

Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agriculture (OA) in East Africa

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At the Regional Workshop
Arusha, Tanzania
on 6-10th March 2006.

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Introduction

- Duration - 18 months project
- Support - UNEP-UNCTAD CBTF on Trade, Environment and Development initiative
- Objective: To contribute to sustainable trade, environmental protection, food security and poverty reduction in the three EA countries by promoting the production and marketing of organic agricultural products in and outside the country
- Envirocare (designated national institution)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFSC) (lead government ministry)
- MAFSC and Envirocare forms the National implementation team for overall coordination and implementation

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Project Progress

- The National Implementation Team Meeting
- Design of Participatory Process
- First NSC Meeting - Launch of Initiative
 - Members includes: UDSM, SUA, TOAM, TanCert, etc
 - The project concept, overall objective, ToR and work plan were presented,
 - Committee discussed the TOR and endorsed them.
- Preparation of Initial Background Document
- Regional Workshop

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Progress cont...

- First National Stakeholders Workshop
 - Participants: MAFSC, UDSM, VPO, TFA, SUA, organic farmers, EPOPA, and media
 - objectives and planned activities for the IA presented
 - Participatory paper presented
 - feedback from stakeholders on the Initial Background Document and Participatory paper provided, e.g.
 - the role of the government in organic sector
 - Involvement of different stakeholders in the project
- Second National Steering Committee
- Preparation of the Integrated Assessment Study

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Initial Background Document

Historical Background

- OA garden started 1898 – Peramiho Mission.
- In 1990s, some organizations such as PELUM-Tz, Sunnhemp Seed Bank, KIHATA, Egaj, Inades-Tz and ADP Mbozi and Envirocare started addressing Organic principle in the form of sustainable agriculture and ecological farming.
- Projects involved include: SECAP-GTZ, Meatu Cotton Project, HIMA and LAMP.

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OA Production

- In Tanzania production is estimated to be 14,500ha, with app. 30,000 farmers
- Crops produced: cotton, coffee, cocoa, cashew nuts, honey, spices and fruits.
- Certified OP for 2004/5 est. 2,891T, area 14,255.4ha
- Uncertified farmers have more than 200,000ha
- E.g honey (uncertified) the production was 110.3t (1999/2000) and 345.1t (2000/1)
- Production – market oriented

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Marketing of OA

Local market

- Not well developed; no promotion
- Few products from uncertified producers available in s/markets and groceries
- Local products that are close to organic are sold at premium price e.g. chicken and eggs are sold at 50-100%
- Most products are sold as conventional

Export market

- Increased demand of organic products from Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Indonesia, USA.
- Organic crops produced are selected basing on:
 - market availability
 - handling e.g. dried products
 - Multi- use products such as spices, essential oils etc.
- Most products are sold semi-processed or raw

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Uncertified vanilla prod and export

Year	Area (ha)	No.farmers	Quantity purchased (fresh beans)	Price USD Per kg	Quantity purchased (fresh beans)	Price USD Per kg
2002/2003	63	3010	946	10	158	250-280
2003/2004	113	5069	5000	10-30	947	50-55

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OA Standards and Certification

- Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), set standards to different products
- It has developed standards that serve as a guideline for OA production, processing, marketing and labeling
- TBS accredits certification bodies
- Inspection is done by certifiers
- Five foreign certification bodies in Tanzania e.g. IMO, EcoCert, Bio inspector, SACert and Naturland.
- TanCert launched in 2004, possess both short and long standards
- Certification rate for foreign certifiers is 150-450USD, TanCert 100-180USD

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OA Policies

- No clear OA policy
- National Agricultural and Livestock Policy of 1997 has several clauses which supports OA principles base on ecology and health issues.
- No official legislation or certification body, due to lack of policy

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Studies and Assessments on OA

Studies and assessment

- Inadequate information that are scattered, fragmented and unpublished
- No comprehensive IAS for the organic sector or selected products in Tanzania
- Publications available: -
 - Basic data on certified organic production and export in Tanzania, 2004 (EPOPA);
 - Kilimo Hai Tanzania (Envirocare).
- Researches – (SUA)
- Articles in newspapers

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Constraints to OA production and trade

