



15 Dissemination of Information

15.1 Main Outputs

- A total of 487,700 items of information materials about coffee wilt disease (CWD) were produced during the course of the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme (RCWP), and disseminated throughout coffee regions of Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda.
- Materials included leaflets, posters, calendars, T-shirts, coasters, pens and exercise books.
- Printed material was produced in a total of 13 languages.
- Over 250 radio broadcasts were made in five countries, reaching a potential audience of tens of millions.
- Over 30 scientific papers and conference presentations were prepared.

15.2 Information Dissemination Using Print Information Materials

Different types of dissemination materials were developed in various languages (mainly in local languages) and disseminated to farmers, intermediary organizations working in coffee research, extension and development sectors, primary and secondary schools as well as to the farmer field school (FFS) members. These materials played a considerable role in raising awareness and complemented the information communicated through training and mass media. Selection and production of information materials (such as contents, formats and languages) was based on farmers' and other stakeholders' preferences and priority information needs identified during various events. Tables 15.1–15.6 show types and quantities of dissemination materials produced and disseminated in different countries.

15.3 Information Dissemination Through Mass Media

The use of different print and electronic media was given due attention in view of the difficulties of reaching all coffee-farming communities and other stakeholders through face-to-face interaction. Various mass media channels were used to disseminate information pertaining to CWD to the general public (Tables 15.7–15.12). Mass media, particularly, played an important role in creating awareness and sensitizing policy makers and other stakeholders about CWD.

Phiri N. and Baker, P.S. (2009) *Coffee Wilt in Africa Final Technical Report*. CAB International.



Table 15.1: Dissemination materials produced and distributed in Uganda.

Serial number	Type	Title	Language	Number printed	Number released	Recipients
1	Leaflet	Coffee wilt disease (CWD): field management guide	English	2,000	1,900	Extensionists
2	Leaflet	Do you know CWD?	English	20,000	19,400	Farmers
3	Leaflet	Omanyi obulwadde obukaza emwanyyi?	Luganda	55,000	54,400	Farmers
4	Leaflet	Oidhi obulwaire obukazha emwanhyi?	Lusoga	50,000	49,400	Farmers
5	Leaflet	Nomanya oburweire oburikwomya omwani?	Runyakitara	80,000	79,400	Farmers
6	Leaflet	CWD: prepared for higher education institutions	English	10,000	9,400	Higher education institutions
7	Leaflet	CWD: prepared for primary schools	English	20,000	19,400	Primary schools
8	Poster	CWD: a major disease of Robusta coffee in Uganda	English	5,000	4,500	Farmers, educational, agricultural and other institutions
9	Poster	Obulwadde obukaza emwanyyi: obulwadde bw'emwanyyi za rubusita bu Uganda	Luganda	10,000	9,500	Farmers
10	Poster	Obulwaire bw'emwanhyi: obulwaire obukasinze kulwaza emwanhyi dha robusita mu Uganda	Lusoga	5,000	4,500	Farmers

11	Poster	Endwara eri kwomya omwani: endwara nkuru y'omwani gwa robusita omuri Uganda	Runyakitara	10,000	9,500	Farmers
12	Calendar	CWD (Tracheomycosis): A major disease of coffee in Uganda - 2007	English	5,000	4,800	Farmers, educational, agricultural and other institutions
13	Calendar	Akawuka akakaza emwanyi (Tracheomycosis): Obulwadde obwomutawana mu Uganda - 2007	Luganda	10,000	9,800	Farmers
14	Calendar	Akawhuka akakaza emwanhyi (Tracheomycosis): Obulwaire obwomutawana mu Uganda - 2007	Lusoga	5,000	4,800	Farmers
15	Calendar	Akakooko akarikwomya omwani (Tracheomycosis): Oburwaire kw'akabi byomwani omu Uganda - 2007	Runyakitara	10,000	9,800	Farmers
16	T-shirt	Control coffee wilt (Polo neck)	English	500	480	Extensionists and contact staff in key institutions or organizations
17	T-shirt	Control coffee wilt (round neck)	English	2,500	2,400	Key contact farmers
18	Coaster	Control coffee wilt (acrylic)	English	3,000	2,900	Extensionists, contact staff in key institutions or organizations and policy makers
19	Pen	Control coffee wilt	English	2,000	1,900	Extensionists, contact staff in key institutions or organizations and farmers; policy makers

Table 15.2: Dissemination materials produced and distributed in Ethiopia.

