“The Roles of Public sector, Private sector and Development partners in sustainability”. 
Learnings from the Uganda’s National Coffee sector Platform

Francis Chesang
Outline

• Introduction
• Where it all started
• How it works
• Achievements
• Lessons Learnt
Introduction

• Multi-stakeholder consultative process
• Driven by passion to achieve
• Looking at sustainable interventions for coffee across the whole value chain.
Where it all Started
Genesis of the National Coffee Platform

- In 2006 stakeholders in Uganda’s coffee sector met to identify strategies to increase coffee production in Uganda on a sustainable basis.
- Objective
  - Increasing productivity
  - Restoring and increasing area under coffee
  - Enabling policy – especially for the Private sector to participate along the whole value chain.
- Hence the emergence of the Coffee Platform
Coffee Platform Objectives

• To achieve the overall purpose of increasing coffee production and developing a dynamic, responsive and viable coffee value chain in Uganda that is sustainable:

• At national and district levels
  – To sustain an open forum for co-ordinated discussion
  – Stimulate joint action among members
  – Advocate development and implementation of sector policies
  – Encourage communication to, from and between stakeholders
  – Develop a competence and knowledge centre
The Pillars of the CPC

- At the final meeting it was agreed by all stakeholders that four main areas identified needed greater focus;
  - Research
  - Extension
  - Farmer Organization
  - Inputs & credit.
- These were to become the PILLARS of the *Coffee Production Campaign*

**Timeframe**
- Phase 1: Coffee years 2006 – 09
  - *Theme – Back to the future*
- Phase 2: Coffee years 2009 - 12
  - *Theme – Planting for resistance*
- Phase 3: Coffee years 2012 -2015
  - *Theme – Reaping the harvest*
The Coffee Production Campaign (CPC)

- On 1st October 2006 the Uganda Coffee Production Campaign 2006-2015 was launched.
- The purpose of the campaign was to increase exportable coffee from 2m bags to 4m bags by 2015.
- Thus improving prosperity amongst the country’s coffee farmers, and improving Uganda’s earnings from coffee – its principal export.
The Stakeholders

- Government
  - Local Government elected leaders, officials
  - Central govt, including agriculture, trade and finance departments

- Exporters
  - International exporters
  - National Exporters

- NGOs
  - Farmer group NGOs like Plan, CARE, World Vision etc
  - Straight Talk Foundation and others

- Farmers and Farmer groups
  - NUCAFE
  - Kaweri Coffee Plantation
  - Kaweri outgrowers scheme (now named??)

- Development Partners
  - ASPS Danida, DFID, IFAD, World Bank and others

- Nursery Operators
  - UNADA
  - National inputs suppliers like Balton, Twiga etc
  - Local inputs stockists

- Inputs suppliers and stockists
  - Rwenzori Finest and Good African Coffee
  - 1000 Cups, BanCafe, Star and others

- Coffee processors and roasters
  - Millers and processors

- National Coffee Platform
  - National Exporters
  - Millers and processors
Need for a ‘Champion’

• An action plan was agreed that there was need for a Champion to **Sustainably Coordinate** the campaign, hence creation of the National steering committee to implement the campaign
  – UCDA providing the leadership role **(Public)**
  – Café Africa providing the Secretariat **(Private)**
  – Had to be to be reflective of the Four Pillars of the campaign.
Composition of the Steering Committee

- **Public sector**
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - The coffee authority
  - The national extension body
  - Coffee research centre

- **Private sector**
  - Exporters
  - Processors
  - Coffee farmers
  - Agro inputs Dealers

- **Development partners**
  - Projects

- **Women in coffee** (cross cutting?)
Role of the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee oversees and guides the Coffee Production Campaign (CPC) activities:

- Identify needs and strategies
- Draw up work plans and budgets
- Keep accountable the responsible organisations for reaching targets and keeping to budget
- Identify and solicit funds for CPC work plans
- Harmonise coffee activities between all organisations
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Interface with and report to the coffee industry
- Prepare for feedback to Stakeholders - ASHM
Setting up district coffee platforms

• It was crucial, to replicate the national platform model at district level. The campaign began in 10 districts and it now covers 33 Districts.

• A district platform includes all coffee stakeholders working within the boundaries of the district.
Composition of the District platforms

- Farmers
- Farmer organisations (including coffee projects, NAADS coffee groups, coffee co-operatives, exporter projects)
- Agro-inputs dealers
- SACCOs, banks, micro-finance institutions
- Local Government
- NAADS and the Production Department
- Exporters
- Processors
- Traders
- Media
- Women in coffee
- Youth in Coffee
- UCDA
Achievements

• Advocacy for coffee along the whole value chain
• Shared vision and amalgamated programmes
• Attracted funding to the sector
• Able to have dialogue with all the stakeholders every year – ASHM and Coffee Shows
• Advocacy to Coffee Research – institute
• Popularising coffee at the local governments (District coffee platforms)
Major areas of collaboration

- Coffee production methods and systems
- Research and technological development
- Pests and disease surveillance and control
- Post harvest systems and quality control
- Marketing methods and systems
- Value addition initiatives
- Statistical information
Major areas of collaboration (contd)

• Common farm practices on coffee production from local and regional experiences.

• Sharing of knowledge on common practices and specialized skills pertinent to each organization, for learning and improvement of our operational efficiency.

• Mutual commitment to implement all aspects of the Coffee Production Campaign as allocated to each Partner.
Lessons Learnt?

- Value chain mapping very vital
- Multi-stakeholder consultations
  - Public – private sector
  - Cross cutting and emerging issues
  - Shared knowledge
  - Transparency?
- Voluntary, passion or business driven
- Networking
Opportunities

- Regular communication and accountability to the stakeholders – opportunity for increased funding
- Collaborative engagement with local governments – business takes place here!
- Improved institutional development – financial institutions
- Improved publicity on role of the NSC and benefits of multi-stakeholder consultative processes – public sector role.
So has it worked?
Thank You