



**November 4, 2011** 

#### Understanding the Intangibles in Value Chain Partnerships



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### **Presentation Objectives**

- Introduce the SDVC project, objectives and progress to date
- 2. Examine the Bangladesh dairy sector constraints
- Discuss three case examples of SDVC private sector partnerships
- Explore the role of the intangibles in success and failure of private sector partnerships





# Strengthening the Dairy Value Chain

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundationfunded project (2007-2012) to double the dairy-related incomes of 35,000 small farmers in northwest Bangladesh
- Working with the private sector at all VC levels towards sustainable solutions







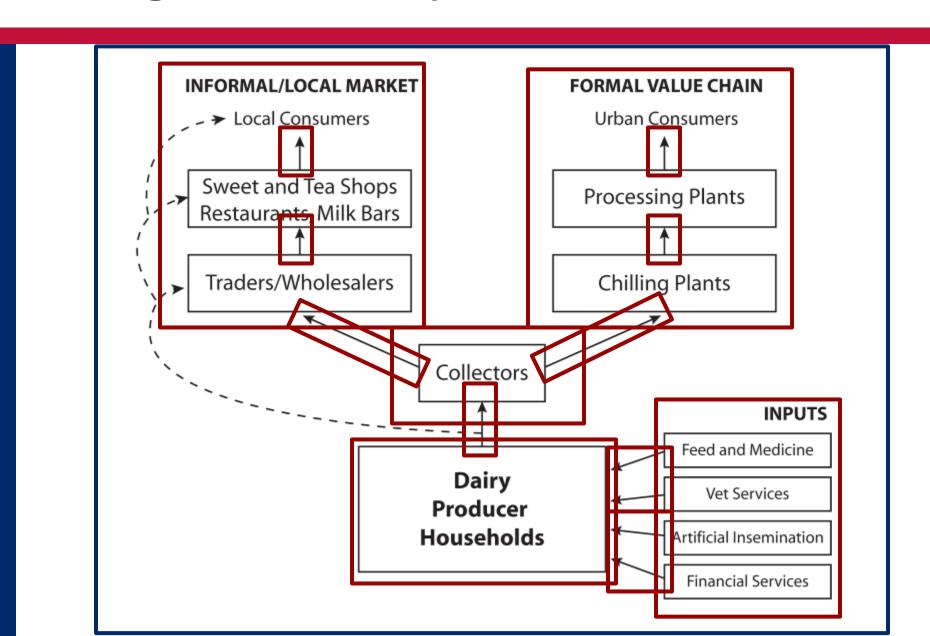
## **Target Households**

- Hamida Begum is married, has three children, works as a day laborer and tends her family's two cows
- Average Household:
  - Very poor
  - Owns 0.75 acres of land
  - \$25 monthly income
  - 1-3 cows
- 83% of SDVC farmers are women





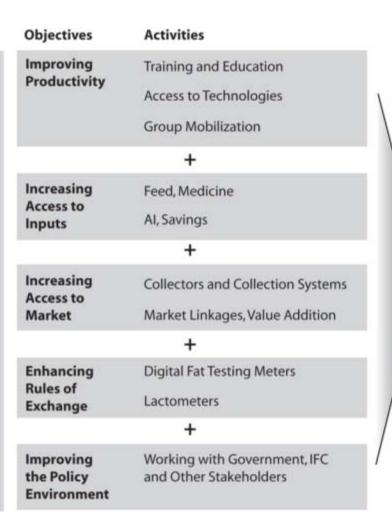
# **Bangladesh Dairy Value Chain**



#### **Achievements to Date**

Outreach and Outcomes	Current (% women)
Total milk producing (participating) HH	36,400 (83%)
Total milk producer group	1,182
Farmer Leader	3,425 (71%)
Milk Collector	308 (9%)
Livestock Health Worker (LHW)	201 (23%)
Input supply shops	150
Increased productivity of LB cows	65%
Increase in dairy-income	40%
HHs' milk consumption increases	40%
Total savings among groups	> \$70,000

