

Resilient & Sustainable (Green) Food Value Chain Development



Module II

Lead Trainer – Felix Ngetich, PhD

Objectives and outcome

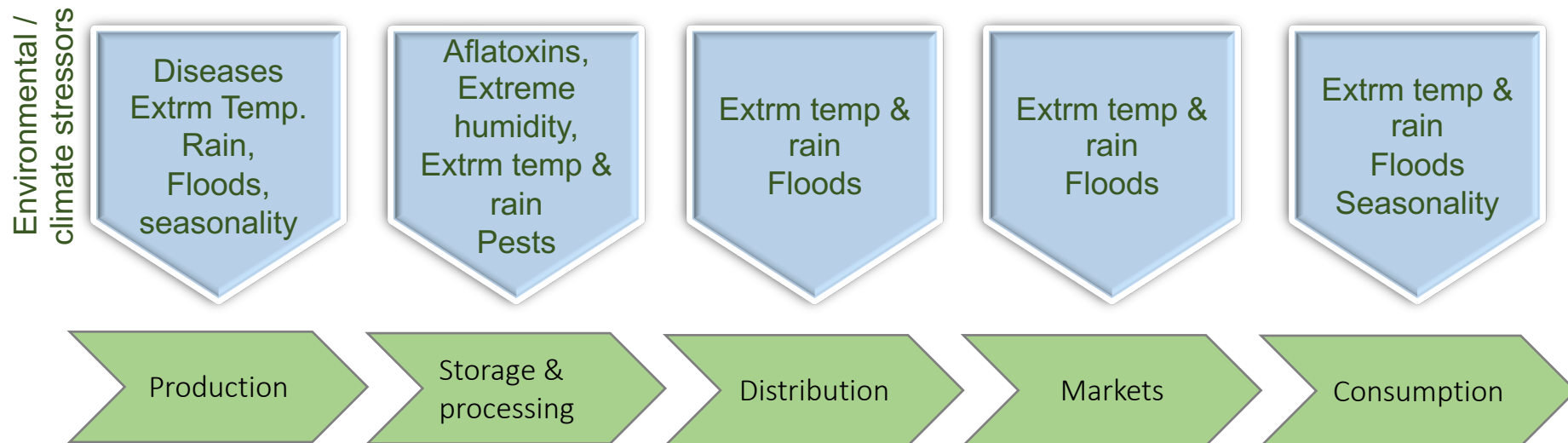
- To raise technical awareness of the greening and sustainable VCs as a strategy for building resilience in food systems at country level
- By the end of the training, you should:
 - i. Understand key concepts in VC greening and sustainability
 - ii. Identify the VC for greening
 - iii. Develop action plans and mainstream green VC development in project implementation

Participants Expectations



Why resilience?

- **Resilience (of ecosystems):** capacity to continue functioning despite stresses or shocks



- Calls for a balance between ecosystem productivity, climatic conditions and the economic activity
- Resource use efficiency
 - to reduce dependence on the biophysical environment
 - Enhance resource productivity

Why sustainable value chain development approach?



- **Environmental sustainability:** responsible interaction with the environment to avoid *depletion* or *degradation* of natural resources and allow for long-term environmental quality
- To promote the transition of the economy to greener and more inclusive industries

Getting the framework conditions right that leave space for private investment and the creativity of entrepreneurs in the search of solutions

Correcting market failures

- Deliver desirable social and environmental outcomes
- help avoid environmental damage
- influence and steer economic behavior towards the common sustainability agenda

Empower poor people with skills and organizational capacity to benefit from existing economic opportunities

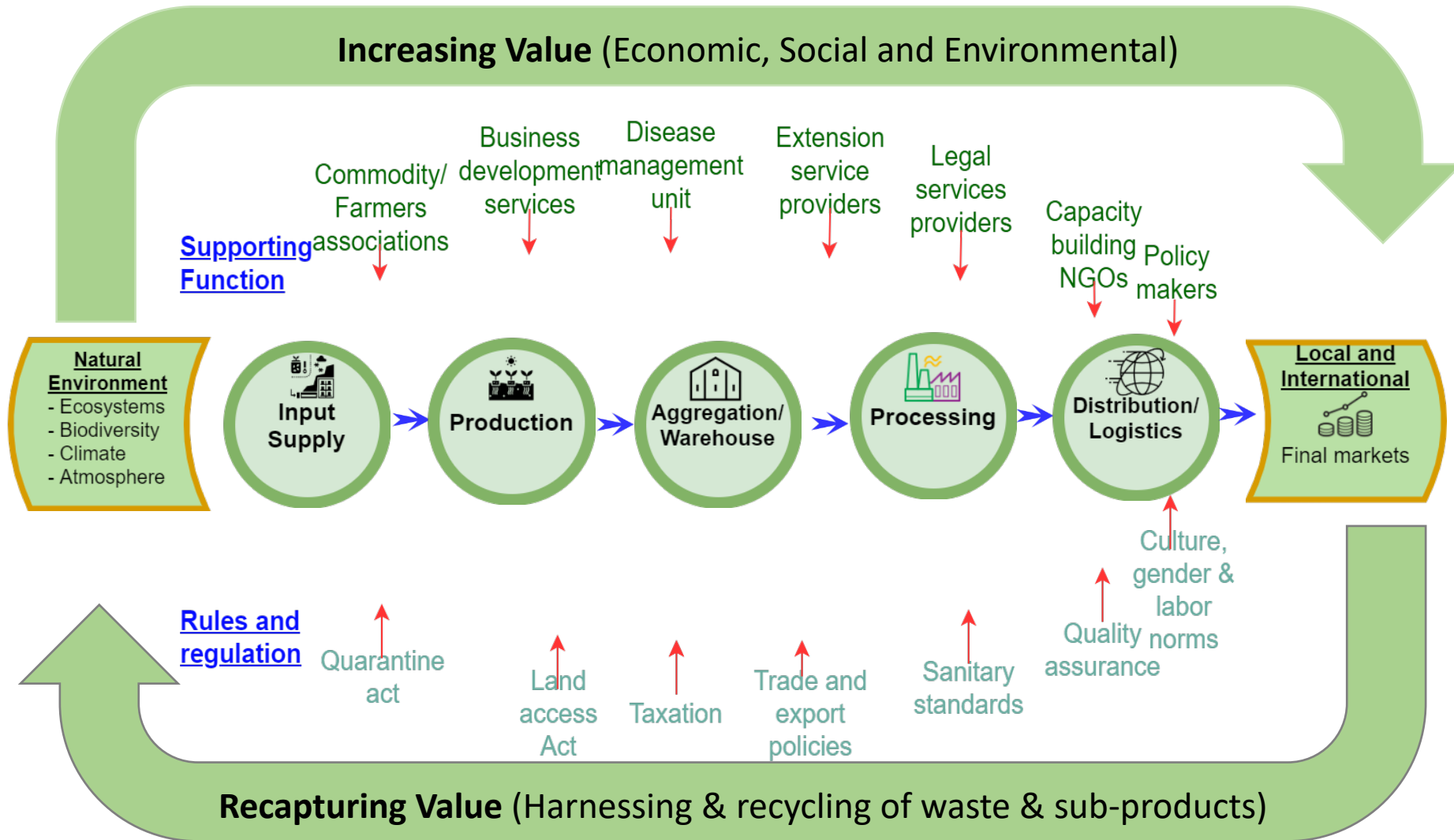
- Improve their access to technology
- Facilitate market participation
- Link smallholder farmers to buyers

