activities undertaken during the first semester of this calendar year.

## **Task 1- Coffee Privatization and Market Engagement**

Coffee Sector activities dominated this semester. Beginning in January, immediately following reception of our legal agreement from the Burundian Government we began a series of field visits to prospective pilot washing stations to meet with coffee farmer associations. We profited from the occasions presented to encounter administrative officials in their respective provinces, as well as technical delegates of the coffee sector- Sogestal, SODECO, SIVCA, micro finance institutions operating in the Program Zone and the University of Ngozi.

Our goal was to introduce the Program, its goals, objectives, strategies and approaches and to hear from each potential client/partner, their expectations, priorities, and constraints. From our different encounters we note that the majority of Burundians at all levels seem ready for conflict to end and for real, sustainable, economic growth and development to begin. There is great interest in the program and a voiced interest in supporting the program's activities in the field.

At the Washing Station Level we were interested in performing a rapid diagnostic of the producer associations. Present at the meetings were representatives of the producer's associations, the cooperatives, the unions of the producer associations and certain "*colline*" level and communal authorities.

We learned that the majority of associations were created by INADES under mandate from OCIBU in 1997 in an attempt to organize the farmers to provide services which the State was no longer in a position to supply, notably extension services. After a pilot experience coffee farmers at the washing stations were advised to create their own associations on their "*colline*". Associations from each colline serving a particular washing station were grouped together in Unions. These Unions, still under INADES tutelage, were associated into provincial level Federations. In 2005 the Federations created CNAC- a confederation. The principal function of the Federations and CNAC is to protect and defend the interests of coffee farmers with an emphasis on assuring that they receive the best price possible for their cherry.

The Associations have received statutes as ASBL. Their objectives are:

- Provide information to members concerning good agricultural practices
- Control the weighing of coffee at the washing station and oversee the payments made to farmers for their cherry
- Monitoring the distribution and application of agricultural inputs being distributed by OCIBU
- Defending the rights of the coffee farmers

The cooperatives we encountered are all recent apparitions having been created rapidly in 2007 following the President of Burundi's political declaration on May 1 which stated that the coffee farmer was the owner of his coffee from the plantation through the sale of the green coffee. Certain have received their statutes while others are still elaborating theirs. The overall purpose of the cooperative appears to be the organization and monitoring of coffee processing at the washing stations and, eventually, at the dry mills as well as participating in the marketing of the member's green coffee. Certain have said they wish to diversify their activities into the collection/negotiation of washed coffee or in organizing transportation from underserved distant collines to the washing station.

Articulation between the Associations, the cooperatives and the unions is poorly defined and badly understood. Certain cooperatives allow associations and individuals to become members, others not. Further, the cooperative structure appears to have been parachuted in to take advantage of the government's anticipated divestiture of the coffee washing stations.

We note that the "Associations" do not really meet the standards established for ASBL and are truly a hybrid between a pre-cooperative and a cooperative structure, reinforcing, once again, the necessity of developing legislation appropriate to the structure and functioning of Burundi's producer organizations as they are today.

Further, we note that in visiting four different washing stations we found there to be four different concepts of "association", "cooperative", and union. There also appeared to be a disconnect between the farmer's priorities and the platform being promoted by CNAC. The associations lack vision and members exhibit a very limited understanding of the structure, functioning and management of their organizations. Additionally, there was general grumbling concerning the role of OCIBU, the manner in which revenues of coffee sales are divided among actors in the sector. There was also confusion as to the definition of what it meant to be the owner of the coffee. The SOGESTAL are perceived not as private enterprises or mixed societies, but as the STATE. To farmers there is no difference between the STATE, OCIBU and the SOGESTAL, except that the SOGESTAL are in proximity and thus are the structure with whom they most frequently interface. The dynamics of each association reflects the energy, commitment and organizational capacity of their individual leaders.

In addition to what has already been discussed, we observed the following constraints related to the functionality of the associations:

1. The size of the associations is relatively small (between 20 and 30 members, on average).
2. Only 17% of coffee farmers are members of associations, reasons stated for this are-
  - a. Lack of information on services rendered to members
  - b. Inadequate mastery of cooperative principles
  - c. Lack of vision among farmers concerning liberalization/privatization of the coffee sector
  - d. Lack of interest
  - e. Little differentiation between services offered to members and non-members
  - f. Poverty among coffee farmers (lack money needed to join)
3. Weak capacity to mobilize, leverage and manage funds to develop and execute activities
4. Little experience in managing a cooperative business

## 5. No tangible activities improving member's socio-economic status

### General Information on 2008 Pilot Washing Stations

Information					
Station	Bwayi	Ngogomo	Teka	Murambi <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL
SOGESTAL	Kayanza	Kirundo-Muyinga	Kirimiro	Ngozi	
Altitude (m)	1760	1650	1938	1871	
# of coffee farmers <sup>2</sup> serving the station	2500-3300	1400-3000	1600-3000	2800	8300-12,100
# of associations	24	28	13	20	85
# members	600	900	1,444	795	3,739
Mean # members/assn	25	32	111	40	44
# collines serving CWS	18	11	18	11	58
# of groups of coffee farmers created	57	25	76	26	184
# of lead farmers	162	106	178	92	538

In addition to the 85 associations affiliated with the different pilot washing stations, each washing station has a union. Each of the four unions are members of their Provincial Federation and each Federation is represented in the executive council of the Coffee Farmer's Confederation (CNAC). From the information provided it appears as though association members represent between 30 and 50% of the farmers serving the pilot washing stations, though this requires further verification. All of the associations are small to moderately sized, except at Teka. With the exception of Teka the associations average only 32 members each, the inclusion of Teka raises this to an average of 44.

The Program is working with farmers to perform a census on the number of trees per farming household by sub-*colline* serving the pilot washing stations. This information will be correlated with historical and current production data of cherry furnished to the washing station, as recorded on the payment records for the previous 3 to 5 seasons which are filed in hard copy at the washing stations. Correlation between the number of trees and production will permit a calculation of per tree yields. Historical data will allow for trending and permit the Program to analyze coffee production cyclicity based on real time data.

