



The role of producers' organizations and other parties in GI implementation— UNIDO's experience

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The UNIDO approach – starting point

- Increasing demand for "traditional products of regional origin" that are <u>rooted</u> in the local culture of their territories
- Tradition and origin together with quality represent unique selling points for which consumers pay a price premium.
- Opportunity to lift rural producers in remote regions out of poverty
- A Geographical Indication is a tool, which can help exploiting the economic potential of typical products





Geographical Indications are not enough to...

- Create the product reputation
- > Generate a price premium
- ➤ Guarantee that producers will comply with the standards

... territorial-wide collaboration is needed





UNIDO Intervention Logic

Objective	Improve socioeconomic conditions of producers and contribute to an inclusive and sustainable local development
Impact	 Producers´ income increased Employment improved and rural exodus stemmed
Result	➤ Reputation of the product and sales improved
Outputs	1) Average product quality improved at a regional level
	2) Marketing strategy implemented
	3) Visibility of the product increased in the region of origin
	4) Reputation protected by collective distinctive sign
Activity	Collective action at the territorial level (PPP initiative)



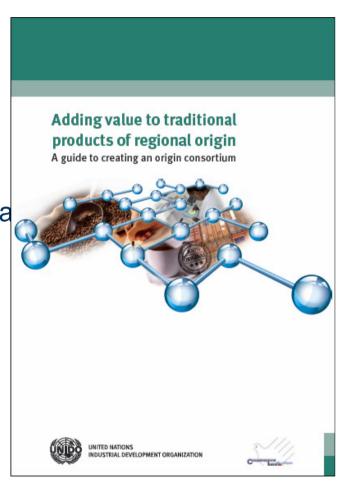
UNIDO Experience on the Valorization of Typical Products

Scope of interventions:

- Promotion of typical products through distinctive signs since 2010 (food and handicrafts)
- Publication of specialized Guide Book
- Delivery of training courses in Latin-America Africa, and Training Centre in Turin, Italy
- Projects in Peru, Ecuador, Morocco and Tunisia

Core Competencies and experience:

- Value Chains and SME networks development
- Certification and Traceability
- Company upgrading & market access



UNIDO intervention approaches

The intervention logic followed by UNIDO on the ground depends on the local context and project funds:

- → Focus on setting-up a producers' organization (*origin consortium*) and registration of a collective mark
- → Focus on promoting a broad territorial public-private partnerships (PPP) to implement a geographical indication
- → Focus on improving the governance, the competitiveness of the value chain and the effective use of a GI or Collective Label





Origin Consortium – Definition

Formal association of producers, SMEs and/or cooperatives in one single value chain with the objective to add value, increase and protect the reputation of a typical local product (agro-food or handicrafts)





Origin Consortia project in PERU



- •Funded by Italy in 2011
- Counterparts: Peruvian
 Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute for Intellectual
 Property Rights
- During the first year <u>5 origin</u>
 <u>consortia</u> established
- 9 additional origin consortia in process



- Native Potatoes
- Golden Berry
- Forest Honey
- Traditional Pasta
- Native cotton handicrafts

Project Selection Criteria

After a training, participants (*producers & support institutions*) were asked to prepare preliminary OC project proposals. The 5 most promising were selected to receive assistance.

Typical product with strong territorial link with market potential

Small producers with low income operating in a rural area with some form of organization

Presence of NGOs and/or national support institutions

Producers have problems to access higher market segments





Origin consortia intervention - Peru

The 5 groups of producers were assisted by UNIDO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute for IP Rights to:

- Set-up a consortium
- Develop rules of production and packaging for the traditional product of regional origin
- Define and agree on a collective mark managed by the consortium (name, logo, rules of use)
- Register the collective mark
- Develop joint marketing tools
- Ensure basic product controls
- Implement joint activities such as the common stand at the fair MISTURA in Lima, September 2012

Peruvian Origin Consortium – Native Potatoes

PRODUCT: Native potatoes cultivated in Paucara (Huancavelica) in altitudes ranging from 3500 to 4200m; excellent climatic conditions; more than 350 types of native potatoes; yellow, rose, red, lila and blue colours; consumption of native potatoes by Incas and before is well documented

ORIGIN CONSORTIUM/ COLLECTIVE MARK: Set-up of a Consortium incorporating 500 producers; registration by the Consortium of the word and figurative collective mark "Sumaq Sonqo" (beautiful heart)

PRODUCTION AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT: support in natural selection of seeds, joint purchase of inputs and machinery, good agricultural practices

MARKET ACCESS IMPROVEMENT: Marketing around tradition and origin; 10 000 kg sales at the Mistura Fair at 2.5 soles/kg (1 soles wholesale); currently selling daily to MINKA (retail market in the capital Lima); sales increase by 65%



supported by NGO CARE





GI implementation through PPP - ECUADOR



- Project funded by Italy
- Counterparts: Produce; Proecuador;
 IEPI; Ministry of Tourism; NGOs
- Focus on PPP to implement GI

Montecristi Straw Hat GI









Montecristi Straw Hat – GI product

Background

- The "Montecristi Straw Hat" has a very long tradition and is only produced in the region of Manabi (special type of straw grows in the region, ancient waiving techniques). Due to commercial practices of the 19th century, the hat became known as "Panama Hat".
- The production is very work-intensive, but badly paid (only 500 artisans left).
- In 2007 a GI was registered by Ecuador but the production rules were not specific enough and no control and certification mechanisms were set-up
- When the UNIDO project starts mid-2011:
 - GI is not used by the artisans
 - Many institutions try to support the Montecristi Straw Hat production and promotion, but in an uncoordinated manner
 - No territorial strategy exists to improve the reputation of the Montecristi Hat





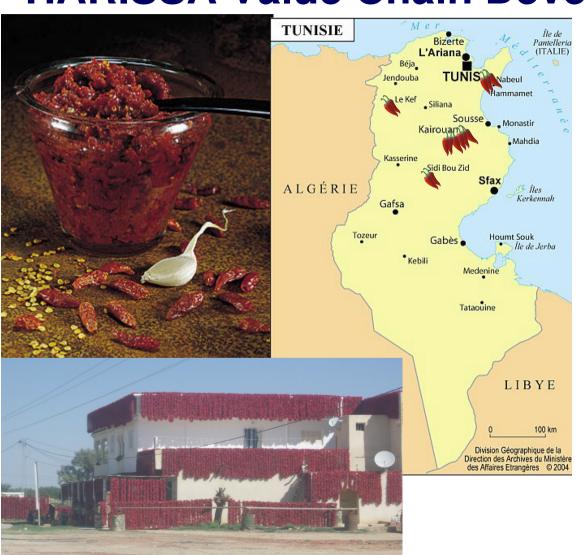
Main Results - Montecristi

- In September 2011, UNIDO and the Ministry of Industry start organizing monthly meetings in the Montecristi region, which were attended by the main public and private support institutions: a "Committee to support Montecristi hat artisans" was established
- The Ecuadorian IP Rights Institute has introduced administrative procedures and organized information workshops for the GI application (1 artisan uses the GI, 5 artisans are finalizing the application)
- The Ministry of Tourism is leading a local committee incl. various municipalities for the development of the Montecristi Hat Route
- A local development plan approved in 2013 is being implemented:
 - Trainings to artisans (i.e. production techniques, design, business management, marketing, etc.)
 - Participation at trade fairs and business roundtables
 - Promotional material on the Montecristi Hat and the Tourism Route





HARISSA Value Chain Development– Tunisia



- Swiss-funded intervention
- Planned start: June 2013
- Main counterparts: Ministry of Industry and Agriculture, APIA; sectoral association;
- Focus on market access through VC dev. and impl. of food quality label





Tunisian Harissa with "Quality Label"

Background

- The "Tunisian Harissa" is a hot chilly sauce that has been consumed in Tunisia for centuries. It is a very typical product in Tunisian cuisine (i.e. industrial and traditional Harissa)
- The areas where the chillies are produced and/or the sauce is processed cover several regions in Tunisia
- Products imitations also branded as "Harissa" have appeared on the markets in Algeria, Lybia and Europe.
- To better position high quality Tunisian industrial Harissa on the markets, the Ministry of Industry in collaboration with the Interprofessional Grouping of Processd Food (GICA) has published in 2012 the rules of use and the control system for the "Harissa Quality Label". But this distinctive sign is not yet being used in practice and no certification system has been set-up so far.

Implementation of "Quality Label": Challenges

- The chillis has to be of a certain quality → agricultural producers need to plant the "right" chillis, collect them at the right moment and apply GHP
- The chillis must be packed in a standardized way and arrive to the processing company in less than 36 hours from harvesting → the agricultural distribution/ packing centre for chillis needs to have an excellent logistics management system
- The processing company needs to produce high quality harissa and follow the certification process to be able to sell with the "Quality Label"

Planned UNIDO Assistance

Markets

Collective promotion



Certification
Marketing
Supply Chain Man

6 Processors
50% Production

Quality Label GICA

Supplier Contract

Upgrading
Traceability
Supply Chain Man

10 Distribution

Supplier Contract

Suppl. Contract: Premium + Tech. Assistance 2000 Chilli Producers
20 % Production





Conclusions

- Gl are an important tool but not the final objective of a typical product valorization strategy
- GI can contribute to improving living conditions of rural producers but only within a comprehensive approach of local development
- UNIDO is a reliable partner to support countries in their efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable rural development strategies based on the valorization of typical products of regional origin.





THANK YOU

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