Hence, the need for the collaboration between private and public actors in the the coordination of interventions and co-investment

Definition of terms

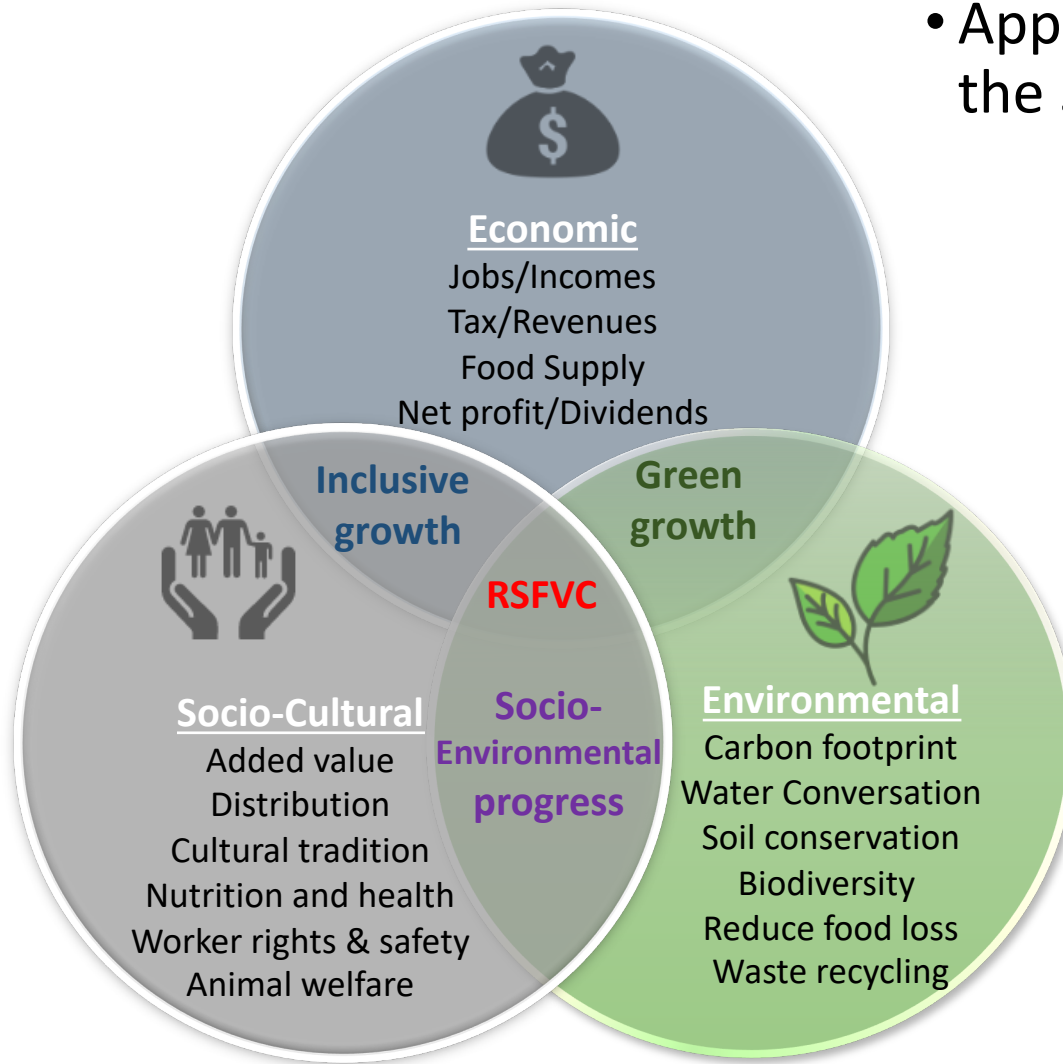
- **Activity greening:** making environmentally responsible decisions on a VC activity and turning them into actions
- **Greening the economy:** making investments in technologies, systems and infrastructures that enhance productive economic activities while optimising natural resource utilisation and minimising environmental impacts
 - ✓ *Green economy: a low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive*
- **Value chain (agriculture):** range of goods & services necessary for agricultural product to move from farm to final customer

- The ***green food value chain concept*** is an approach that:
 - ✓ generates and recaptures value at each level or link of the food value chain,
 - ✓ proactively reducing the usage of the natural environment, (natural resources, ecosystem services, and biodiversity),
 - ✓ diminish or mitigate adverse environmental impacts, and/or
 - ✓ even have positive impacts,
 - ✓ and considers disposal and recycling patterns of generated waste
- RSFVD aims to advance a holistic approach to agricultural productivity and agribusiness development in smallholder farming systems as well as the ecosystem health

