



Tanzanian food origins and protected Geographical Indications (GI)

John, Innocensia; Egelyng, Henrik; Lokina, Razack

Publication date:
2015

Document version
Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (APA):
John, I., Egelyng, H., & Lokina, R. (2015). *Tanzanian food origins and protected Geographical Indications (GI)*. Poster session presented at Tropentag 2015, Berlin, Germany.



Tanzanian Food Origins and Protected Geographical Indications (GI)

Innocensia John, Henrik Egelyng, Razack Lokina
Email: jinnocensia@gmail.com, University of Dar es Salaam

Tropentag, September 16-18, 2015, Berlin, Germany "Management of land use systems for enhanced food security: Conflicts, controversies and resolutions"

Geographical Indication (GI)

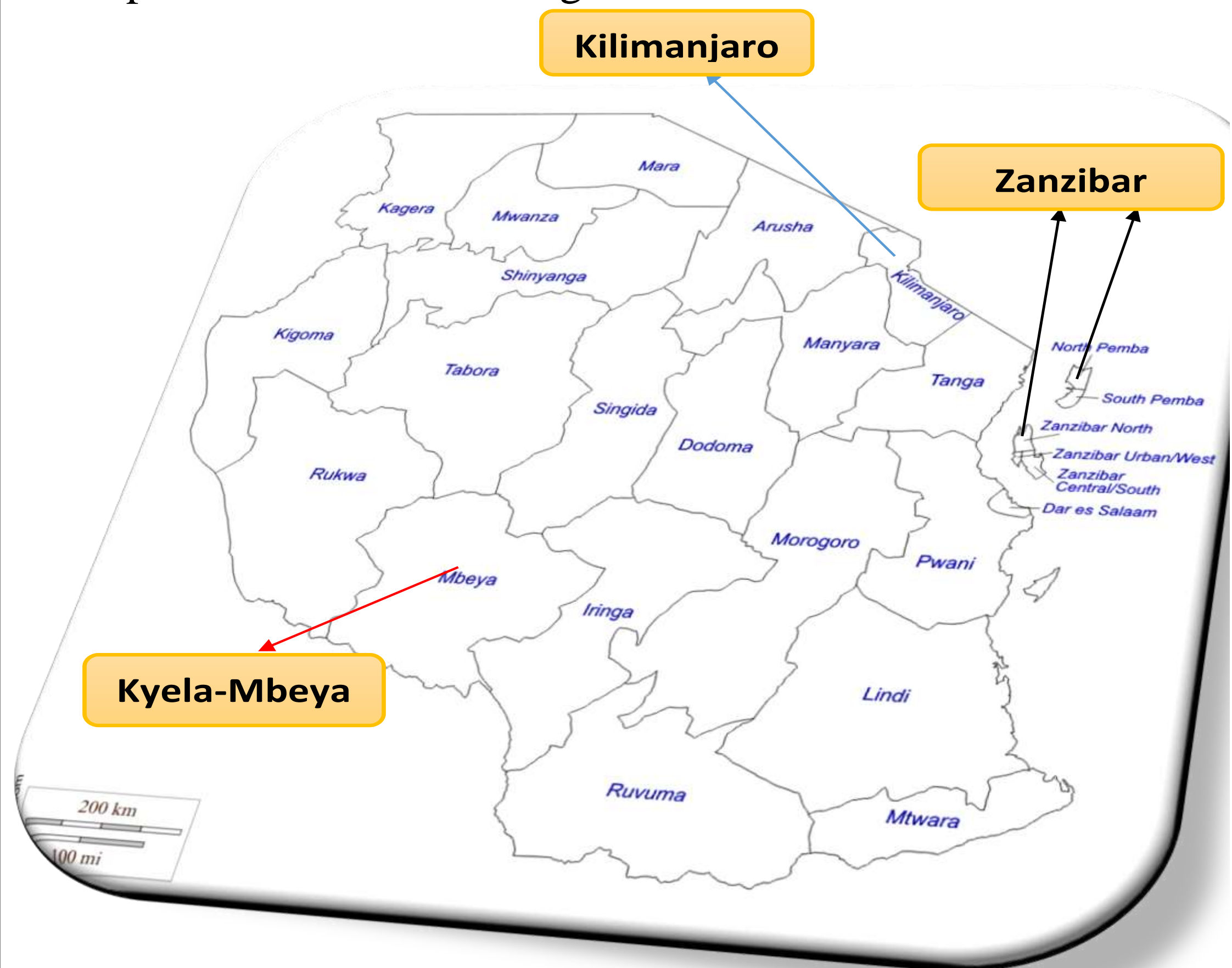
GI can lead to higher value-added products through product differentiation based on quality, provide consumers with certified information regarding product attributes, and enhance and preserve the identity and cultural heritage of the region where a product is produced (Blakeney et.al, 2012 and Teshager W.D, 2015)