Types of material	Copies Produced	Disseminated copies	Contents and language	Target groups
Wall calendar 2006 and 2007	2,500+ 5,000	5,000	Symptoms, ways of transmission and management options	All coffee stakeholders including policy makers
Posters in Amharic	5,000	5,000	Symptoms, ways of transmission and management options	All coffee stakeholders including farmers and policy makers
Posters in English	2,000	2,000	Symptoms, ways of transmission and management options	Higher learning institutions, offices of <i>wereda</i> , zonal and regional and federal
Leaflets	15,000	14,500	Prevent coffee wilt disease CWD transmission while stumping (rejuvenating old mother coffee trees)	Coffee farmers, DAs and experts during field days and training sessions
Leaflets	10,000	9,850	Know CWD a deadly disease of coffee (in Amharic and Oromiffa)	Coffee stakeholders
Leaflets	1,000	1,000	Know CWD (in English, produced by CAB International)	300 scientists and researchers during the 14th Plant Protection Society of Ethiopia conference
Brochure (manual) in Amharic	5,000	5,000	Identification, spread and management of CWD	Extension staff and agricultural college instructors and students
Brochure (manual) in Oromiffa	5,000	5,000	Identification, spread and management of CWD	DAs and experts during the training sessions
Capes	2,500	2,500	'Control coffee wilt' in English	Farmers, extensionists and officials
T-shirts	2,500	2,500	'Control coffee wilt' in Amharic	Farmers, extensionists and officials
Exercise books	5,000 (each 50pp)	5,000	Brief information on CWD in Amharic (colourful pictures of infected trees and the pathogen)	Students in CWD-prone areas of Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNP) regional states
Bolo/car stickers	1,000	1,000	Improve coffee production by controlling CWD	Posted on vehicles as a reminder
Handouts	15,000	15,000	Extension/communication methods and participatory training methodology	Participants of the training sessions

Table 15.3: Dissemination materials produced and distributed in Rwanda.

Serial number	Type	Title	Language	Quantity produced	Quantity distributed	Recipients
1	Poster	'Indwara ya cyumya ifata kawa (Trachéomycose) icyorezo muri Afurika y'iburasirazuba n'iyu hagati'	Kinyarwanda	15,000	15,000	Country-wide
2	Leaflet	'Tumenye indwara ya cyumya ifata kawa, Indwara kimbuzi y'amakawa ya Arabika na Robusta'	English	15,000	15,000	Country-wide

Table 15.4: Dissemination materials produced and distributed in Tanzania.

Serial number	Type	Title	Language	Quantity produced	Quantity distributed
1	Leaflet	Utambue Ugonjwa wa Mnyauko Fuzari wa Kahawa	Swahili	20,300	?
2	Leaflet	Ujue Ugonjwa wa Mnyauko Fuzari wa Kahawa	Swahili	20,300	?
	Three types of Posters	Mnyauko Fuzari wa Kahawa (MF) (Tracheomycosis)	Swahili	14,000	
		Ugonjwa hatari wa Kahawa ya Robusta Tanzania			
		Udhibiti Mnyauko Fuzari (MF) wa Kahawa Kuongeza Mavuno na Kipato and Mnyauko Fuzari (Tracheomycosi) Ugonjwa hatari wa Kahawa katika nchi za Afrika Mashariki na Kat			