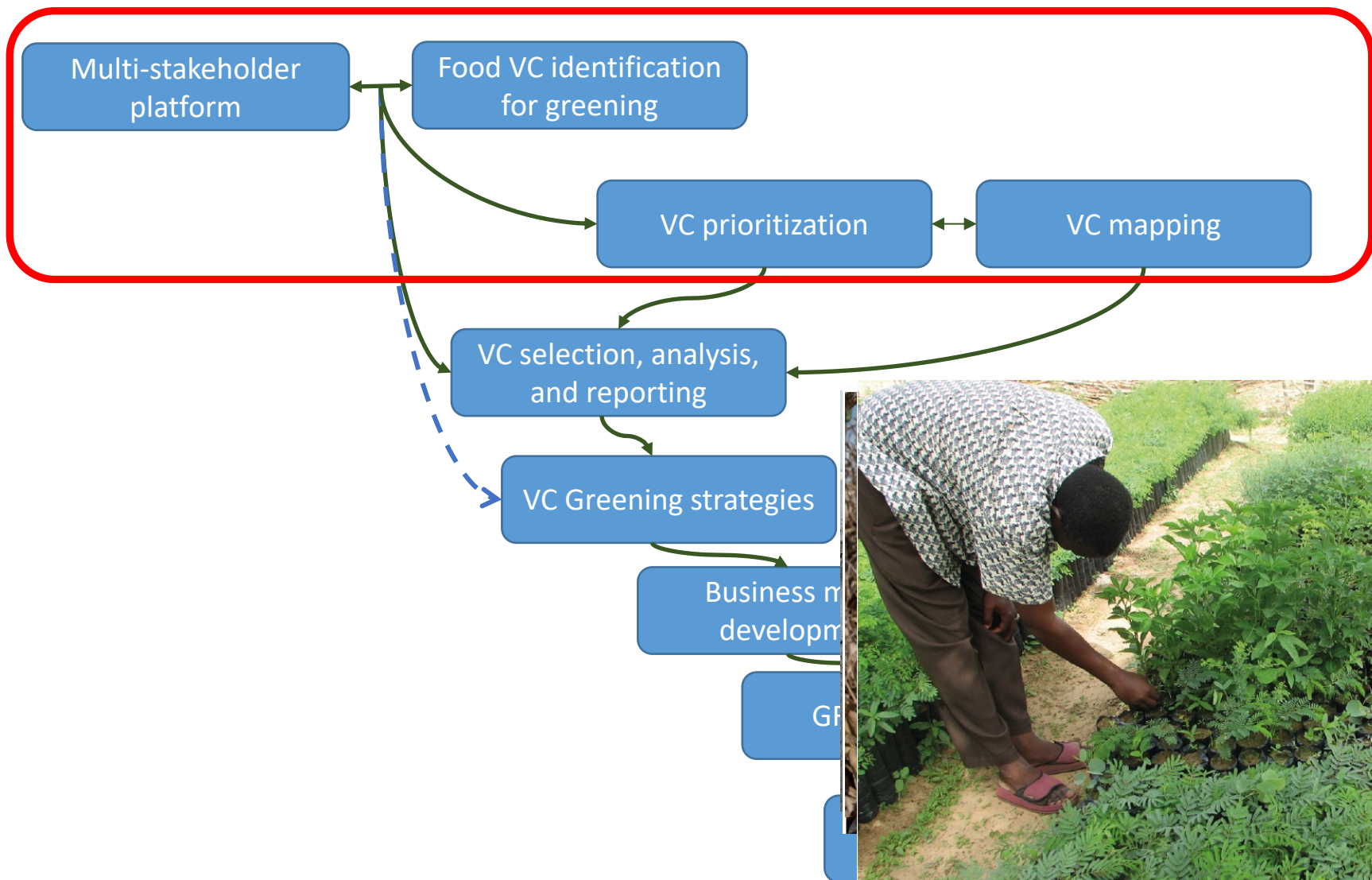


The approach generates and *recaptures* value at each level or link of the food value chain

- Applies the holistic approach i.e. the 3 dimensions

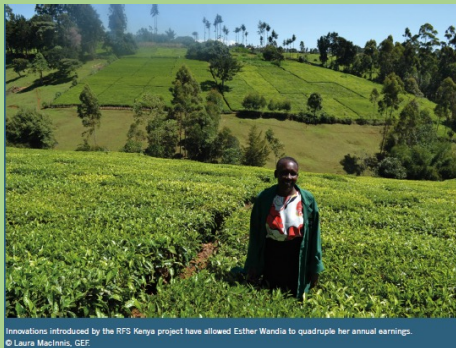


VC Greening process





Food Value chain selection for greening



Introduction

1. Set a general objective on green value chain development
2. Understand the process of compiling the long list of the food value chain

- Set up general objectives for developing a green food VC

Objectives setting

1. Brainstorm (by stakeholders/MSP) on the greening objectives and settle on key objective(s)...e.g.

1. To target and develop sustainable markets (market access)
2. To ensure sustainable food security (food secure communities)
3. To build resilience to climate change (resilient value chains to climate shocks and stresses)
4. Enhanced knowledge sharing on sustainable and resilient value chains

VC

1.

commodity/service relevant to the local agricultural VC

- List all potential VCs, product based (local)
2. Identify various points along specific VC requiring specific levels of greening

Identifying a list of potential products/activities

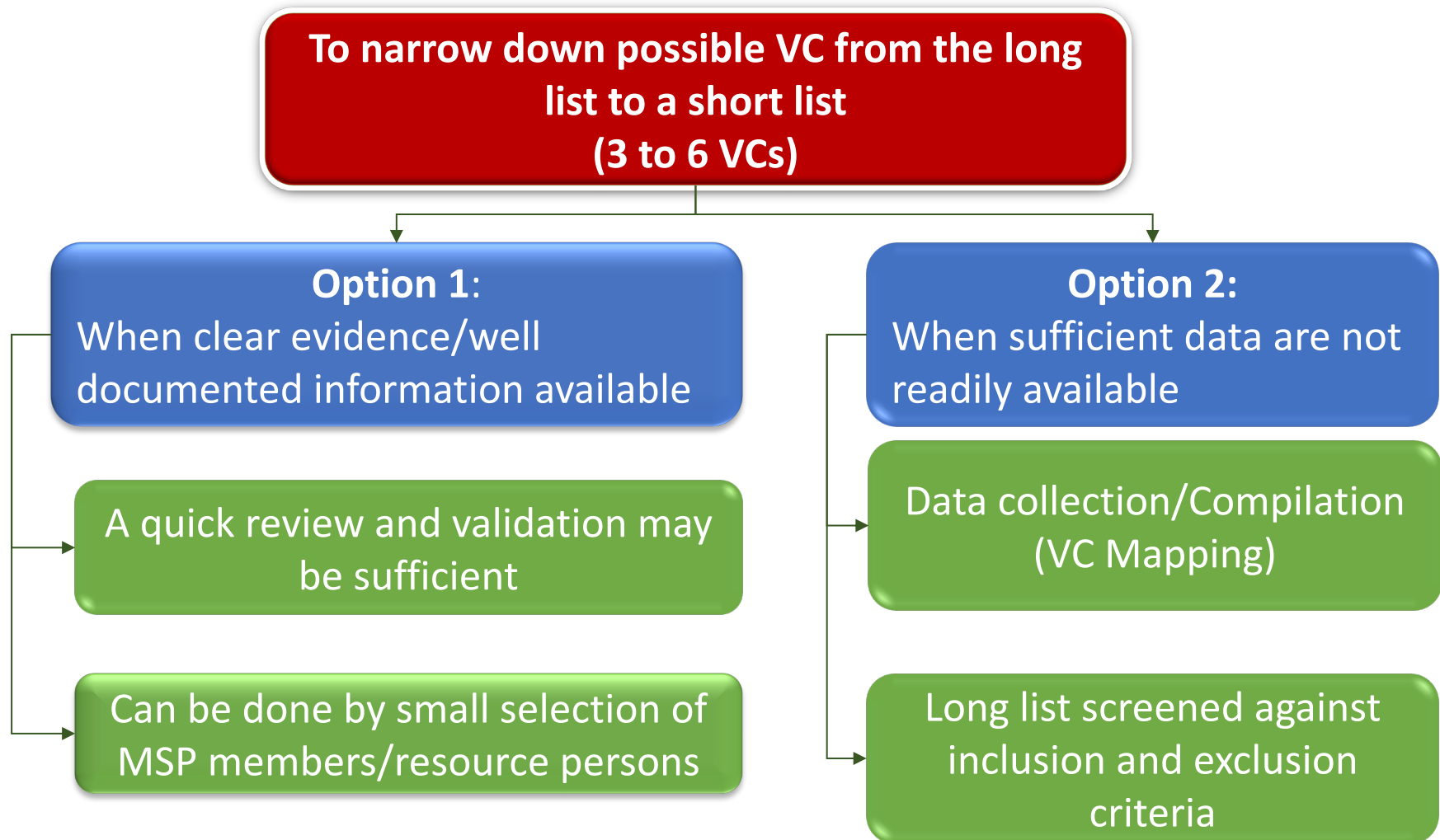


© Benue State Agricultural Development Project, UNDP-GEF, Nigeria.

