

CONSUMER STUDY IN TANZANIA

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1) Aims and scope

Provide expertise results and recommendations on:

- the consumption of organic products (OP) in Tanzania
- the Tanzanian organic market itself
- the opportunities and obstacles to its development

Reviewing the grey and scientific literature

Developed a protocol

Conduct the qualitative and quantitative surveys in 4 regions

- *Dar es Salam*
- *Morogoro*
- *Dodoma*
- *Zanzibar*

2) Methodology



Pre-survey: map the study areas



Non-participatory observations in different places of purchase



Interviews with farmers, store managers, vendors, consumers and TOAM members



Consumer questionnaire to study 4 criteria that may influence the consumption of OP

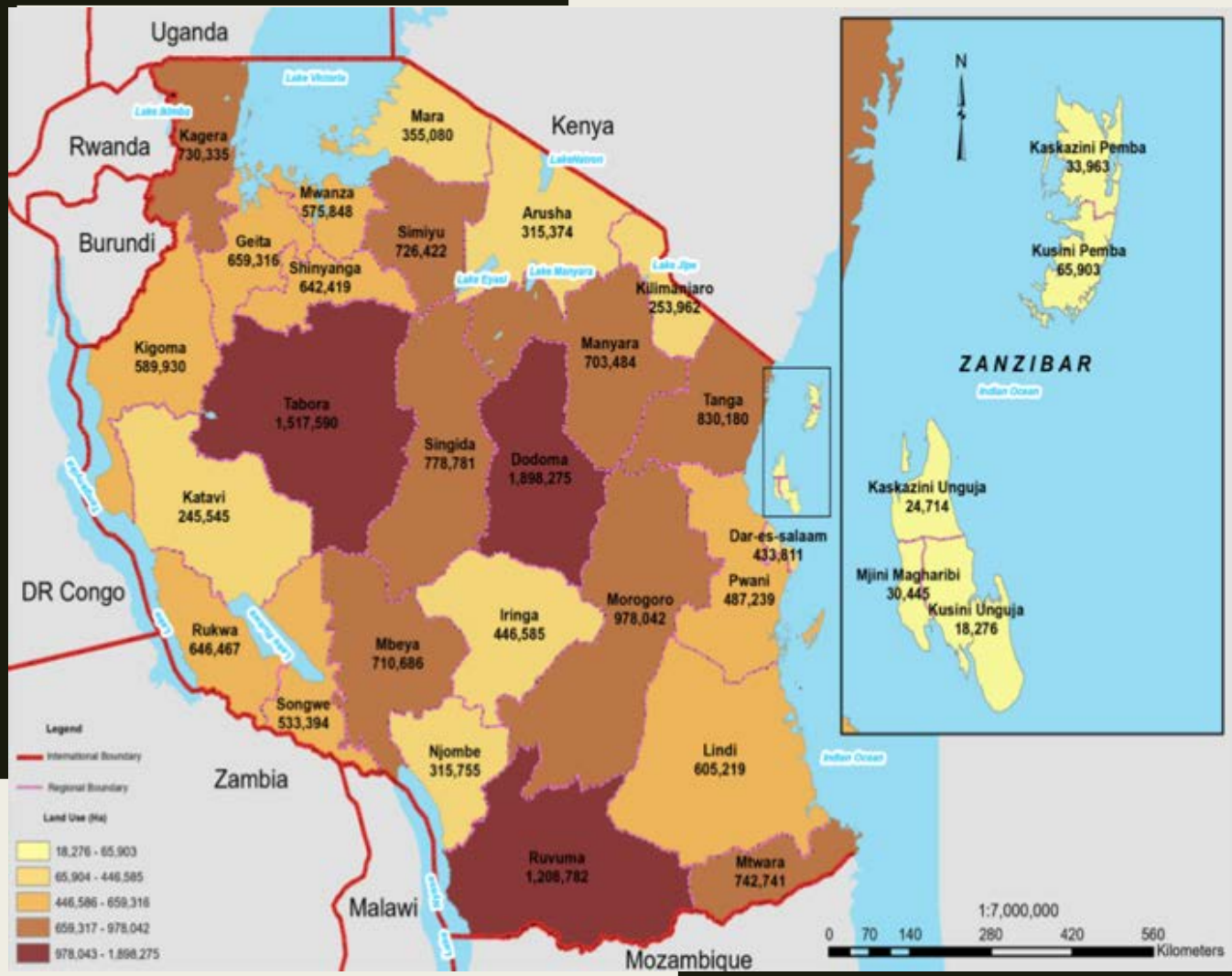
- *The consumer's profile*
- *Knowledge of OA*
- *Food behavior*
- *The perception of OP*



Statistic analysis
on RStudio



WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS, OBSTACLES, AND
OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OP
CONSUMPTION IN TANZANIA?