### The Move toward Coffee Sector Policy Reform and Privatization

BAP targeted three institutions in its planned assistance to the move toward coffee privatization during 2008- OCIBU (The Burundian Coffee Board), the Coffee Reform Committee and the Coffee Farmer's Confederation.

<sup>1</sup> Murambi CWS was not initially on our pre-selected list of pilot stations for 2008, but interest expressed by the SOGESTAL in BAP activities and the placement of the station militated in favor of its inclusion.

<sup>2</sup> Where ranges are presented, variation is due to production cycles of coffee, thus the lower number is the number of farmers serving the station in a year of low coffee production and the higher numbers are the number of farmers bringing coffee to the station in years of good production.

It was initially anticipated that privatization would be completed by 30 June 2008. However, the rejection of an earlier study in how to disengage the STATE from its operational functions and proceed with the divestiture of the government's capital assets in the sector – particularly the 133 coffee washing stations and two SODECO dry mills and shareholdings in the SOGESTAL, SODECO and OCIBU has delayed the move toward privatization and necessitated the financing of a new, more complete study. This study is due to be submitted in Draft form at the end of October 2008 and in final, revised form by the end of December 2008. In a marked difference with other studies financed through PAGE, the consortium of consultants includes an investment bank and the study is designed to prepare and consummate the first sales of State owned properties in February 2009.

Program activities at the National Level concerning privatization were hindered by these delays/shifts in direction, but also by not having a full time person on staff capable of focusing their efforts entirely in this area. Based on discussions with USAID/Burundi and the relative importance of activities in this sector, we reopened the recruitment in November, interviewed candidates in December and found a preferred candidate who met all of USAID/Burundi's initial desired qualifications---being a senior level change advocate who presents well, is completely outside of all existing coffee power centers than can bring instant credibility to the project in public and private forums. We all knew that hiring someone who fulfilled these requirements was not likely to be possible at the budgeted LOE in the first year due to higher salary levels. We were ready to bring him on board in January, but were unable to reach consensus with USAID on his candidature/salary level. We note that the identified candidate is currently serving as National Coordinator for the World Bank Mission currently examining models and mechanisms for privatization in preparation for the sale of government infrastructures, as noted above. Our current plan is to re-open recruitment for this policy position in preparation for project year 2.

We regret that the enabling environment for privatization has not evolved further during this reporting period, external factors beyond our control intervened. Instead we focused our efforts in improving transparency and competitiveness, improving actor's knowledge of principles related to liberalization and privatization, especially the differences and articulations between the two and in preparing actors to play a greater role in the run up to privatization. By nibbling around the edges of privatization we have been able to assist and gently guide the key sectoral actors (OCIBU, CNAC and the Coffee Reform Committee) in directions which should render more durable and sustainable the privatization process, once it is ready to be undertaken.

One troublesome area which will need to be resolved is the question of financing. In addition to development of an entrepreneurial mindset, acceptance that private enterprise requires the acceptance of greater risk against possible greater gains, there is the question of who will finance, under what terms and conditions and how to increase and diversify the number of investors in the sector.

We note, too, one of the major issues related to privatization which still needs to be thought through, is communication. There is no panacea to privatization and any model or set of models proposed will have its comparative strengths and constraints. What is necessary is that Burundi's rural population and other coffee sector actors comprehend the strategic choices they are making and the potential up and down sides of each. Also participants in the process must understand



that each previous choice gives way to supplemental choices like the branching of a tree limb. It is extremely difficult to backtrack on decisions previously made, which is why each decision to be made should be made with “eyes open”, and be discussed and debated openly and transparently. Actors, donors and potential investors, as well as the GOB need to be prepared for a restructuring of the sector with privatization and attuned to the fact there will likely be a redistribution of assets, wealth, and alliances during the first five to ten years following privatization. There is also likely to be a short term dip in sector productivity as newly privatized actors climb the learning curve of entrepreneurship and take on new challenges which previously were the exclusive domain of the STATE.

Another major issue is the question of trust. As it stands there is little trust engendered through the coffee sector and its institutions currently. Every level of the sector is keeping two sets of books. There is little oversight, and even rarer transparency- either upwards or downwards. For the sector to develop “durably”, the profit taking, robber baron attitudes must give way to ones of mutual collaboration and trust.

Early in the reporting period it became clear that sector actors notions of what constituted liberalization and privatization were not harmonized and the concepts misunderstood to the point where the head of Burundi’s Coffee Board, in an open meeting announced to the assembled participants that “Privatization of the Coffee Sector has already occurred, what remains now is to plan the progressive disengagement of the State.” Through multiple meetings with sector actors over the course of the reporting period we have assisted them to understand the two concepts, the parallels and differences between them.

After encountering many of the sector actors and witnessing the acrimonious relationships existent between them, we wondered about the roots of these relationships. We also wondered why a program of liberalization started in 1990 only became a partial reality in 2005, and why privatization of the sector appeared to have stalled during the past 18 years. While the violence and conflict which characterized the 1990’s were certainly part of the equation, the “conflict” by itself is incapable of explaining the lack of forward movement. All activity in this area has been donor driven. It is a square wheel which rotates to the next face only in the face of mounting pressure exerted from the outside. There appears to be little understanding and/or natural motivation on the part of Burundians to see privatization become a reality. As we examined the sector it became evident that there are a number of hidden factors blocking forward progress. These factors are understood intrinsically by Burundians, but rarely, if ever, expressed in the presence of outsiders. We attempted to regroup a number of these factors in a briefing document we presented to USAID as a white paper.

During the reporting period we also met on at least three occasions with International Alert to share ideas on their communication campaign and to offer feedback on their report on potential sources of conflict in the privatization of Burundi’s Coffee Sector.