Source: <https://peanut-institute.com/>

Example of a list of VCs (livestock or crops) for smallholder farming for green VC development

-
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Onion | 11. Beans |
| 2. Mango | 12. Poultry |
| 3. Sorghum | 13. Sesame |
| 4. Rose geranium | 14. Rice |
| 5. Beef | 15. Dairy |
| 6. Maize | 16. Cowpea |
| 7. Tomato | 17. Honey |
| 8. Irish potato | 18. Sweet potato |
| 9. Avocado | 19. Groundnuts |
| 10. Sheep/goat | 20. Cassava |



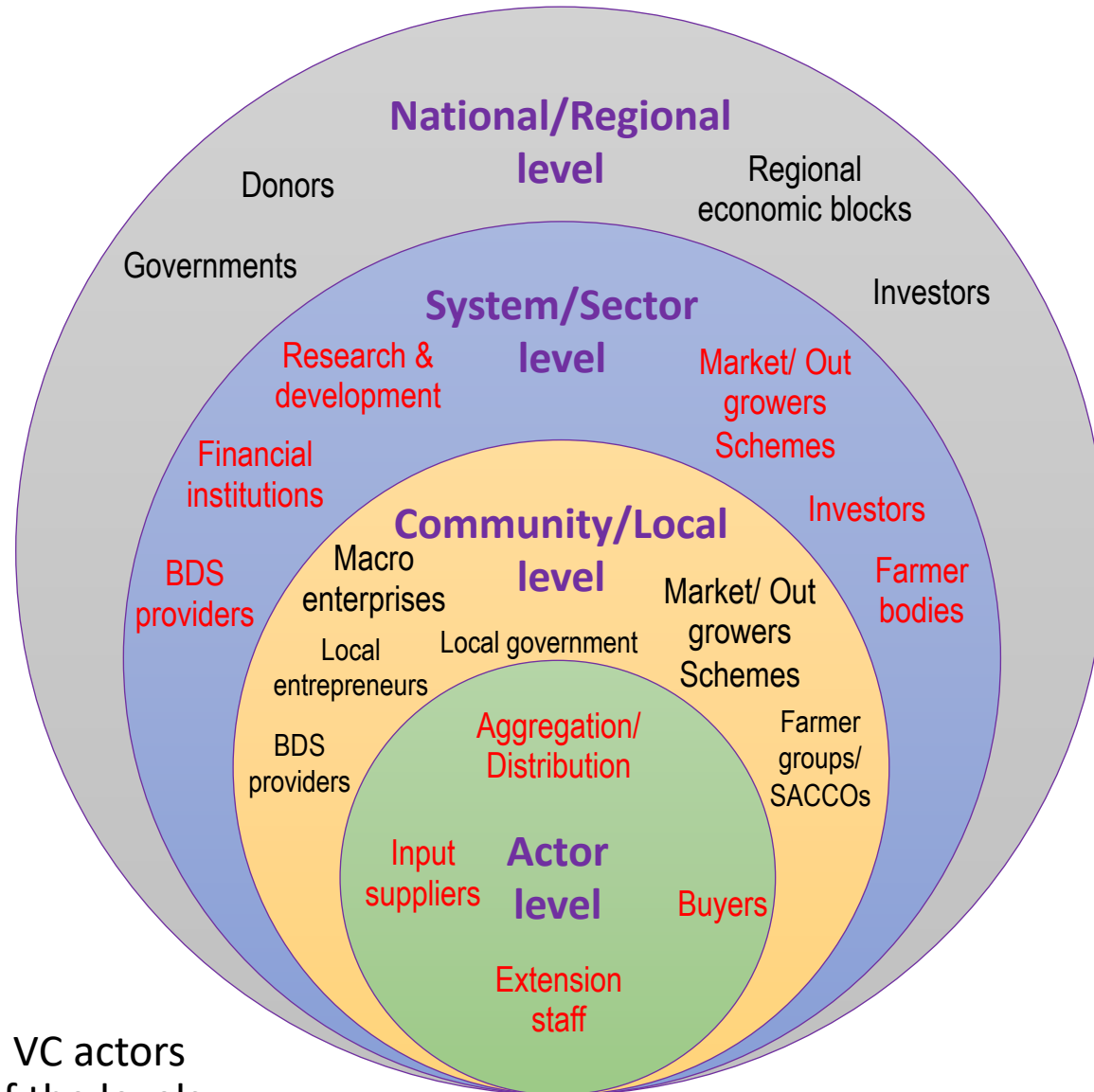
Multi-Stakeholder Platform formation (MSP)

1. To set up a functional multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)
2. To conduct stakeholder mapping through practice

- To foster sustainability, there is a need to establish and institutionalise relevant stakeholders' collaboration
 - ✓ through the multi-stakeholder forum (MSP)
- MSP - selected participants from various stakeholder groups, whose roles are interlinked by a common food VC
 - ✓ which stakeholders will be involved?
 - ✓ for what reason?
 - ✓ at what time?



Levels of stakeholder groups represented at the multi-stakeholder platform



MSP composition: VC actors operating at any of the levels

Stakeholder mapping steps

1. Identify assorted smallholder farmers' food value chains that have the potential for greening
2. Identify potential actors
 - Find out who is involved at various nodes or points in the process, from input acquisition to final product consumption, i.e., the number of the stakeholders involved
3. Identifying food VC actors

• *Guiding questions*

- i. Potential role in the VC?
 - ii. Mandate?
 - iii. Which stakeholders are usually included or excluded in given food VCs (marginalized)?
 - iv. Is the stakeholder relevant? (to determine inclusion or exclusion)
 - v. What is their geographical coverage?
 - vi. Do the stakeholders support or oppose the greening process?
 - vii. Will the stakeholder benefit or be harmed by the greening process?
 - viii. What are the stakeholders' concerns and expectations?
5. Compile the results in the shared matrix.
 6. Form an MSP

Stakeholder/ Value chain actor	Stake/ Mandate	Potential role in the VC development	Marginalised ?	What is their attitude?	Support the greening process?	Oppose greening process	Will the stakeholder benefit from food value chain greening	Will the stakeholder be harmed by the greening process?	Stakeholders ' concerns?
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									