4) THE REGIONS STUDIED

Map 1: Land used for agricultural activities by region
National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/2020

DAR-ES-SALAM	MOROGORO	ZANZIBAR
Consumer's profile		
Female: 70% [26-45]: 59% Tanzanian: 55% / Expatriate: 45% Urban area: 88% Bachelor/Master/PhD: 79% Entrepreneur/Business owner/Employee/Executive: 66% Single / Married (ratio) = 1 More than 2 people: 80% >100,000 TSh: 53% Not responsible of shopping: 7% Not responsible of cooking: 10%	Male: 54% [18-35]: 82% Tanzanian: 96% Urban area: 69% A'level and lower level: 66% Student: 54% Single / Married (ratio) = 2 More than 2 people: 90% <50,000 TSh: 64% Not responsible of shopping: 17% Not responsible of cooking: 31%	Male: 58% [26-35]: 49% Tanzanian: 54% / Tourist: 35% Urban area: 43% A'level/Bachelor/Master: 77% Employee: 35% Single / Married (ratio) = 1,58 More than 2 people: 75% <100,000 TSh: 57% Not responsible of shopping: 19% Not responsible of cooking: 24%
Knowledge of organic products		
Familiar with organic farming: 78% Number of differences chosen at more than 50%: 4 Organic certification as a difference: 39% Good knowledge of organic farming: 15%	Familiar with organic farming: 75% Number of differences chosen at more than 50%: 2 Organic certification as a difference: 14% Good knowledge of organic farming: 1%	Familiar with organic farming: 59% (46% of Tanzanian residents) Number of differences chosen at more than 50%: 1 Organic certification as a difference: 21% Good knowledge of organic farming: 4%
Food behavior		
Organic consumers: 83% Number of organic product types chosen at more than 50%: 4 The organic products purchased are "all" or "not all" certified: 62% The organic products purchased are not certified at all: 24% The most chosen markets: Local market/Organic shop/Supermarket	Organic consumers: 94% Number of organic product types chosen at more than 50%: 4 The organic products purchased are "all" or "not all" certified: 54% The organic products purchased are not certified at all: 43% The most chosen markets: Local market/Organic shop/I grow products	Organic consumers: 62% Number of organic product types chosen at more than 50%: 3 The organic products purchased are "all" or "not all" certified: 13% The organic products purchased are not certified at all: 87% The most chosen markets: Local market
Perception of organic food		
Price opinion "a little bit expensive": 41% I'm willing to pay more: 63% Certification encourages me to buy organic products: 47%	Price opinion "justified" and "very cheap": 65% I'm willing to pay more: 59% Certification encourages me to buy organic products: 61%	Price opinion "justified" and "very cheap": 51% (No opinion: 27%) I'm willing to pay more: 51% Certification encourages me to buy organic products: 61%
Main reasons why consumers buy organic products: Health benefits / Environmental and social impact / Taste and freshness / Support for the trader/producer Main obstacles that may prevent the consumption of organic products: Low knowledge / Price too high		

8) Conclusion

Organic market is currently very small in Tanzania

OP remain significantly more expensive than conventional foods in local markets

The consumer sample we analyzed can be characterized in three categories

Most consumers buy products they consider organic in local markets

Awareness of OP among respondents was found to be very low overall

Lack of knowledge = main barrier to OP consumption before the price factor

Tanzanians seem to consider their health as the most important reason for consuming OP

) Recommendations

Develop the organic market by intensifying the certification of farmer groups by PGS

- The model that SAT and TOAM have set up in Morogoro

For demand to follow → raise awareness

- Educational programs
- Agricultural and social initiatives such as PPIZ
- Internet and social networks

Sell OP and disseminate knowledge in local markets

Government and TBS recognition of EAOPS + financial incentives and subsidies

Communication/marketing campaigns → attractively designed packaging with recyclable components

Organic and agroecological network on a national scale



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION