



The Karawa Coffee Project

Reduce Poverty | Build the Economy | Enhance Food Security

paulcarlson.org/coffee



Why Coffee?

To understand why PCP would engage in the revitalization of coffee in Congo, you must begin with its history.



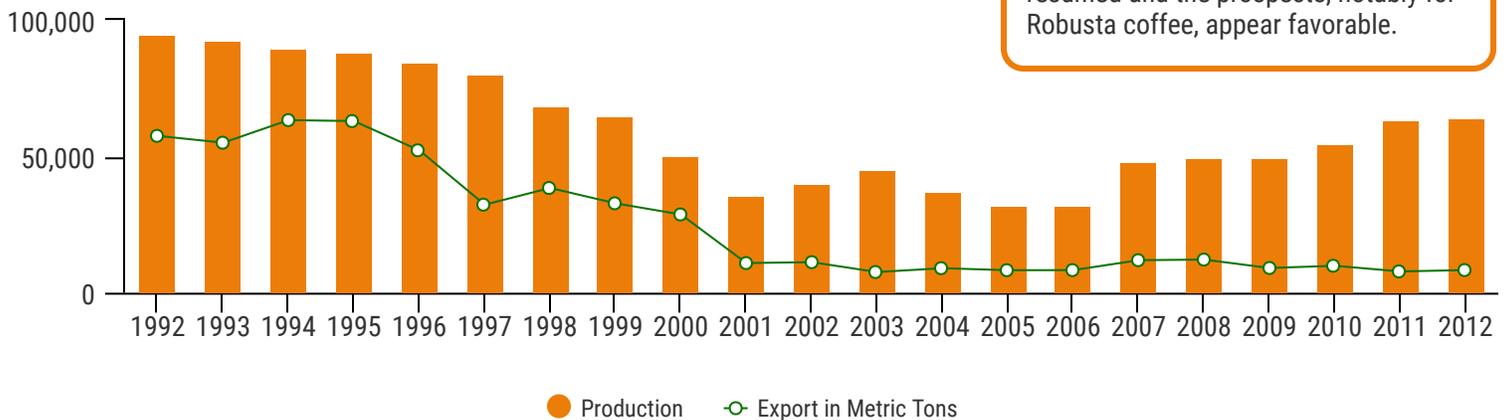
Black Gold

In the Ubangi region where Paul Carlson Partnership and the Covenant Church of Congo work, the cultivation of Robusta coffee ("black gold") in the 1980s was the main source of income. It provided resources to educate children, healthcare for the family, build homes, and build the local economy. Coffee growing skills have been passed down through the generations. Families remember the success of growing coffee before the wars of the 1990s wiped out the region's economy.

Collapse and Comeback

Due to the wars during the 1990s, the price of coffee fell in the world market, and then again between 2000 and 2003. Fungal disease affecting the coffee crops also impacted the amount of production and export. This plunged the population into disarray. The quick collapse of the coffee sector had a negative socio-economic impact on rural areas by contributing to the development of poverty, food insecurity, and difficult access to basic services—education, healthcare, water, and sanitation. Since then, the market has resumed and the prospects, notably for Robusta coffee, appear favorable.

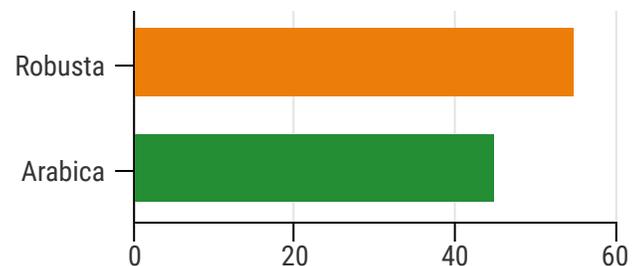
20 Yrs DR Congo Coffee



World Coffee Consumption



Robusta's Expected Growth by 2030



According to the International Coffee Organization (ICO), the 2015/16 world consumption of coffee is in the vicinity of 155.5 million bags (60kgs/bag). With an annual growth rate of about 2%, it is estimated that world coffee consumption will reach 170 million bags in 2020.

In 2015/16, growth was estimated to be 55% Arabica and 45% Robusta. In 2030, it is estimated that the situation will be the opposite—45% Arabica and 55% Robusta. While world coffee prices may remain at an incentive level in the coming years, and global demand may be strong, this is a unique opportunity to revive the Congolese coffee sector.

Facts at a Glance

3 Partners



Paul Carlson Partnership



Café Africa DRC



ECC 51st CEUM
(Covenant Church of Congo)



2,000 producers



1,400 families



88 villages



8,400 people impacted

415 Kgs seeds

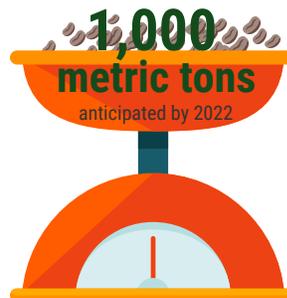
1 Kg=3000 seeds



1,245,000 seeds



1,977 acres
to plant



1,000
metric tons
anticipated by 2022



4 year
budget=
500K

In the short term

Improve productivity and increase the production of coffee and associated food crops through training in good agricultural practices for local, national, and international markets.

In the long term

Improve the incomes of small farmholders and their livelihoods through their consolidation in a cooperative or union of associations.

Project Timeline

YEAR 1



December 2017–January 2018

Organizational Structure & Seed Planting

The coffee project divided into 4 main areas surrounding Karawa. All planters trained for startup, leaders organized working groups, and seed beds planted.



July–September

Seedlings Transfer to Nurseries

Seedlings transferred to individual plastic bags for intense growing period; plants kept within the original sites; palm leaf shade coverings gradually removed to acclimate the plants to full sun.



January–March 2019

Prepare Fields for Planting and Transfer

Continuous nurturing of the coffee plants is crucial, as well as preparing the fields for transfer.



YEAR 2

May 2019

PCP Visit to Newly Planted Coffee Fields

December 15, 2017

Project Launch

The Karawa Coffee Project was launched December 15, 2017, in Karawa, Democratic Republic of Congo.



February–June

Germination in Seedbeds

Planters organized in associations of 20–40 persons each in each of the 4 areas; associations assigned responsibility for specific coffee germination sites; cultivation resulting in healthy seedlings. Approximately 900,000 seeds germinated.



October–December

Nurturing Plants for the Field

Associations will care for their nursery sites to build and maximize the health and hardiness of the coffee plants in preparation to transfer to fields when the rainy season starts in mid-March. Leaders in each of the 4 areas will be trained in business and operations of cooperatives for export.



Mid-March–April 2019

Transfer Plants to Fields with Intercrops

The coffee plants will be planted with intercrops, which are other food plants cultivated alongside the coffee to increase overall market sales for farmers. These plants are peanuts, manioc, beans, etc.



June–end of 2019

First Year Harvest for Local Sale