Table 15.5: Dissemination materials produced and distributed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Sub-activities	Current reporting period (2006)
1. Posters	<p>1. A deadly disease of coffee in East Africa and Central Africa have been translated into:</p> <p>French: Tracheomycose du caféier, importante maladie du caféier en Afrique de l'Est et du Centre. Printed: 1500, disseminated: 950</p> <p>Swahili: Tacheomycose: ugonjwa kali wa kahawa apatikanao Afrika mashariki na ya kati. Printed: 2000, disseminated: 1500</p> <p>Lingala: Bokono tracheomycose. Bokono oyo ezali koboma café na Afrika ya tei mpe ya kati-kati</p> <p>Kinande: Akalundi'a ka kawa/ Vukoni vukalire ovukithea akawa oma Afrika Printed: 2000, disseminated: 2000</p> <p>2. Comment lutter contre la tracheomycose. Language: French, produced 2500, disseminated: 2200</p> <p>3. Lolenge nini tokoki kobundisa bokono tracheomycose? Language: Lingala, printed: 2000, disseminated: 1200</p> <p>4. Twangalwa thuthi oko kalund'ia ka? Language: Kinande, printed: 3500, disseminated: 3000</p>
2. Brochures	Tracheomycose: Ce qu'il faut savoir, Ce qu'il faut faire, Ce qu'il ne faut pas faire. Language: French, printed: 250, disseminated: 100
3. Other printed matter	<p>Calendars:</p> <p>1. Comment lutter contre la trachéomycose, language: French, printed: 5000, disseminated: 4680</p> <p>2. Lutter contre la trachéomycose est un devoir patriotique. Language: French, printed: 5000, disseminated: 5000</p> <p>3. Twangalwa thuthi oko kalundi'a ka kawa. Language: Kinande, printed: 5000, disseminated: 5000</p> <p>4. Lolenge nini tokoki tubundisa bokono tracheomycose. Language: Lingala, printed: 5000, disseminated: 4500</p> <p>T-shirt</p> <p>1. Projet CFC/ICO/13: Lutter contre la trachéomycose. Language: French, printed: 2500, disseminated: 2500</p>
4. Papers presented	<p>1. The improvement of coffee production in Africa by the control of coffee wilt disease (CWD). The impact of the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme (RCWP) on coffee stakeholders in DRC. Authors: Saiba Nzanzu, Prof Kalonjimbui, meeting: 2nd CFC African Coffee Scientific Meeting, 15 February 2006, Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha Tanzania</p> <p>2. Contribution du Projet CFC/ICO/13 à la relance de la culture du café en R.D.Congo. Author: Saiba Nzanzu, Workshop « Reflexion sur la filière café dans les territoires de Beni et Lubero. Les enjeux de la campagne caféière 2006/07. 7-9 September 2006, Centre d'Accueil Protestante (CAP): Beni, Nord-Kivu, R.D. Congo. Language: French</p>

Table 15.6: More dissemination materials produced and distributed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Dissemination of materials or activities	Current reporting period
1. Posters	<p>1. Comment lutter contre la tracheomycose. Language: French, copies disseminated: 500 (Bumba in Equateur province) and 500 (Kisangani in Orientale Province)</p> <p>2. A kalundia ka kawa (tracheomycose). Language: Kinande, copies disseminated: 450 (Biakatu, Mambassa in Orientale Province) and 850 (Vulamba in Arabica area in Nord-Kivu)</p> <p>3. Ugonja kali wa kahawa upatikanao Afrika mashariki nay a kati. Language: Swahili, copies disseminated: 550 in Nord-Kivu province</p> <p>Lolenge nini tokoki kobundisa bokono tracheomycose ya cafeier. Language: Lingala, copies disseminated: 1200 in Bumba in Equateur Province and 1000 in Kisangani (Orientale Province)</p>
2. Other printed matter	<p>Calendars</p> <p>1. Comment lutter contre la tracheomycose. Language: French, 2400 copies disseminated</p> <p>2. Lutter contre la tracheomycose est un devoir patriotique. Language: French, 3000 copies disseminated</p> <p>3. A Kalundi a ka kawa (tracheomycose). Language: Kinande, 4000 copies disseminated</p> <p>4. Lolenge nini tokoki ku bundisa bokono tracheomycose ya cafeier. Language: Lingala, 2500 copies disseminated</p>
3. Newspaper articles	<p>Les Coulisses no. 176, date; 25 April 2007. Communication: 4000 copies were disseminated in all Catholic parishes in Sud Kivu, Nord Kivu Maniem, Equateur provinces and in Ituri district in Orientale Province</p>

15.4 Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions

National coordination offices of the different participating countries (in collaboration with CAB International) attended different agricultural shows and exhibitions and disseminated and shared information on CWD and RCWP in general. For instance, in 2007, Tanzania Coffee Research Institute (TaCRI) participated in the *Nane Nane* show held at Kyakailabwa agricultural show compound in Bukoba municipal. During this show, emphasis was placed on improving coffee productivity and quality through the control of CWD, the use of appropriate coffee husbandry practices, proper harvesting, proper drying of coffee cherries, hulling at village level to improve the quality of coffee and appropriate coffee handling in the store. During this event, more than 300,000 participants visited the TaCRI's booth. Similarly, in Uganda, information about CWD was displayed and shared during

Table 15.7: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in Ethiopia.