During March and April, in conjunction with the World Bank and IMF, we worked closely with sector actors- particularly the SOGESTAL, Coffee Reform Committee and OCIBU on revision of this year’s marketing regulations for green coffee. Emphasis was placed on increasing transparency and competitiveness in the marketing process, on opening up the process for the

negotiation of direct sales contracts for certified and specialty coffee, and on modifying the role played by the Coffee Board from one of directing/managing the sales process to one of coordination, regulation, and monitoring. Each year the coffee sector actors meet to review, revise and amend the previous year's marketing regulations. In the past, however, more effort was expended by coffee sector actors in figuring out how to go around the rules than in following the agreed upon procedures. In fact, OCIBU, as guardian of and overseer to the sector was usually the first institution to play "do as I say, not as I do" when the rules and legislation were found to be inconvenient for them.

Major Changes in this year's regulations governing Green Coffee Export Marketing from Burundi are:

- 1) The Burundi Coffee Board is responsible for coordination and regulation of Burundi's Coffee Sector. It is responsible with developing a system to ensure traceability, with ensuring sectoral competitiveness and transparency, and with the enforcement of norms and standards guaranteeing quality and the integrity of contractual relations between buyers and sellers.
- 2) This year's regulations differentiate Burundi's coffee production into segmented markets (Certified/Specialty and Commercial Grade) with differentiated marketing mechanisms. For the first time true direct sales relationships are permitted between buyers and producers, while the auction system for commercial grade coffees has been improved to maximize competitiveness and transparency.
- 3) The regulations still permit producers to contract for brokerage services in marketing Burundian Coffee but ensure that brokers must be selected through a competitive process. Brokers under consideration must have a proven track record with the necessary technical competence and financial backing to negotiate favorable prices for Burundi's coffee. Further, no one broker is allowed to hold a dominant market position (greater than 50%) of Burundi's annual coffee production
- 4) To increase transparency and facilitate free circulation of information, the Burundian Coffee Board (OCIBU) will disseminate information daily on world market prices for differing grades of coffee and the official USD/ FBU exchange rate
- 5) Buyers of Certified or Specialty Coffee are now permitted to deposit "quality bonuses" negotiated in direct sales contracts directly into bank accounts opened by the coffee producer. The producer then has the responsibility for paying bonuses to others in the value chain who contributed to producing the "specialty coffee" (farmers, dépulpeurs, dry millers).
- 6) As of this year, the Burundi Coffee Board (OCIBU) no longer fixes floor prices for coffee sales. All sales will be governed by free market principles. Buyers and sellers are free to negotiate sales terms, including prices, without interference from the Coffee Board. Additionally, coffee sales and auctions may occur at any time rather than on a pre-determined and fixed schedule.
- 7) For the first time, the sales of blended grades of coffee is permitted from Burundi if this is what the buyer requests, however the Coffee Board will not be held responsible for the quality of the final blend being sold.

The marketing rules were approved by OCIBU's Board of Directors and accepted by the Council of Ministers.

As of the end of this reporting period however, confusion remains concerning the operating mandate attributed to the coffee marketing commission implemented by CNAC, OCIBU, and the SOGESTAL. It also remains unclear what the floor price for coffee sold through direct contracts should be and who is authorized to negotiate and sign direct sales contracts with interested coffee buyers.

CNAC too appears unconvinced that the new rules are in the coffee farmer's best interests, even though, as a sitting member of both the OCIBU board of directors and the coffee reform committee, they participated in both the analysis and eventual approval of the marketing rules. CNAC remains convinced that the best interests of the coffee farmers will be served by negotiating the best sales price possible for Burundian coffee. They are also adamant that this cannot occur without outside expertise, consulting with and informing CNAC on a continuous basis of the potential options and proposed "best" methods for marketing Burundi's coffee. The problem for CNAC lies in defining the terms of reference for this position and in managing a transparent recruiting process. Instead of focusing on the position and on finding the best candidate to fulfill their needs, CNAC appears to be focusing on forcing through the recruitment of a particular person. This person (Kenneth Mushinskie), because of past actions, is controversial and has difficulty passing the smell test for transparency in his negotiations and relations.

During this same period the Program met with the Coffee Reform Committee to discuss and debate their action plan and to seek consensus concerning programmatic areas of collaboration. While we note the probable importance of the coffee reform committee we do not believe that they have exercised their mandate to the fullest of its potential. The committee is reactive instead of proactive and appears unclear as to their mission and mandate. The President of the committee is titularly the principle advisor to the Minister of Agriculture in matters pertaining to coffee but spends more of his time playing errand boy to the DG OCIBU. The day we met formally with the committee, after drafting a formal request, only four of 14 members appeared leading us to wonder the frequency with which the quorum of participants is attained in order to reach consensus and make decisions.

We note that certain members of the reform committee have continued their interest in collaborating with our Program. They have participated actively in field evaluations of activities undertaken at the pilot washing stations and in buyer's tours. Members of the committee were integral participants in discussions concerning the modification of this year's legislation for the marketing of green coffee, as was the DG of PAGE.

We note, that during this semester we also the opportunity to discuss privatization with the Minister in charge of good governance and privatization and integration with the East African Community with the Vice Minister in charge of this integration. The perspectives of each were useful to us as a Program, as was the visibility we gained through our contact with their offices.

## Improvements to Coffee Market Enhancement

Based on recommendations made by Genevieve Kappler in February BAP collaborated with the SOGESTAL and OCIBU to renovate four pilot washing stations. These recommendations were based upon field visits and a cupping exercise during which it was observed that the coffee lacked a certain “*on ne sais quoi*” which was attributed to issues linked with the post harvest processing of the cherry.

Flotation bins were constructed, pre-reception conditioning tables were either constructed or renovated, the receiving hoppers and fermentation tanks were reduced in size to promote greater homogeneity in depulping, fermentation, washing and drying of the parchment. Further modifications diverted depulping water full of sugars to the fermentation bins. The SOGESTAL purchased new sacs in which to store the highest grade parchments and made a major effort to separate and track lots of coffee. The Program lobbied the coffee board for the financing necessary to renovate the pilot washing stations. After much negotiation OCIBU’s board of directors approved a disbursement of 25 million Burundian francs (appx \$20,000 USD) for the renovations.

In addition to the physical renovations which were based on the concept “quality in equals quality out” the program, SOGESTALS and OCIBU performed a comparison between the classic Kenyan double fermentation system, where depulped cherry is first dry fermented for 12 to 18 hours then wet fermented an additional 24 hours before being washed, soaked and dried and a single fermentation method where the depulped cherry is fermented using recycled, oxygenated depulping water for 12 to 14 hours before being washed, soaked and dried.