Objective of the Study

Investigate conditions under which Tanzanian origin food producers can add value by incorporating territory specific cultural, environmental and social qualities into processing, production and marketing, of unique local, niche and specialty products with the aid of Geographical Indication.

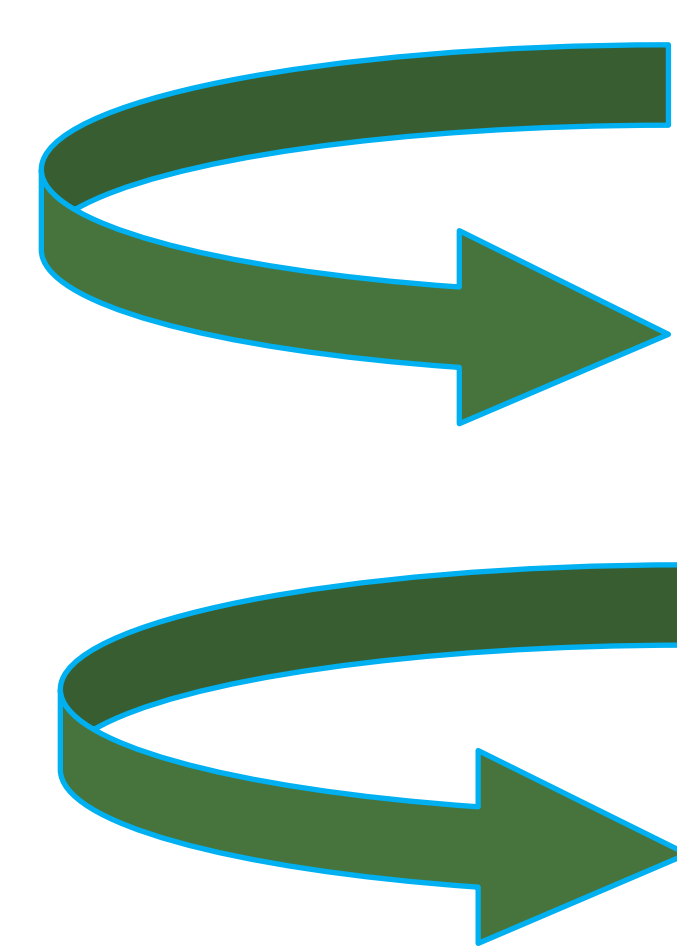
Study Area

Map of Tanzania : Showing 3 field sites.



Methods

Household-level survey and stakeholder interviews:



- 115 Producer, Seller and Consumer interviews.
- In-depth interviews for Qualitative Data.
- Focus group discussions with producer associations.
- Key informant interviews with governmental officials.

Acknowledgments

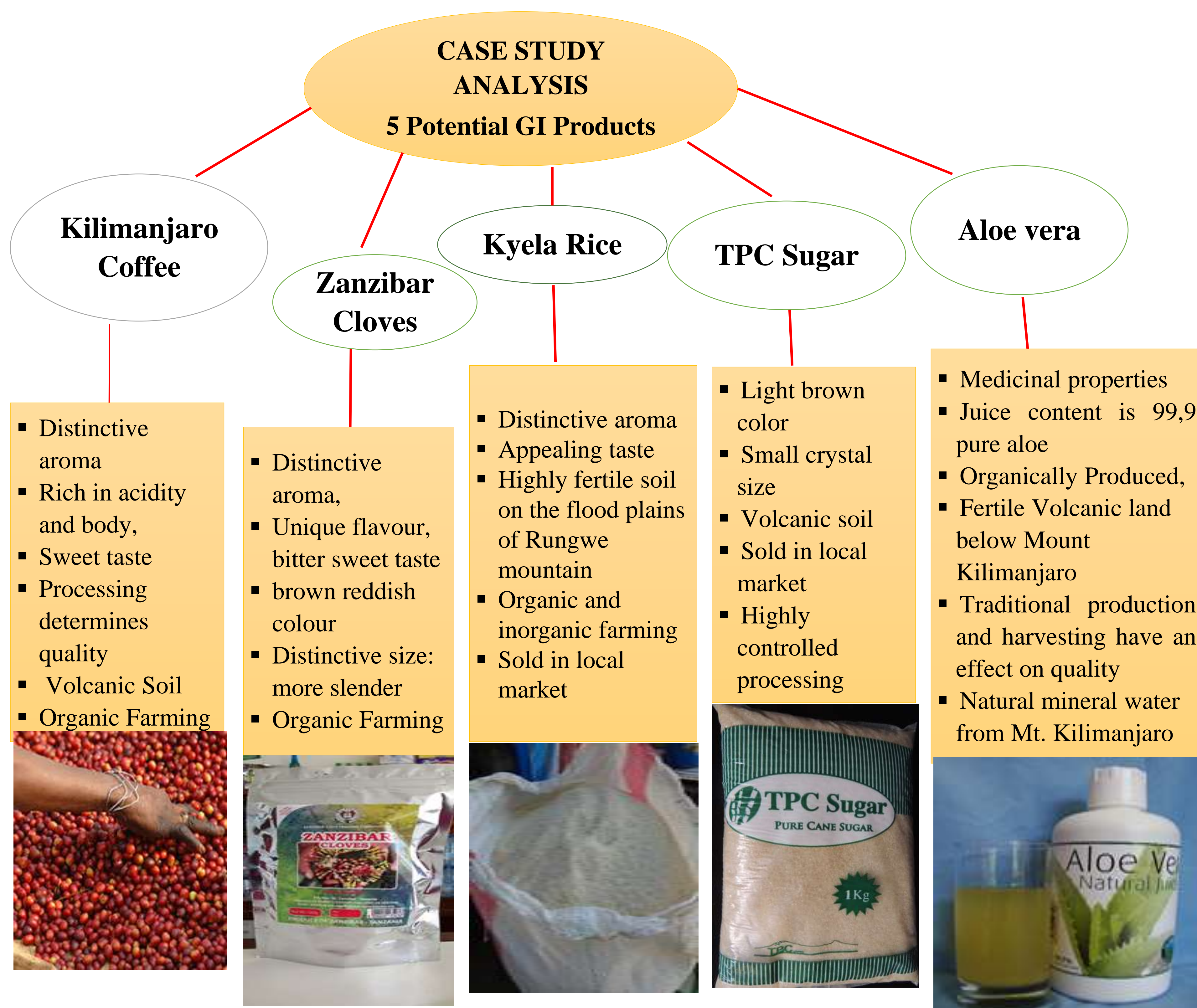
University of Copenhagen and University of Dar es Salaam. The research was supported by Consultative Research Committee for Development Research (FFU), Denmark.



EU GI logos

Preliminary Results

- Five Origin products clove, coffee, rice, sugar and Aloe vera locally sold and exported, with GI potential were selected for field work study (of GI potential)
- Tanzanian origin food producers can add value by incorporating territory specific cultural, environmental and social qualities into marketing, production and processing of unique local, niche and specialty products (ARIPO. 2012)



Conclusion

- GI can potentially be applied to numerous crops/products in Tanzania.
- Tanzanian producers may gain by using GI to market its largest crops such as coffee, banana, and cashew nuts, as well as new non-traditional crops such as spices and oilseeds.
- GIs has potential to contribute to the viability of agricultural activities in remote regions, and thus the maintenance of the ecosystems and local economy

Reference

- Dagne, Teshager W. 2015. Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge in the Global Economy: Translating Geographical Indications for Development. Routledge
- Blakeney et al 2012 Extending the Protection of Geographical Indications: Case Studies of Agricultural Products in Africa. Routledge.
- ARIPO and EU. 2012. Administrative Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation between the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization and the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. Zanzibar, Tanzania.