

# TANZANIA POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT PLATFORM (TPMP)

H.S. LASWAI

*Paper presented at the Post-harvest  
Management Conference: Reducing  
Post-harvest Losses for Food Security  
and Industrialization,*

*8-9th November 2017*

*Nkrumah Hall, University of Dar es  
Salaam*

# WHAT IS TPMP?

- The TPMP is an **informal forum** where different actors in Tanzania involved in postharvest issues
  - **meet** and **share** experiences,
  - **learn** from each other and
  - **work together** in areas such as research and advocacy

- The platform envisions an inclusive society, which is healthier, food and nutrition secure and effectively contributing to economic growth in Tanzania.
- TPMP envisages becoming an autonomous/formal forum by 2020.

# COMPOSITION

- TPMP consists of **diverse actors** along the Post Harvest Management (PHM) continuum:
  - farmers' representatives,
  - agro-dealers,
  - processors,
  - traders,
  - transporters,
  - research institutions and academia,
  - relevant government departments,
  - Post Harvest Technology (PHT) service providers,
  - development partners and
  - non-governmental organizations.

# Responsibilities

- The platform is devoted to:
  - **coordinate** Postharvest Management (PHM),
  - **enhance capacity** of stakeholders and
  - **carry out research and advocacy** to increase income of smallholder farmers in Tanzania.

# WHY HAVE TPMP .....

- “Many studies have focused on potential crop **yield and pre-harvest** implications of different climatic projections
- BUT have omitted an analysis of the **need and ability to then protect** this increasingly valuable harvest as a vital aspect of food security.
- Postharvest systems will be affected by changes in **temperature, rainfall, humidity, extreme events and the natural and human responses** to climate change and variability”

# WHY HAVE TPMP

- The global food security challenge: by 2050 the world must feed 9 billion people (Parfitt, Barthel, & Macnaughton, 2010). The demand for food will be 60 percent greater than it is today.
- The United Nations has set ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture as the second of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the year 2030.
- **While considerable attention is directed towards increasing food production by 50–70 percent to meet this target, one important and complementary factor that is often forgotten is reducing food loss and food waste**

- Post-harvest losses feature prominently in recent global initiatives such as the Comprehensive Framework for Action issued in 2009 by UN High – Level Task Force for Food Security and Nutrition after the global food crisis, Global Agricultural and Food security Programme endorsed by World Bank (2010) and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

- Many global food security initiatives do exist and in SSA, PHL reduction is also prioritized in the Africa Union's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) as well as in agricultural and food security strategic plans of national governments.

- The National Agriculture Policy (2013) acknowledges high pre and post-harvest losses) lost annually.
- The largest magnitudes occur in fruits, vegetables, root crops, and tuber crops (perishable commodities) and the poor post-production infrastructure for handling perishable produce across the country.

- Additionally, the Agricultural Marketing Policy (2008) key objectives in the policy is to ensure that the agricultural marketing infrastructure is improved and developed in order to, among others, to reduce postharvest losses for agricultural products.

- Although the current policy environment is more receptive to the importance of PHL, the agriculture strategies have not paid adequate attention to PHL issues in efforts to increase food and income security.

- PHLs still remain a persistent problem and present an enormous threat to food security. It is, therefore, imperative to have a strategy for mitigating post-harvest losses.
- Combat PHL so as to make more food available and thus ensure food and nutrition security.

- Postharvest losses (PHL) is still a big challenge despite the efforts done by the Government and other stakeholders to address the problem. TPMP believes that as an intervention, mindset on PHM must be penetrated to all players along the value chain, from leaders/decision makers to farmers. In view of the above,
- TPMP advocates the need of significant and continuous efforts to reduce PHL and thus proposes that existence of a formal platform would aid that need.

# GENESIS OF TPMP

(i) The first PHM actor's workshop: 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> May 2014 at TEC Kurasini, Dar es Salaam. The main objectives were to **meet, share and join effort** of addressing post harvest management challenges. It was later agreed to establish a National PHM stakeholders' platform. A Carrying group was formed to facilitate establishment of the platform

# GENESIS OF TPMP .....

- (ii) From 24<sup>th</sup> -27<sup>th</sup> June 2014 a Carrying group meeting was held in Morogoro. The outputs of the meeting included; formulation of membership criteria and structure, work plan, leadership structure, entrance and subscription fees and launching of the platform
- (iii) TPMP was officially launched on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2014 at Golden Tulip Hotel in Dar es Salaam by the Deputy Permanent Secretary by then Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and cooperatives

- Steering Committee members attended a workshop at ANSAF, Dar es Salaam on 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> December 2014, in order to develop and agree on the Vision, Mission, and Objectives of the platform.

# Vision and Mission

## ***Vision statement***

The PHM Platform envisions an inclusive society, which is healthier, food and nutrition secure and effectively contributing to economic growth in Tanzania.

## ***Mission statement***

The PHM platform is devoted to enhance capacity of stakeholders, to carry out research and advocacy to influence PHM policy and practice in Tanzania.

# Strategic Objectives

- i. **Raise awareness** (e.g. Learning sessions) of stakeholders on post-harvest losses. Conduct advocacy for formulation and implementation of PHM strategy and related policies.
- ii. **Enhance capacity** of stakeholders to address various issues on PHM
- iii. **Promote networking and collaboration** among PHM stakeholders in all initiatives aimed at reducing PHL
- iv. **Conduct research** on PHM and **disseminate results** to stakeholders
- v. **Enhance capacity** of the PHM platform to carry out its operations efficiently and effectively.

# Structure

Detailed in the TPMP Constitution

Steering Committee (SC)

- Chairperson
- Secretary and
- SC members

AGM updates all members on progress on PHM

It has a Constitution that provides guidance on how TPMP should operate

# Sustainability

- Membership fees/annual subscriptions assist in making TPMP operational
  - **Individual** membership (50,000 TZS per annum)
  - **Local Organization** membership (100,000 TZS)
  - **International organization** membership (200,000 TZS per annum).