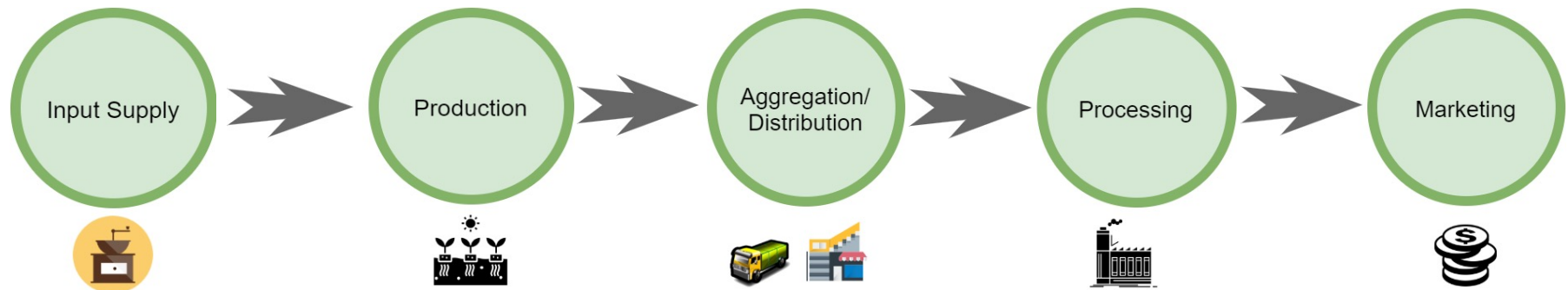
Food value chain mapping

Steps in Value Chain Mapping



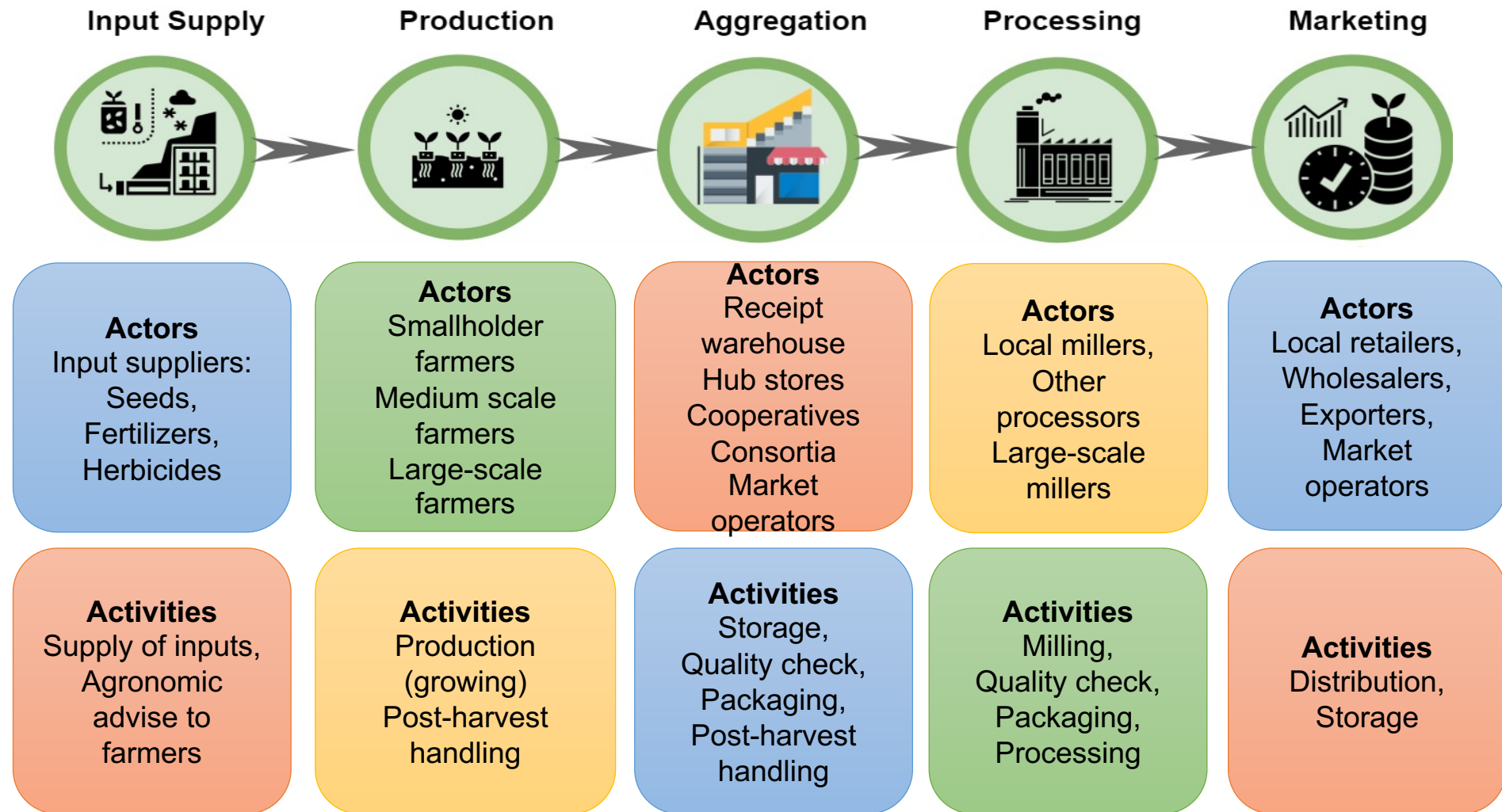
Step 1. Core activities in the value chain

- Distinguishes a maximum of five to seven core activities that the raw material is transformed through as it changes in value



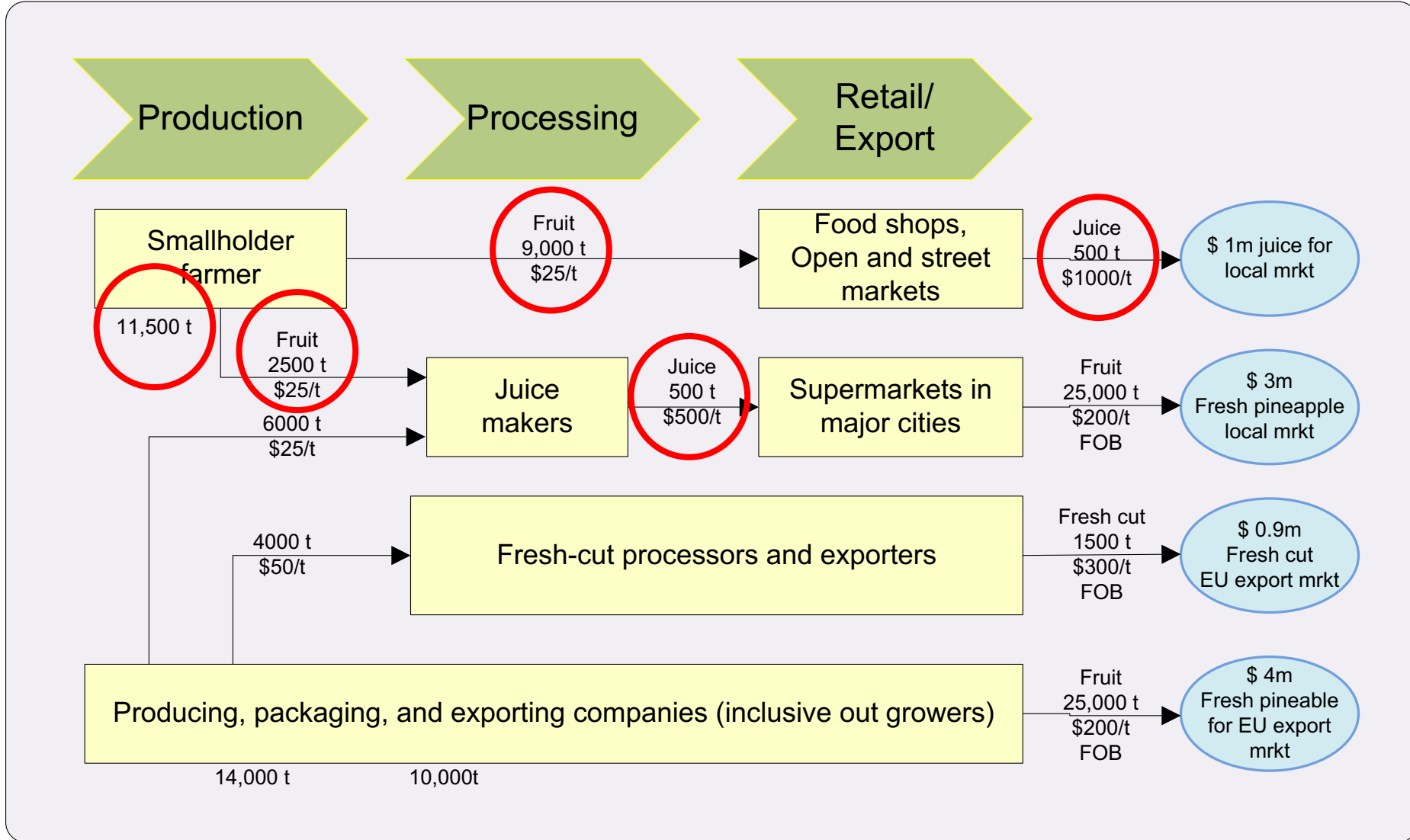
- *NB: Where there is more than one product produced from the initial raw material, each product will follow its own set of value addition activities all the way to final consumption. In such cases, the process map will be more complex and involve parallel sets of processes*