- Lack of organic fertilizers and botanicals for soil improvement, diseases and pests control
- Inadequate support from the government; e.g. registration of botanicals
- Lack of quality control facilities
- Lack of credit facilities to organic producers
- Lack of markets particularly local market
- High certification cost

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ASSESSMENT WORK

- Where we are:
 - NSC planning meeting for the assessment took place in December 2005
 - Background paper was very useful
 - Framework for assessment proposed, discussed and agreed upon
 - Team from UDSM to undertake assessment identified (Kulindwa, Shechambo and Mesaki)
 - Three crops were selected for the assessment (Cashewnuts, Coffee and Honey)
 - Study areas (sites) for assessment selected

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Agric and Livestock Policies

- Agricultural Policy of 1997 has a section on OA.
- Policy under review by the new 2006 Ministry set up (MAFC).
- Stakeholders to chip in the proposed policy review
- Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) talks about promoting commercial agriculture in non-traditional export crops.
- ASDS to be reviewed to be in line with policy
- Livestock policy is due for review

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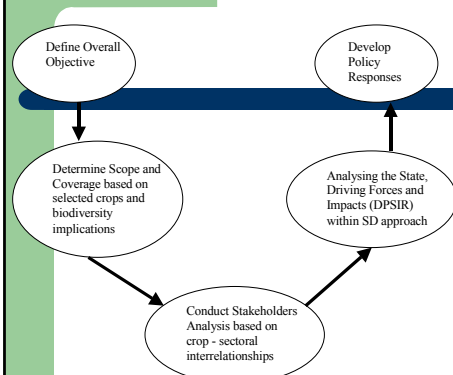
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Trade policy

- Trade Policy supports standardization and certification through the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).
- TBS has formulated a mega-framework for standardization and certification of OP in Tanzania
- Private certification agencies have begun work
- Board of External Trade is very supportive of OA

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Figure 1: Process of Integrated Assessment for OA in Tanzania



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Field work

- Work started in early January 2006
- Cashewnuts- Mkuranga (South of Dar es Salaam in the Coast Region)
- Coffee – Kilimanjaro Region
- Honey – Rufiji, Coast Region

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Criteria for selection of crops

- Production and marketing activities are on going
- They are important export crops, thus they have an impact on the economy
- They are a source of livelihoods for many people in rural areas thus have impact on poverty reduction
- Cashewnuts and coffee are heavy users of chemicals (sulphur, fertilizer and pesticides)
- A shift to organic farming will have large impact in terms of reducing the use of chemicals and fertilizers

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Criteria for selection of crops (2)

- Bee-keeping is a non-consumptive use of forests
- It is beneficial to forest conservation
- Promotion of these export products is beneficial to macro-economy (foreign earnings)
- Beneficial to micro-economy (household level) raising income and thus promoting poverty reduction

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Criteria for crop selection (3)

- Data availability
- Benefits to individuals and national economy
- Distribution of the benefits to many
- Market demand – local and export
- Production expansion potential
- Environmental impact
- Indigenous knowledge
- NSC scored crops against set criteria and picked the ones with highest scores

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Criteria for selection of impacts

- Sustainable development framework focusing on economic, social and environmental dimensions
- Organic farming has many win-win-win opportunities to achieve economic, social and environmental gains
- It is in line with the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) e.g. increasing agricultural growth by 10 % by 2010 but this should be through sustainable means

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Plan to integrate of environmental, social and economic aspects

- Our understanding of integrated assessment (two papers, UNEP work)
- Study design and methodology includes data collection and discussions around the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental)
- Probing into the entire production chain (decision to produce OA products, inputs used, production processing, marketing, generation of wastes and what happens to them, impacts, prices incomes received)

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Way forward

Activities (2006)	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Preparation of Integrated Assessment Study												
Zero Draft						X						
First Draft						X						
Final Draft										X		
Second National Stakeholder Workshop						X						
Third National Steering Committee Meeting						X						
Development of Policy Options and Integrated Assessment					X							
Development of Country Report						X	X	X	X			
Final Submission of report to CBTF												X

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For more information

- Visit:
www.envirocaretz.org

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**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION
AHSANTENI SANA
WEWALE NYONYO BASEBO NA BANYABO**

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