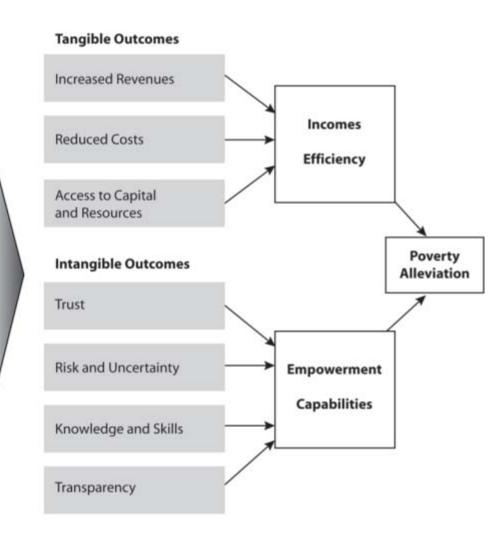
## **Initial SDVC Theory of Change**



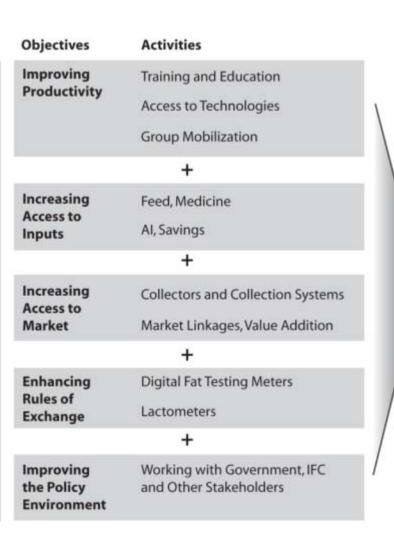
Natural Environment

Gender Equity Economic Sustainability

Priorities: Focus on the Poor



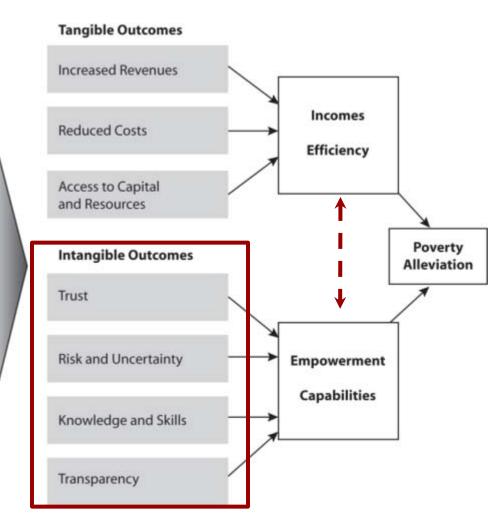
### Revised SDVC Theory of Change



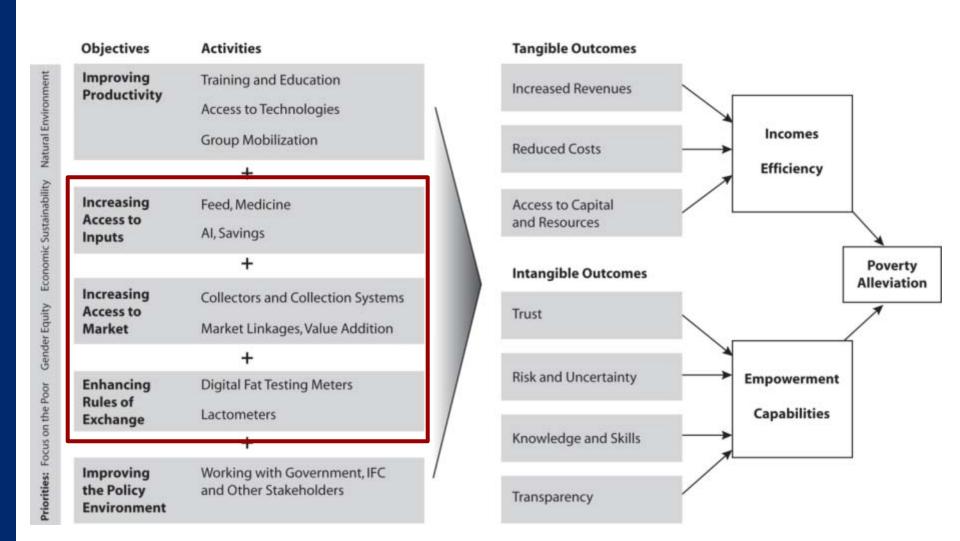
Natural Environment

Gender Equity Economic Sustainability

Priorities: Focus on the Poor



## **Two Case Examples**



#### Case #1: BRAC Dairy

# Producer Perspective

- Households
   dependent on
   collectors to link to
   formal sector
- Milk purchases
   based on aggregate
   fat percentage, not
   individual
- Fat content
   determined by a tool
   that is highly
   susceptible to
   manipulation

#### **Market Impact**

Disincentives for investment by producers or processors

Collectors
positioned to
manipulate all sides

Deterioration of trust along the supply chain

# Processing Co. Perspective

- Excess processing capacity
- Over-concentration of dairy infrastructure
- Lack of incentives
   to invest in
   backward linkages
   due to fear of side
   selling
- So, heavy reliance on collectors as linkage agents

## Case #1: BRAC Dairy

#### **CARE's Response**

- 1. Established relationships with all major dairy processors
- 2. (BRAC, PRAN, Milk Vita, Rangpur)
- Developed pilots with two processors (PRAN and BRAC)
- Invested in understanding business constraints and pursuing low-risk, quick wins
- Engaged BRAC for fuller partnership based on interest and commitment
- 6. Co-developed a small, disruptive pilot to overcome failures of trust in the supply chain
- 7. Piloted fat testing meters with over 500 producers and around 5 BRAC chilling plants
- 8. Signed MOU to take new model to greater scale



Fime :07:05:38 M
Member No. & Name:
2400814300011190
Kumbhabhai Ramdebha
Milk Type:Buff
@ty(Lt):002.80
Fat % :05.7
CLR :29



## Case #1: BRAC Dairy

#### Results

- Initial fat testing pilot demonstrated:
  - At least 10% increase in income per day for producers
  - Improved quality and quantity of milk channeled to BRAC
- Scale up underway
  - 8,000 HHs around 4 chilling plants.
  - annual increase of \$236,000 in revenue to SDVC HH

#### **Success Factors**

- Alignment with long-term business incentives
- Slow building of trust though lots of small collaborations
- Patience and flexibility



### Case #2: Input Supply Network

#### Producer Perspective

- Proliferation of local, informal input supply shops
- Many shops focused on a single service
- No assurances on product quality or shop owner qualification

#### **Market Impact**

Informal network of shops in rural areas w/ limited product knowledge, weak links to suppliers

effectiveness of rural input supply and service sector

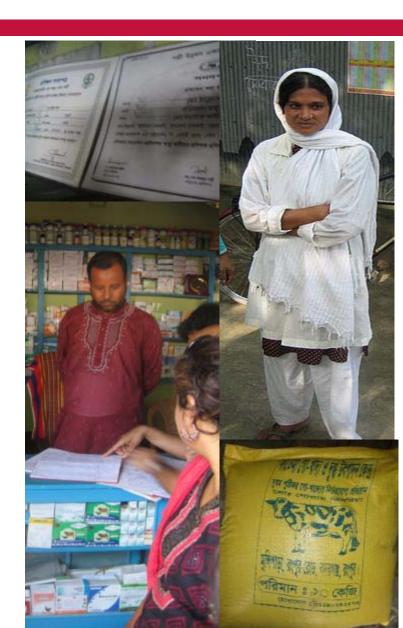
# **Input Supplier Perspective**

- Crowded and competitive market targeting better off producers
- Lack of distribution channels to rural areas
- Lack of knowledge of BoP product demands

### Case # 2: Input Supply Network

#### **CARE's Response**

- Recruited network of 150 small scale input supply shops and 201 livestock health workers (LHW) from current base and new entrants
- Built shop owner technical and business skills, trained LHWs in shop management
- Built partnerships with wide range of input suppliers and service providers
- Developed new products for BoP
- Facilitated linkages with input suppliers and service providers



## Case #2: Input Supply Network

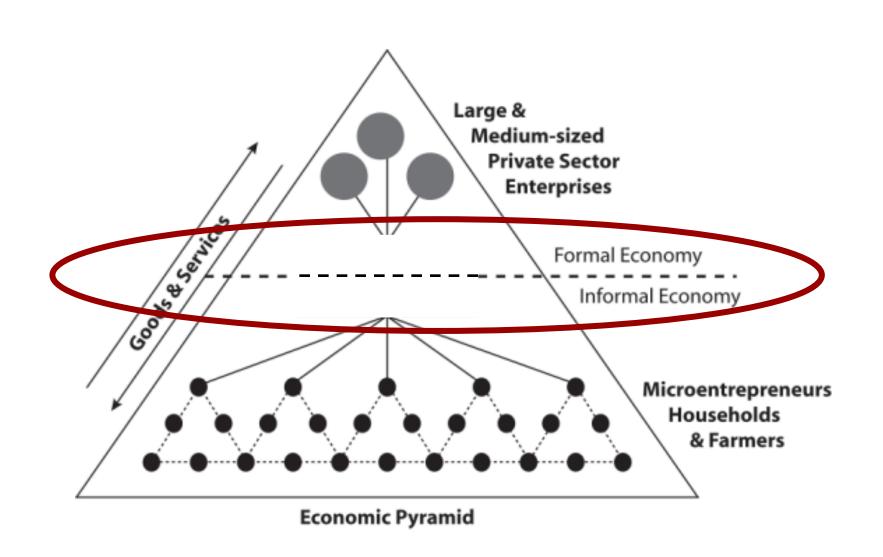
#### Results

- 150 shops serving over 200 clients on average. Approx.
   50% = non-SDVC producers
- Significant innovations emerging from current network
- April 2011 Selected 48 shops from network of 150 to standardize the model
- Pilot micro-franchise network shops serving 249 clients per month w/ \$300 / month in sales and 15% monthly growth
- Moving to formalize microfranchise model in 2011/12

#### **Success Factors**

- Building multiple private sector partnerships with input providers
- Shop recruitment from communities, enhancing trust in services and advice
- Shop owner capacity building
- Project capacity to establish trust between CARE and target franchisees

# **Putting it in Perspective**



# **Closing Points**

- Intangibles trust, leadership, risk, values, etc. are important factors in successful, sustainable private sector partnerships.
- Understanding the intangibles demands an indepth knowledge of the value chain and of individual firms
- Be sure to bring humility, patience and a willingness to explore and learn







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