Step 2: Main value chain actors and activities



- Actors: by name, their numbers, and employment opportunities they offer

Step 3. Flow, volume, and value of products



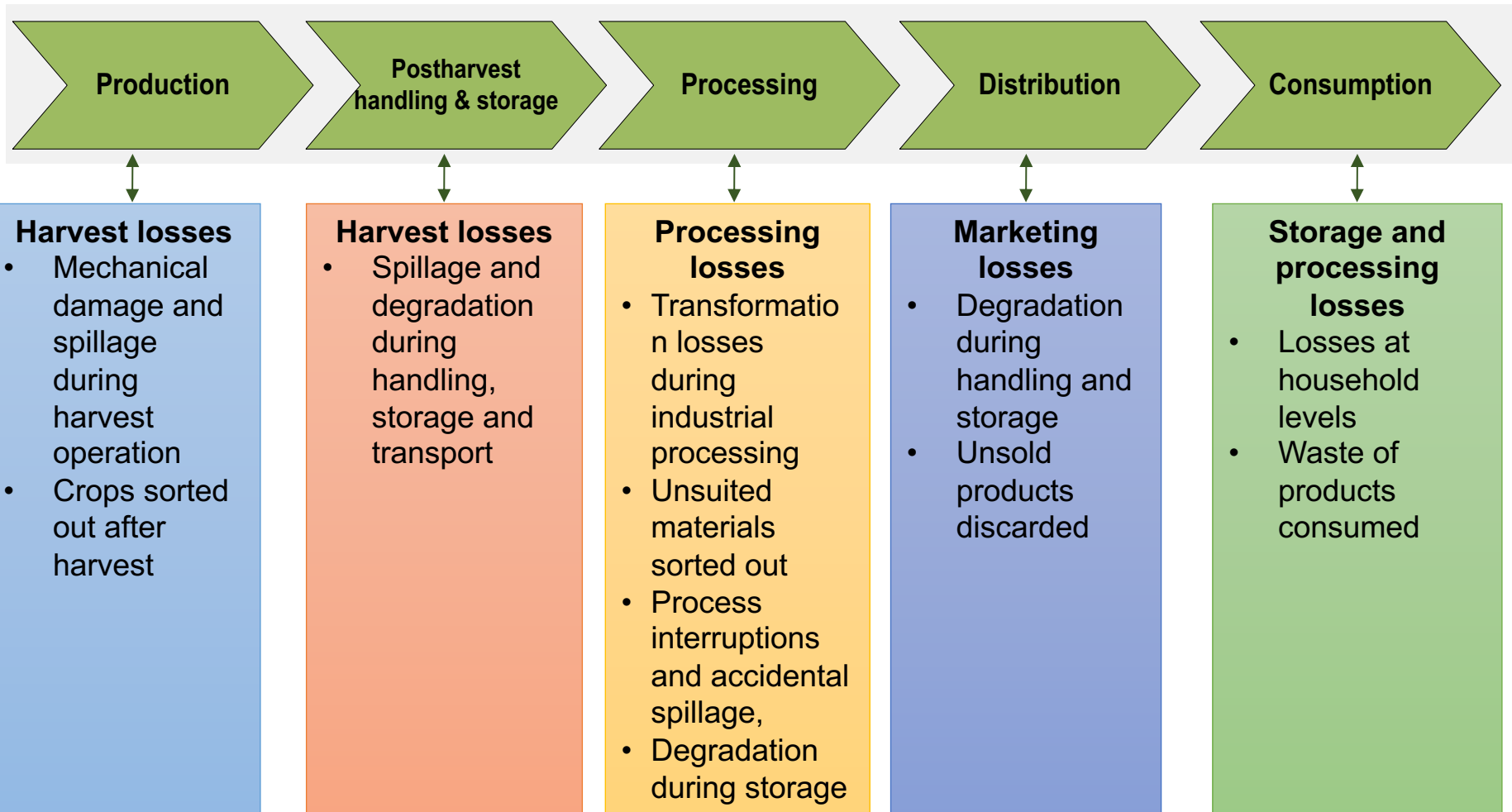
Distribution of value in pineapple VC, Ghana