The single fermentation system was much appreciated by the washing station managers both for the time savings in fermentation which assisted them in avoiding processing road blocks, but also proved to be less labor intensive, allowing them to process using fewer man hours than with the traditional double fermentation system. The parchment from single fermentation was almost universally whiter than that of double fermentation and more fully closed, protecting and enveloping the grain more fully than what was observed on tables from the double fermentation runs.

Appreciation for a new technology may be manifested in many different ways. One indication is the voluntary adoption of the technology outside the bounds of Program Implementation. As may be seen in the following table, in addition to the four pilot washing stations, five other washing stations adopted the single fermentation process during this campaign. Comparative batches are thus available from washing stations in each of the SOGESTAL.

### Pilot Adoption of Single Fermentation Process in 2008/09

SOGESTAL	CWS testing single fermentation technology in 2008
Kayanza	Bwayi*
	Kinyovu
	Gatare **
Kirimiro (covers provinces of Gitega, Muramvya, Karuzi, Mwaro, Rutana)	Teka*
Kirundo-Muyinga	Kagombe***
	Ngogomo*
Mumirwa (covers provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Cibatoke, Bubanza, Bururi, Makamba)	Mageyo
Ngozi	Mirango
	Murambi*
TOTAL	9 Stations of which 4 are pilots with BAP

\*BAP Pilot Washing Station, infrastructure modifications- floatation bins, redimensioned reception hopper and fermentation bins, possible subdivision of settling tanks paid for by OCIBU's Service de Patrimoine appx total equals 25,000,000 FBU

\*\*This station adopted single fermentation, but the DG Kayanza and his Production Manager do not believe the Washing Station Manager fully mastered the technique

\*\*\*Pilot Station for UTZ certification

However, if the true test of the system comes from buyer's appreciation in the cup, then we admit that the jury is still out. Certain buyers appreciate the tangy, bright acidity of the single fermentation batches which they felt highlighted the unique Burundiesque nature of the coffee and exposed the essence of the *terroir*. Others felt that the simple fermentation process accentuated the faults of the coffee, and preferred the muted acidity and diluted quality of the double fermented batches which they felt washed out many fundamental flaws while allowing the subtle soul of the coffee to seep through.

### **During this reporting period the Program facilitated four separate visits with technicians and partners to the pilot washing stations.**

The first visit to Ngogomo CWS and Bwayi CWS as well as SIVCA in Ngozi, occurred in March. Participants included the team from Family Health International, the USAID Mission Director for limited presence countries, and the USAID Burundi Country Representative. In addition to meeting with administrative authorities in the provinces of Muyinga, Kirundo, Ngozi and Kayanza, to present the different programs, the team visited both health and economic development activities as well as representatives of the University of Ngozi. The visit to the washing stations resulted in rich discussions between the producer association representatives and USAID Mission personnel concerning the BAP, the road to liberalization and privatization of the coffee sector and perceived constraints to the structure as it currently operates. According to farmers at Bwayi, the system is broken and needs to be fixed. Financing opportunities, timing and a favorable purchase price of cherry for the farmers were all cited as priorities.

The second visit at Bwayi involved the director of OCIBU's certification laboratory who co facilitated a session on the elements of coffee quality for representatives of client producer associations. She further, explored the possibility and interest farmers would have for a training session on cupping of coffees at the washing station.

The third visit of the pilot washing stations implicated the Director General of the Coffee Board (OCIBU), the President of the Coffee Farmers Confederation (CNAC), and representatives of the

Coffee Reform Committee and PAGE. This visit allowed the participants to evaluate progress made on the renovation of the washing station infrastructure, to ask questions of the washing station managers, staff and producer representatives and get a feel for on going BAP activities designed to communicate basic principles of liberalization, privatization, and to improve the quality of Burundi's coffee. It also served as preparation for the June coffee buyers mission. We note that this mission benefited from the presence of the the DCM at the US Embassy in Bujumbura (Ms. Jo-Anne Wagner) as well as the USAID Director for Limited Presence Countries in East Africa (Andrew Karas) and the USAID Burundi Country Representative (James Anderson) at the Teka Washing Station.

The fourth visit, organized for technical staff of the OCIBU certification laboratory, benefitted from the presence of BAP CTO Alice Nibitanga, and visited three pilot washing stations- Teka, Murambi and Ngogomo. Bwayi was scheduled but heavy rains and an overturned vehicle blocking the access road, meant the visit was cancelled. This visit's goal was to allow the technical staff of the certification lab to view, evaluate, and technically review the single fermentation technology being experimented by the Program at the pilot washing stations.

### **Coffee Buyer Visits:**

Two visits by coffee buyers were organized this semester.

Date	Buyers	Organization
February 2008	Thomas Hodges, Head Roaster	Zoka Coffee, Seattle
June 2008	Jason Long, Managing Director Chris Eilers, President and CEO Scott Kee, COO	Café Imports, St. Paul MN Dunn Brother's Coffee, Minneapolis, MN Dunn Brother's Coffee, Minneapolis, MN

In addition to these buyers who were hosted by the Program, we also received visits from

- Aleco Chigounis, Head Coffee Buyer, Stumptown Coffee
- Eliot Bentzen, Schuler Coffee
- Alois Rutaba, Kawa Afrika Cooperative

Stumptown and Schuler visited Burundi twice during this period, once in March and again in June.

The buyer visits are important for many reasons. Principally, these visits serve to introduce specialty coffee buyers to Burundi, its coffee sector actors, and its productive and processing infrastructure. Second, it permits buyers to "cup" multiple origin coffees from Burundi in order to appreciate the unique taste characteristics derived from the soils and highland growing conditions. Third, these visits permit an open discussion between specialty buyers and coffee sector actors concerning expectations- both technical and social, concerns, suggestions and recommendations.

Comments from the buyers are important to continued improvement of quality as well as in informing producers, processors, exporters and market intermediaries of the marketplace. They help emphasize the client centered perspective Burundi will need to adopt if it is serious about promoting specialty coffee and expanding its certification and quality programs.

Visits of this type also assist in passing the message that after many years of conflict Burundi is once more open for business and helps allay fears concerning the security situation and risk. US buyers are looking to put a face on Burundian coffee while developing marketing material which will help promote Burundi, its people and its culture to the increasingly socially conscious US consumer.

Both buyer visits ended with a cupping of Burundian coffees at the Central OCIBU certification laboratory in Bujumbura. The buyers who visited in February cupped a selection of 2007 coffees proposed for presentation in upcoming competitions. The buyers in June had the opportunity to cup samples of fresh coffee from the pilot washing stations and to compare/contrast single and double fermentation methods being tested.

### **Participation at the East Africa Specialty Coffee Meetings (EAFCA)**

The Program participated at EAFCA, first to better understand the specialty coffee industry in East Africa, its market potential and constraints, and second to make contact with interested potential buyers of Burundian Coffee.

During the time spent at EAFCA a meeting was organized between BAP, specialty coffee buyers, representatives of the Coffee Quality Institute, the Alliance for Coffee Excellence, and the Burundian delegation- including OCIBU, CNAC, the SOGESTALS, Dry Millers (SODECO and SIVCA), Coffee Reform Committee, Exporter Representatives, and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and the Office of the Second Vice-President. The purpose of the meeting was to share and discuss with the Burundi delegation observations/recommendations made by BAP Specialty Coffee Consultant Genevieve Kappler concerning strategies to improve production, wet and dry processing, exporting and marketing of Burundian coffee. Following a discussion about the determinants of quality coffee and the expectations of specialty coffee buyers toward an origin country, and sensitization of the participants to the necessity to ensure traceability and to diversify the number of cupping facilities as well as the number of qualified cuppers in Burundi, it was recommended that:

- Burundi adopts a differential pricing structure for cherry to motivate those farmers who make the effort to bring good quality cherry to the washing station. It was suggested that cherry with less than 10% immature, overripe, diseased, or otherwise defective cherries receive a bonus of 50 FBU/kg over floor price, while Cherry with greater than 10% defects be purchased at a reduced price (-50 FBU the floor price) and processed separately.
- Burundi reduce the time between when farmers bring their cherry to the CWS and the moment they are paid for their cherry
- Burundi needs to ensure the traceability of coffee through the sector, from the “colline” through export
- CWS build and require the use of flotation bins prior to hand separation of cherry before registration and weighing of cherry brought by farmers to the washing stations

- CWS should re-dimension their reception hoppers so that incoming cherry is batched in lots every two to three hours in order to assure maximum homogeneity in cherry fermentation.
- Fermentation bins should be re-sized so they are smaller to continue wet milling of more homogenous batches of cherry
- Cherry in fermentation bins should be regularly stirred during fermentation to continually oxygenate the cherry.
- CWS should vector water from depulping into the fermentation vats. This recycled water is oxygenated and contains sugars from the pulp which will accelerate fermentation time and reduce the possibility of washing out (diluting) Burundian coffee's unique taste characteristics
- CWS should institute a system of pre-drying on special tables insulated from the sun in order to avoid exploding the parchment covering the grain, exposing it to potential external contaminants
- CWS need to increase the number of drying tables and ensure the tables are in good condition to ensure even drying and maintain quality
- CWS should be aware of the potential of external cross contamination of parchment and green coffees due to- recycling of old burlap sacs, marking using oil based paints, over polishing during the dry milling process with the resultant heat and abrasion opening the germ and exposing it to potential insect/fungal contamination.
- Burundi should consider modifying its coffee marketing legislation to permit direct sales negotiations between producers and buyers and the payment, outside the OCIBU system of a premium for quality coffee directly to the producer of that coffee
- Burundi needs to be aware that specialty buyers are wary of committing to purchase Burundi coffee because of time delays and other snafus registered in the exportation of coffee from Burundi which resulted in coffee arriving late (outside the parameters of the contract) and in a highly degraded state. The sector needs to pay attention to improving export efficiencies-timing, number of trucks/barges/railroad cars available, transit time in Dar, transshipping to container ships, and the number of months/legs in transit
- Burundi needs to pay more attention to quality control, to market negotiations and to facilitating exporting of its coffee to the end buyer.

To these recommendations the coffee buyers added the following remarks:

- Burundi has two strikes against it for prior broken promises in respecting sales contracts with specialty buyers, it cannot afford a third error
- Specialty buyers insist upon direct sales relationships with coffee producers. If they are forced to use a broker to purchase their coffee, they will go elsewhere
- No coffee should be polished during dry milling, it accelerates the degradation parameters and radically decreases the time the coffee may be stored and transshipped before the quality deteriorates outside the boundary conditions for specialty coffee
- Processing does not improve the quality of a coffee, it can only degrade it. Good coffee requires good cherries, homogeneous fermentation, and excellent quality control
- Premiums paid for high quality coffees should cover the extra cost of producing these higher quality coffees, but need to be paid directly to those producing those coffees



- Burundi's certification standards and methodology need to be aligned with the current international standards for specialty coffee

The consultant and visiting coffee buyer both participated as judges of the coffee in competition.

Genevieve Kappler returned in June, both to follow up on the recommendations of February, but also to accompany the coffee buyers and to identify additional potential problem areas related to processing and promulgate recommendations for the program.

Concerning the first point, weaknesses in the adjusted system were highlighted by measuring pH levels of water at different steps in the process (inflow, fermentation bins, settling tanks, pulp waste pit, and re-entry point of effluent back into the water system) to quantitatively assess the situation and suggest improvements to the transformation process while limiting the risk of quality deterioration of the day lot due to greater than normal acid levels.

Recommendations promulgated during this mission include:

#### To improve flotation

-Sensitize the managers of the washing stations on the importance of the stage. Train them in organizing themselves in a more efficient way so this stage does not appear as burdensome as it is now.

- Assist the CWS managers in developing, publicizing and applying procedural rules at the washing station. Improve signage so the path to the flotation tanks is made obvious to coming farmers.