	Name of media	Type or title of programme	Date of broadcast or print	Language	Audience coverage
1	National Ethiopian Radio, Radio Fana and Metu FM radio	News on extension workers training at Yirgacheffe, Jimma and Metu	3 June 2003	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
			6 June 2003		
			12 June 2003		
2	National Ethiopian Radio	News on extension workers training at Jimma	19 May 2004	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
3	National Ethiopian Radio	Documentary programme to create awareness about CWD, its damage and its control measures	31 May 2004	Amharic	Over 25 million people
4	Metu FM radio	News on extension workers training at Metu	3 June 2004	Oromiffa	Over 5 million people
5	National Ethiopian Radio	Detailed programme on Regional Coffee Wilt Programme (RCWP) activities and local officials awareness raising and training	28 June 2004	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
6	Radio Fana	News on extension workers training at Jimma	15 December 2004	Amharic	Over 25 million people
7	Radio Fana	News on extension workers training at Yirgacheffe	14 December 2004	Amharic	Over 25 million people
8	National Ethiopian Radio	Comprehensive awareness raising programme on CWD	10 June 2004	Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
9	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNP) FM radio	News on training events at Yirgacheffe, on aspects of CWD and RCWP activities	9 June 2005	Amharic	Over 9.5 million people
10	Ghimbi FM radio	Awareness raising programme on CWD and training activities conducted at Ghimbi	June 2005	Oromiffa	1.5 million people

11	National Ethiopian Radio	Programme on farmer field school (FFS)	21 October 2005	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
12	National Ethiopian Radio	News on CWD and project activities	19 May 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
13	SNNP FM radio	News on CWD and project activities	8 April 2006	Amharic	Over 9.5 million people
14	National Ethiopian Radio	News on 'Awareness creation and sensitization workshop'	20 October 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
15	National Ethiopian Radio	News on training and consultative workshop	18 May 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
16	National Ethiopian Radio and Radio Fana	News on devastating effects of CWD in South Ethiopia	21 December 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 25 million people
Television (ETV)					
1	Ethiopian Television	Interviews with project staff was aired as news	5 December 2002	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
2	Ethiopian Television	News on extension workers training at Jimma	21 May 2004	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
3	Ethiopian Television	Comprehensive awareness-raising programme on CWD	9 June 2004	Amharic	Over 12 million people
4	Ethiopian Television	Programme on FFS	21 October 2005	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
5	Ethiopian Television	News on CWD and project activities (interview with the NC)	15 April 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
6	Ethiopian Television	News on CWD and project activities (interview with the NC)	4 May 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
7	Ethiopian Television	News on training and consultative workshop	18 May 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people

Continued

Table 15.7: Continued.

	Name of media	Type or title of programme	Date of broadcast or print	Language	Audience coverage
8	Ethiopian Television	News on awareness creation and sensitization workshop	20 October 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
9	Ethiopian Television	News about Aleta Wondo district CWD activities	29 September 2006	Amharic and Oromiffa	Over 12 million people
10	Ethiopian Television	News on devastating effects of CWD in South Ethiopia	21 December 2006	Amharic	Over 12 million people
11	SNNP Television programme (ETV)	Detailed special programme and CWD and RCWP activities	6 January 2007	Amharic	Over 12 million people
Print media					
1	Addis Zemen newspaper	Article on CWD	14 May 2004	Amharic	Over 1 million people
2	Addis Zemen newspaper	Article on CWD aspects and training activities	19 June 2005	Amharic	Over 1 million people
3	Ethiopian Herald	Programme on FFS activities	21 October 2005	English	Over 10,000 copies
4	Addis Zemen newspaper	Article on CWD aspects and training activities	21 May 2006	Amharic	Over 1 million people
5	Addis Zemen newspaper	News on RCWD activities	23 July 2006	Amharic	Over 1 million people
6	Addis Zemen newspaper and Ethiopian Herald	News on CWD and project activities (interview with the NC)	21 October 2006	Amharic and English	Over 1 million people
7	Addis Zemen	News on devastating effects of CWD in southern Ethiopia	21 December 2006	Amharic	Over 1 million people
8	Article in the quarterly Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture	Articles related to CWD and RCWD activities	January 2004	Amharic	

Table 15.8: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in Uganda.

