



**GLOBAL COFFEE
PLATFORM**

for a sustainable coffee world

COUNTRY PLAN 2017: TANZANIA

#GCPMA16



VISION2020 PRIORITIES AND NATIONAL STRATEGY PRIORITIES



Vision2020 SDG's								
	No poverty	Zero hunger	Quality education	Gender equality	Decent work	Responsible Production	Climate Action	Other
Identified as national priority								
National Sustainability Curricula	NSC materials finalized and signed off by the National Sustainability Curriculum Steering Committee. Final consultation with national institutions in process and final corrections to Kiswahili version completed. Launched by Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries at the National Coffee Conference in May 2016							
National Platforms	The National Coffee Stakeholders Committee (NCSC) established in 2009 defined under amendment to coffee regulations. The NCSC coordinates activities in the sector, organizes the National Coffee Conference where binding resolutions guiding the direction of the sector are passed. Zonal stakeholders are represented at production level in 8 zonal stakeholder platforms							

ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL STRATEGY



KEY ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	VISION2020 Workstreams	VISION2020 SDGs
Strengthen capacity of the NCSC to oversee the implementation of the national strategy and advocate for the sector	Strengthened position of the NCSC and implementation of the national strategy	National Platform National Sustainability Curriculum	FOCUS AREAS VISION2020 SDGs
Active member outreach and identifications of their needs	Membership Engagement		
Facilitate training of agronomists (ToT) utilizing the NSC to develop a new coffee extension model	Trained trainers in two further production zones ready to train lead farmers utilizing the NSC		
Conduct value chain analysis for the Tanzanian coffee sector	Clear understanding of roles in the sectors, reducing transaction costs and increased efficiency in the sector	Economic viability of coffee farming	Zero hunger
Support farmer group profitability for selected producer groups in Mbozi	Trained farmer groups on GAP	Economic viability of coffee farming	Zero hunger
Provide support for youth group formation and training, as well as initial support to establish coffee farms	Collaboration with local governments to support land tenure and coffee production for young people based on the conduct feasibility study	Youth inclusion	Zero hunger

1. GCP/VISION 2020 PRIORITIES

Priority 1: increase production and productivity
Priority 2: support overall coffee quality improvement
Priority 3: increased involvement of young people in coffee production
Priority 4: membership engagement

PRIORITY 1: INCREASE PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Current status

Production has stagnated at an average of 50,000 m.t. with fluctuations from 33,000 m.t to a maximum of 68,000 m.t. Some of the key constraints to production are outlined below. The sector has its own industry development strategy that was developed with active participation from the public and private sector. The strategy resulted from a high level of consultation with the zonal stakeholder platforms, established in the eight major production zones. The strategy looks to address the main challenges in revitalizing the coffee sector through four strategic thrusts, namely:

1. Increase production and productivity;
2. Improve efficiency of the value chain;
3. Support overall coffee quality improvement;
4. Support the promotion of Tanzanian coffees abroad and explore new market opportunities, including sustainable coffees.

At the national level, the National Coffee Stakeholder Committee (NCSC) coordinates activities in the sector and organizes the annual National Coffee Conference, where binding resolutions that guide the direction of the sector are passed. The NCSC also provides a forum for initiatives such as the current National Sustainability Curricula (NSC), a public-private initiative that was launched to harmonize extension materials.

Key constraints

- Lack of significant funding for the implementation of the national strategy.
- The prioritization of food security and food crops over support for the improvement of incomes by both government and donors has had a detrimental effect on the coffee sector's ability to make significant headway.
- Insufficient linking between the zonal stakeholder platforms and the national level, making it difficult to coordinate efforts that increase production at a local level and to provide national decision- and policy makers with feedback.
- The geographic spread of the coffee producing districts makes national roll-out or upscaling of project initiatives particularly challenging and costly.

Activities proposed

Activity 1.1

Facilitate training of 30 agronomists for each of the eight major production zones that utilizes the NSC to develop a new coffee extension model in collaboration with the Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB), the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), and other stakeholders.

Activity 1.2

Strengthen the capacity of the National Coffee Stakeholder Committee to oversee the implementation of the national strategy and to advocate on the sector's behalf.

PRIORITY 2: SUPPORT OVERALL COFFEE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Current status

Tanzanian coffee currently fetches price premiums for approximately 35% of its coffee. At the moment, the vast majority of Tanzanian coffee is used in blends, as the insufficient volume of national production and the heterogeneous quality prevents larger roasters from developing Tanzania as a single-origin coffee.

Key constraints

- Poor agricultural husbandry.
- Poor post-harvesting practices.
- Insufficient number of functioning central pulperies.
- Lack of clean water for mild Arabica smallholder processing.
- Poorly functioning farmer groups/cooperatives.

Activities proposed

Activity 2.1

Conduct value chain analysis for the Tanzanian coffee sector in order to better understand where value can be added that will benefit smallholder farmers. Reducing transaction costs will result in improved competitiveness of the sector, as well as higher incomes for all industry stakeholders, and farmers in particular. Not only is this a means to reduce poverty, but also a crucial economic incentive for farmers to invest in productivity and quality.

Activity 2.2

Support for farmer group profitability for five producer groups in Mbozi. This will result in improved quality of coffee through good harvest/post-harvest practices, while increasing the market supply of fully washed Arabica coffee of consistent quality. The five groups in Mbozi district will be trained and supported in post-harvest practices, CPU management, coffee farming as a business, quality differentiation, and market linkages.



PRIORITY 3: INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN COFFEE PRODUCTION

Current status

In the Tanzanian sector, where the issue of ageing farmers has been identified as a key bottleneck for improvement of coffee production, increased involvement of young people is an important strategy to maximize yield and minimize production volatility. Pilot projects can help the sector develop a business case that promotes farming as a family business as part of its responsible profitable farming model.

Key constraints

- Young people do not perceive coffee farming as a profitable or attractive way of earning a livelihood. Urban migration, especially in the North of Tanzania, left ageing farmers tending ageing trees.
- Customary and traditional practices around land tenure and inheritance discourage young people from investing in family farms.

Activities proposed

Activity 3.1

Utilize the feasibility study conducted in SCP 2016 and work with local governments in the three emerging areas of Katavi, Njombe, and Tarime to support land tenure and coffee production for young people, with links to the market. Groups of young farmers will be provided with support for youth group formation, training, and initial support to establish coffee farms of 1 ha. For each young person, intercropping with appropriate food crops will be facilitated to ensure food security is encouraged.

PRIORITY 4: MEMBERSHIP ENGAGEMENT

This will be done in coordination with the East Africa Manager of GCP.

Activities proposed

Activity 4.1

Regularly engage with members and activate and support new members.

Activity 4.2

Coordinate/provide support to partners, service providers, and projects.

Activity 4.3

GCP representation at key meetings/events and identification of other opportunities for enaaement.

Activity 4.4

Coordinate and facilitate communications (including translations) between secretariat and members, and where applicable, between members and National Platforms and National Platforms and the Global Platform.