



National Confederation Of Coffee Growers Of Burundi (CNAC)

Status And Progress Of Public And Private Dialogue (PPD)

1- Introduction

Coffee, Arabica variety, entered Burundi at the beginning of the 20th century through the missionaries of Cardinal Lavigerie to be broadcast under the Belgian colonization, specifically between the 1930s and 1950s. Initially there was resistance to adopt this culture. Certain populations had invented some tricks to not cultivate coffee (spill hot water on plants, uprooting the plants halfway). This "revolutionary" dubbed culture should help the farmer to produce the money needed for the colonial finance, while she was going to allow him to acquire property imposed by modernity. (Source: coffee in Burundi in the 20th century).

The turn of 1939-1945 is also decisive in peasant awareness of economic utility of this new food. The period following corresponds to the phase of voluntary integration of culture in the local production system. Regardless of the times, the coffee was in Burundi in the heart of political debates, in an atmosphere where the economy and ethnic fantasies mingle finally. It is through this culture of annuity that the various powers that were at the head of the country, from colonization to the present day, have exercised, in a decisive manner, all their weight on the economy and the Burundian society. This right-of-way remains intact, despite the debates that open today on the integration in the commercial circuit growers associations. It is clear that the development of the peasant by coffee, both sung by different regimes, has been among others trapped by "State too" in the coffee sector.

2- Contexts

Since that coffee culture exists in Burundi until 2006, the coffee industry was still controlled by the State. On request of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Government of Burundi has launched a process of disengagement of the coffee industry, to make it more professional.

It is in this context that in 1996, the Government of Burundi has initiated a process of structuring of the producers of coffee in an associative movement, in order to allow them to position themselves to play an important role in the management of the coffee sector privatized to make it sustainable. Accordingly, in 1997, a call for tender was launched and the structuring of the coffee growers was given to the INADES training Burundi. INADES-Formation philosophy taught to producers the notion of does not depend on the outside showing them that they were able to be autonomous if they remain together. To facilitate the task, leaders were chosen among those who had a lot of coffee

(500 coffee or more) which included the problem of the coffee sector. Why the large production is in the hands of the members of the CNAC-MURIMA W'ISANGI. Recall that the administration of wash stations had already entrusted to private/mixed companies called SOGESTAL's (management companies of wash Stations), and other private companies had already seen the day of which the SONICOFF, ABEC (Burundian coffee exporters Association), and the Government had already sold some shares within the OCIBU and SODECO, thus giving them the status of joint ventures. To August 1997, the first national conference of coffee grower was held in Ngozi. A strategic framework for combating poverty among coffee growers who trace the vision of coffee growers for ten years (1997-2007) was developed with as objective, "kugira ijamba Kwigenga mu kugwiza umwimbu No. kwishorera ikawa kw' y'isoko mpuzamakungu (Have a framework of expression, autonomy in the management of the sector from nursery up to export). After this conference, the auto-sensitization campaigns were organized throughout the country starting with the population at the base. In 1998, the first associations of coffee growers have emerged. It is associations such as Garukirikawa de Kabarore Kayanza and Amizero n'ikawa on the electoral district of Kwibubu of 5 hills (Musama, kibimba, murayi, rweru, kaguhu). This birth took place under difficult conditions. There were threats from the agronomists of the State and the SOGESTALS who did not want that coffee growers are autonomous. In 1999, the first coffee grower's associations unions were created. It's Nzoyiyaga of Butegana in Kayanza, which consisted of 3 associations (Jene, Mparamirundi, Kabuye) and TABA-KORANE, which consisted of five associations hilly (Munanira, Kibimba, Carire, Matongo and Bukinga). After the demonstration of the efficiency of these associations in the collection of cherry coffee, Executive Director of the SOGESTAL region at the time in the person of SIHIMBIRO, decided to lend a hand in the Organization of other structures (unions) in the sogestal of Kirimiro region.