Broadcasts	Company	Coverage (area reached)	Languages used	Number of 30 min programme on CWD
Radio	Radio Simba	Central and part of eastern Uganda	Luganda	5
	Radio Busoga	Eastern and part of central Uganda	Lusoga	7
	Radio West	Western region	Runyankole/ Rukiga	5
	CBS	National	All languages	10
	Kiira FM	Five districts of Busoga and Mukono	Lusoga	Monthly programme 2003-2006
	Radio Rukungiri	Rukungiri Radio	Lunyakitara	4
	Radio Buddo	Western and central Uganda	Luganda	Weekly programme 2003-2006
Television programmes	Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS)	Central Uganda	Luganda/ English	28
Aired mainly under farming world	UBC	National television	English, Kiswahili and Luganda	60
Videos produced	Three DVD on CWD management; ten VCD on CWD management; four tapes and CDs each in Lusoga, Luganda and Runyankore			

the annual agricultural show, FARA and NARO Institutes' field days, and Annual World Food Day celebrations. In addition, information on CWD was displayed and shared during the annual East African Fine Coffee Association (EAFCA) conferences and Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) dissemination workshops.

15.5 Dissemination of CWD Information Through Scientific Publications or Papers

Scientists participating in the RCWP produced a large number of publications in an attempt to communicate information related to CWD to the scientific community and other coffee stakeholders.

Table 15.9: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in Tanzania.

Type of programme or channel	Period	Remark
Information on CWD was broadcast on three television and three radio stations, and in five newspapers	2001-2004	
Information on CWD continued to be disseminated through newspapers, radio and television	2005-2007 For example, <i>Majira</i> , 26 June 2006; <i>Daily News</i> , 27 June 2006; <i>Daily News</i> , Saturday 16 and Tuesday 27 March 2007; <i>The African</i> , 5 and 7 November 2006	
Similar articles were broadcast by three local televisions Vs (TVT, Star TV and ITV). The same articles were also broadcast by three radio stations (Radio One, Radio Free Africa and Radio Tanzania)		Since 2001 10,000,000 people received information on CWD through mass media

Table 15.10: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Type of programme or channel	Period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Television Graben (RTGB)/Beni, each Saturday for 30 min, in Swahili and Kinande 	2002-2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Moto/OICHA, each Sunday, for 30 min, in Swahili and sometimes in Kinande 	

Table 15.11: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - some details for radio broadcasting in 2007.

	Event	Title of event	Name of radio station	Date broadcast	Language
1	Broadcast	Rafiki Wa Kawa	Graben/Beni	6, 13, 20 and 27 January	Swahili and Kinande
				3, 10, 17 and 24 February	
				3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 March	
				7, 14, 21 and 31 April	
				5, 12, 19 and 26 May	
				2, 9, 16 and 23 June	

Continued

Table 15.11: Continued.

	Event	Title of event	Name of radio station	Date broadcast	Language
2	Broadcast	Rafiki Wa Kawa	Radio Moto Oicha	7, 14, 21 and 28 January 2, 11, 18 and 25 February 4, 11, 18 and 25 March 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29 April 6, 13, 20 and 27 May 3, 10, 17 and 24 June	Swahili and Kinande

Table 15.12: Coffee wilt disease (CWD) mass media coverage in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - television and newspaper.