#### In Processing and Payment for Cherry

-As long as no differentiated system of payment at the reception of the cherries exists - no improvement will be seen – no better quality coffees will be seen, - no competition winning coffee will be seen.

#### Depulping

-We need to address the major issue of the age of the depulper and the conditions of the burrs (disks) being used. Most depulpers are over 20 years old and fully depreciated.

-Attention needs to be paid to calibration of the disks with the size of the cherry being brought to the station. This calibration should occur at least twice a week, and for the highest quality coffee should be performed daily. Currently calibration occurs only at the beginning of each season, or if performed during the campaign is calibrated irregularly at best. Poor calibration results in beans being “nipped” by the pulper resulting in loss of production and degraded quality of the coffee as nipped beans are more susceptible to environmental contamination translating to an “off” taste in the cup.

### Fermentation

-To avoid the noted pH drop (below 5.8) after 12 hours of fermentation, closer monitoring of the liquefaction of the coffee bean mucilage needs to be performed by station managers. If after 12 hours the fermentation process is not complete, the water in the fermentation tank should be replaced with fresh water, cooling the tank and raising the pH. High levels of acidity at this stage can lead to anaerobic bacterial activities taking over when all sugars have been consumed, resulting in a “vinegaring” of the cup.

-Washing Stations should be furnished with pH monitoring equipment and Station managers and production personnel trained in its use, interpretation and importance to the maintenance of the overall quality of the coffee.

### Washing and Soaking

-Because a serious acidification of the soaking water is noticed after only 8 hours of soaking, it is important either to change the water every 6 hours or end the soaking after 6-8 hours.

### **The environmental situation around the washing stations**

Processing fully washed coffee produces a consequent amount of waste water. This waste water is highly contaminated by presence of solid and liquid secondary by-products that if not treated properly flow through to local waterways. A dramatic environmental impact is visible and could negatively affect the health of families using this water for drinking, irrigation, cultivation, or washing. The high acidity of the effluents (in the 4.2 to 4.6 pH range) is destroying the fauna and flora in which it comes in contact. From an environmental perspective, the less waste used, the less pollution will occur and because there is no system of recycling, no treatment of the washing station effluents (black and grey waters), then any savings which could be accomplished in this area is very important.

Finding a solution for this problem must be a high priority for the Burundian government. Coffee represents 80 to 85% of the economy's foreign exchange earnings. Its production covers a wide geographic area of the country and the impact of the last 20 years of production using the fully washed method may have already seriously affected. Today, in the international market, people accord increasing importance to social responsibility and preservation of the environment. Demand among buyers (and consumers) for organic as well as ecofriendly certification is growing rapidly.

There are basically three types of waste from the washing station :

\*One is the water coming out of the depulper, with a high sugar content and fermentation. This water contains a large amount of organic matter which is difficult to degrade. *The new single fermentation system proposed in February is taking care of this waste water by using it to Burundi's advantage in accelerating fermentation- It remains a problem on all washing stations using the traditional “double fermentation” system .*

\* Two is the water coming out from the fermentation tank and from the washing stage. This water is less concentrated already than the one discussed above. The mucilage has already been liquefied and the sugars have been digested by the bacteria and yeast enzymes. What is the most toxic and difficult to degrade from the waste water are mainly the polyphenolics, the alkaloids like caffeine, for example, and the tannins.

\*Three the pulp, is solid matter full of sugar and pectins. It very difficult to degrade and must be sedimented out at the earliest stages, only letting the wastewater flow through for further treatment down slope.

### How is this effecting the environment?

When testing for pH the water coming from the pulp discharge and out of the washing water in the channel leading back to the waterways we observed a very low pH (see in annex 2). This is due to the acetic and other organic acids that are produced by further degradation of waste pulp and its continued fermentation in the waste water. We observed pH down to 4. This probably drops even lower in some other washing stations, particularly those at lower altitudes. At this pH most plants and fish will not survive.

The pollution is not only the result of the low pH, it is also related to the very high amount of oxygen that is needed to break down the organic matter (BOD, Biological Oxygen Demand) as well as the high COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) needed to degrade the chemical components. The need for oxygen will quickly exceed the supply dissolved in the water effluent leading to anaerobic conditions. This may lead to rotten odors and the death of the aquatic population through lack of sufficient BOD. More importantly, the type of bacteria that live anaerobically can causes severe health problem for humans.

### Possible Solutions

An environmental specialist will advise us on the best way to treat the wastewater and can assist in determining the most economical processes to adopt.

A suggestion is to acidify a maximum all the water water and then once it has reached the lowest possible pH we could use limestone (usually fairly inexpensive) to neutralize the pH or activated carbon or other available material that would be readily available in Burundi. Once the water has reached pH neutrality (7) or close to it, we focus on its reoxygenation to increase BOD and COD back in the acceptable level.

Only a professional expert in the environmental pollution will be able to design the correct system to put in place. Also since every station is very different from the others, the uniqueness of each CWS must be taken into account when designing its treatment system.

### Other Recommendations

-Considering the high prices of the energy today, the Program should explore installing a biogas distiller at the pilot washing stations. This would provide energy for lighting and running the

depulper while producing high quality organic matter which could be composted to increase the soil fertility of the farmer's coffee plantations.

-Sale of this waste as green fertilizer could produce a secondary revenue stream for the washing station and help it defray some of its operating costs.

During her Mission, Ms Kappler also evaluated the appropriateness of SIVCA as a dry mill for processing microlots of specialty coffee, examined the export procedures and role of the newly instituted "Cellule de Commercialisation" and enumerated a series of protocols and procedures to improve the quality of OCIBU's certification/reference laboratory.

### **Exchange Visits**

Four representatives of producer associations partnering with BAP at the pilot washing stations undertook an exchange visit with Ugandan Coffee Farmers during February. The purpose of this visit was so that the farmers could learn from their colleagues how their cooperatives were structured and managed to take advantage of Uganda's privatized coffee sector. They were able to see for themselves the strengths, weaknesses and articulations the cooperatives have developed with other sectoral actors as well as identifying constraints the Ugandan coops faced during their developmental process. Further, the visit enabled the producer representatives to comprehend the place of the producer cooperative in Uganda and the services the cooperatives provide to their members.

### **Media Relations**

The Program collaborated with a journalist from Radio Isanganiro to develop a radio program based on our activities in the coffee sector. The journalist visited the Pilot Washing Station at Teka, interviewed farmer leaders and attended a training session with farmers. In addition to this Program three separate spots were developed and repeated two times each, which covered aspects of liberalization, privatization, and the development of Burundi's specialty coffee market segment. We note that the Program subsidized the participation of this same journalist at EAFCA. His coverage of the Burundi delegation meeting with project consultant Kappler, coffee buyers and coffee quality institute personnel greatly assisted in receiving buy in from the OCIBU Board of Directors for the infrastructural modifications which were recommended.

## **Task 2- Identification of Key Value Chains with potential for a High Return on Investment**

Detailed Value Chain Analyses were completed for the following Sectors:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Livestock and Dairy
- Horticulture
  - Fruits
  - Vegetables
  - Cut Flowers and Ornamentals

The first three analyses were submitted to USAID during January, the last studies were submitted during February. The Program has received informal guidance from the Mission concerning final selection of value chains, but to date no formal acceptance of the studies/value chain selection has been forthcoming.

We also collaborated with a private consultant hired by Heineken Breweries to perform a value chain analysis on White Sorghum. This study, targeted to the needs of Brarudi is available but is not as detailed as those noted above.

We note that the horticultural sector is heating up. The World Bank plans to invest here, as does IFAD, the Belgians and CARITAS. Close coordination between donors and programs will be essential so as not to duplicate investment efforts or work at cross purposes because of strategy/approach differences.

## **Task 3- Assessing Producer Capacity Building Needs and Developing Baselines**

BAP contracted with CURDES for two studies. By 30 June both studies had been completed in draft form with copies presented to the CTO in French for Feedback. Comments on each document were forwarded to CURDES to assist in the revision of the documents. The document assessing Producer Association Capacity Building Needs has been re-submitted and is undergoing final review. The Baseline study revision is still outstanding.

## Task 4- Targeted Training on Supply-side and Demand Side Factors among select high potential producers/enterprises

### Approach

Given the relative dearth of participation in existing associations (17%), the Program decided it would be worthwhile, in addition to training representatives from the organized, officially recognized, associations already existent in the draw area of each pilot washing station, to divide the draw zones into sub groups of non-associated coffee farmers, with each sub-group corresponding to a sub-*colline*. Each sub-group and association was asked to identify two lead farmers who could attend training sessions facilitated by Program staff at the washing station. It was expected that these lead farmers would then replicate the training for their sub-groups on their respective collines. This cascading model of training permits is to extend our outreach for information and training beyond the “associated” minority and impact the non-aligned farmers who also deliver to the pilot washing station.

### Project Facilitated Training Sessions

During this reporting period ten training sessions were held in Kirundi at four pilot washing stations for lead farmers. A total of 480 persons, 13% of whom were women participated directly in these training sessions. Overall participation was 83% of anticipated. The greatest participation was registered at Murambi Station (90%) followed by Bwayi and Ngogomo (87 and 86%, respectively). The lowest average participation was registered at Teka (71%). Except at Bwayi, women’s participation, while low, was much more consistent than that of their male colleagues. At Bwayi, the mean participation of women was the highest of all stations.

In addition, at each station and for each session, a minimum of three CWS personnel also participated- either the Station Chief or his Assistant and two specialized laborers.

Participants at Program Facilitated Training Sessions (Jan-June 2008)

Participants at Program Facilitated Training Sessions (Jan-June 2008)						
SOGESTAL	Washing Station	Number of Sessions	Invited Farmers	Participating Farmers (%)	Men	Women
Kayanza	Bwayi	3	57	52 (91%)	50	2
			57	48 (84%)	24	24
			57	49 (86%)	38	11
			<b>S/Total 171</b>	<b>149 (87%)</b>	<b>112 (75%)</b>	<b>37 (25%)</b>
Kirimiro	Teka	2	76	68 (89%)	64	4
			76	40 (53%)	36	4
			<b>S/Total 152</b>	<b>108 (71%)</b>	<b>100 (96%)</b>	<b>8 (4%)</b>
Kirundo-Muyinga	Ngogomo	3	50	49 (98%)	43	6
			50	42 (84%)	38	4
			50	38 (76%)	34	4
			<b>S/Total 150</b>	<b>129 (86%)</b>	<b>115 (89%)</b>	<b>14 (11%)</b>
Ngozi	Murambi	2	52	46 (88%)	44	2
			52	48 (92%)	46	2
			<b>S/Total 104</b>	<b>94 (90%)</b>	<b>90 (96%)</b>	<b>4 (4%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>480 (83%)</b>	<b>417 (87%)</b>	<b>63 (13%)</b>

### Topics covered during training

Principal themes developed during the training sessions were:

1. Proper harvesting of cherry coffee
2. Cherry quality and how to identify and select good quality cherries
3. Principal quality defects of coffee
4. Steps in the transformation of cherry to parchment (depulping, grading, fermentation, washing, grading, soaking, drying, warehousing and transporting parchment from the washing station to the dry mill)

Each of the principal themes, developed over three hours was accompanied by a technical note in Kirundi developed by the Program. Supplemental to the theory, each training session had a practical (experiential) aspect where the farmers learned by doing.

In addition to the principal themes developed, secondary “informational” themes included:

- The International Coffee Market, the difference between commercial grade coffee markets and specialty coffee markets
- On-going reforms of Burundi’s coffee sector, principles of liberalization and privatization

### **Replication of Training Sessions by Lead Farmers**

Tracking the spread of training through a cascading system is a challenge. Initial results available from the pilot washing stations suggest that the following spread was achieved during this reporting period-

	Collines	Sub-Collines	Number of Sessions	Total # participants	Average # participants/session
Bwayi	16/18	29/57	31	1301	43
Ngogomo	11/11	23/25	57	2672	47
<b>Teka</b>	<b>nd</b>	<b>Nd</b>	<b>nd</b>	<b>nd</b>	<b>nd</b>
Murambi	9/ 11	17/26	30	1157	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36/40</b>	<b>69/108</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>43</b>

Extracting CWS Teka from our analyses, we note that 8 training sessions with 372 lead farmers at the three pilot washing stations (Bwayi, Ngogomo and Murambi) led to replication of the training on 90% of the collines serving these washing stations, but were decentralized to only 64% of the potential sub-collines. A total of 118 training sessions were facilitated by the lead farmers. These training sessions reached a total of 5130 coffee farmers, which translates to each lead farmer spreading their message to an average of 13.8 other farmers.

### **Recruitment of Community Development Agents (Field Technicians)**

In order to augment our proximity and intensify our assistance to rural sector actors in the provinces the Program began recruiting field technicians in March. Over 60 candidates presented their dossiers for review and analysis by Program staff. Sixteen, including three women were invited to pass a written test. Based on the results of the written exam, eight

candidates competed in a second round of testing for the five available places. Four men and one woman candidate were invited to attend training beginning in July.

The delay in recruitment was due to difficulty in receiving authorization for the purchase of motorcycles from the RCO as well as procurement delays from the selected supplier of the motos and in receiving the exonérations and administrative paperwork from the Government of Burundi.

The field agents have the following profiles: two are agronomists, two are economists and one is a geographer. Three have prior field experience in rural animation, one passed an internship at a coffee washing station, another founded his own ASBL. All have previously taught in private schools.

### **Meetings with Private Sector Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneur Networks**

Two meetings were held with representatives of the Burundian Women's Entrepreneurship Association to discuss collaboration going forward with the Program, especially in the areas of coffee, horticulture, dairy and artisanal goods.

We also met with representatives of the Burundi Enterprise Network (BEN) concerning collaboration/support. This network is extremely interested in the business incubator

We met on multiple occasions with private sector entrepreneurs interested in investing in the coffee sector. A majority are looking to purchase or build coffee washing stations, while one is interested in building a quality, small footprint dry mill and cupper training center in Bujumbura.

One investor interested in milk processing contacted us during this reporting period.

Another investor contacted us looking to expand wheat and maize production in Burundi, through the use of outgrower schemes.

## **Conclusion**

This semester was dominated by activities destined to increase project visibility, set the foundation and make progress on different deliverables in our task order. Coffee sector activities dominated. If the enabling environment for national level privatization is moving at a slower than anticipated pace, we have compensated by increasing our support to the grass roots economic actors to the process, assisting them in becoming well structured economic players. We focused on improvements to post harvest quality of coffee and experimented with a number of improvements at pilot washing stations. In collaboration with the World Bank and IMF, BAP and USAID worked to improve transparency and competitiveness in the coffee sector, ensuring that specialty buyer concerns were met in modified legislation and that the existent legislation took into account lessons learned in previous years and in other country circumstances. We collaborated heavily with sectoral actors to assist them in understanding the difference between liberalization and privatization and in differentiating marketing segments and schemes for differing qualities of Burundian coffee.



The semester was characterized by intense field activity, multiple buyer and partner visits, and much back door negotiating to move policy agenda items forward. As the semester ends we are looking to increase our proximity in our intervention zone by placing field technicians capable of facilitating capacity reinforcement and mobilization activities with our rural clients. Their presence should assist in intensifying capacity reinforcement activities and the spread of our interventions under as we close out the first project year.

## **Annexes**

## Annexe 1 Documents Produced this Reporting Period

- 1) White Paper- Hidden factors impeding the evolution of coffee sector liberalization/ privatization in Burundi
- 2) Value Chain Studies
  - i. Coffee Value Chain Study
  - ii. Constraints and Growth Potential in the Dairy Value Chain
  - iii. Horticulture Subsector Value Chain Studies
  - iv. Burundi Tea Value Chain Study
- 3) Technical Note: Identification of Weak points in Burundi Coffee Processing- Risk Analysis and Recommendations
- 4) Technical Note- « *Comment Faciliter le Système de Communication, Commercialisation et Exportation des Cafés de Spécialités du Burundi au niveau du PAIR* »
- 5) Trip Report G Kappler- February 2008
- 6) « *Rapport de Mission EAFCA, Kampala 14-16 Février 2008* »
- 7) Technical Note: Presentation of the Ngogomo Coffee Washing Station
- 8) Technical Note: « *La Récolte et Transformation du Café- caractéristique de la cerise, techniques de sélection, principaux défauts du café* »-in Kirundi
- 9) Technical Note : « *Les marches du café-marché du New York, marché du café de spécialité* »-in Kirundi
- 10) Analysis of « *OCIBUs Draft Règlement de Vente du Café Vert à l'Exportation 2008/2009* »
- 11) Technical Note : Major Changes in Burundi's rules governing green coffee sales- a synthesis, in English, for participants at SCAA
- 12) Technical Note: Burundi Specialty Coffee Production
- 13) « *Etude de Base-Les Systèmes de Production de la Plaine de l'Imbo et Du Nord Est de la Crête Congo Nil : seraient-ils aux limites de leurs capacités ?* » Rapport Provisoire préparé par CURDES
- 14) « *Rapport de Mission aux Stations Pilotes de Café avec OCIBU, PAGE, le Comité de Réforme et CNAC du 22 au 24 mai 2008* »
- 15) Technical Note : Burundi Specialty Coffee Production, a synthesis for coffee buyers
- 16) Trip Report G Kappler- June 2008
- 17) Technical Note: Measuring pH at different stages of Coffee Depulping/Fermentation
- 18) Technical Note: « *Procédures à suivre au laboratoire pendant la visite d'un acheteur* »
- 19) Technical Note : « *Entretien du Café pendant sa production-paillage, taille et la préparation/application du fumure minérale* »- in Kirundi
- 20) Technical Note : « *Le calendrier agricole du café au Burundi* »-in Kirundi
- 21) « *Etat des Lieux des Organisations des Producteurs dans la Zone d'Intervention du PAIR (Kirundo-Muyinga, Ngozi, Kayanza, Cibatoké et Bujumbura périurbaine) version II* »-préparer par CURDES