- In 2002, the SHIRAMAZINDA federation of Kirimiro natural region which includes the provinces of Gitega, Muramvya and Mwaro, Karusi and Rutana was created.
- In 2003, the federations Nkorerangukize of Ngozi, Bonakure of Kayanza and Mfashangufashe which cover the provinces of Kirundo and Muyinga were created.
- 11/03/2004, the CNAC (National Confederation of Coffee Growers Associations) was created.
- In 2005, the federation Muco w'ikawa covering the provinces of Bubanza, Bururi, Bujumbura, Cibitoke and Makamba, has emerged.
- 15/07/2014, the Mfashangufashe federation split into two and gave birth to the federation Terintambwe of Muyinga province.

For the moment, the CNAC-MURIMA W'ISANGI account 3,246 associations (hilly) base, 146 unions and 6 federations.

a) The vision of the CNAC-MURIMA W'ISANGI

The coffee growers have under control the value chain, from coffee nursery up to export. They are united; they have dignity in their families, in their entourage and throughout the country. This will be possible through increasing coffee quality production that allows them to increase income from which they could improve standard of living.



b) The mission of the CNAC-MURIMA W ISANGI

The CNAC-MURIMA W ISANGI has for mission:

Promoting the rights of the growers by the struggle against discrimination of any kind (gender, cultural, philosophical, religious, ethnic or other), the health of the families of coffee growers; the integration of gender and young people in the culture of the coffee as well as peaceful coexistence between the components of Burundian society.

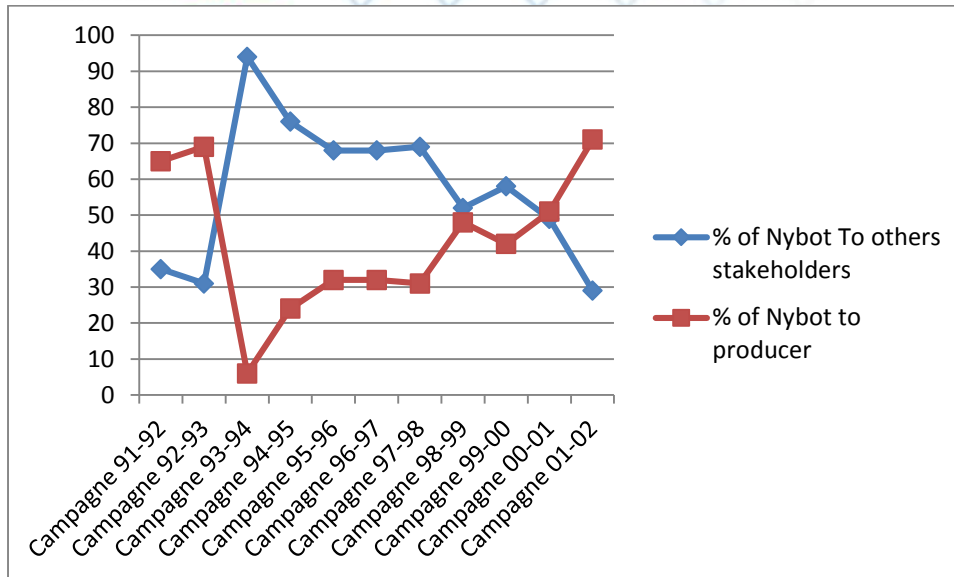
3- Situation Before Existence Of Coffee Growers Organizations

One may wonder what the farmer's situation before the restructuring producer was. There were many problems. We can mention among other things:

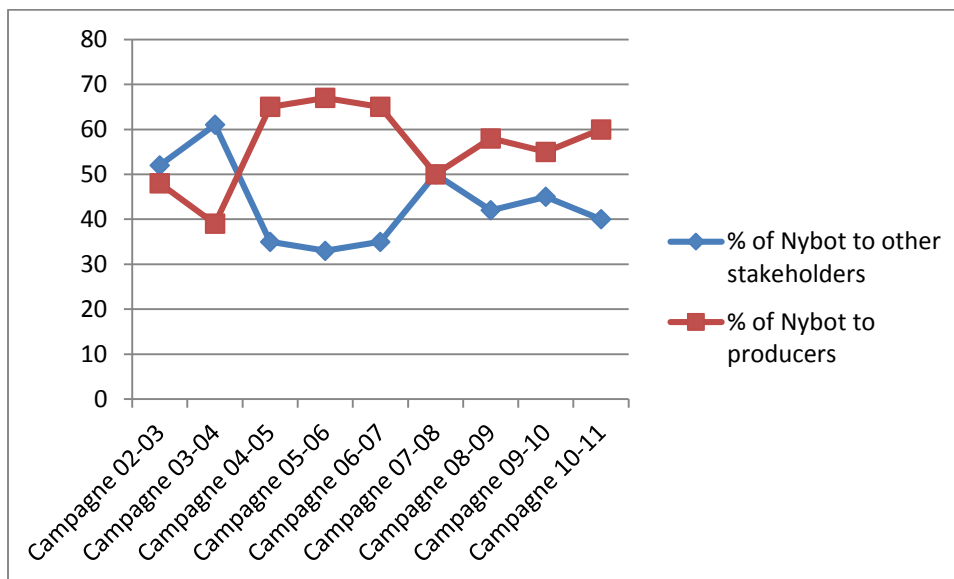
- The disrepute. The coffee was considered a person of second rank: this is no longer the case because the CNAC or federations are invited in all meetings where we take decisions affecting the coffee industry.
- Transport cherry coffee over a long distance (5 km or more): this has been solved through the creation of collection centers.
- Holder inputs were not accessible to any coffee growers: this has been resolved through the establishment of management committees at all levels. These committees include administration, representatives of coffee growers and representatives of the washing station.
- Cheating on the weighing: this has been solved by representatives of coffee growers on each washing station for the verification
- The inhumane treatment of coffee farmers by officials of wash stations. In case of dispute, the persons were beaten like animals: this has been resolved by the presence of the representatives of coffee growers on each washing station;
- The producer price was set in an arbitrary manner: at the moment, there is a basis for the calculation of the price to the producer even if it remains obscure points that need clarifying.
- The diversion of the inputs: this has been solved by the involvement of the committees at all levels.

As an illustration of some of the changes that have taken place through the PPD:

Before the existence of producer organizations, the curve of the price to the producer compared with other stakeholders has been as follows:



After the existence of organizations of producers, price curves are now as follows:



File outstanding treatment: the total involvement of the coffee growers in the privatization process.

During the process of privatization of State assets in the coffee chain, coffee growers were at odds with the Government following the wrong strategy adopted by the Government. This strategy had been contested by coffee growers because it did not give the place of choice to producers. After six years of negotiations, dated September 24, 2014, the Government decided to amend the strategy originally of disagreement, to allow coffee growers to acquire 30 washing stations to accessible conditions, on the total of 141 washing stations for sale. For the moment, the Government and



coffee growers converge in the same direction to develop the coffee. The evidence is that a five-year strategy for reviving of the coffee sector comes to be prepared and adopted by all stakeholders in the coffee industry. This strategy will be implemented with the support of the World Bank.

4- Necessary Conditions For Dialogue

The dialogue between the public and private sectors is possible and beneficial to both parties, when private sector organizations are strong. This force will come only if there is strengthening of the capacities of these organizations through training and through the exchange of experience North-South and South-South. I take this opportunity to thank the organizations which have already taken the option to accompany the NACC in the strengthening of its capabilities. Without being exhaustive, among these organizations there are:

- Solidarité socialiste (Belgique) ;
- Développement et Paix (Canada) ;
- Broederlijk Delen (Belgique) ;
- AGRITERRA (Hollande) ;
- Christian Aid ;
- CordAid ;
- Broederlijk Delen via INADES (Burundi) ;
- Solidarité Socialiste via ADISCO (Burundi);
- IRED (Suisse) Via RAPES (Burundi) ;
- IRED (Suisse) Via RAPES-Grands Lacs ;
- Etc.