Step 4: Geographical flow of the product or service

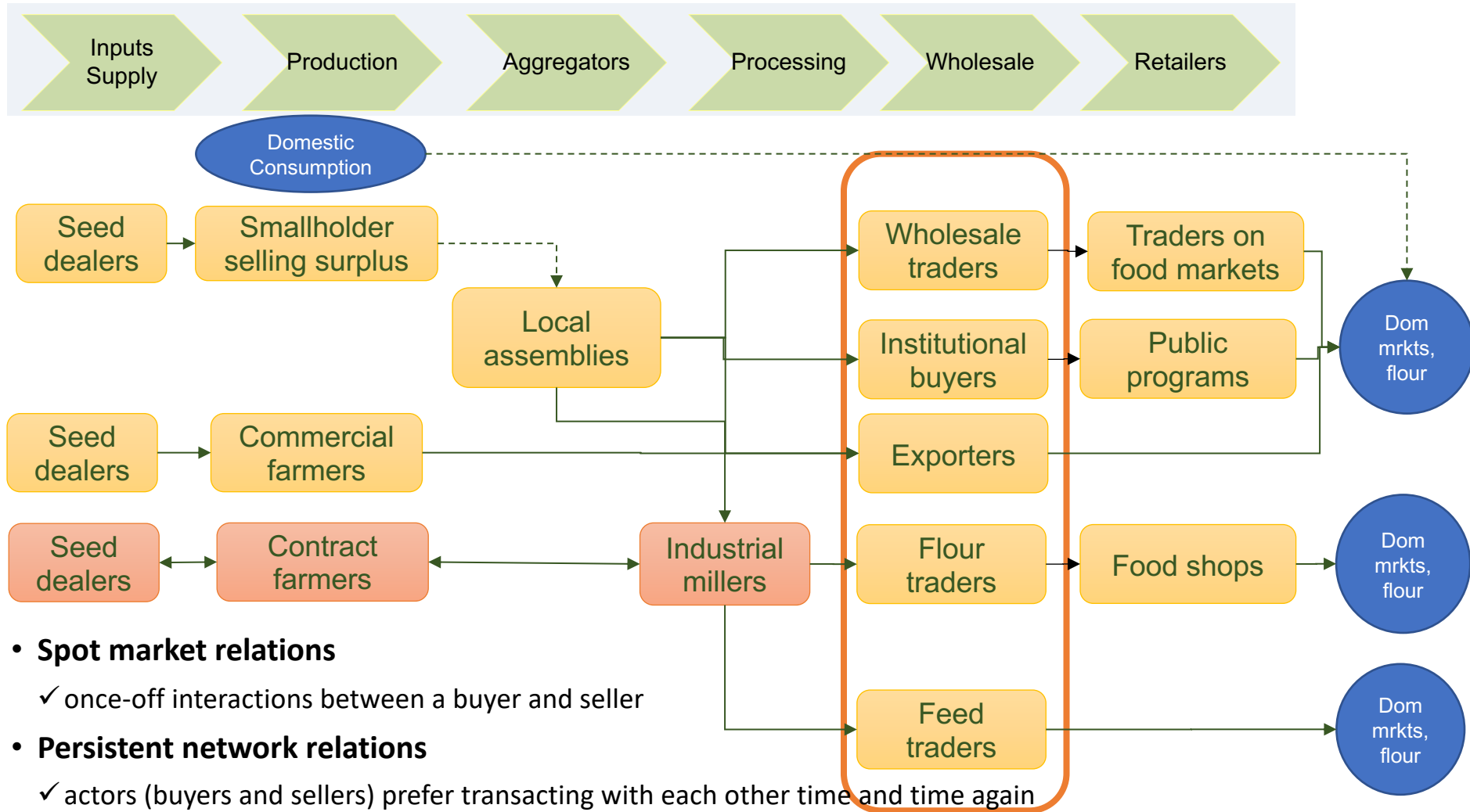
- Identify where each of the VC activity is physically located
 - ✓ where are the
 - Input suppliers
 - Producers
 - Aggregators/distributors
 - Processors
 - Markets

- To show locational and regional differences, indicate:
 - ✓ Volumes,
 - ✓ Number of actors

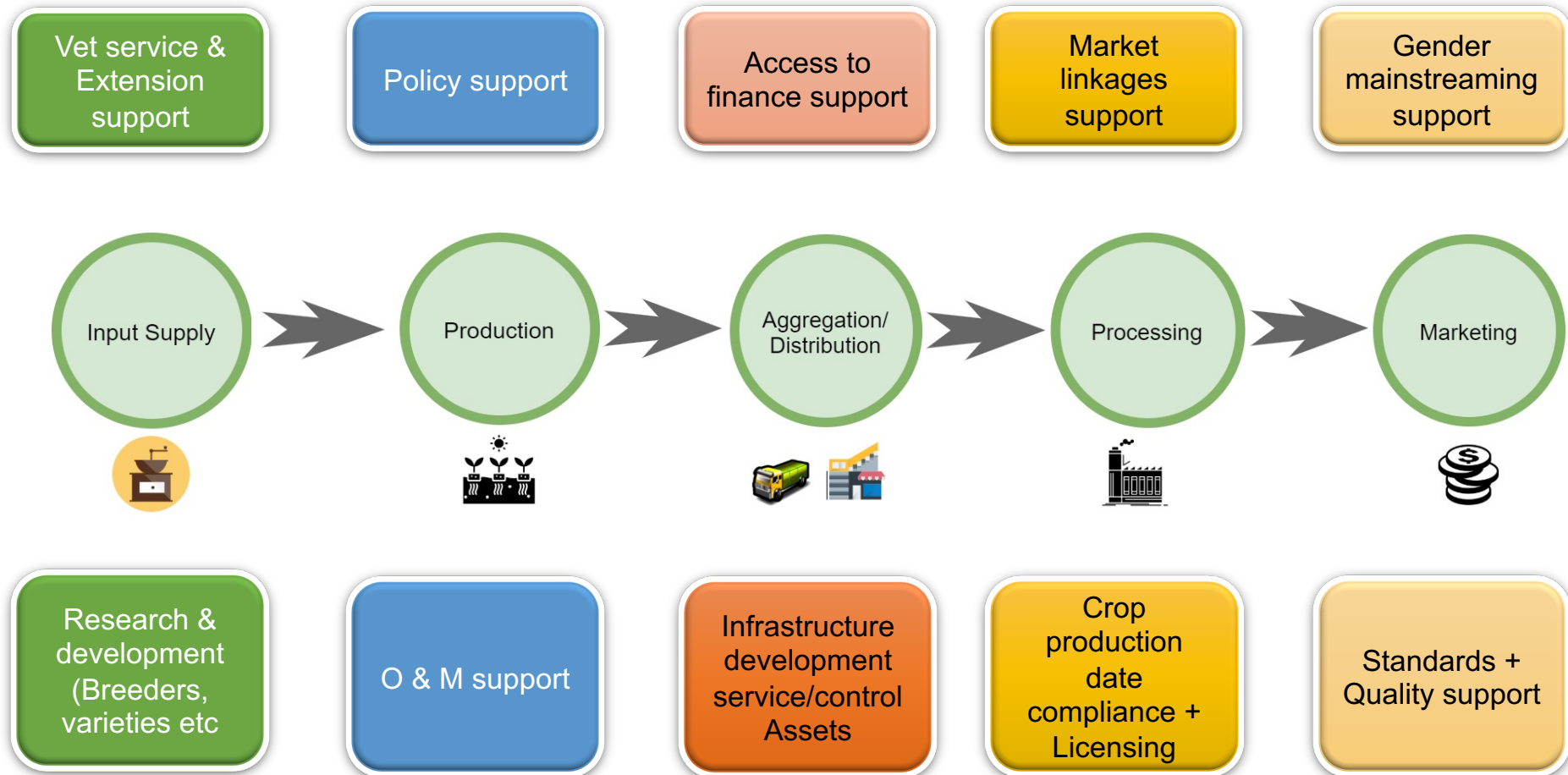
Step 5. Cause of food losses along the value chain