	Event	Title of event	Name of station	Date shown	Language
1	News broadcast	An interview of Mulumba wa Kassongo, supervisor of project activities in Nord Kivu province	Sauti ya ugermani (Deutsche Welle)	9 June 2007	Swahili
2	Article on CWD aspects and training activities entitled: Lutte contre la tracheomycose. Des regroupements des paysans pour produire des caféiers sains et du café de qualité	<i>Les Coulisses</i> No. 176		25 April 2007	French

Publications or papers produced on CWD

1. Simons, S. (2005) Regional Coffee Wilt Disease Project in East and Central Africa (Oral presentation during the National workshop on sensitization and Awareness Creation, 21 November 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).
2. Tulu, D. (2005) Stumping Program and the Coffee Wilt Disease Challenges in Ethiopia (Oral presentation during the National workshop on sensitization and Awareness Creation, 21 November 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).
3. Girma, A. (2005) Advance in Research on CWD in Ethiopia (Oral presentation during the National workshop on sensitization and Awareness Creation, 21 November 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).

4. Negussie, E. (2005) Extension Approaches and Information Dissemination on Coffee Wilt Disease Management in Ethiopia (Oral presentation during the National workshop on sensitization and Awareness Creation, 21 November 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).
5. Girma A., Hindorf, H., Steiner, U., Nirenberg, H., Dehne, H.W. and Schellander, K. (2005) Genetic diversity in the coffee wilt pathogen (*Gibberella xylarioides*) populations: Differentiation by host specialization and RAPD analysis. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection* 112(2), 134–145.
6. Girma, A., Mengistu, H. and Hindorf, H. (2001) Incidence of tracheomycosis, *Gibberella xylarioides* (*Fusarium xylarioides*) on Arabica coffee in Ethiopia. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection* 108(2), 136–142.
7. Girma Adugna and Mengistu Hulluka (2000) Cultural characteristics and pathogenicity of *Gibberella xylarioides* isolates on coffee. *Pest Management Journal of Ethiopia* 4(1 and 2), 11–18.
8. Girma A., Steiner, U., Hindorf, H. and Dehne, H.-W. (2007) Mating test and *in vitro* production of perithecia by the coffee wilt pathogen, *Gibberella xylarioides* (*Fusarium xylarioides*). *Ethiopian Journal of Biological Sciences* 6, 63–75.
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11. Girma, A., Hindorf, H., Steiner, U., Nirenberg, H. and Dehne, H-W. (2005) Genetic diversity in the coffee wilt pathogen (*Gibberella xylarioides*) populations: differentiation by host specialization RAPD analysis. In: *Proceedings of 20th International Coffee Science Conference*. 11–15 October 2004. Bangalore, India, pp. 1222–1230.
12. Janzac, B., Musoli, P., Roussel, V., Bonnemayre, K., Pinard, F., Leroy, T., Dufour, M., Kyetere, D.T., Hakiza, G.J., Tshilenge, P., Kalonji-Mbuyi, A., Girma, A. and Bieysse, D. (2005) Control of coffee wilt: study of genetic diversity of *Fusarium xylarioides* and *Coffea canephora* in Uganda. In: *Proceedings of 20th International Coffee Science Conference (ASIC)*. 11–15 October 2004. Bangalore, India, pp. 1292–1293.
13. Girma A., Jefuka, C., Zeru, C. and Tesfaye, A. (in press) Advances in research on diseases of coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.) in Ethiopia: a review. In: *Proceedings of 14th Plant Protection Society of Ethiopia*. 19–22 December 2006. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
14. Girma, A. and Jefuka, C. (in press) Resistance levels of Arabica coffee selections to coffee berry disease, coffee wilt and leaf rust diseases in Ethiopia. In: *Proceedings of 12th Crop Science Society of Ethiopia*. 22–23 May 2006. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (awarded paper ranking first).

15. Girma, A. and Hindorf, H. (2001) Recent investigation on coffee tracheomycosis *Gibberella xylarioides* (*Fusarium xylarioides*) in Ethiopia. In: *Proceedings of 19th International Coffee Science Conference, ASIC*. Trieste, Italy.
16. Girma, A. and Hindorf, H. (2001) Tracheomycosis (*Gibberella xylarioides*) on coffee (*Coffea arabica*). Conference on International Agricultural Research for Development. Deutscher Tropentag, 9–11 October 2001, Bonn, Germany.
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29. *Book publication* – A coffee wilt disease (CWD) book is being published by CAB International which covers the CWD comprehensively. The book is expected to be published towards the end of 2009.