Step 6: Relationships and linkages between value chain actors

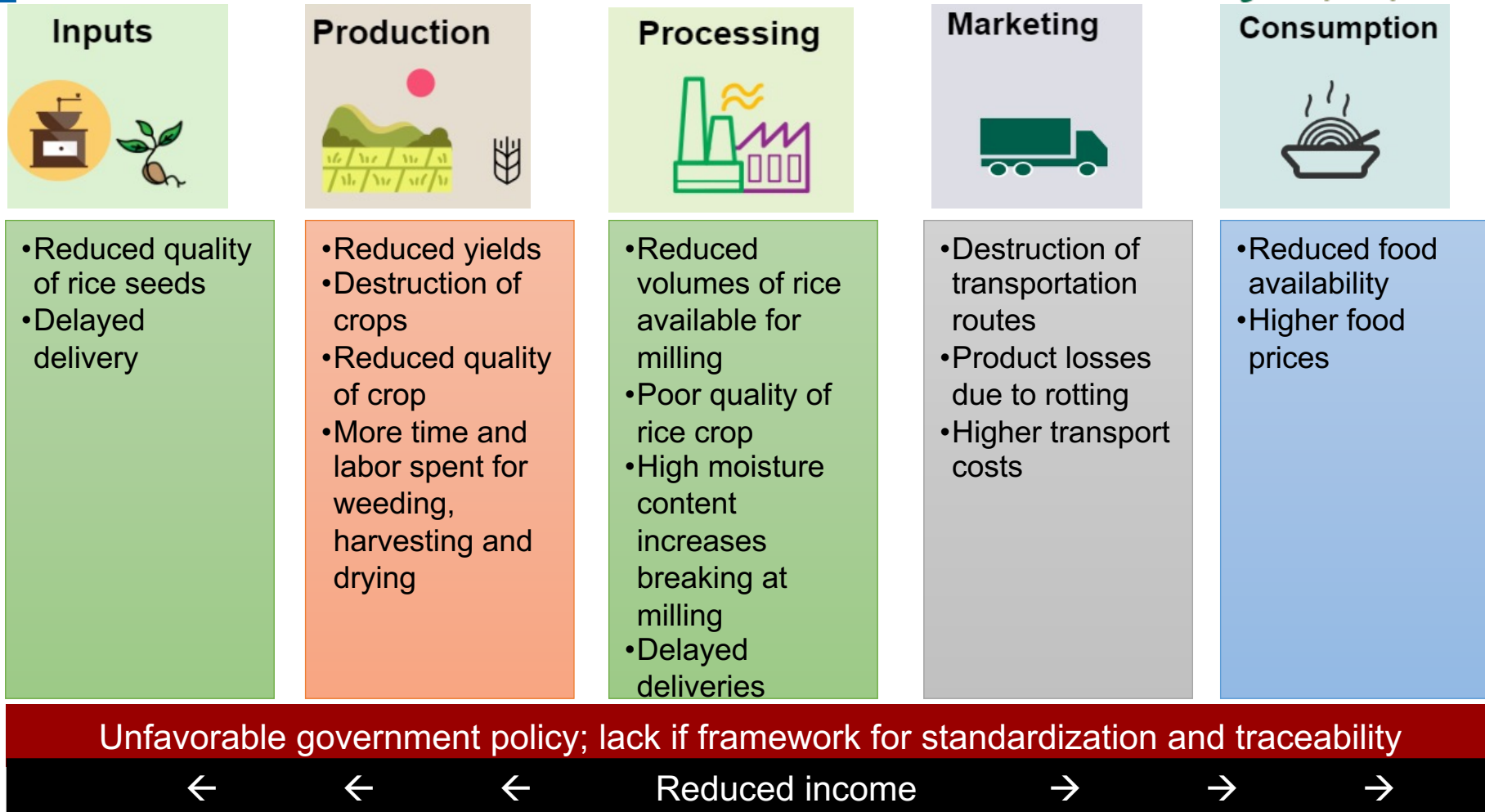


Step 7. Assessment of Business Development Services (BDS) that feed into the VC



- Mapping secondary services gives an overview of the potential for interventions outside the value chain itself

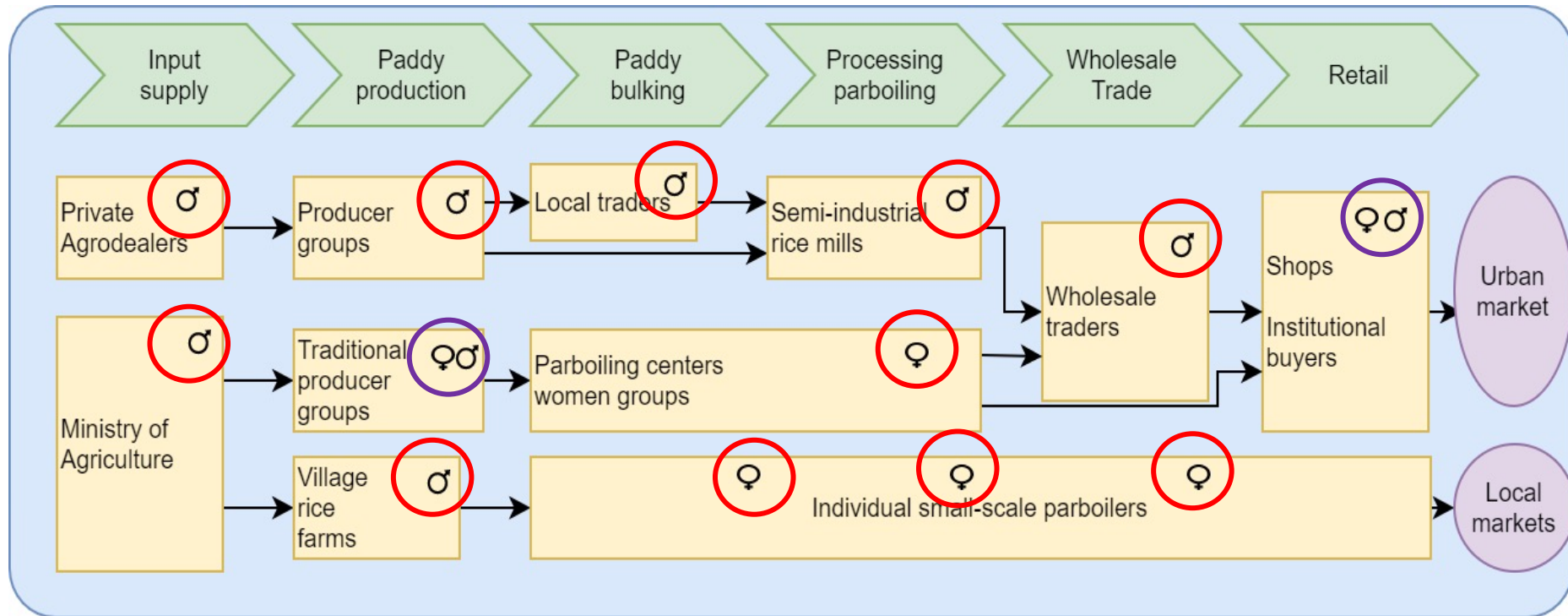
Step 8: Outline VC constraints



• Should be tailored in line with the greening objective

- e.g: i) Constraints to greater efficiency, ii) Constraints to upgrading, or iii) Constraints to greater involvement of the smallholder farmers

Step 9. Gender mapping



- Gendered value chain map: men and women in different groups of VC operators in a rice VC in Nigeria

Value chain mapping results

Parameters	Inputs	Production	Aggregation	Processing	Marketing
Activities					
Actors					
Outputs					
Volume					
Value					
Geographical location					
Losses					
Relationship linkages					
Business development services (BDS)					
Constraints					
Gender					



Thank you



Group work exercise

- 1) Taking your country project into consideration:
 - i. Set a food value chain greening objective (s)
 - ii. Carry out a quick mock stakeholder mapping exercise in with the aim of forming a food value chain greening - specific Multi stakeholder platform
- 2) Compile the results in the shared MSP analysis matrix



Stakeholder mapping steps

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Plenary session

